

SA 99 B-361



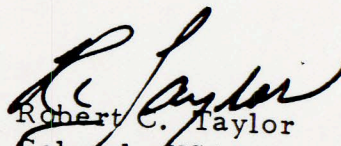
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

April 1, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-Fire Report, 1600 hours,  
April 1, 1973

Transmitted herewith is the Vietnam Post Cease-Fire Report, as  
of 1600 hours, Eastern Standard Time, April 1, 1973.

  
Robert C. Taylor  
Colonel, USAF  
Military Assistant

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93 ; DoD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By WJO NARA, Date 1/25/94

SA 99

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X-1386



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 1 April 1973

Prisoners of War (PW). The last prisoner of war acknowledged held by the other side in Southeast Asia was released today and has arrived at the Joint Homecoming Reception Center, Clark AFB. The status of returned prisoners, as of 010600 EST April is:

	Reported for <u>Release</u>	Returned to <u>US Control</u>				At <u>JHRC</u>	Enroute or at CONUS <u>Hospital</u>	Processing <u>Completed</u>
<u>Military</u>		<u>NVN</u>	<u>SVN</u>	<u>PRC</u>	<u>PL</u>			
Army	77	0	77	0	0	1	37	39
Navy	138	135	1	1	1	0	88	50
Air Force	325	312	6	1	6	0	178	147
Marine Corps	26	9	17	0	0	0	20	6
Total	566	456	101	2	7	1	323	242
Civilian	25	1	21	1	2	0	15	10
Total	591	457	122	3	9	1	338	252

Withdrawal of US Forces. Withdrawal of the US delegation to the FPJMC was completed on 31 March 1973. The withdrawal of all US military personnel from Vietnam is complete therefore, except for those assigned to DAO and the Embassy Marine Guard.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). The TPJMC became operational effective 311101Z March 1973.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). Indonesia assumed the chair for the month of April. The following is the current status of ICCS deployments:



	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Saigon	115	140	141	133
Region I	18	14	19	23
Region II	16	15	19	17
Region III	28	27	32	41
Region IV	13	13	13	17
Region V	25	22	28	23
Region VI	13	12	17	15
Region VII	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	247*	260	289	290

\*Reduction from 291 reported on 30 March 1973 represents a strength accounting adjustment, not a departure of Canadians from the ICCS.

Mine Countermeasures. Airborne mine countermeasures units flew 19 sorties for 34 effective sweep hours in the Haiphong and Hon Gai areas. Surface mine countermeasures units conducted sweep operations in the Cam Pha approach area completing 1.5 effective sweep hours. No mine detonations were reported. The Soviet AGI BAROGRAF continues to remain in the vicinity of Task Force 78.

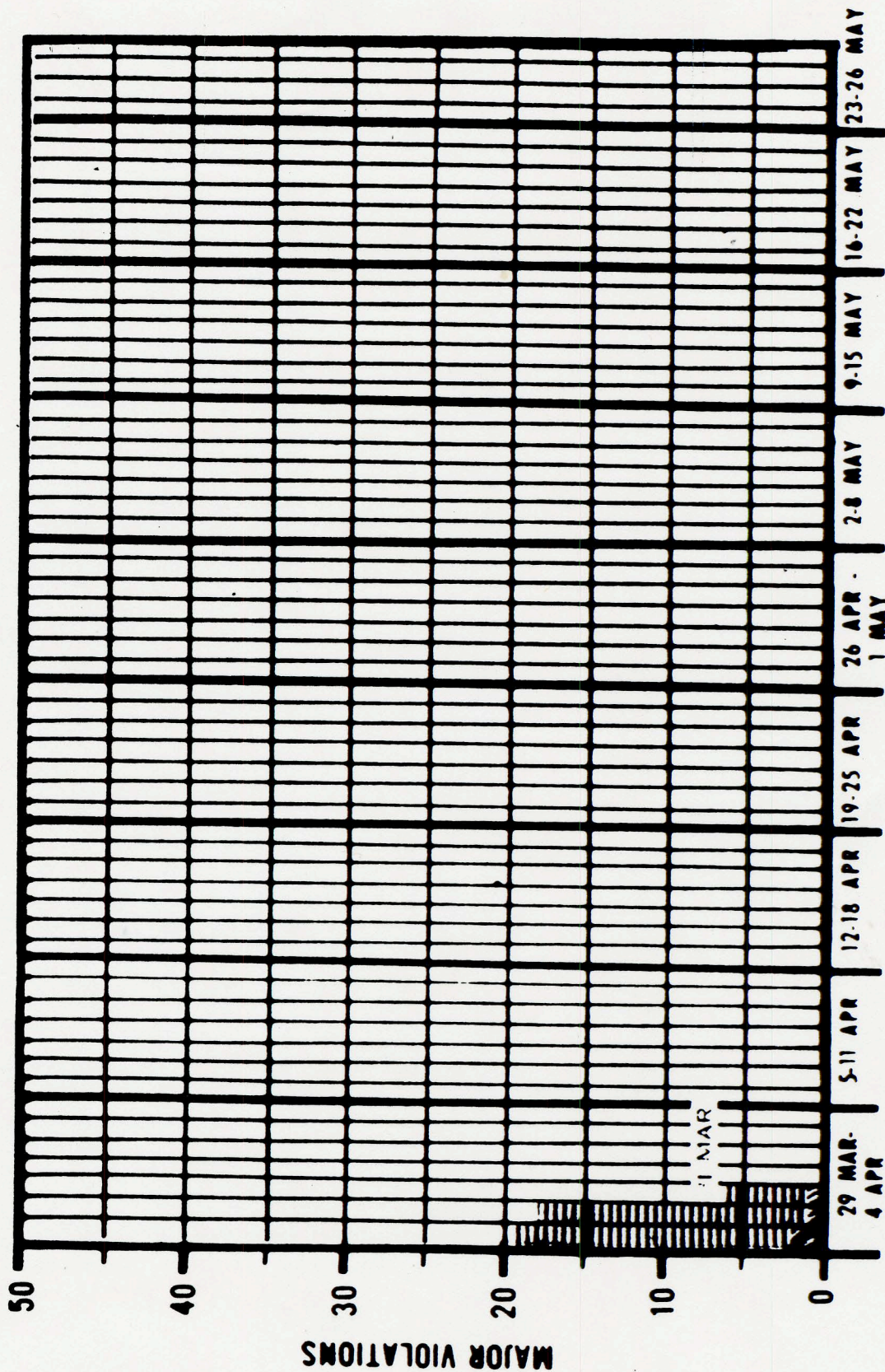
Cease-fire Violations. Fourteen major and 66 minor violations were reported during the period 310700 EST March to 010700 EST April 1973. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 3; MR 2 - 2; MR 3 - 4; and MR 4 - 5. A total of 45 enemy and 22 friendly personnel were reported killed during the period. In Military Region 1, all major violations were enemy attacks by fire on ARVN units west and southwest of Hue. In Military Region 3, the Tonle Cham Base Camp continued to receive enemy attacks by fire. In Military Region 4, one enemy ground attack near Can Tho resulted in 13 Regional Force wounded and 12 missing. Charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Intelligence. A DIA summary of the Indochina situation is appended.

Attachments



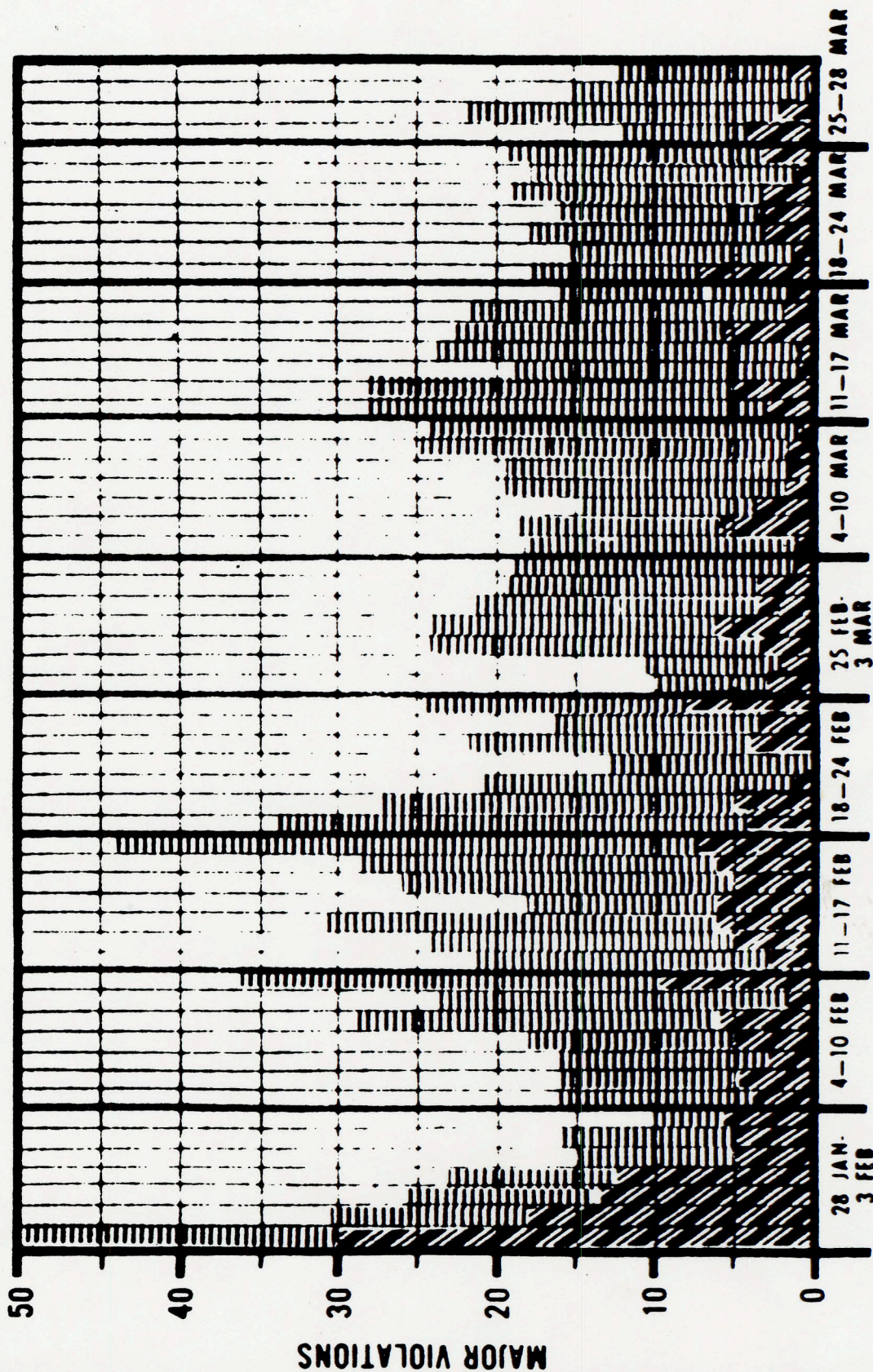
# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4  
 ATTACKS BY FIRE (ABF)  
 ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST  
 OTHER



# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND



(X)

≡ ATTACKS BY FIRE (ABF)

≡ OTHER

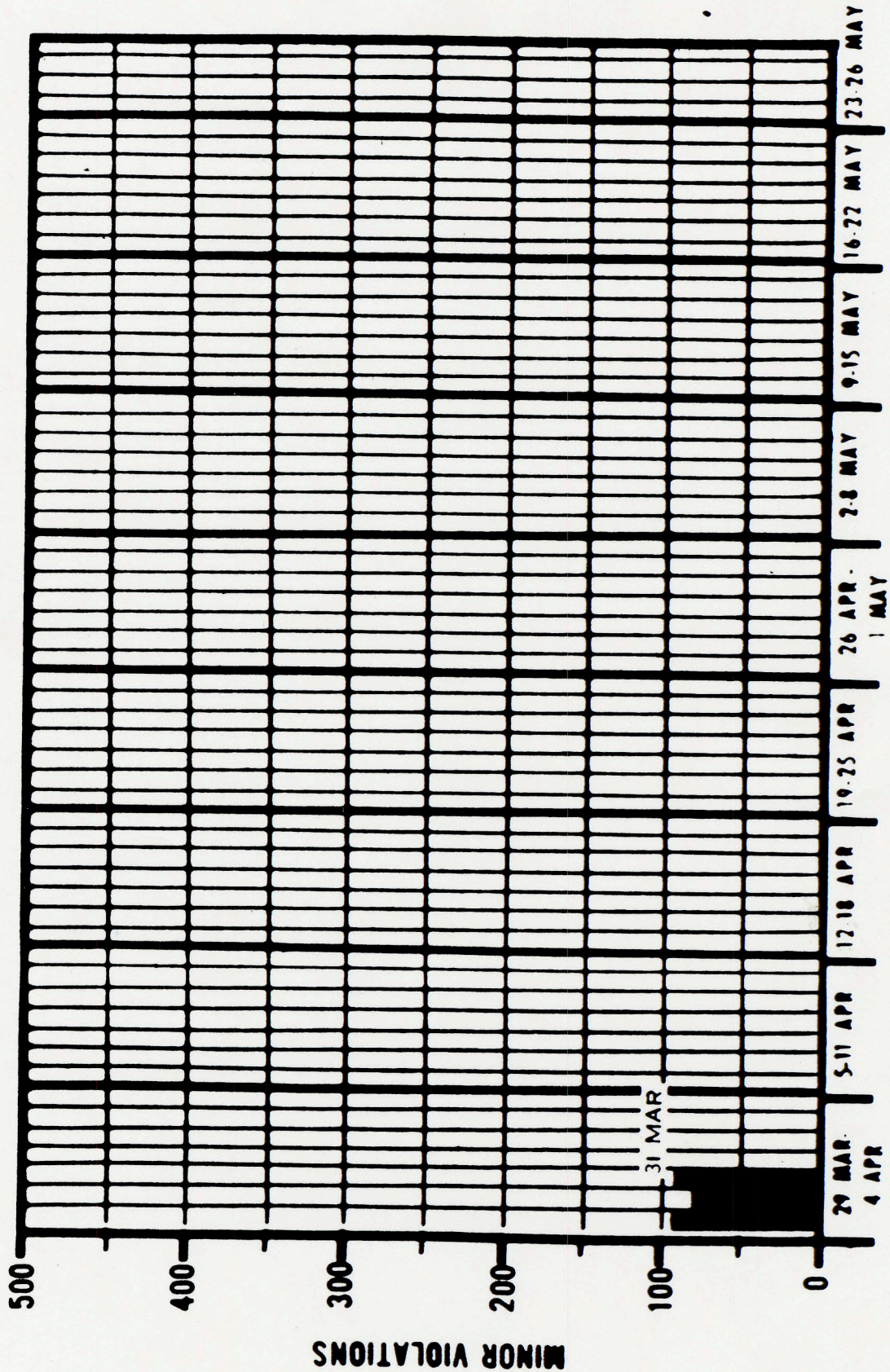
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SOURCE: OPREP 4

[ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST]



# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND

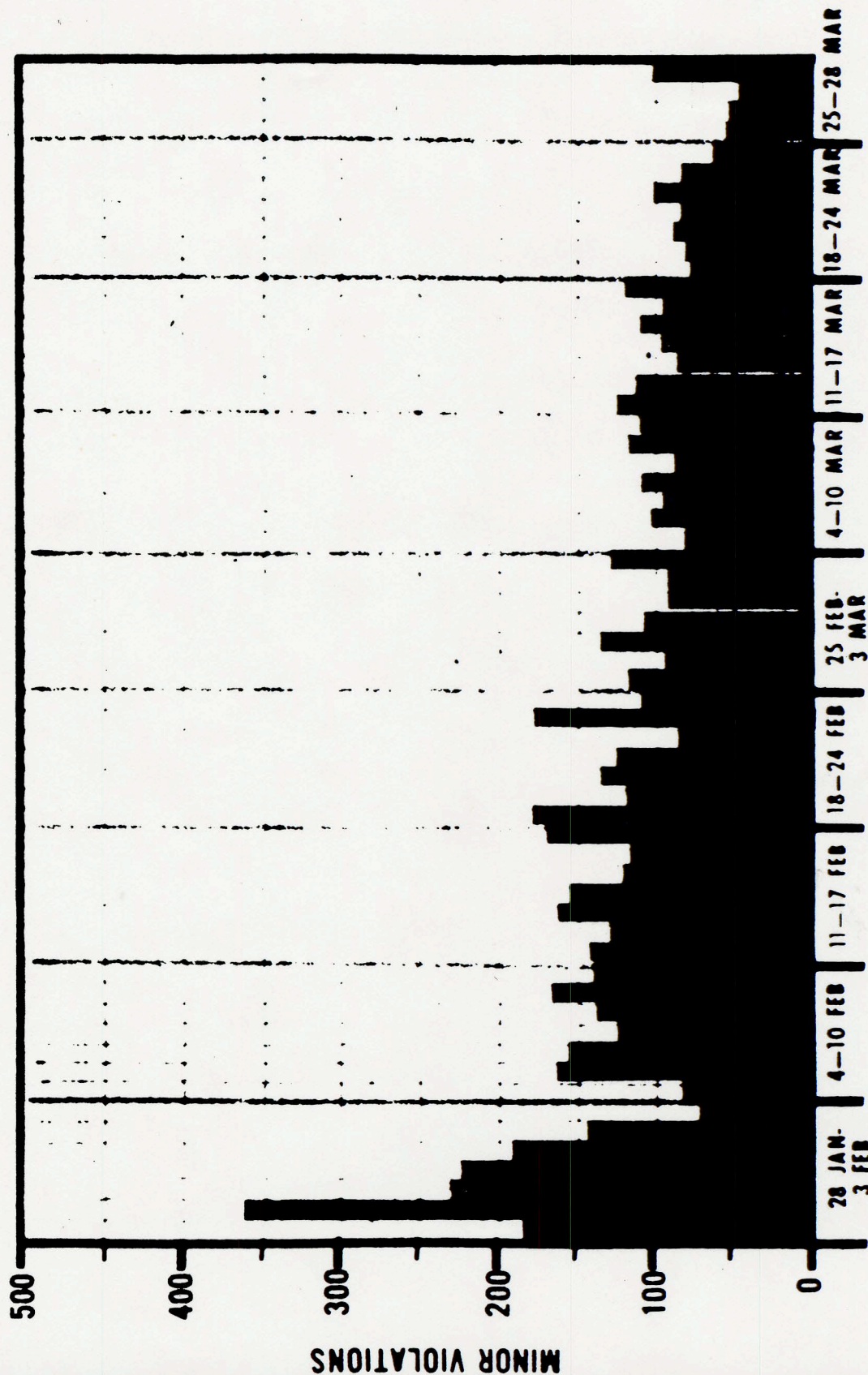


SOURCE OPREP 4

ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST



# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND



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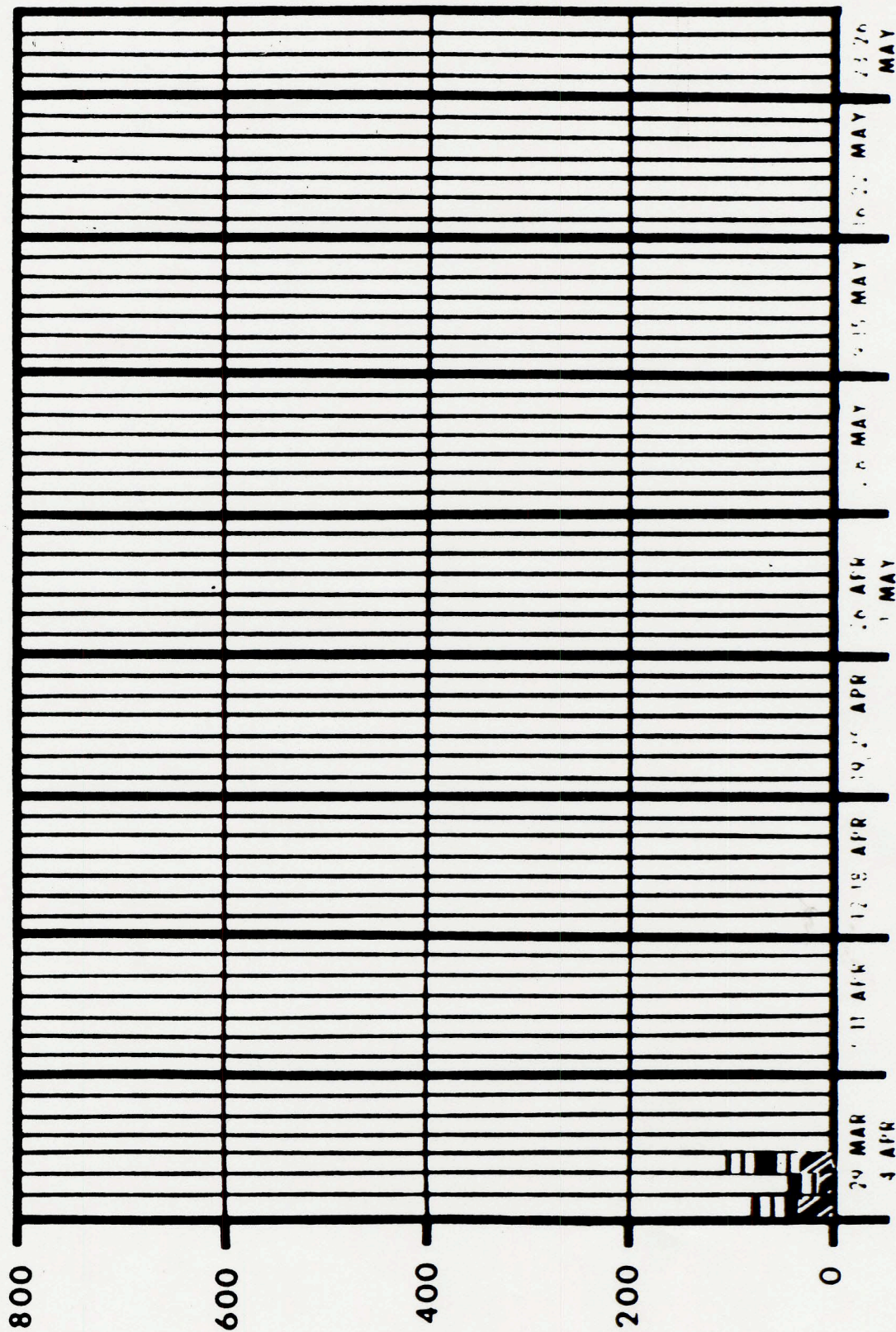
SOURCE: OPREP 4

[ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST]



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

VC/NVA-RVN



(1701-1700 EST)

SOURCE: MACV OPREP 4

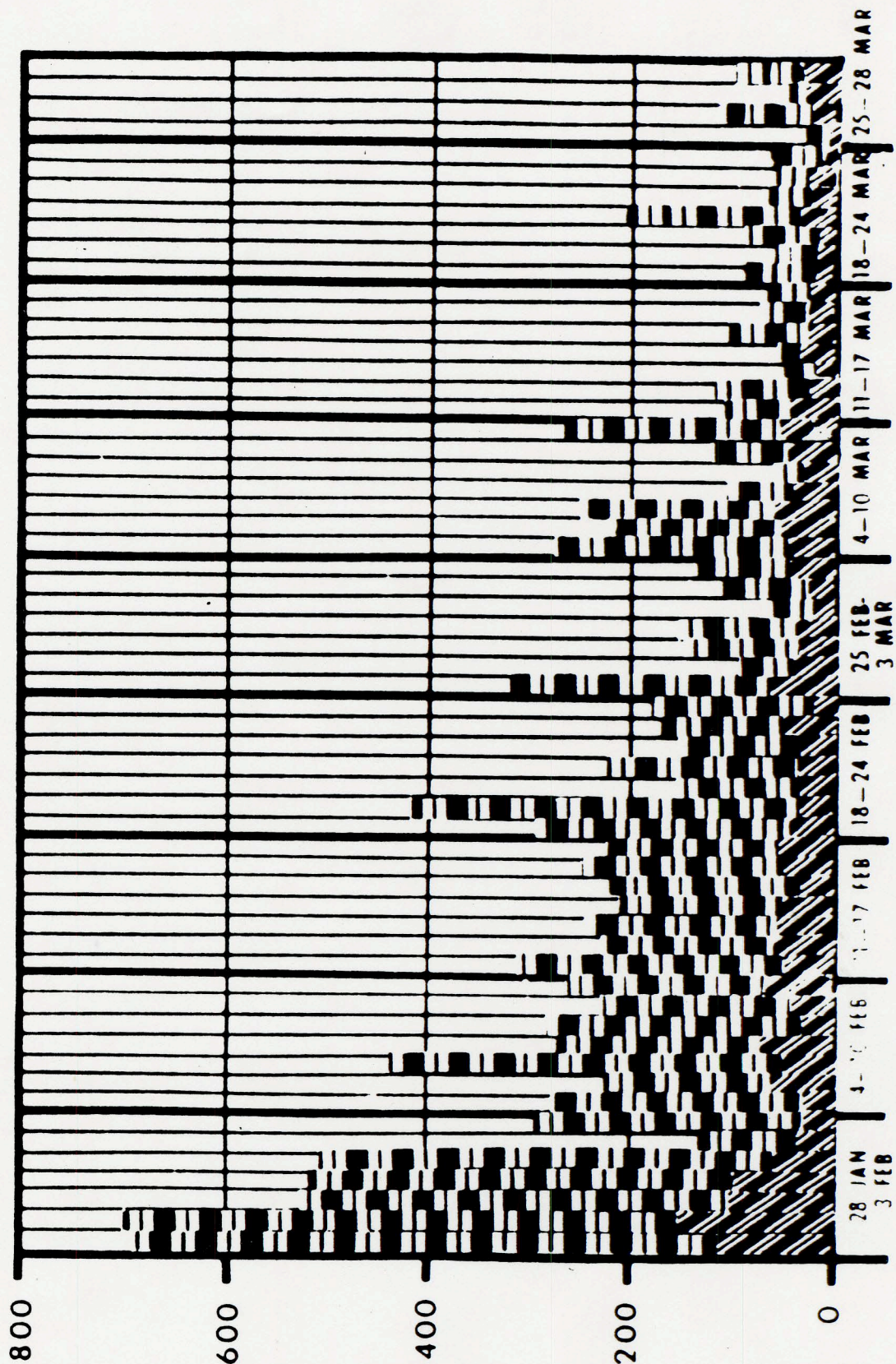
VC NVA ■■■■

RVN ■■■■



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

VC / NVA - RVN



VC NVA  
RVN

SOURCE MACV OPREP-1



## INDOCHINA SITUATION

1 APRIL 1973

### ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report. Maps will be provided when significant changes occur.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

#### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 24 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION			
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN	
MR 1	0	661	2,387	0	3 ( 3)	5	
MR 2	0	168	959	0	2 ( 2)	9	
MR 3	0	205	1,434	0	4 ( 2)	14	
MR 4	0	316***	2,951	0	5 ( 3)	38	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,350	7,731	0	14 (10)	66	

\* Included in totals.

\*\* Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 24 hours.

\*\*\* MR 4's total was reduced by two since yesterday's report, as DAO, Saigon, deleted two previously reported major violations.

The number of major violations was 14, four less than the previous reporting period. Minor violations totaled 66, a decrease of 21 from the previous reporting period. In MR 4, about 20 miles southeast of Vinh Long, 13 enemy were killed in a ground action.

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.



## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

In MR 2, on 31 March, the enemy reportedly used 130mm artillery against government forces operating east of Duc Co, in Pleiku Province; however, the number of incoming rounds was not reported. This is only the second reported use of 130mm field guns by the enemy in Pleiku Province. While these reports remain unconfirmed, it does suggest that a high priority has been placed on defending Duc Co by the enemy and indicates some 130mm guns may have been deployed to the area.

## LAOS

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

A few minor clashes with the enemy occurred southeast of the Plaine des Jarres and in the panhandle southeast of Thakhek.

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Nothing significant to report.

## CAMBODIA

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

According to Cambodian sources, Prince Norodom Sihanouk is in the enemy-controlled area of Cambodia. Although it is unlikely that Sihanouk has returned to Cambodia, the possibility of his return cannot be ruled out. The Prince has not been seen publicly since he left Hainan Island for Shanghai on 16 February.



— SA99 B-359

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

4 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 4 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Fourteen major and 82 minor violations were reported during the period 030701 - 040700 EST April. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 4; MR 2 - 0; MR 3 - 4; and MR 4 - 6. A total of 84 enemy and 35 friendly personnel were reported killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC) The Tonle Cham situation has become the first serious disagreement within the TPJMC. The 3 April Deputy Chiefs' meeting broke up after one hour and twenty minutes, with the GVN and PRG deadlocked on the issue.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). During today's first meeting of the FPJMT, the US proposed the Team follow FPJMC precedents and procedures, as appropriate. Agreement was reached on a number of administrative and working matters and the US called for early discussion concerning the repatriation of remains of persons who died in captivity and the exchange of information re missing personnel. In private conversation, the DRV representative said that his delegation would be ready to discuss arrangements for the return of remains as soon as its Chief arrives from Hanoi. Both the DRV and PRG used their opening statements to protest US "use" of released PW to distort the "humane record" of Communist treatment of prisoners and stated that such actions had antagonized their people, whose cooperation was needed in accounting for the missing.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). The 2 April plenary session discussed a PRG letter which offered PRG cooperation in an investigation at Tonle Cham on the condition that a cease-fire first be arranged there by the local commanders. The letter went on to state that the GVN had thus far refused to allow the necessary meeting of field commanders. It was decided that the Chairman (Ambassador Dharsono) would call upon both the PRG and DRV TPJMC representatives and urge them to order a local cease-fire and appoint liaison

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E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4  
NSC F9301187 10/4/93 ; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93  
By MMO NARA, Date 1/25/94  
SA 99

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### RVN Major Cease-fire Violations

During the period 030701 to 040700 EST April, 14 major cease-fire violations were reported throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

#### Military Region 1

Four enemy attacks by fire (ABFs) were reported as major cease-fire violations. Three of the attacks occurred west and southwest of Hue on elements of the 1st ARVN Division, resulting in one soldier killed and four wounded. In the fourth violation, an ARVN regimental command post was hit 15 miles west-northwest of Tam Ky by five 82mm mortar rounds. That ABF killed two ARVN soldiers and wounded eight.

#### Military Region 2

No major cease-fire violations were reported in the region.

#### Military Region 3

Four major cease-fire violations were reported. Between 030550 and 040015 EST, two ABFs were received at Tonle Cham base camp eight miles southwest of An Loc. Eight ARVN soldiers were wounded there by 231 mixed mortar and artillery rounds. Two RF elements were hit in separate ABFs by a total of forty 82mm mortar rounds 16 miles east of Bien Hoa; no casualties were reported.

#### Military Region 4

Two enemy ground attacks and four ABFs were reported as major cease-fire violations. Eighteen miles northeast of Chau Doc, on 3 April, enemy forces attacked elements of an ARVN armored cavalry squadron and an infantry battalion. Forty enemy soldiers were killed, while eight friendly soldiers were wounded. In a second ground attack on 3 April, an RF element ten miles northwest of Vinh Long killed 15 enemy soldiers and sustained losses of four RF soldiers killed, 11 wounded, and one missing. The four scattered ABFs resulted in six friendly soldiers killed and 19 wounded.



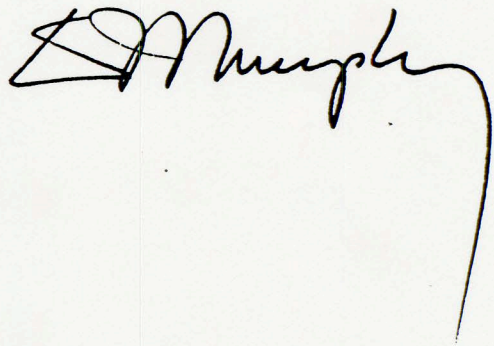
officers, so that an ICCS investigation could start.

The Canadian delegation is unilaterally pursuing the development of procedures for points of entry teams, but expects problems in securing Polish and Hungarian agreement to them.

ICCS deployments have not changed.

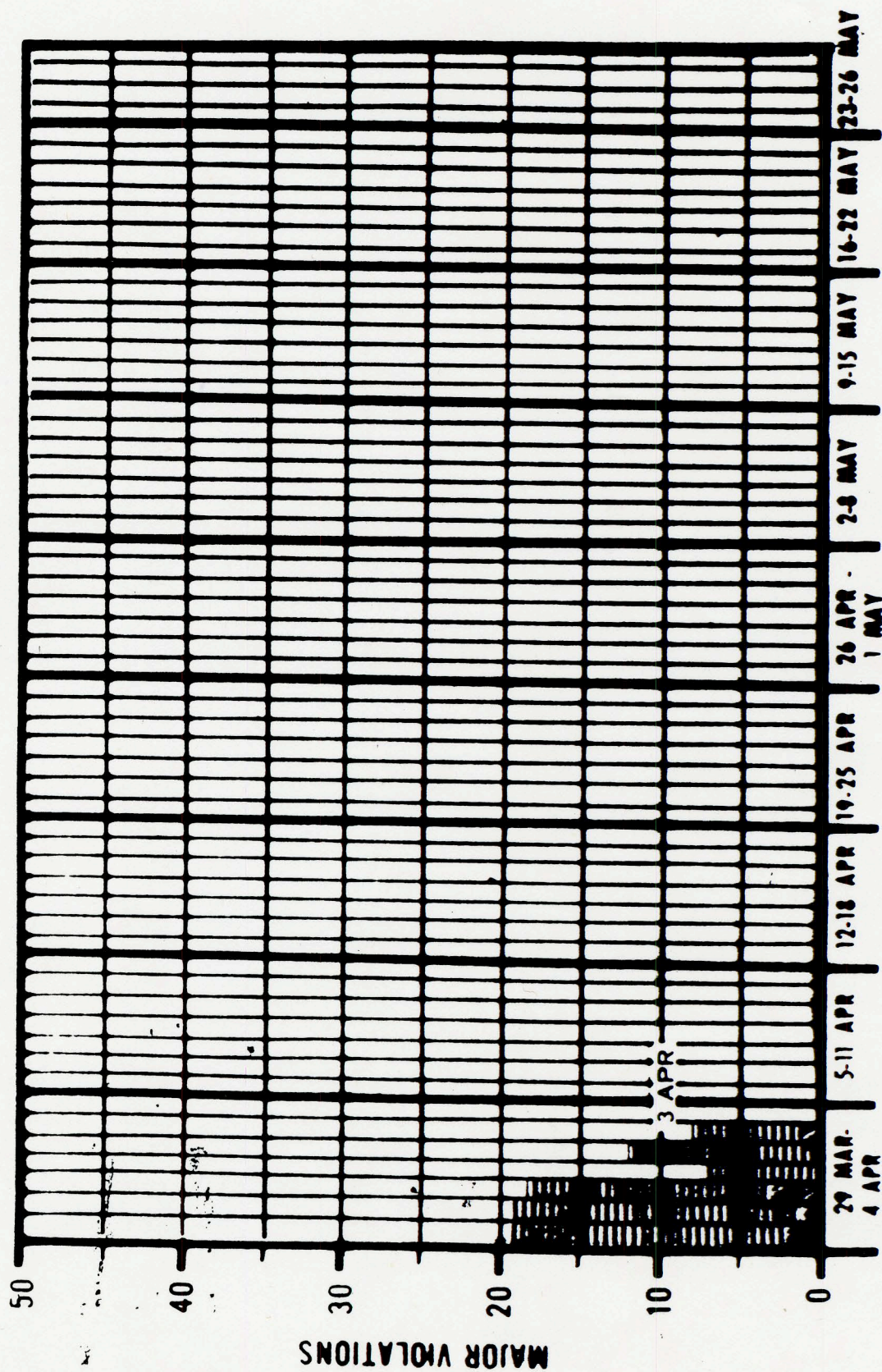
Mine Countermeasures. No surface sweep operations were conducted on 3 April and all airborne operations remain suspended until investigation of the second helicopter loss is completed.

Intelligence. A DIA summary of the Indochina situation is appended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. A. Murphy". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, curved tail that extends downwards and to the right.



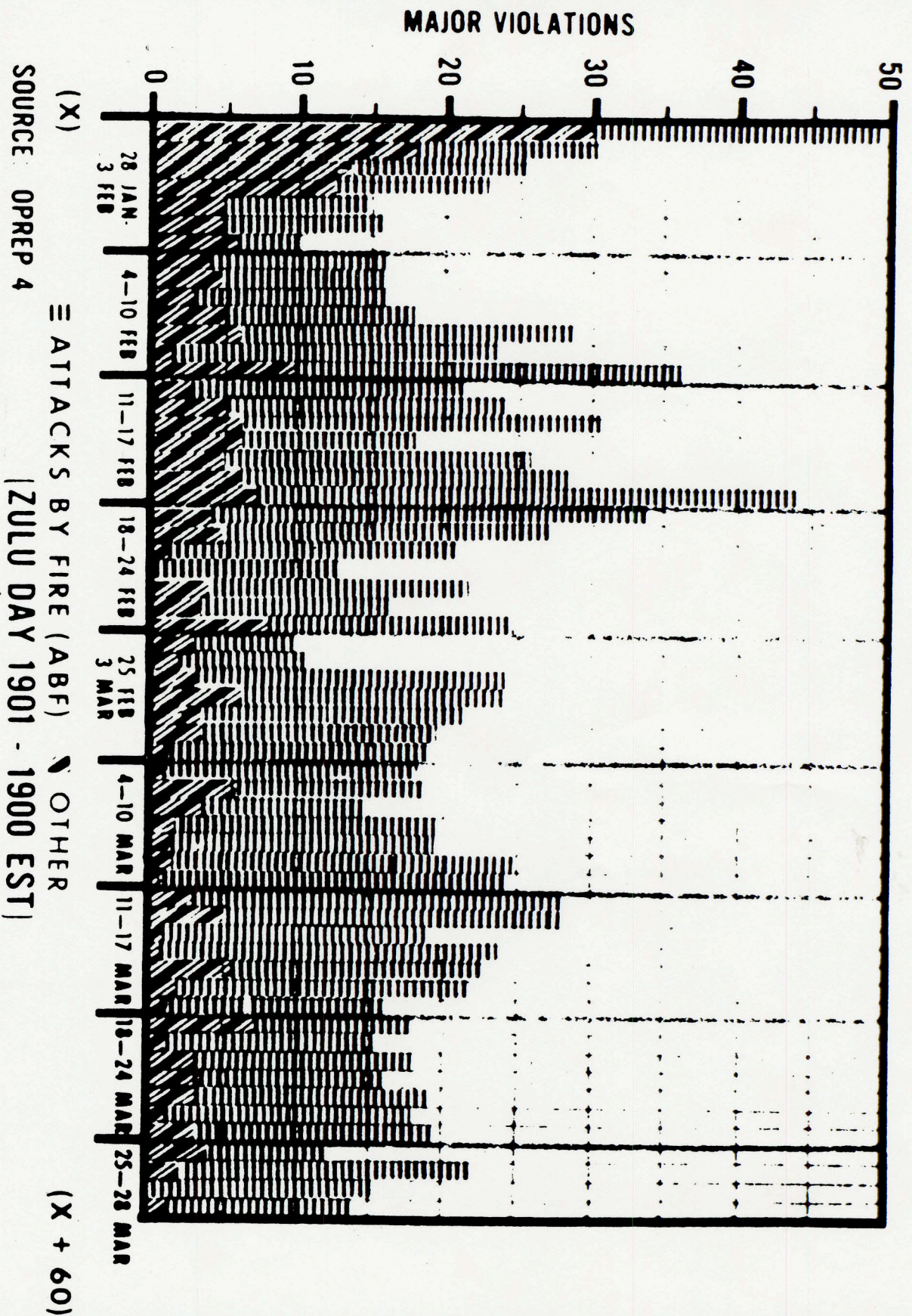
# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4  
 = ATTACKS BY FIRE (ABF)  
 ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST  
 OTHER

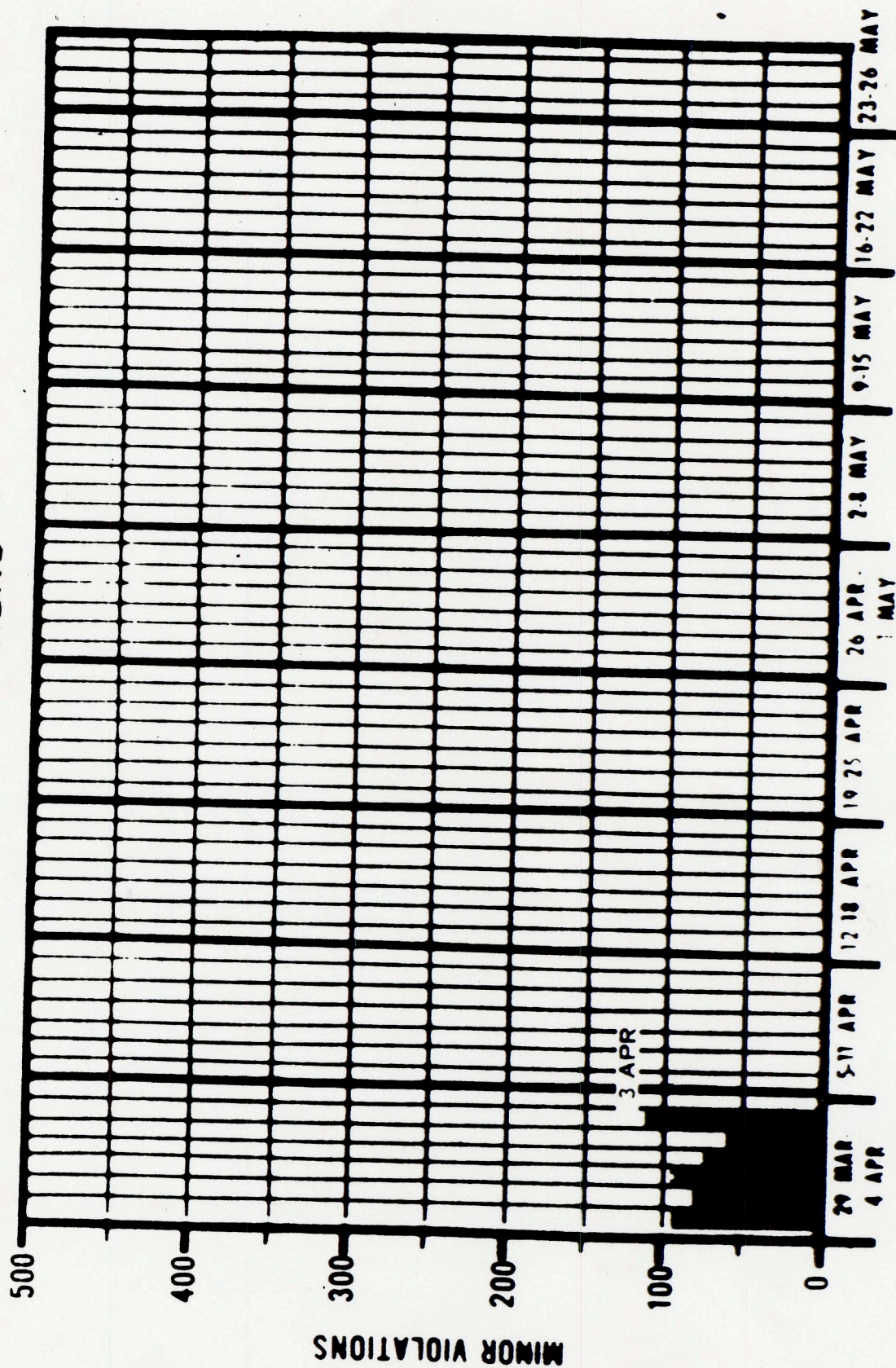


# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND





# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND

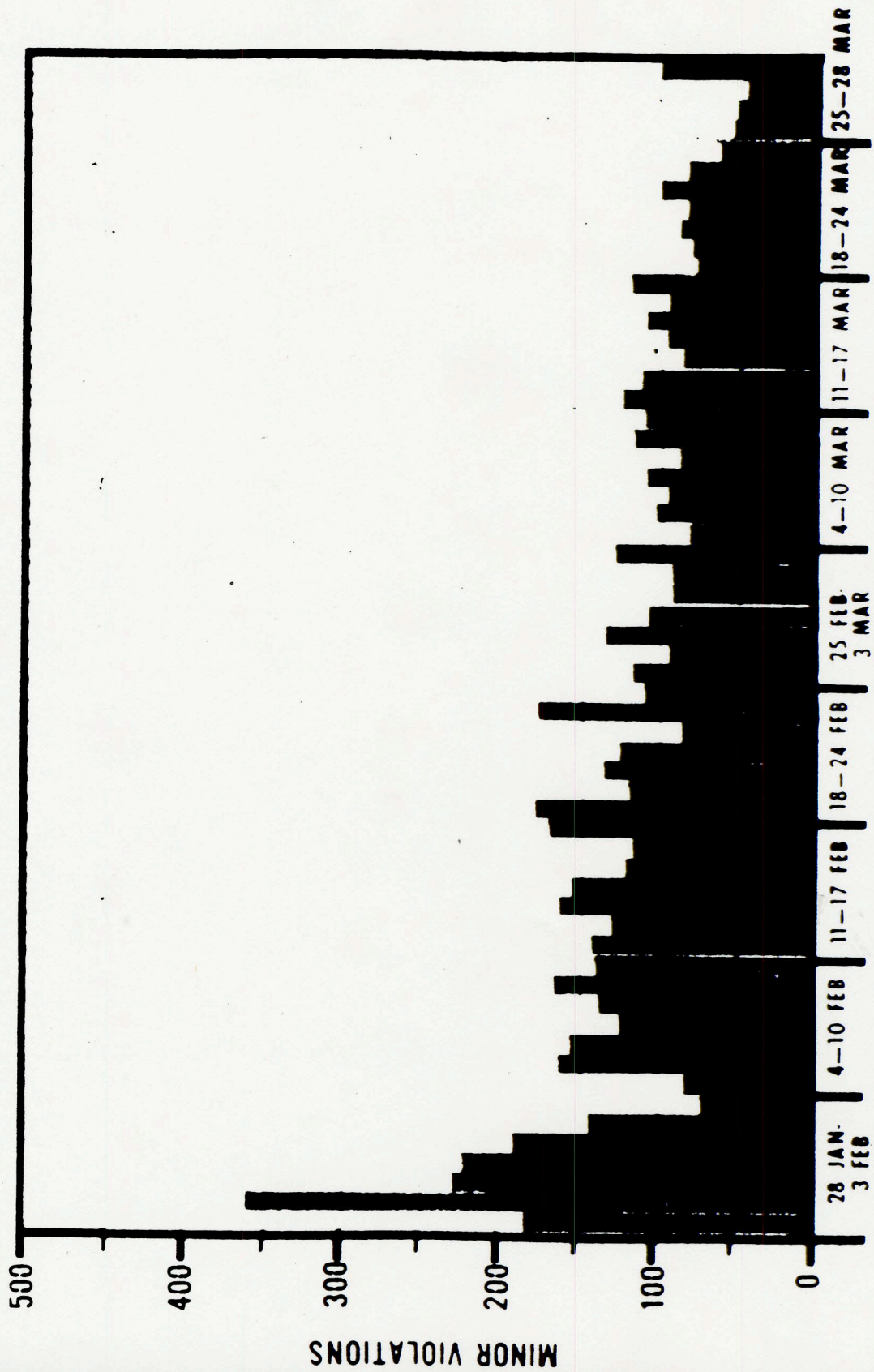


SOURCE OPREP 4

ZULU DAY 1901 - 1900 EST



# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS TREND



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SOURCE OPREP 4

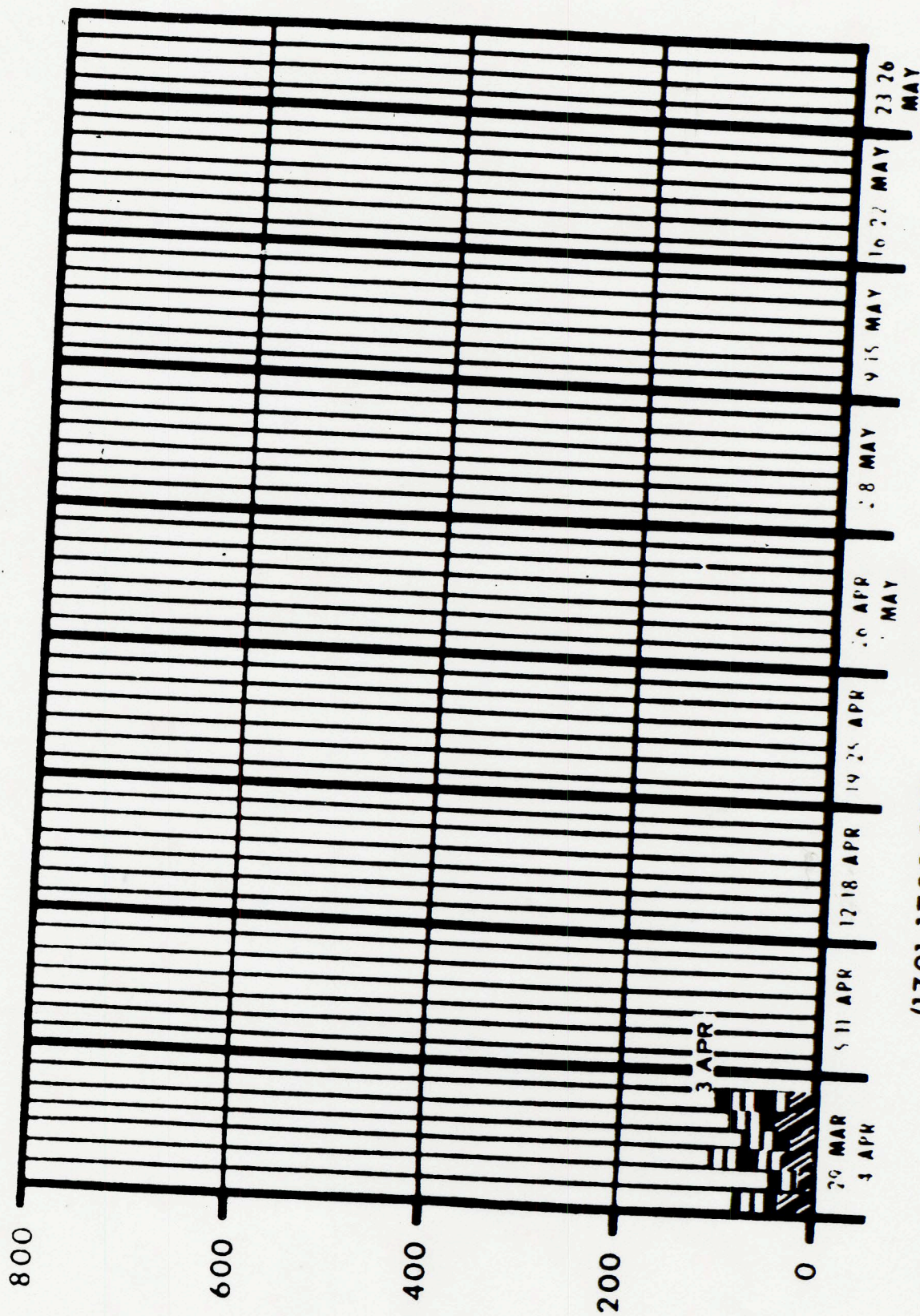
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# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

VC NVA - RVN



(1701-1700 EST)

SOURCE MACV OPREP 4

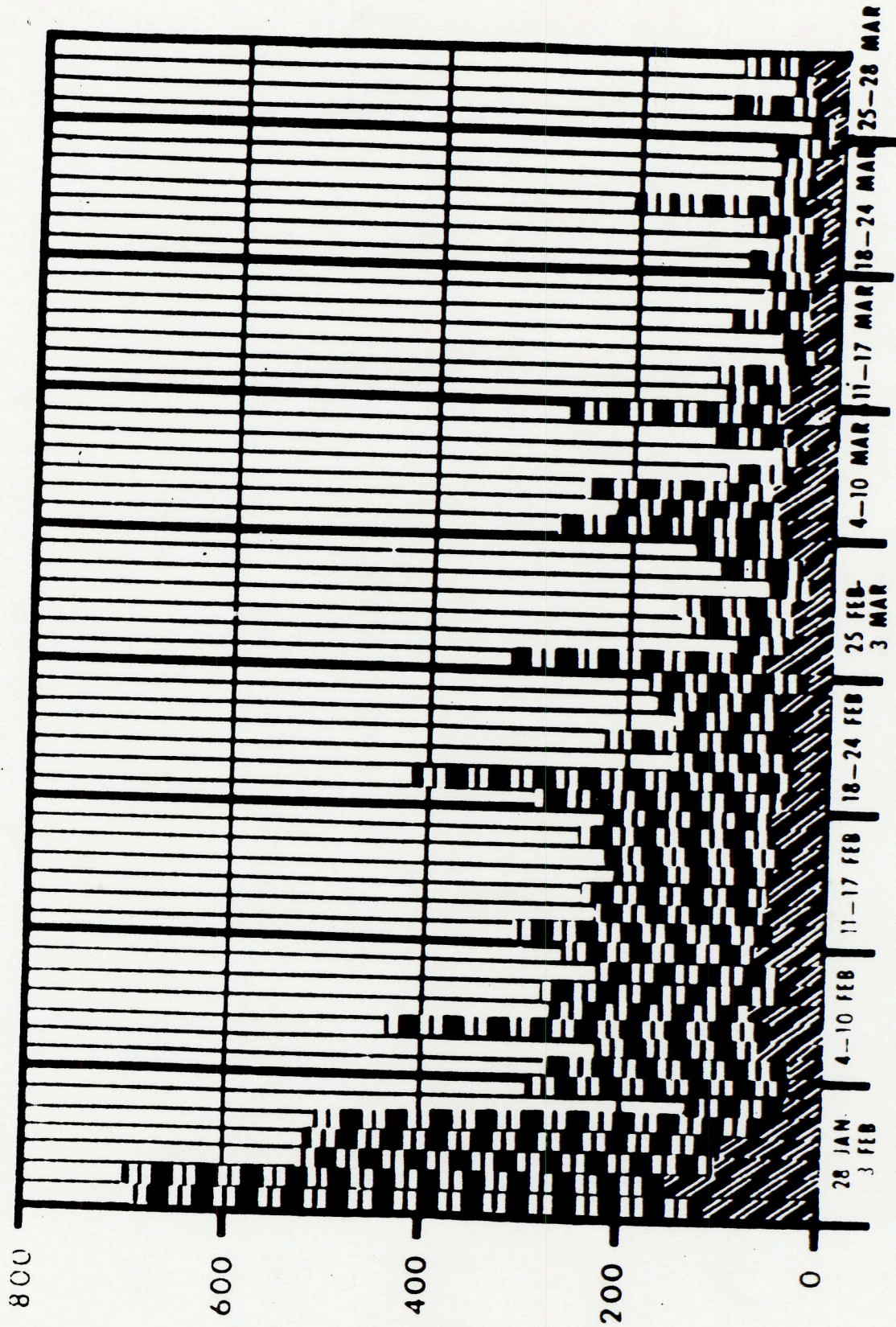
VC NVA ■■■■

RVN ■■■■



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

VC NVA-RVN



VC NVA  
RVN

SOURCE MACV OPREP 4



## INDOCHINA SITUATION

4 April 1973

### ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report. Maps will be provided when significant changes occur.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

#### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 24 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	678	2,436	0	4 (3)	8
MR 2	0	169	1,014	0	0 (0)	14
MR 3	0	217	1,472	0	4 (3)	15
MR 4	0	328	3,075	0	6 (3)	45
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,392	7,997	0	14 (9)	82

\* Included in totals.

\*\* Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 24 hours.

The number of major violations was 14, four less than the previous reporting period. Minor violations totaled 82, a decrease of 36. In MR 4, 40 enemy were killed in a ground action five miles north of Hong Ngu.

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change



## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

METHOD 3 April METHOD  
METHOD a new, occupied SA-2 site in the  
Khe Sanh area. The report indicates two possible SA-2  
missiles on launchers and a possible FANSONG missile  
control radar at the site.

METHOD/SOURCE three sites  
which had been METHOD occupied on 30 March.  
METHOD/SOURCE

METHOD Although  
SOURCE confirmation of four simultaneously occupied positions  
has not been successful, sensitive sources have confirmed  
the presence of all four subordinate firing battalions of  
a SAM regiment in the Khe Sanh area.

## LAOS

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

Minor skirmishes continued southeast of Thakhek  
and near Dong Hene. Farther south, an estimated enemy  
battalion was reported to have attacked government positions  
northeast of Khong Sedone near the village of Ban Kengkou.

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

No significant activity.

## CAMBODIA

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The insurgents continue to focus their efforts on  
major lines of communication serving Phnom Penh and have



now closed Route 5. Its closure, in addition to Route 4 and the lower Mekong River corridor, effectively isolates the capital from surface lines of communication to sources of critical supply. There are also indications that the insurgents may be planning sapper and sabotage attacks in the capital.

General Lon Non has resigned from his cabinet post in the government. However, the resignation is not expected to reduce his influence in the country's political affairs.



SA 99 B-357

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

6 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 6 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Twenty-five major and 71 minor violations were reported during the period 050701-060700 EST April. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 5; MR 2 - 3; MR 3 - 5; and MR 4 - 12. A total of 87 enemy and 44 friendly personnel were reported killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). The Deputy Chiefs of the TPJMC met this morning, but no matters of significance were resolved. The RVN delegation maintained its position that progress in other areas must depend on serious headway being made on the Tonle Cham issue.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). No meeting of the FPJMT was held on 6 April.

(U) International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). A lengthy plenary session on 5 April failed to produce any progress regarding an ICCS investigation of the Tonle Cham situation. Also on 5 April, the Canadian, Hungarian and Indonesian teams deployed to An Loc in Region V (Binh Long Province), while in Region VI the Canadian and Indonesian ICCS representatives withdrew from the Hong Ngu site, due to the increase in attacks by fire in the area.

The following is the current status of ICCS deployments:

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Saigon	115	140	141	133
Region I	18	14	19	23
Region II	16	15	19	17
Region III	28	27	32	41
Region IV	13	13	13	17
Region V	25	22	28	23
Region VI	13	12	17	15
Region VII	19	17	20	21
Total	247	260	289	290

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By MRK NARA, Date 1/25/94

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

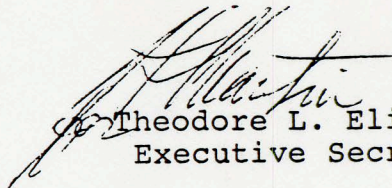
Washington, D.C. 20520

April 6, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Post Cease-fire Reporting

Attached is the Department's sixty-eighth  
report on the post cease-fire situation in Indochina.



Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated



DAILY REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT -  
APRIL 6, 1973

I. Reorganization of the United States Mission in South Viet-Nam

Negative.

II. Developments Between South Vietnamese Parties

A. GVN/PRG Talks in France

Negative.

B. Two-Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC)

The TPJMC met April 6 with each side again represented by the deputy chief of delegation. The GVN maintained its position that progress in other areas must depend on serious headway on the Tonle Cham issue. Such headway was not made.

Other matters of substance were discussed however. The PRG proposed a joint appeal to the two parties, reportedly to cover all the fighting still going on in South Viet-Nam. The GVN, while sticking to its general line on progress for Tonle Cham first, apparently agreed to the proposal in principle. The PRG also brought up the question of civilian detainees and the remaining POW's on both sides, and it was agreed to refer these matters to the appropriate subcommittees.

With respect to Tonle Cham, the GVN, according to a press spokesman, proposed that communist forces be pulled back 4 kilometers from the base. The spokesman stressed that this does not represent any kind of boundary, but rather marks the area in which previously ARVN could operate with impunity. The spokesman also pointed out that this area was necessary to have under control in order to carry out medical evacuations and air resupply operations. There was no indication that the PRG had replied to this proposal.

C. National Reconciliation and Concord

FPJMT

Some interesting points came up in the April 5 meeting of the FPJMT(MIA). With regard to the organization of the FPJMT and location of headquarters, the GVN proposed the establishment of a four-party subteam or detachment in Hanoi to coordinate operations in North Viet-Nam and maintain communications with the FPJMT in Saigon. The GVN indicated



its interest in GVN POW's who may have died in the North. The DRV rejected the GVN proposal, suggesting that only the US had a legitimate interest in the repatriation of remains or information about MIA in North Viet-Nam. (The GVN representative indicated privately to us that it would press for a four-party presence in Hanoi but might postpone detailed discussions for two or three weeks.)

The DRV in coffee-break conversations with the US re-emphasized its desire to deal with the US directly on a bilateral basis with regard to repatriation of remains and MIA information. It stated that four-party discussions would only confuse and delay arrangements. (Both in its rejection of the GVN proposal and in this discussion, the DRV revealed that this proposed US/DRV bilateral relationship is a matter of some importance to it.)

Finally, the PRG at the table and in private has not been forthcoming in discussion of the repatriation of remains. The US is scheduling a private meeting with the PRG to discuss this.

The FPJMT will reconvene April 7.



### III. Functioning of the ICCS

(a) The April 5 plenary lasted seven and one half hours with bitter debate on all subjects. The various disputes centered on such points as whether reports submitted by sub-regional teams were valid in the absence of regional authorization to investigate (no decision, in that the document in question was sent forward as an "observation report"). In another case, the Hungarians argued that two reports could not be forwarded to the JMC as "different views" under Article 3(B) since, as the only views presented, they could not be "different".

More importantly, the plenary learned from Chairman Dharsono that his calls on the RVN and PRG representatives concerning the Tonle Cham situation elicited no changes in their previous positions. Dharsono then produced a draft letter calling for the designation of liaison officers, a local ceasefire and the appointment of high-level officers to establish the modalities of the ceasefire and supply of bases. The Canadians, however, thought the draft went too far in placing the ICCS in the position of stipulating to the two parties the specifics of how they should carry out the ceasefire, and with this objection, no text was agreed to. A Pole later commented to us that the Canadians, by their action, were guilty of "obstructionism".

(b) In the first reaction to the Deputy Secretary's March 30 protests to the Poles and Hungarians about their obstructionism in the ICCS, several Hungarian delegates in Saigon sought out Embassy officers at their national day reception April 3 to explain their lack of influence on the VN communists. The HungDel military chief claimed Moscow had several times tried to pressure Hanoi and the VC without success (the time-frame of the Soviet efforts was unclear) and that the PRC is in the "best position" in this case. A Hungarian third secretary did not contest an Embassy officer's assertion that the Hungarians are unable to condemn PRG/DRV violations but countered that other relationships are more important to Budapest than US-Hungarian bilateral ties. The Embassy concludes that the major point of these and other approaches is that the two communist delegations cannot meet US expectations, at least under existing orders from their governments.

(c) We have informed Embassy Ottawa that we wish to keep the GOC fully informed of all significant US actions designed to enhance the effectiveness of the ICCS and to induce ceasefire compliance by all parties. We have instructed the embassy to convey such information to the GOC on a regular basis.



(d) Minister Sharp announced in Parliament April 5 that the GOC had received from the GVN a letter sent to all members of the International Conference, protesting against the activities of the communist forces (this apparently is the GVN letter of protest regarding Tonle Cham).

(e) In conversation with the PolOff in Hue, the ICCS Region I Polish interpreter commented that it is difficult to get the PRG to take reasonable positions. The PRG often does "stupid things", he said, which make it embarrassing for the Hungarians and Poles to support them. He gave as an example the failure to remove DRV flags from the Vinh Hoa Phuong area before the arrival of the ICCS/JMC investigating team. He commented: "Everyone knows that there are NVA forces in South Vietnam but they should at least, for the sake of an investigation requested by the PRG, preserve the fiction that the area below the Cua Viet River is PRG and not DRV-controlled."

(f) The Canadian team which had been studying point of entry procedures at Danang returned April 6 to Saigon with a glowing report of the situation there. Although neither the RVN nor the ICCS had definitive instructions, the port authorities had been completely cooperative. They gave advance notice of the arrival of war material to the ICCS, gave complete documentation to the ICCS and allowed full freedom of the port including the right of the ICCS to make spot checks whenever it wished.



#### IV. Overall Assessment of South Vietnamese Situation (On Both GVN and Communist Sides)

##### A. Security Situation

Activity in MR I remained centered in the 1st ARVN Division area of operations northwest and west of Hue. Most enemy main force and local force units continue to avoid contact as they regroup and retrain following their offensive of late January. ARVN intelligence reports that there are now 4 SAM missile sites, 6 missiles and 4 radar sites visible in the Khe Sanh area. In MR II, fighting on April 5 was the sharpest in the region in about a month. Casualty figures on both sides were high considering the fairly small number of incidents; of possibly greater significance was the communist departure from the hit-and-run tactics of recent weeks. In several April 5 actions, the VC appeared resolved to take and hold their objectives.

Tonle Cham between 0800 and 2230 hours April 5 received 236 rounds of assorted mortar, rocket, howitzer and B-40 fire. Military activity in MR IV continued at a fairly high level in the usual provinces of Kien Phong and Dinh Tuong, and there was an increase in Chuong Thien as well, breaking a lull there. The rest of the Delta remained relatively quiet with only small-scale military activity.

##### B. Political Situation

###### Refugees

After two weeks of the GVN resettlement program in Hai Lang District of Quang Tri Province, 1,324 families totalling 7,424 persons have been returned to their native hamlets. The goal for the program's first phase ending April 16 is 22,000 people. Resettlement will be accelerated along Highway 1 north to Quang Tri City on the theory that economic developments can be stimulated along such a primary road line. This will also create a significant, observable GVN presence between Hue and Quang Tri.

###### MR III HQ Reaction to Communique

The joint communique following the San Clemente talks has met with considerable approval from General Minh in III corps and many of his subordinates. They are particularly pleased with the section of the communique which made it clear that the US was determined to do what was necessary to ensure the efficacy of the Agreement.



## V. Development on International Conference

Negative.

## VI. Positions Taken by Other Governments on Agreement and Its Implementation

### PRG Liaison Office

Ambassador Phillips made a further demarche to Waldheim April 4 in which he reiterated our firm objection to any kind of formal institutionalized relationship between the UN and the PRG and added that we saw no justification for the UN continuing any formal contact, including discussion of humanitarian questions. SYG responded that the US was going beyond its earlier demarches and requesting the maximum negative UN position. He claimed the PRG's interest in aid is real, that while NVN has been "hesitant" about the question, the PRG has unmistakably expressed a wish to get UN help. Phillips said the PRG letter proposed only an observer mission, and required only a negative response, without volunteering more. The SYG argued that he cannot simply totally dismiss the PRG approach, especially since he would be accused of succumbing to US pressure. He added that even rejection of the observer office will stimulate a "vitriolic PRG reaction." The SYG added that he is in no hurry to respond to Binh's letter.

The GVN Mission in New York also weighed in with the SYG on this question April 3. They were told little more than that "no decision has been taken," but observed that Waldheim's tone was markedly more conciliatory than in their previous meeting last month.

### Thieu Visit to Rome

The Italian Foreign Office has informed us that President Thieu will arrive on April 8 and devote the day to tourism. He will call on President Leone the next morning while Mrs. Thieu is received by Mrs. Leone. Both President and Mrs. Thieu will have a Papal Audience at noon before departure later that day. Italian leftists are already cranking up anti-Thieu demonstrations.

### The Vatican and the PRG

Vatican Foreign Minister Casaroli confirmed to an Embassy Rome officer that the Pope has personally made the decision that it would be inappropriate for anyone



in the Vatican to receive anyone from the PRG on the eve of the Thieu visit. Casaroli agreed completely that the PRG is not a government but said he saw no grounds for Vatican refusal for the renewed PRG requests for contacts which are sure to come. Now that the US and Saigon have signed the Agreement with them, "it seems unreasonable for others to refrain from contacts."

#### Israeli Aid to South Viet-Nam

The Israeli press reported April 4 that an Israeli offer to Saigon of economic and technical aid in the country's rehabilitation had been accepted and that the respective Embassies would soon be opened in Saigon and Jerusalem.

#### DRV/VC

Hanoi's official mouthpiece, the party newspaper Nhan Dan, claimed in its April 6 editorial that the joint communique on President Thieu's San Clemente visit was "new proof" of continued US involvement in Viet-Nam and of Thieu's subservience. Quite aside from its substance, the communique itself is a "violation" of the Paris Agreement, said Nhan Dan. The editorial averred that Thieu's reference to his determination to insure social and political justice in South Viet-Nam had been urged on him by President Nixon who wanted to "reassure" the US public that Thieu was not a dictator. Nhan Dan noted, however, that Thieu's "boastful statements" do not match the acts by the US and GVN. Nhan Dan called the communique's reference to possible US/GVN retaliation against continuing infiltration from the North a "threat full of dangerous consequences."



## VII. Laos

### A. Political and Security Situations and Implementation of Cease-fire

Military Situation: Combat action increased somewhat with two major and eight minor incidents reported. North northwest of Ban Houei Sai, the last remaining RLG elements were driven further west (reportedly into Burma) by repeated small NVA/LPF attacks, thus eliminating RLG presence in that area. The two major incidents occurred in the south where RLG forces fired artillery rounds at reported NVA/LPF locations northwest of Thakhek, and near Khong Sedone, where NVA/LPF forces unsuccessfully attacked RLG positions. RLAF air activity was low level, mainly in support of troops in contact.

Split in LPF Alleged: An editorial in Xat Lao alleges that there is a split in the LPF leadership between "Nationalists and intellectuals", led by Souphanouvong, and members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), led by Kay-sone Phomivane and Nouhak Phoumsavan. The article says the former group favors ending the war now in accordance with the Cease-fire Agreement, while the latter group favors fighting until a final victory is won. The paper also mentions rumors to the effect that Phoumi Vongvichit opposed the LPRP-supported post-cease-fire attack on Paksong and lost his post as Chief Negotiator as a result. (The Xat Lao gives no evidence for such a split, but rumors of dissension within the LPF have weakened its image in Vientiane somewhat.)

### B. ICC Laos

No developments were reported.

### C. Implementation of the Agreement

Phoun Sipraseuth as Chief Negotiator Confirmed: In a press interview, RLG Chief Negotiator Pheng Phongsavan confirmed that Phoun Sipraseuth has been named to act as Chief Negotiator and Plenipotentiary in place of Phoumi Vongvichit, who is said to be seriously ill. The implication of this report is that Phoumi will not be returning to Vientiane. Although Souvanna has asked Phoun to accelerate the pace of the negotiations so that the new Cabinet can be presented to the King by April 15, Souvanna privately believes it is unlikely that this can occur.



# VIII. Cambodia

## A. Political and Security Situations and Implementation of Cease-fire

GRUNK/FUNK: According to press reports, Sihanouk is now in Hanoi, having traveled through Cambodia accompanied by his wife, Monique. We have seen no official reporting on these events.

Military Situation: The Mekong convoy planned for 1500 hours EST today has been postponed for 24 hours, according to late reports. POL airlift contingency planning is complete, with transport to be provided by USAF C-130s operating out of Thailand.

No significant changes reported in the military situation. All primary LOCs remain closed.

## B. ICC Cambodia

No developments.



# IX. Plans for Post-War Aid

## More Reaction to the Suggested Saigon Invitation for Aid Discussion (Reported Yesterday).

(a) Belgium - The Embassy believes the GOB would find it difficult to reject such a GVN invitation, in view of its strong position in favor of aid to Indochina. They, as other EC countries, probably would prefer a multilateral forum.

(b) Luxembourg - The GOL's response would most likely be conditioned by the general EC reaction and in particular by the positions of its Benelux partners.

# X. Miscellaneous

## (a) Hanoi Denies Brooke Visa

Senator Brooke announced to the press in Vientiane April 6 that the North Vietnamese had refused his request for a visa to visit NVN. The North Vietnamese expressed happiness to learn of his interest in visiting NVN but said Hanoi's leaders have too busy a schedule to receive him at this time. They suggested he would be welcome in "perhaps a couple of months".

(b) VOA had requested permission to send one of its correspondents to Hanoi with Brooke, but the Department, with USIA concurrence, had already decided that it would be inappropriate for a VOA correspondent to travel to Hanoi at this time.



SA 99 B-371

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

17 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 17 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Twenty major and 90 minor violations were reported during the period since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 12; MR 2 - 1; MR 3 - 4; and MR 4 - 3. A total of 94 enemy and 31 friendly personnel were reported killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). The FPJMT met on 17 April 1973. Discussions focused on the failure to achieve unanimous agreement on organization, privileges and immunities of the FPJMT. The RVN continues to insist on the establishment of a sub-team in Hanoi and proposes a maximum strength per delegation of 30 instead of the 35 requested by the DRV and PRG. The US suggested that the proposal for establishment of sub-teams at Hanoi or other locations be deferred until FPJMT has reached agreement on general procedures and has started to work on practical details of coordinating the recovery of remains and other operations.

In regard to disagreement on size of delegations, the RVN is seeking an understanding with DRV that the proposed total of 35 would include those for DRV liaison with ICCS. In private the DRV has informed the US that 5 or 6 persons of the 35 would be used for ICCS liaison, but DRV has not made such a statement at the conference table.

The US presented the DRV with a partial list of US and other foreign persons who are MIA and requested the DRV furnish any available information on the status of these persons. The DRV accepted the list and pledged its efforts in assisting the US by obtaining information from the local populace and other sources. In private discussions the US asked the PRG about a recent report that a PRG spokesman in Paris had indicated some US PWs may be detained in Cambodia by Khmer Rouge. The PRG stated no information was presently available, but they would consult their authorities at Loc Ninh and attempt to assist the US with this matter.

The Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). The TPJMC met on 17 April 1973. The agenda item was military prisoners and civilian detainees. The meeting ended with no significant progress made on this issue. The RVN apparently decided to soft-pedal its earlier insistence on early resolution of the Tonle Cham issue. For the first time since the TPJMC meetings began, they did not raise this issue.

COPY 1 OF 7 COPIES.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By MC NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA 99

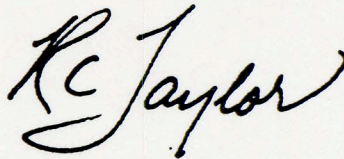
Mr. X-174



International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). The plenary meeting on 16 April 1973 considered eight regional reports and approved all for forwarding to the TPJMC. Five requests for investigations submitted by the GVN were approved and referred to the respective regions.

Mine Countermeasures. Units ALFA and BRAVO conducted sweep operations in the Cua Lach Tray and Cua Cam approach channels and the Hon Gai and Cam Pha channels. Eight sorties were flown while conducting 16.1 effective sweep hours on 16 April. At 161815 EST April, all END SWEEP units departed anchorages in the vicinity of Haiphong roadstead with all personnel aboard. The Task Force has been directed to proceed to a holding position south of 17 degrees north Latitude to await further instructions.

Intelligence. A DIA summary of the Indochina situation is appended.



Robert C. Taylor  
Colonel, USAF  
Military Assistant



## RVN MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

During the period 151901 - 161900 EST April, 20 major cease-fire violations were reported.

### Military Region 1

Twelve major cease-fire violations were reported. The most significant violations are described below:

Between 142125 and 160230 EST April, 8 miles northwest of Hue, elements of an ARVN infantry battalion received three separate enemy attacks by fire totaling 770 mixed mortar rounds. Two of the attacks were followed by ground assaults. Enemy casualties were 12 soldiers killed. Friendly losses were six ARVN soldiers killed, 31 wounded and one missing.

At 142300 EST April, 14 miles south-southeast of Hue, elements of an ARVN infantry battalion received an enemy attack by fire of 67 mortar rounds. One ARVN soldier was killed and four were wounded in the attack.

At 160400 EST April, 15 miles southwest of Hue, elements of an ARVN infantry battalion received an enemy attack by fire of 90 mortar rounds. Two ARVN soldiers were killed and two were wounded in the attack.

### Military Region 2

One major cease-fire violation was reported which is described below:

At 152200 EST April, 2 miles south of Bong Son, elements of an ARVN infantry battalion received an attack by fire consisting of 65 rounds of mixed ordnance. One ARVN soldier was wounded.

### Military Region 3

Four major cease-fire violations were reported. The most significant violation is described below:

At 160610, the Tran Lon Base Camp, 3 miles northwest of Tay Ninh, received an enemy attack by fire of six 122-mm rocket rounds. Four RVNAF soldiers were killed and four were wounded in the attack.

### Military Region 4

There were a total of three major cease-fire violations reported which are described below:

At 152220 EST April, 9 miles northeast of Chau Duc, a populated area received an enemy attack by fire of two 122-mm rocket rounds. One Vietnamese civilian was killed and four were wounded in the attack.

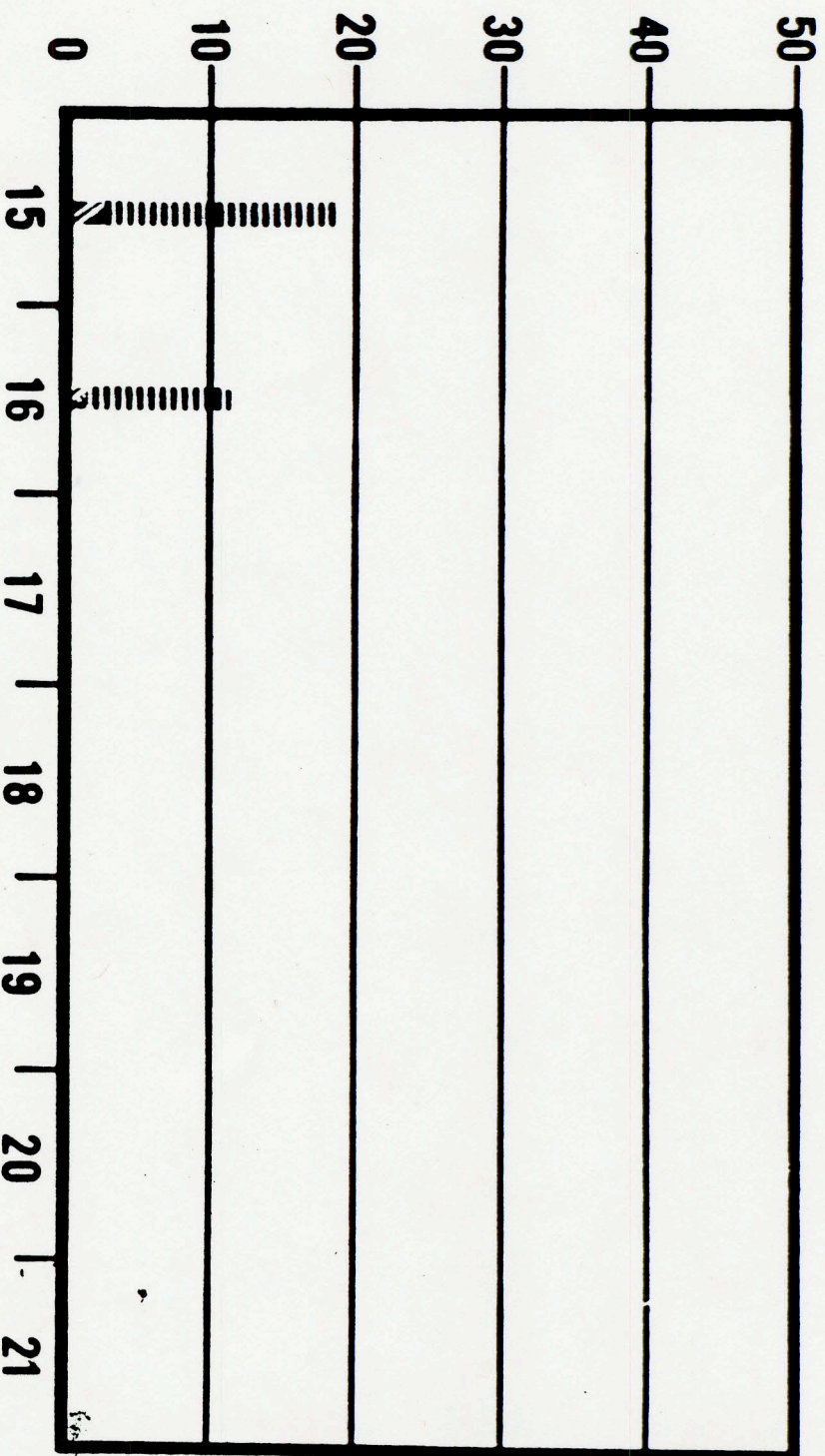


At 141450 EST April, 4 miles west of Vi Thanh, elements of an RF battalion received an enemy ground attack. Enemy losses were 15 soldiers killed. Friendly casualties were six RF soldiers wounded.

At 152020 EST April, 16 miles southwest of Vi Thanh, a VNAF helicopter received enemy ground fire and was forced to make an emergency landing. The aircraft was then destroyed by an enemy anti-tank rocket round. Casualties were not reported.



# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

APRIL

SOURCE: OPREP - 4

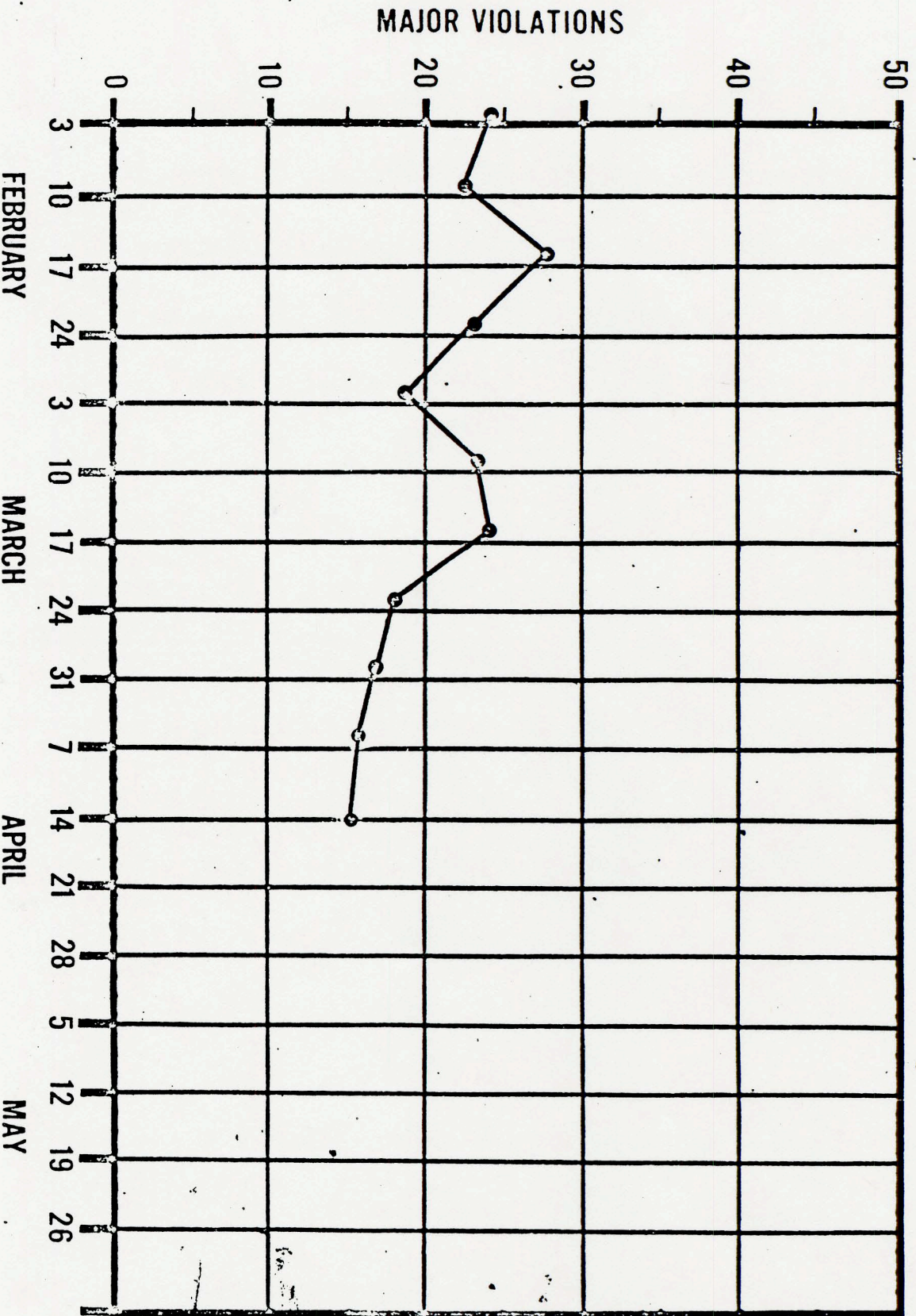
ATTACKS BY FIRE

OTHER



# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS

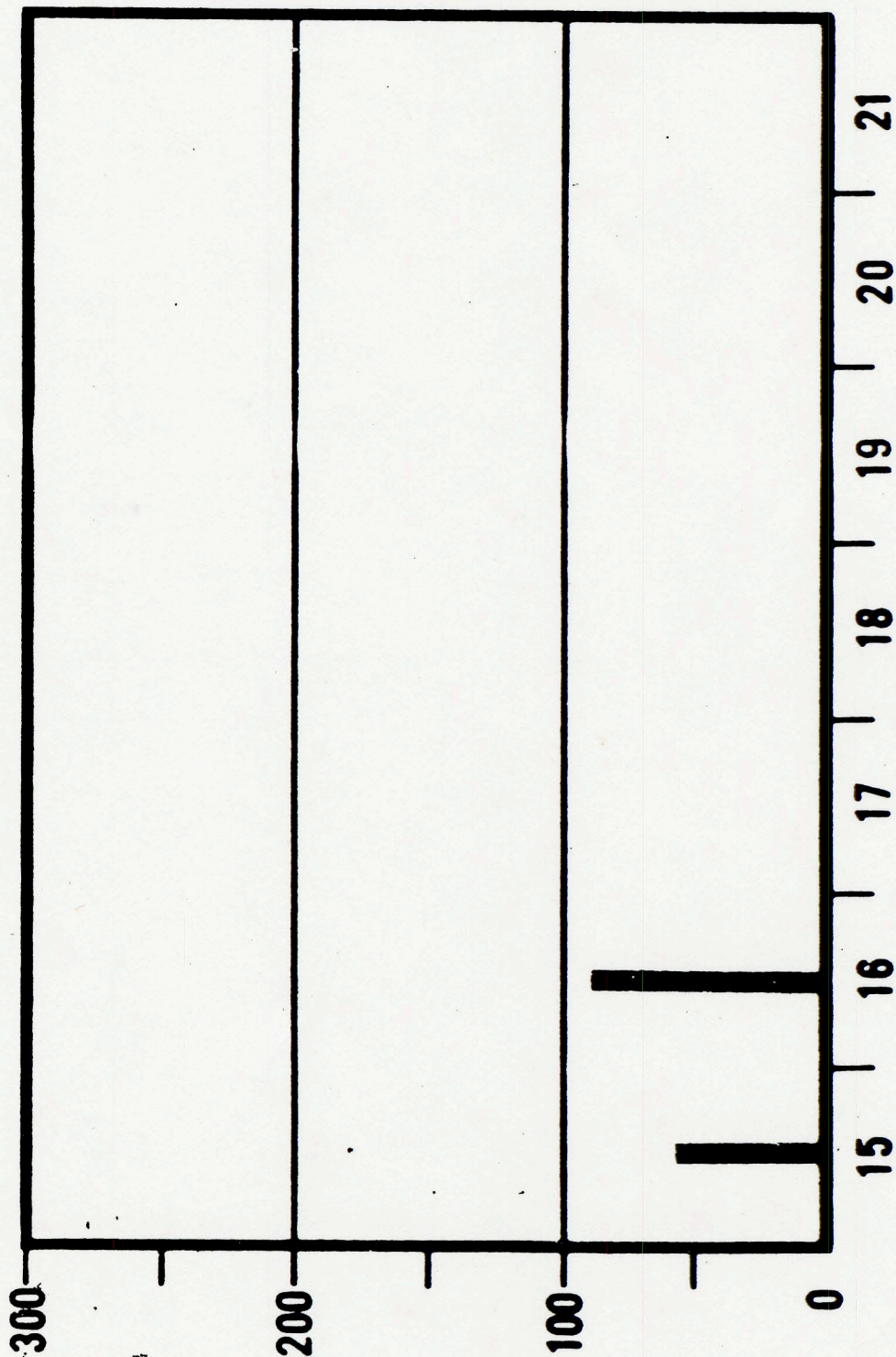
WEEKLY AVERAGE INDEX



SOURCE OPREP 4



# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL

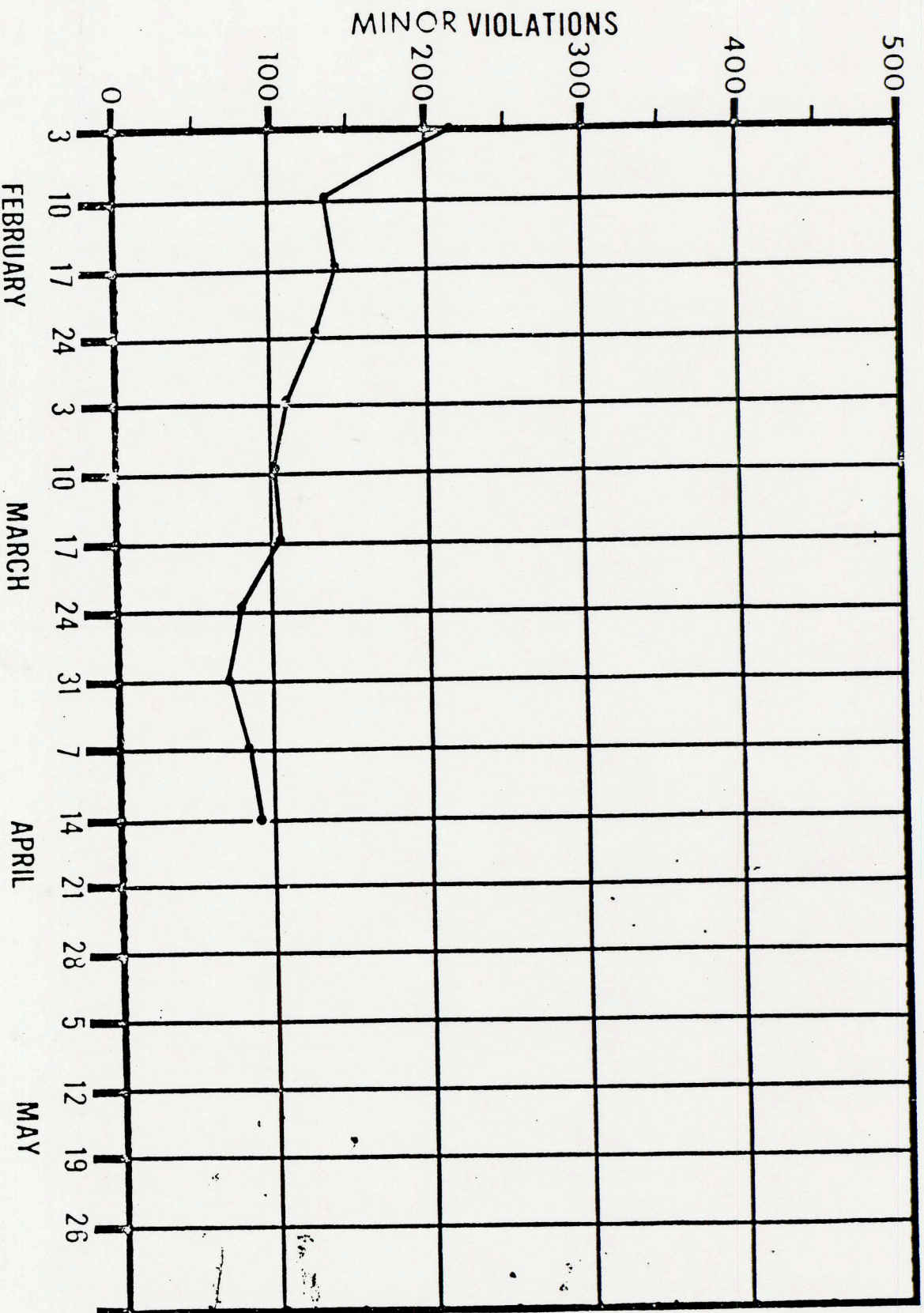


APRIL  
ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

SOURCE: OPREP - 4



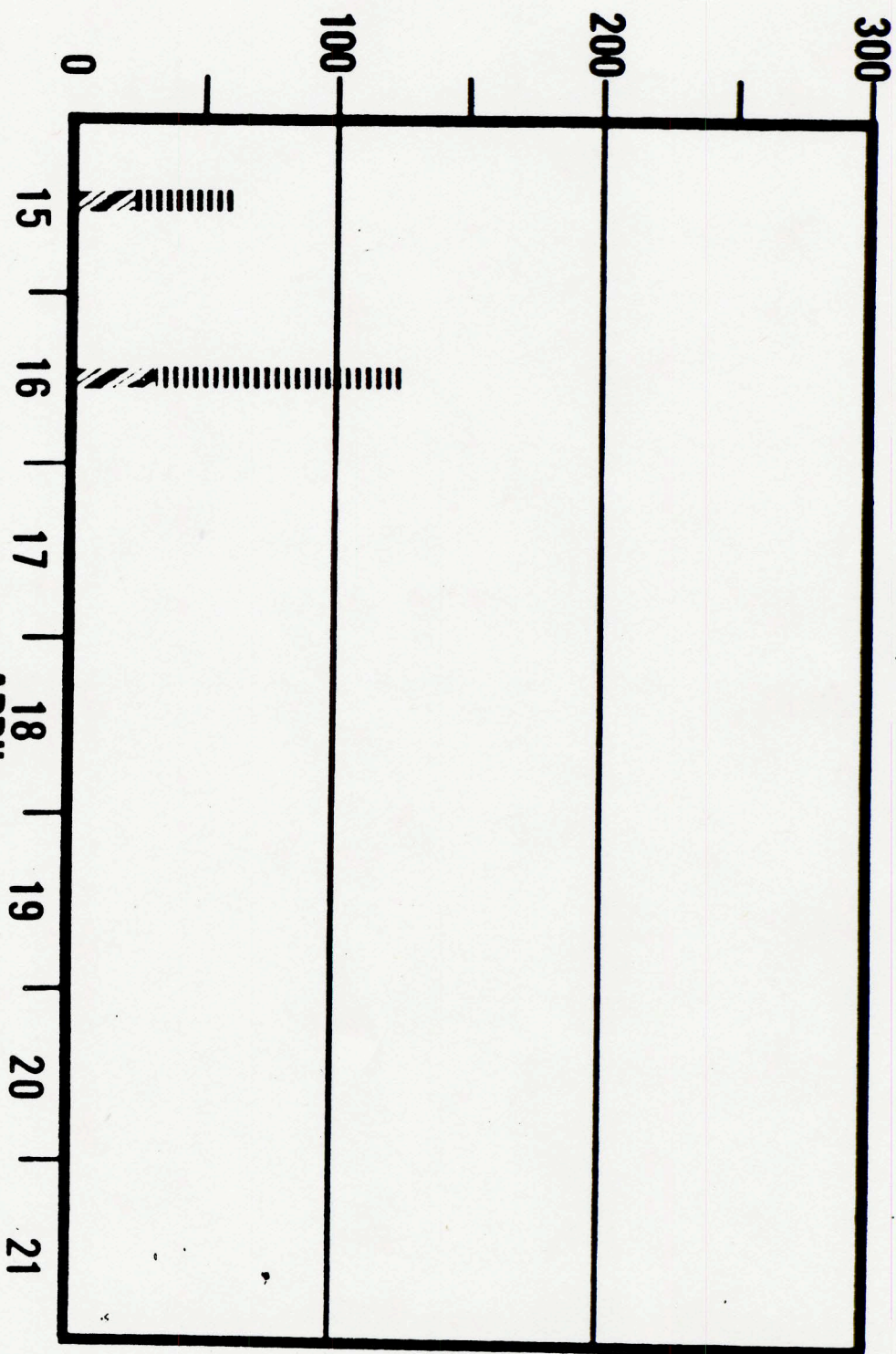
# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPRP 4



# POST CEASE-FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA) VC/NVA - RVN DAILY TOTAL



SOURCE: OPREP - 4

(1701-1700 EST)

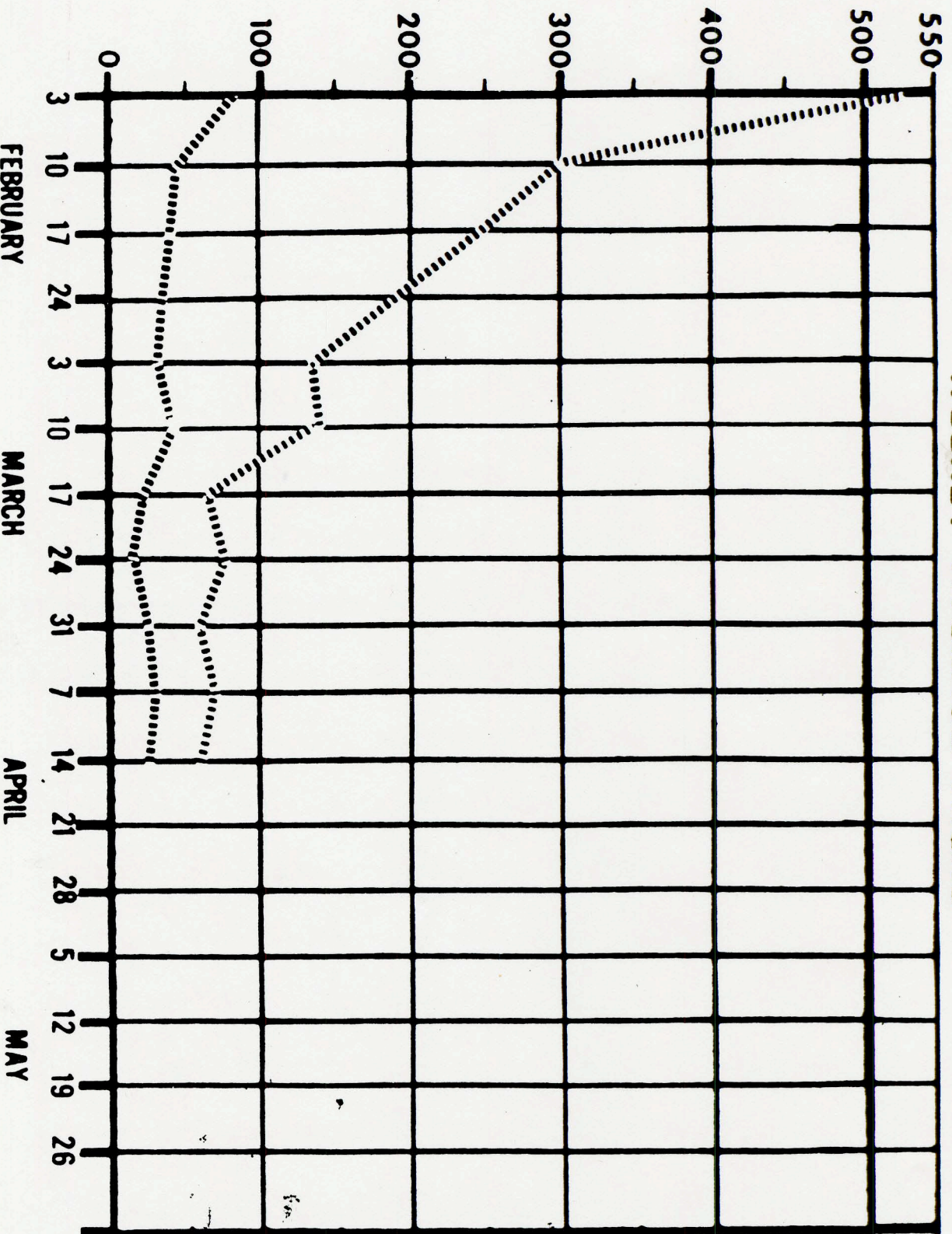
VC/NVA

RVN



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments.

### LAOS

#### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

Enemy attacks were reported in the Pa Dong and Sala Phou Khoun areas of north Laos while in the south delayed reports indicate that clashes took place near Dong Hene and Keng Kok on 12 and 13 April.

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Southwest of the Plaine des Jarres, a strong enemy force of undetermined size attacked a Lao army battalion near Pa Dong on the 15th. Friendly casualties were light but three outpost positions were lost. West of the Plaine, enemy forces ambushed two government patrols near Sala Phou Khoun. There was no significant activity reported from the Tha Viang area southeast of the Plaine.

Company-size enemy attacks were reported near Dong Hene and Keng Kok in the central Panhandle on 12 and 13 April, respectively, but there was no loss of terrain.

### CAMBODIA

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The returning Mekong River convoy departed Phnom Penh at 2000 EST last night and crossed the border into SVN at 0430 EST this morning. The convoy consisted of 13 ships, including 6 POL tankers, 3 cargo ships and 4 tugs with 3 barges. The US Attache office in Phnom Penh reported no enemy incidents. The convoy should have arrived in the vicinity of Tan Chau,



South Vietnam by 0700 EST.

In the Mekong River corridor combat activity has been at a low level; however, FANK suffered costly casualties when an enemy ambush on Route 1 resulted in the deaths of two brigade commanders, a deputy commander and two battalion commanders.

South of the capital, a Cambodian position at Kep near Kampot was overrun during the night of 16 April. Incomplete reports from the field indicate that two government battalions of 500-700 personnel are regrouping to the northwest and that all personnel of one battalion have been either killed or captured.

Tram Khnar came under heavy attack yesterday, and late reports indicate that the insurgents held the town for a short time before a FANK counterattack recaptured it.

There has been no change in the status of major lines of communication.

In political developments Gen Lon Non who resigned his cabinet position in early April is reportedly preparing for a trip abroad. A ~~member~~ source reports that the president's younger brother will leave Cambodia soon for about 3 months, ostensibly, to receive medical care in France and to visit his son who is a student in the US. Lon Non's unscheduled and presumably not totally voluntary exit from Cambodia should permit successful efforts to broaden the political base of the government by inclusion of major opposition leaders. A major government reorganization is expected soon--which would help in reversing the country's present downhill slide.

#### LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

In South Vietnam, ARVN sources have reported that, during the past week, the enemy has been reopening supply corridors and rebuilding base areas in northern Military Region (MR) 3.

In the Hobo Woods area of Binh Duong Province, 70 new structures were spotted. Observers reported the presence of 66 new thatched houses in Tay Ninh Province. Additionally,



ARVN Aerial Observers have reported daily sightings of 20-25 bicycles and motorcycles and several truck convoys of three to seven trucks per convoy in the same area. Route 244 was reported to be receiving extensive use as a resupply corridor.

This activity may reflect Hanoi's continuing effort to move stockpiles from the Cambodian border areas eastward to points farther in-country.



SA 99 B-368

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

20 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 20 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Twelve major and 97 minor violations were reported during the period since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 6; MR 2 - 0; MR 3 - 3; and MR 4 - 3. Eleven of the major violations were attacks by fire. The other was a ground attack against an ARVN infantry battalion near Chau Doc in MR 4. Initial reports indicate that a total of 47 enemy and 27 friendly personnel were killed during the period. Charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). The PRG Delegation has provided a letter to the US Delegation responding to an earlier US request for the repatriation of the remains of those reported on the Paris list as having died in captivity. The PRG response indicated that they would provide information concerning recovery of remains as they receive all the reports from local PRG officials.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). The RVN Delegation advised the US Embassy that PRG representatives had been invited to interview the 238 PRG prisoners at Bien Hoa who refused repatriation. They further offered to provide transportation to prisoners who subsequently indicate a desire for repatriation. This proposal was made in an effort to reopen the suspended exchange for 410 RVN prisoners held by the PRG. No response has been received as yet.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). In continuation of the investigation of the Quang Tri helicopter incident, a Hungarian proposal was adopted to return the survivors of the helicopter crash to the crash site in order to better determine if the helicopters were off course. The Indonesian delegate submitted a proposal which included suspension of all ICCS investigations and the withdrawal of all teams to regional headquarters unless the PRG guaranteed the safety of the ICCS in their movements. The proposal was coolly received by the other delegations, but the Indonesians reserved their right to act unilaterally if they considered it necessary.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By MMO NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA 99

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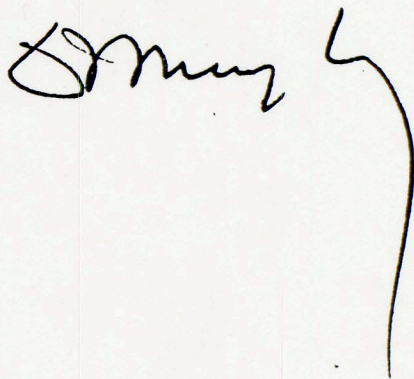
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Mine Countermeasures. No significant changes have been reported.

Intelligence. A DIA summary of the Indochina situation is appended.

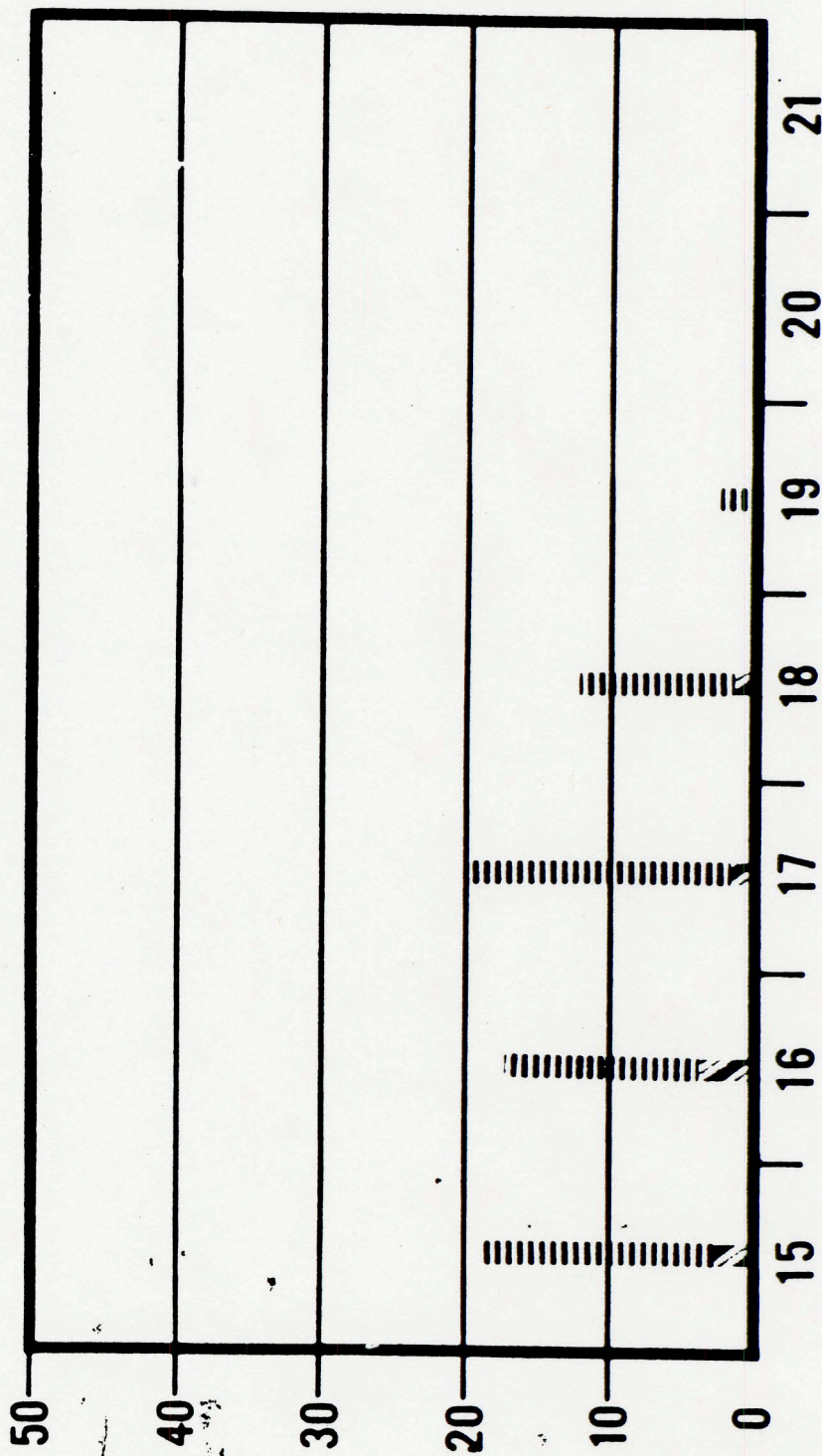
Attachments

A handwritten signature, possibly "J. M. ...", followed by a long, sweeping curved line that extends downwards and to the right.



# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

## DAILY TOTAL



APRIL

ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

SOURCE: OPREP - 4

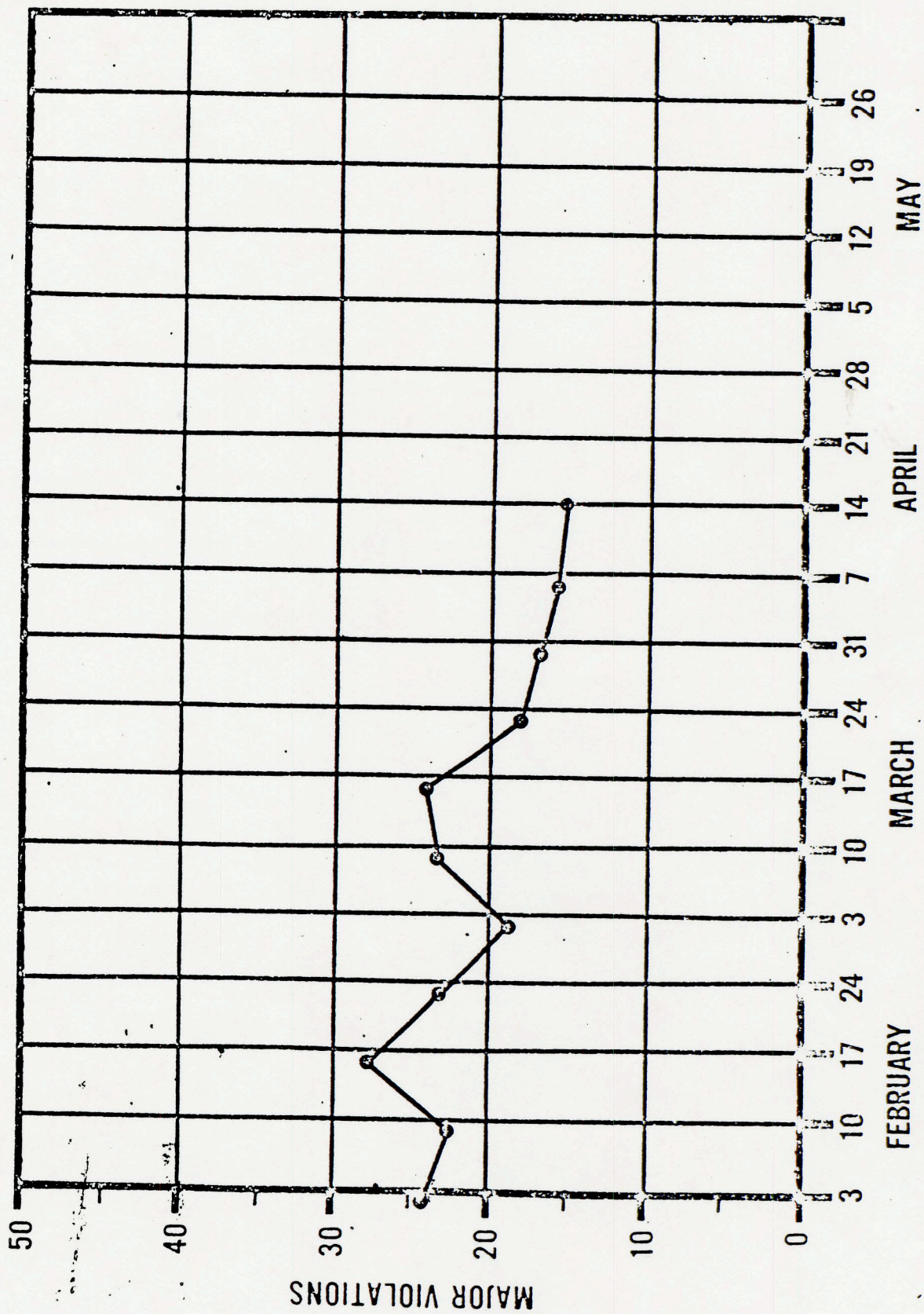
ATTACKS BY FIRE

OTHER



FOR MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS

WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND

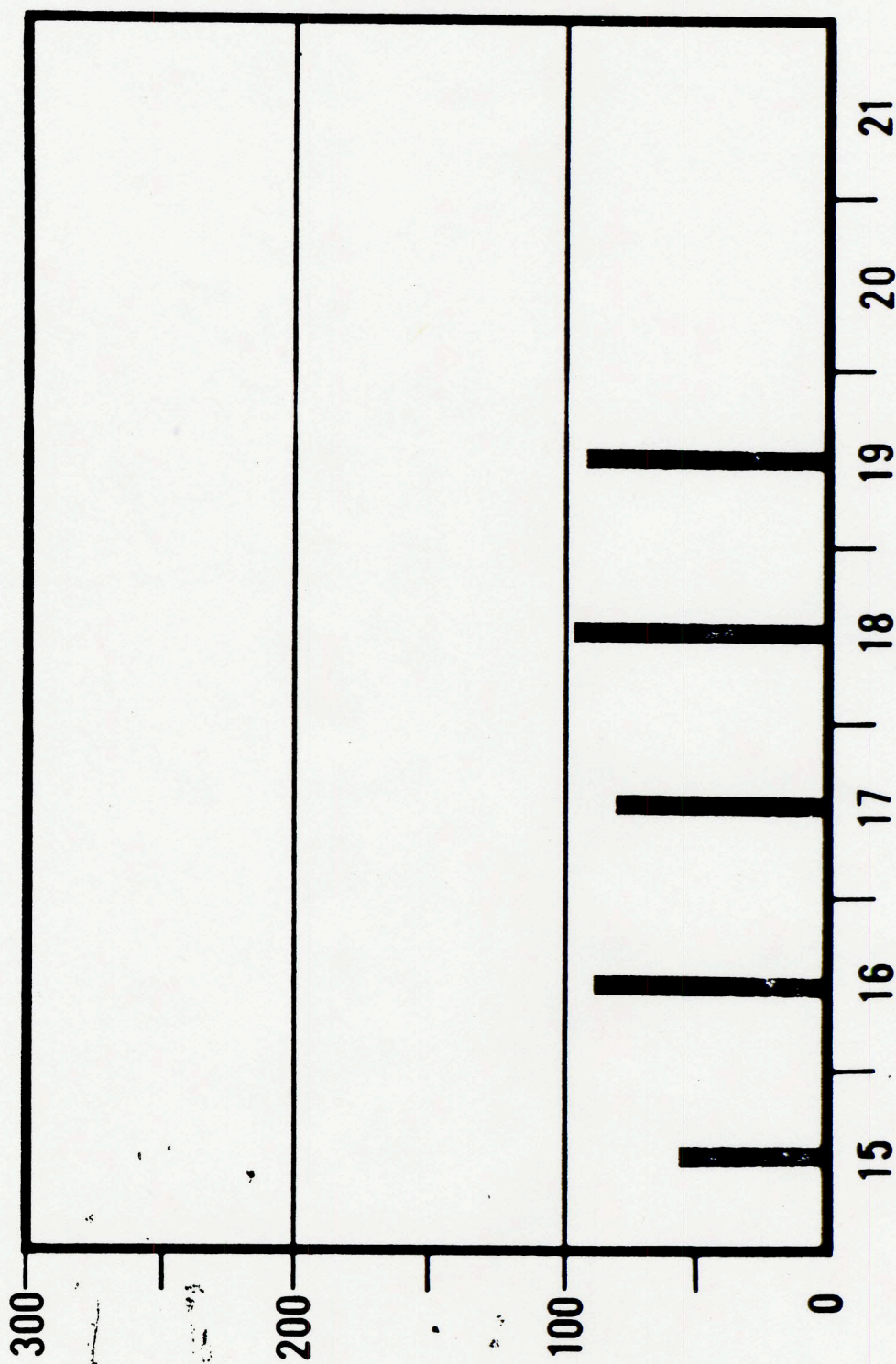


SOURCE OPREP 4



# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

## DAILY TOTAL



APRIL

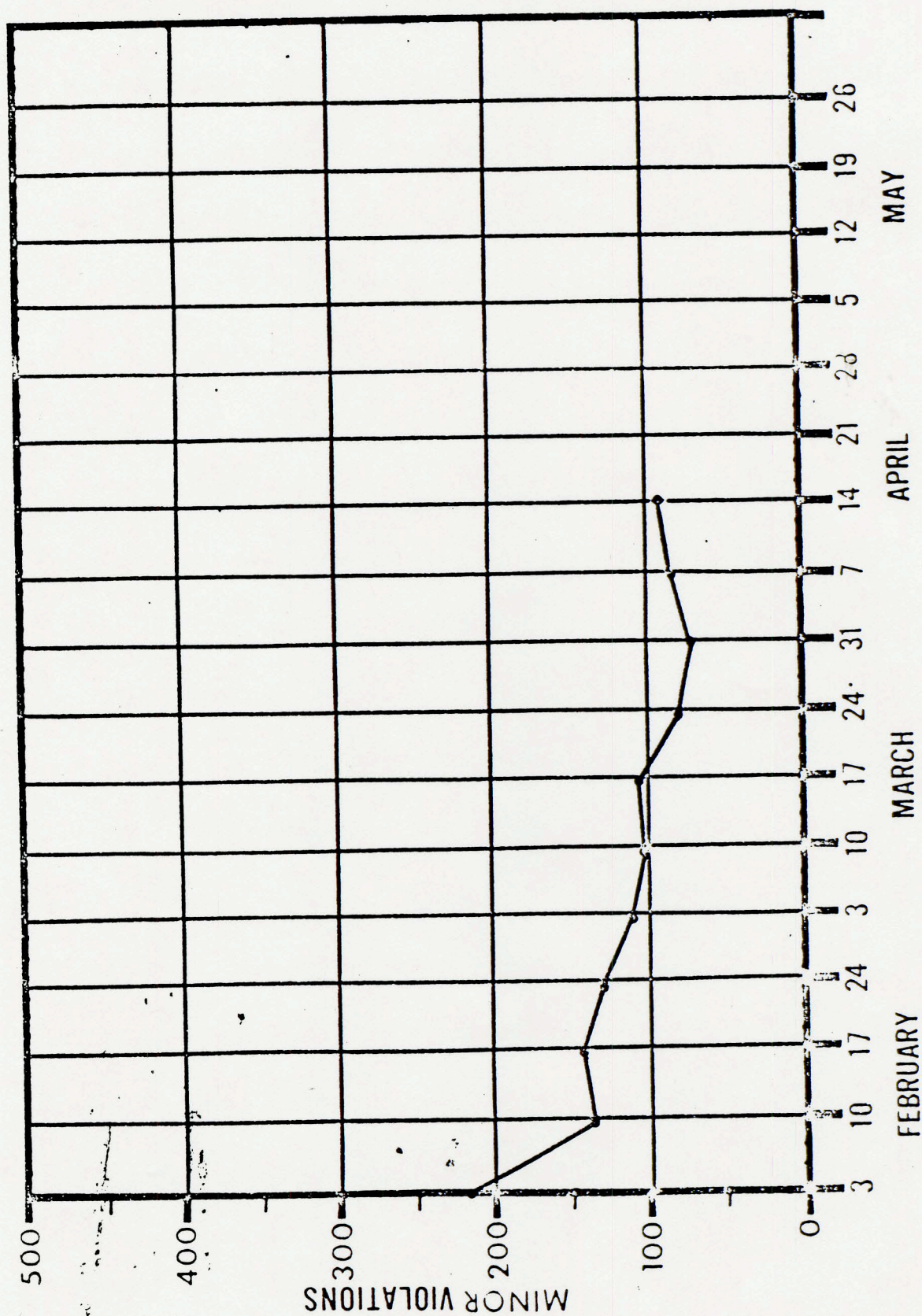
ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

SOURCE: OPREP - 4



# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS

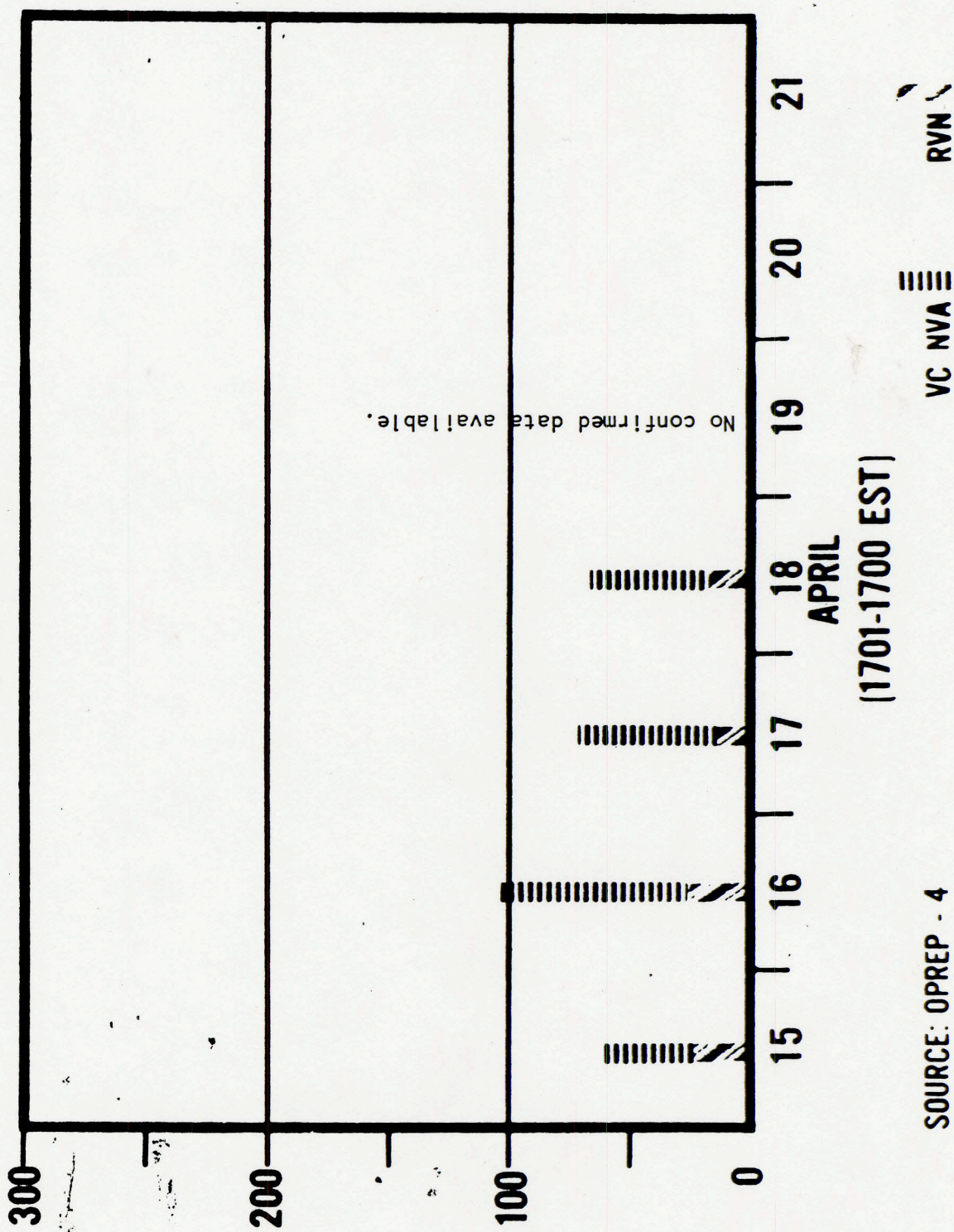
## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4



# POST CEASE-FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA) VC/NVA - RVN DAILY TOTAL

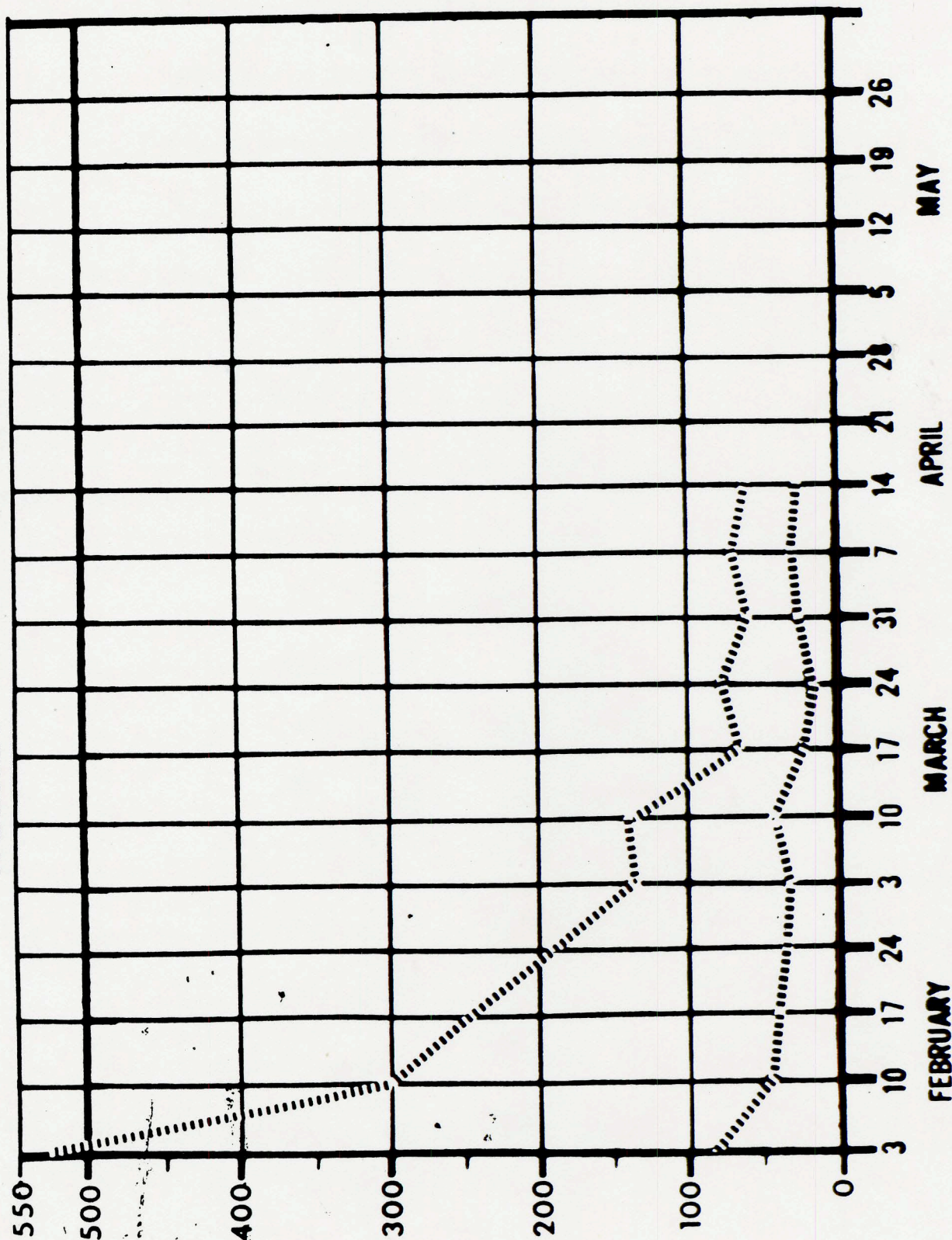


SOURCE: OPREP - 4



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4 VC/NVA ..... RVN .....



## INDOCHINA SITUATION

20 April 1973

### ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report. Maps will be provided when significant changes occur.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

#### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 24 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	771	2,647	0	6 (5)	21
MR 2	0	184	1,231	0	0 (0)	17
MR 3	0	275	1,742	0	3 (1)	22
MR 4	0	407	3,770	0	3 (3)	37
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,637	9,390	0	12 (9)	97

\* Included in totals.

\*\* Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 24 hours.

Major violations totaled 12, a reduction of nine from yesterday's total. The major violations consisted of 11 attacks-by-fire and one enemy-initiated ground attack. A total of 97 minor violations were reported, compared to 99 during the previous 24-hour period. In MR 4, 12 miles north-west of Hong Ngu, 12 enemy were killed in a ground attack.

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change



## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Over the last three weeks, enemy tactical activity in northern MR 1 has been centered west of Hue. Occasional upsurges by elements of the 324B NVA Division and the 5th and 6th NVA Regiments have been aimed at forcing friendly troops to abandon lightly defended outposts in the vicinity of Route 547 thereby placing the enemy in position to interdict the highway. Successful interdiction of Route 547 would isolate Fire Support Bases Bastogne and Veghel which are important to the defense of Hue. Although two lightly manned RVNAF outposts south of FSB Veghel were recently taken by elements of the 6th NVA Regiment, enemy initiatives have thus far been limited to attacks-by-fire and light ground attacks.

In response, the SVN MR 1 commander reportedly has ordered RVNAF operations to retake the lost positions and instructed friendly units not to give up any additional territory west of Hue.

Elsewhere in the country enemy activity remains at a relatively low level.

## LAOS

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

Cease-fire violations were reported in northwest Laos, southeast of Thakhek and southeast of Pakse.

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant developments.

## CAMBODIA

### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change



## SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

At 0430 EST this morning, the Defense Attache in Phnom Penh reported that insurgents on Route 2 have overrun elements of a brigade of the Cambodian 3d Division and occupied a village only 10 miles south of the capital. Preliminary information indicates that 20 friendly troops were killed and 150 wounded. Government forces regrouped about two miles farther north.

Also south of the capital, the insurgents have continued to attack westward along Route 16 toward Kampot. The city, which has been partially isolated during most of the war, has relied on seaborne and aerial resupply. The fall of Kep and Pong Touk -- nearby to the east -- earlier this week points to an enemy effort to capture Kampot. Cambodian reinforcements were flown into the city yesterday by Khmer C-47 aircraft from Kompong Som and Kompong Speu. Kampot is now defended by some 2,500 troops, and their eastern defense line is only six miles from the city. The city's airfield two miles north of Kampot is a likely enemy target.

Takeo continues to be subjected to shelling attacks to include fire from 105-mm howitzers. To the west, Route 4 remains closed in the vicinity of Stung Chhay, but government units are engaged in clearing operations. No contacts have been reported; however, convoys are still held up at Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

West of the capital, the insurgents now control four miles of Route 26. Two company-size positions were abandoned on 18-19 April with 50 friendly troops reportedly killed and 50 wounded. Relief forces from Kompong Speu have been tasked with resecuring Route 26. Route 5 remains cut south of Kompong Chhnang, and government clearing operations continue to make no progress.

## LOGISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the Laos/South Vietnam MR 1 border area, recent reports from elements of Group 473 indicate that large amounts of ammunition are in storage within the group's area. On 15 April, 7,400 tons of cargo, of which over



7,000 were munitions, were reported in storage at two unspecified locations. The reports also indicate that additional munitions shipments are expected.

In the Laos Panhandle, heavy vehicle activity continues. <sup>METHOD</sup> over 205 trucks along portions of Route 99. <sup>SOURCE</sup> This is the highest count reported since 6 April when 147 trucks were reported.



SA 99 B-367

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON 25 C. 20301

23 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 23 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Forty-eight major and 245 minor violations were reported during the three-day period since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 18; MR 2 - 3; MR 3 - 7; and MR 4 - 20. Preliminary reports indicate that a total of 213 enemy and 129 friendly personnel were killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). The Four Party Joint Military Team has made no progress toward resolution of procedural questions, though there are signs the GVN may soften its stand on a number of them. The first VNAF Loc Ninh liaison flight for the PRG was flown 21 April. US representatives presented the DRV/PRG with the first name list requesting information on Americans missing in action.

The Chiefs of the US and DRV Delegations met privately on 23 April to discuss the return of the remains of those persons who died in captivity. The DRV reported that its liaison officer had returned from Hanoi with information about the remains of those listed on the 11 April list presented by the US. The DRV said that Hanoi authorities suggested FPJMT representatives go to the DRV and visit the grave sites in order to facilitate exhumation of remains and indicated that arrangements for the visit would be made as soon as possible, but the visit itself could not occur until after 1 May.

Overall, the DRV agreed in principle to allow the FPJMT to travel to NVN to visit grave sites; to allow families of persons who died in captivity to visit graves if desired; to assist with the exhumation of remains, if requested; and to construct cemeteries for those remains which might not be repatriated, as was done for the French.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). In the continuing absence of LTG Tra, Chief of the PRG Delegation to the Two Party Joint Military Commission, that body remained stymied. DRV news broadcasts reported that Tra had completed his visit to Hanoi, but gave no hint

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E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DoD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By MKO NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA 99

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SEC DEF CONTR No. X-185



he is returning to Saigon. Some or all of the civilian detainees listed so far by both sides may be released this week as the deadline of X+90 (27 April) approaches, but the basic conflict over the number of non-listed detainees remains. The PRG proposes that their 637 civilian detainees be released simultaneously with the 5,081 on the GVN list. No agreement was reached on the proposed release. Although the PRG has added 209 personnel to their list, the 637 figure is still unacceptably low compared to the 67,000 civilians the GVN lists as abducted since 1954. The fact that the PRG has increased its offer from the original 140 to 637 undoubtedly encourages the GVN to believe that their hard line has been a correct negotiating tactic and that more civilians will be released by the PRG if they hold fast.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). ICCS Region I team efforts to establish formal contact with the PRG, in order to request concurrence for survivors of Quang Tri helicopter Flight 115 to visit the crash site, have failed. The ICCS is now undertaking to place the request with the PRG in Saigon. The Region I investigation of the helicopter incident continues and the Polish and Hungarian survivors have testified. It appears now that the investigation will find the helicopters were off course, that Flight 006 was hit by a STRELLA missile, and that the downed aircraft were not moved. The Canadian Delegation has indicated it is waiting for all evidence to be accumulated and will then focus major effort and public attention on the fact that Flight 006 was shot down, regardless of where the incident occurred.

Mine Countermeasures. Task Force 78, which suspended sweep operations off the coast of North Vietnam on 17 April, received orders to proceed to Subic Bay, Philippines; its estimated time of arrival at Subic is 240400 EST April.

Intelligence. A DIA summary regarding the Indochina situation is appended.

Attachments



## RVN Major Cease-fire Violations

During the three-day weekend period, 48 major cease-fire violations were reported.

### Military Region 1

Eighteen major cease-fire violations were reported. All were attacks by fire in the vicinity of Hue; they killed one soldier and wounded 14.

### Military Region 2

Three major cease-fire violations were reported. One of them was an attack by fire on elements of an ARVN infantry battalion in the vicinity of Bong Son, resulting in no casualties. The other two violations are described below:

Enemy forces attacked elements of an ARVN infantry battalion six miles northwest of Kontum City at 190300 EST. Three enemy soldiers were killed, while friendly casualties were one soldier killed and 16 wounded.

Twenty-five miles south-southwest of Qui Nhon at 191000 EST, enemy forces attacked elements of a Regional Force battalion which was guarding a newly constructed railroad bridge. There were no casualties reported, but the bridge was damaged.

### Military Region 3

Seven major cease-fire violations were reported. All were attacks by fire which resulted in one friendly soldier killed and three wounded. Four of these attacks were on the Tong Le Chan Ranger Base Camp southwest of An Loc, but they resulted in no casualties.

### Military Region 4

Twenty violations were reported. Twelve of them were attacks by fire resulting in 13 friendly soldiers killed and 44 wounded (24 civilians). The remaining eight violations are described below:

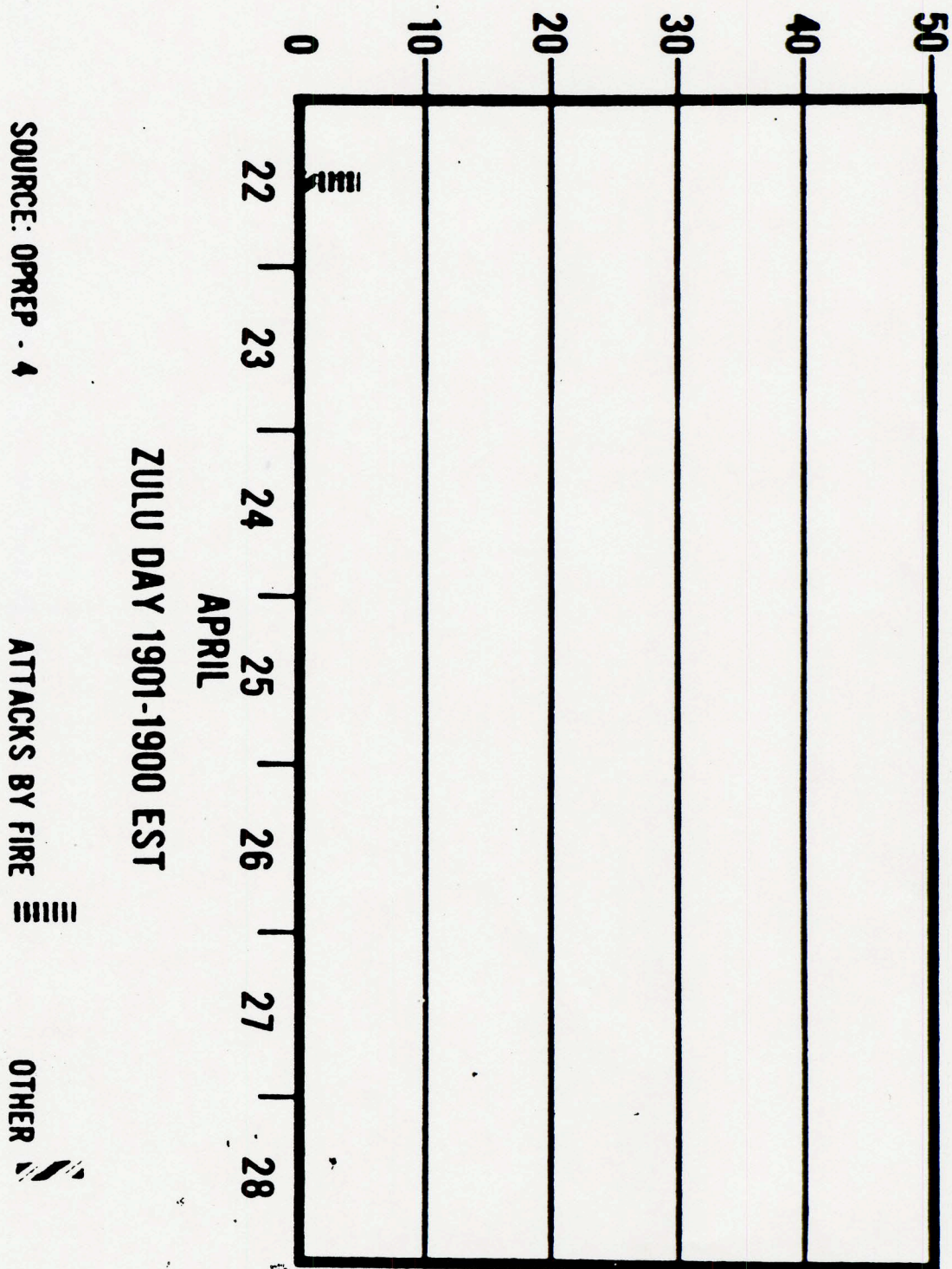
Between 181925 and 210010 EST, enemy forces attacked elements of an ARVN infantry regiment on six separate occasions, 12 miles northeast of Chau Doc. Seventy-one enemy soldiers were killed, while friendly casualties were eight soldiers killed and 132 wounded.

At 190710 EST, the Xom Rong Hamlet Chief was assassinated 16 miles southeast of Can Tho.

At 201000 EST, six miles northwest of Tri Ton, enemy forces attacked elements of a ranger battalion, killing one friendly soldier and wounding 23.

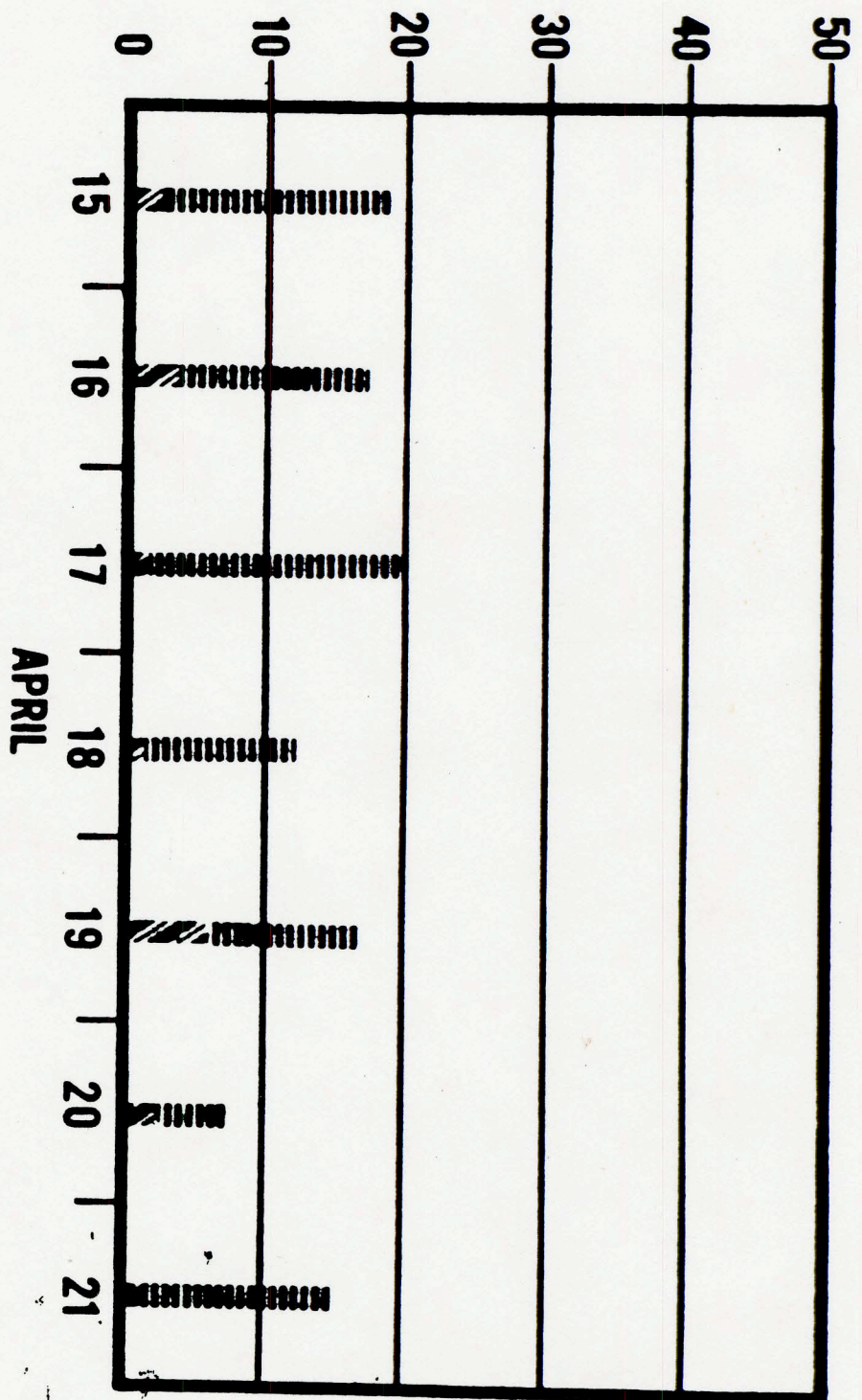


# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL





# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

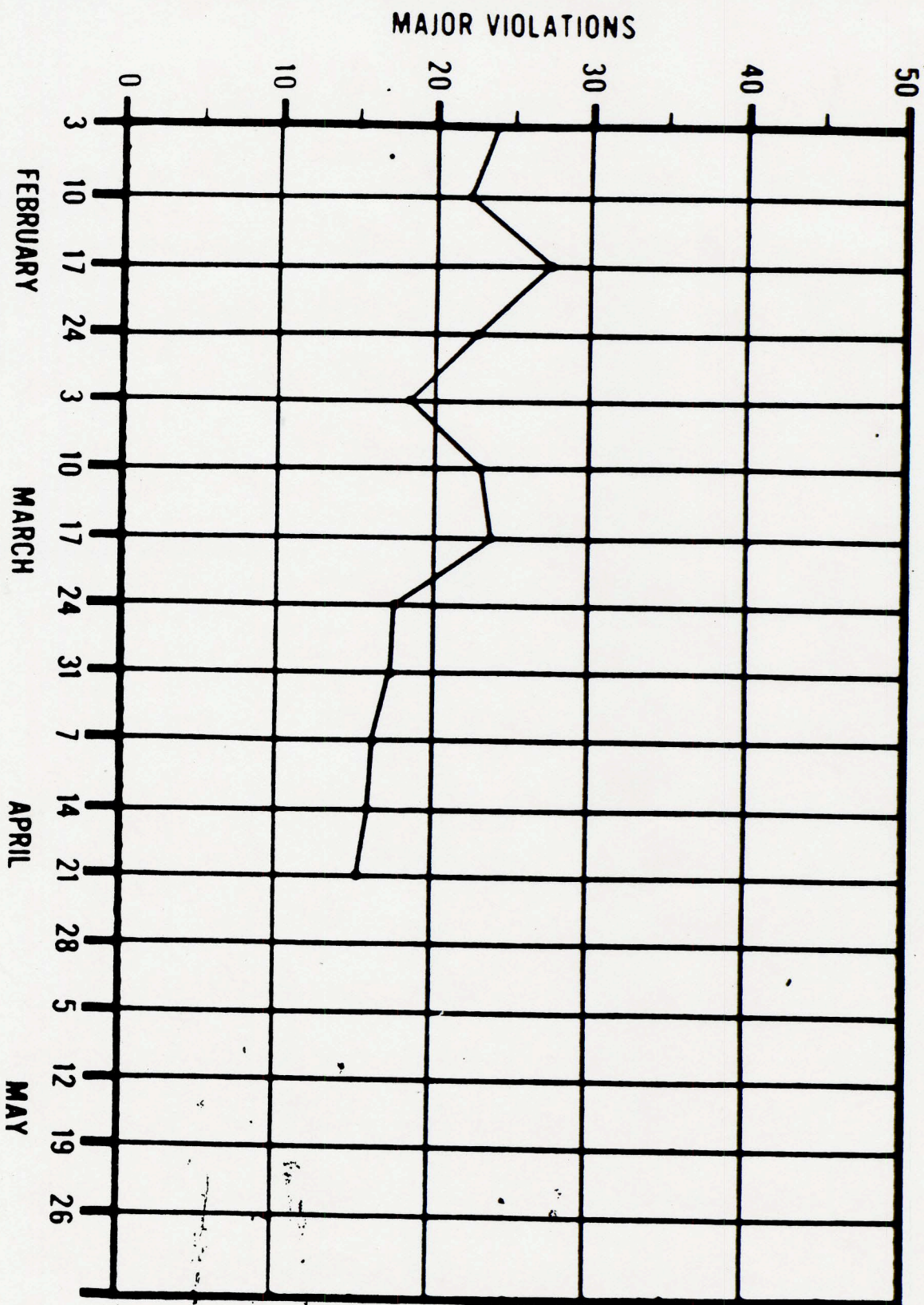
SOURCE: OPRP - 4

ATTACKS BY FIRE

OTHER



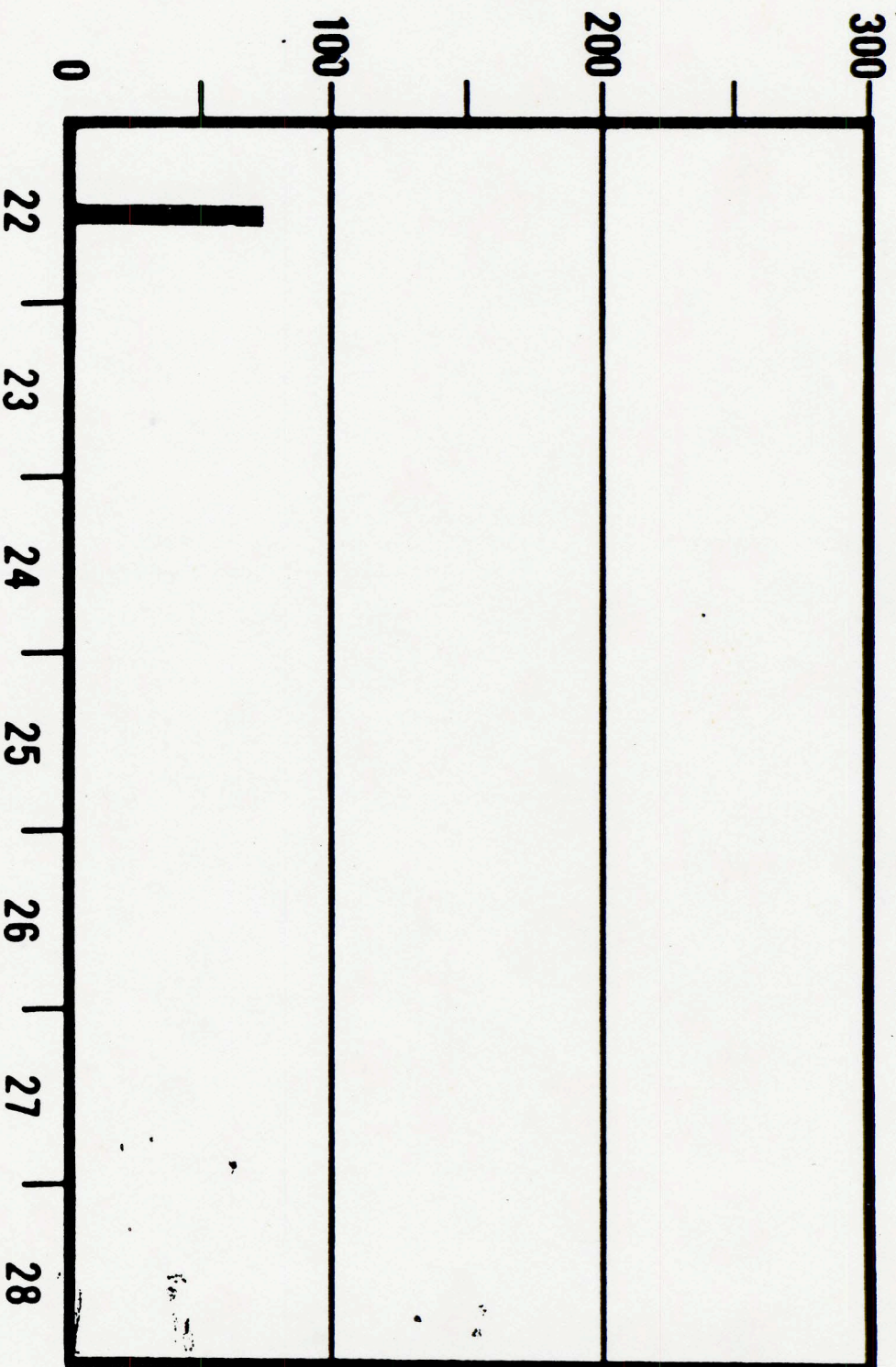
# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPRREP 4



# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



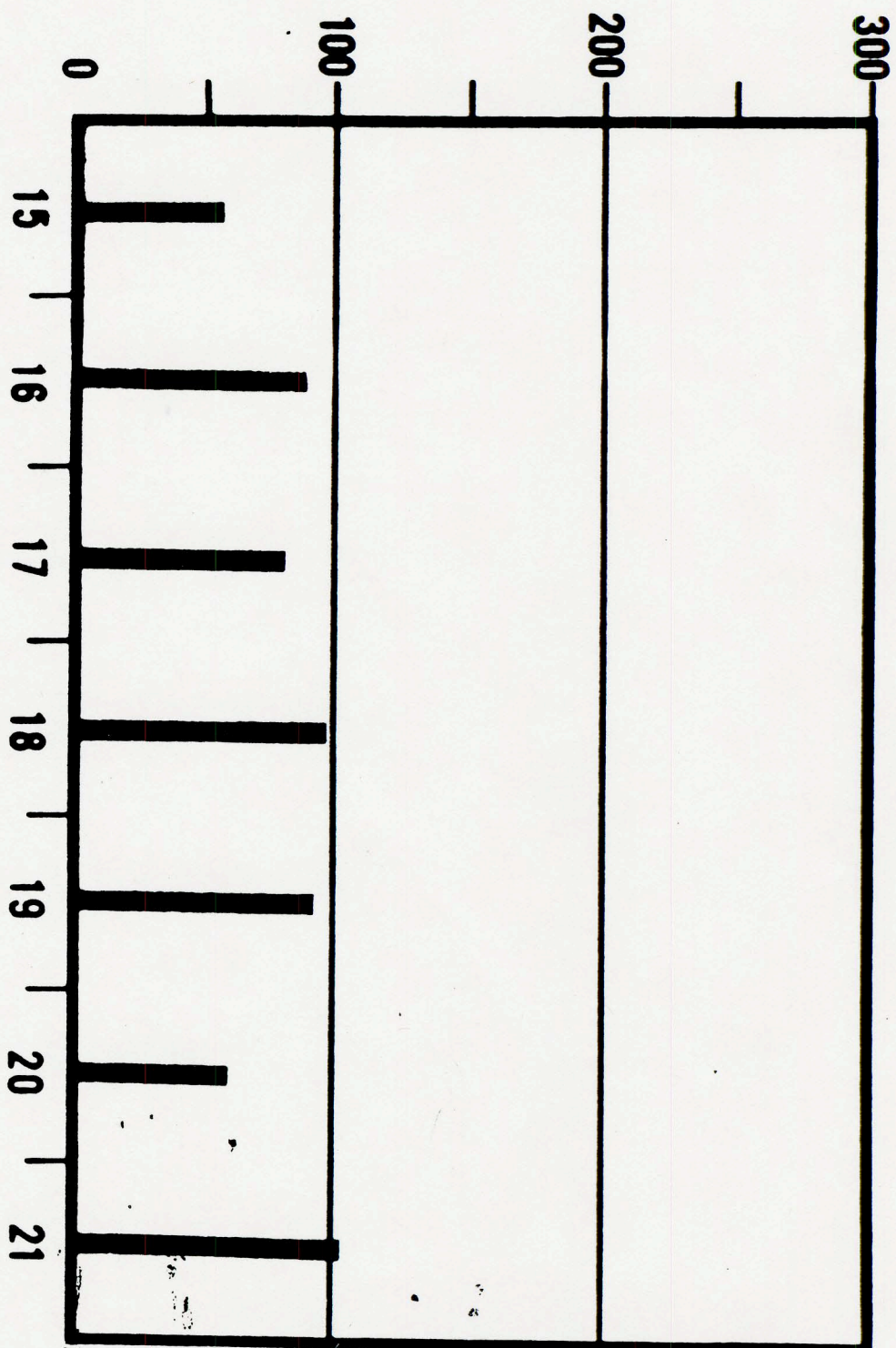
SOURCE: OPREP - 4

ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

APRIL



# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



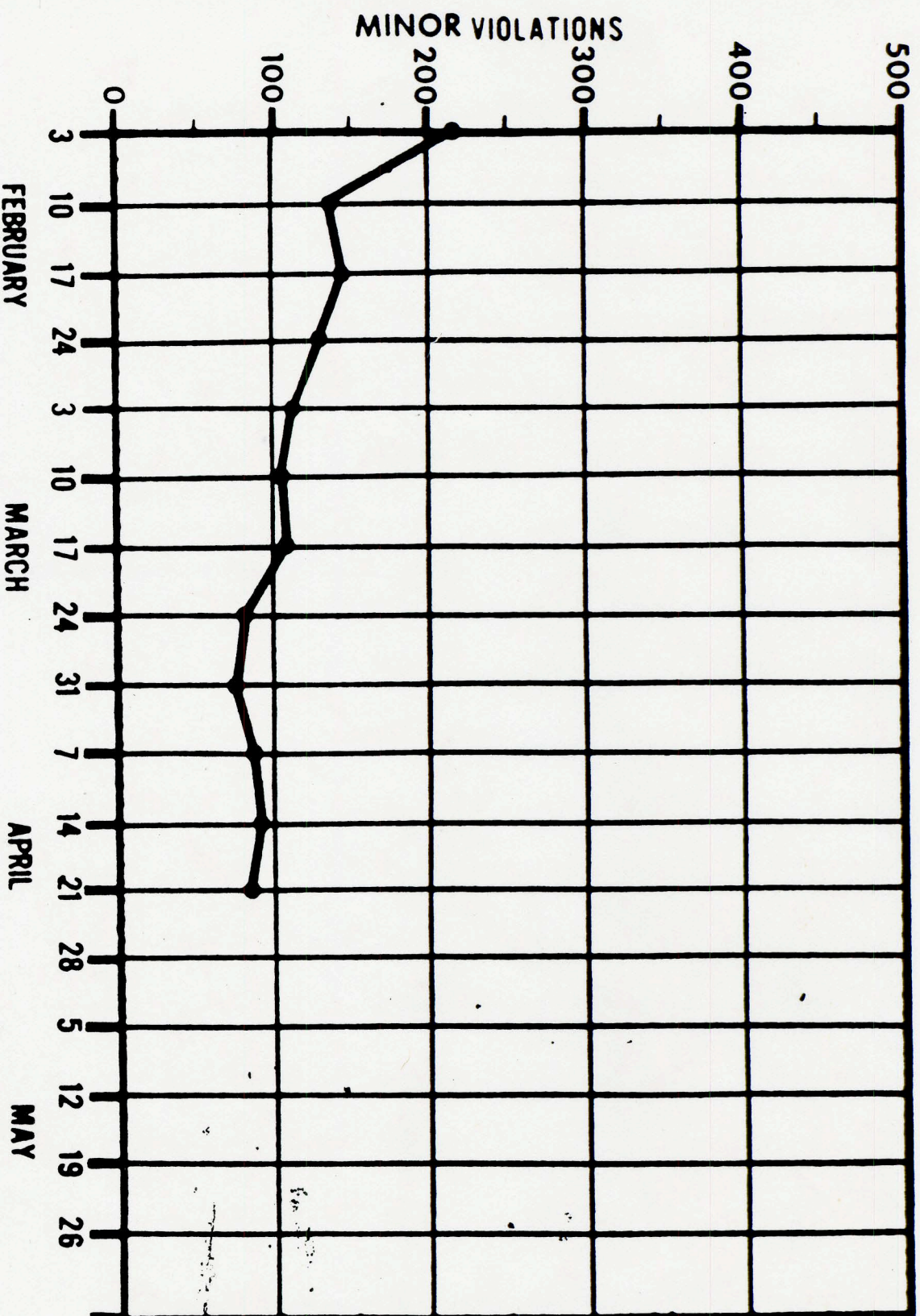
APRIL

SOURCE: OPRP 4

ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST



# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND

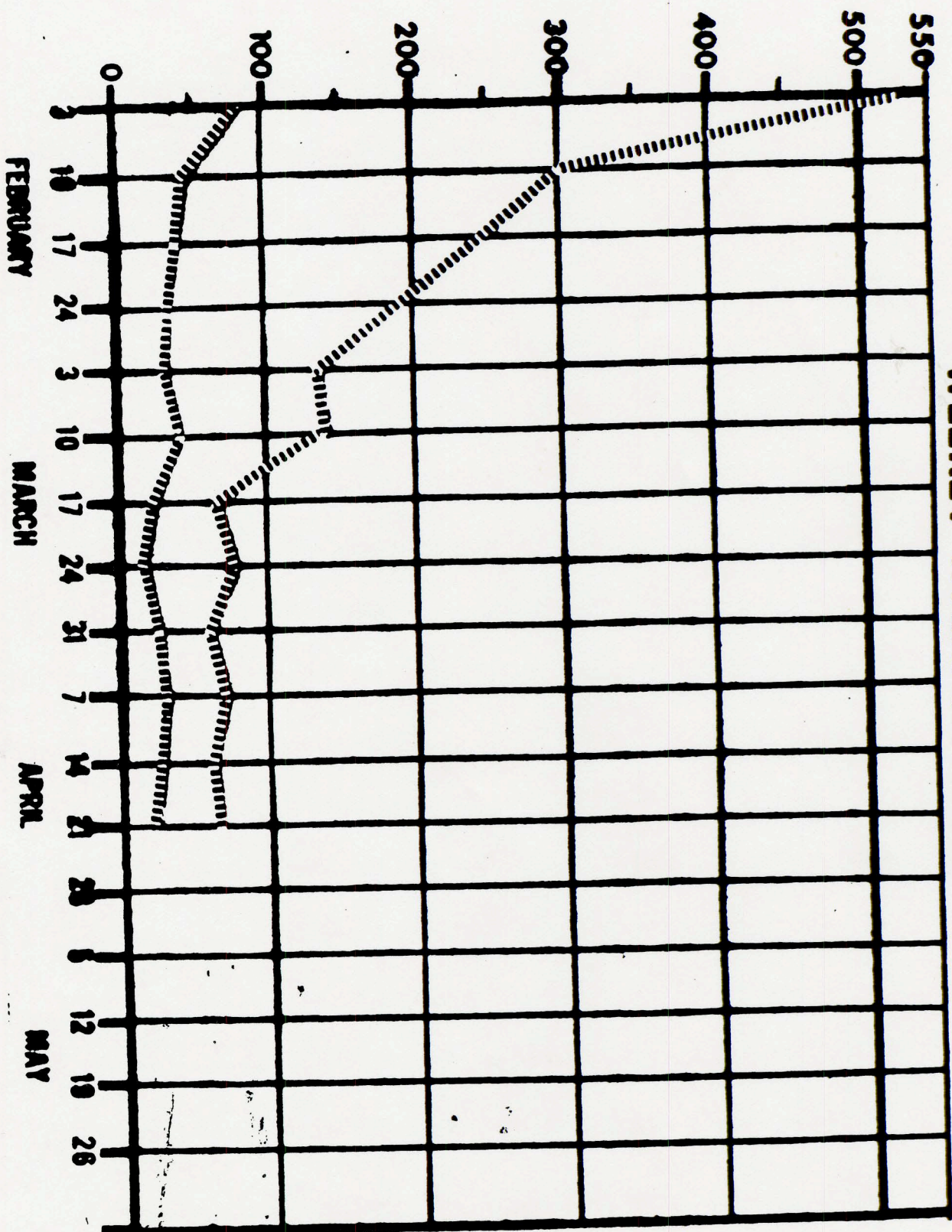


SOURCE OPREP 4



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4

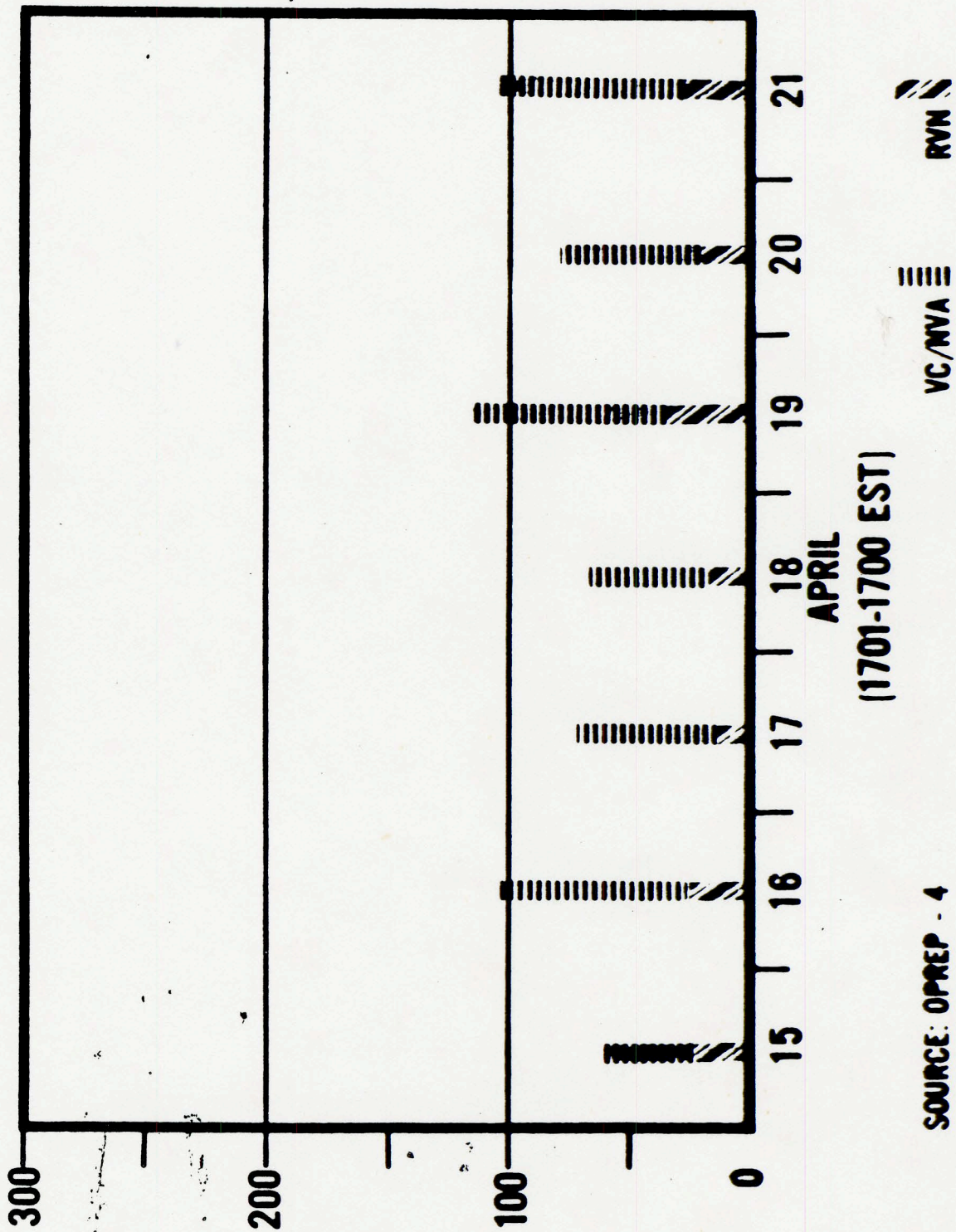
VC/NVA

RVN



# POST CEASE-FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

VC/NVA - RVN  
DAILY TOTAL



SOURCE: OPREP - 4





# INDOCHINA SITUATION

23 April 1973

## ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report. Maps will be provided when significant changes occur.

## SOUTH VIETNAM

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 72 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	789	2,698	0	18 ( 7)	51
MR 2	0	187	1,268	0	3 ( 2)	37
MR 3	0	282	1,778	0	7 ( 1)	36
MR 4	0	427	3,891	0	20 (11)	121
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,685	9,635	0	48 (21)	245

\* Included in totals.

\*\* Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 72 hours.

A total of 23 major violations were reported on 20 April, 10 on 21 April, and 15 on 22 April. The grand total of 48 major violations consisted of 38 attacks-by-fire, nine ground attacks, and one assassination. A total of 63 minor violations were reported on 20 April, 107 on 21 April, and 75 on 22 April. In MR 2, 22 miles northwest of Tuy Hoa, a railroad bridge guarded by friendly forces sustained 50 percent damage as a result of an enemy ground attack. In MR 4, two enemy-initiated



ground attacks 12 miles northwest of Hong Ngu resulted in a total of 30 enemy killed. Also in MR 4, 30 enemy were killed in a ground attack 18 miles northwest of Vi Thanh.

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments.

LAOS

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

There were no significant cease-fire violations reported.

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments.

CAMBODIA

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The enemy launched attacks-by-fire against Phnom Penh's industrial suburb of Takhmau on 21 and 22 April. Only light casualties and minor damage were reported. Meanwhile, less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of the capital on Route 2, the communists have pushed back the Cambodian 51st Brigade, 3d Division, with ground and shelling attacks. The 15th Brigade of the 3d reinforced the 51st yesterday and is also in contact.



The Mekong river convoy, consisting of eight ships -- two cargo and six POL -- arrived in Phnom Penh at 0600 EST today. Two enemy attacks-by-fire on the convoy were reported. Two of the ships were hit but remained in the convoy.

Route 1 was closed again on 22 April. The communists attacked elements of the Cambodian 5th Brigade and cut off two battalions.

Takeo is under heavy enemy pressure, and the garrison there received continuous ground probes from the west, south, and northeast yesterday; two company-size positions were lost. Some 190 reinforcements were helilifted to the town early on the 21st.

President Lon Nol has agreed to Republican Party leader Sirik Matak's demands for creating a four-man "Supreme Political Council" with each participant having equal power. Under the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak agreement which was reached late last week, the Supreme Political Council will be formally installed once a plan of action is agreed to by its four proposed members -- Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, former Chief of State Cheng Heng, and former First Deputy Prime Minister In Tam.

Although Sirik Matak had initially demanded dismissal of the National Assembly and new elections for both Houses, he and the President reportedly compromised by suspending indefinitely the present legislature.

Sirik Matak is now reportedly developing a plan of action which will include: the reassertion of civilian control over the military, an attack on military corruption and ineffectiveness, and placing the Cambodian economy on a genuine war footing.

Meanwhile, Gen Lon Non, the President's younger brother, appears to be having second thoughts about leaving the country. He has decided to remain in Phnom Penh to assist the President until government reorganization has been completed. Considering the pressure being applied for his departure, it is unlikely that Lon Non can long avoid leaving Cambodia as earlier announced. However, if he persists in remaining it could cause the government reorganization effort to falter.



SA 99 B-365

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

24 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 24 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Twenty-one major and 66 minor violations were reported since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 8; MR 2 - 2; MR 3 - 4; and MR 4 - 7. Preliminary reports indicate that a total of 27 enemy and 27 friendly personnel were killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). The FPJMT met on 24 April 1973. General agreement was reached on four procedural points: (1) the official name of the team will be the "Four Party Joint Military Team on Dead and Missing Persons"; (2) each delegation will be authorized a total of 35 personnel (14 delegates and 21 support and guard) with a provision for augmentation by FPJMT agreement if future operational requirements so dictate; (3) the FPJMT Headquarters will be located in Saigon; and (4) the four parties will abide by the 11 points on privileges and immunities as previously agreed by the FPJMC.

The Chief, US Delegation, asked that discussions begin on substantive matters now that agreement has been reached on key procedural issues. The US suggested discussions of the US proposals on "died in captivity" (DIC) and on repatriation operations, and on the DRV proposal on general operating procedures. The parties agreed to consider these proposals at the next meeting.

In a private meeting, the Chief, US Delegation urged the DRV to provide a corrected list of DIC personnel by 25 April 1973. The DRV indicated that it was expediting the compilation of a corrected list. Also, in a private meeting, the PRG delegates were asked when visits could be arranged to DIC grave sites in PRG territory. The PRG commented that it may be advisable to gain experience with repatriation operations in the DRV before commencing operations in PRG territory.

The FPJMT is scheduled to meet again on 26 April 1973.

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E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By MIC NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA 99

SEC DEF COMR No. X-1882

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Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). No significant developments have occurred during this reporting period.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). In response to an ICCS request for permission to dispatch survivors of the helicopter incident to the crash scene, the PRG indicated that they consider the investigation, at least at the site, as completed and therefore the visit to the site is not necessary. However, PRG offered to permit the survivors to accompany the team which will be sent to repair the helicopter provided this would not be considered as a part of the official investigation. These terms were apparently accepted by the ICCS.

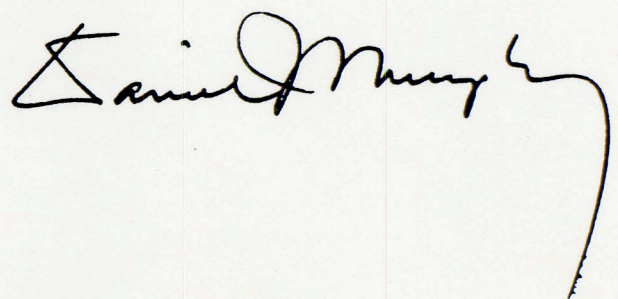
The following is the current status of the ICCS deployments:

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>Poland</u>
Saigon	158	140	138	109
Region I	18	14	17	21
Region II	17	15	19	23
Region III	29	27	30	44
Region IV	14	13	15	19
Region V	23	22	28	31
Region VI	12	12	18	15
Region VII	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	290	260	287	285

Mine Countermeasures. In compliance with authorization to depart the previously established holding point in the Gulf of Tonkin, the first ships of Task Force 78, the USS VANCOUVER (LPD-2) and USS INCHON (LPH-12), have arrived at Subic Bay. The smaller/slower ships will arrive at Subic Bay on 25 April.

Intelligence. A DIA summary regarding the Indochina situation is appended.

Attachments





### RVN Major Cease-fire Violations

During the period 221901-231900 EST April, 21 major cease-fire violations were reported.

#### Military Region 1

Eight major cease-fire violations were reported. The significant violations are described below:

Between 212100 and 221830 EST, one friendly soldier was killed and two were wounded during seven separate attacks by fire in the ARVN 1st Division sector west and southwest of Hue.

#### Military Region 2

Two major cease-fire violations were reported. The significant violation is described below:

Terrorists detonated an explosive charge in a civilian theater four miles west of Phan Rang at 220810 EST. Twelve civilians were killed and 81 wounded as a result of the explosion.

#### Military Region 3

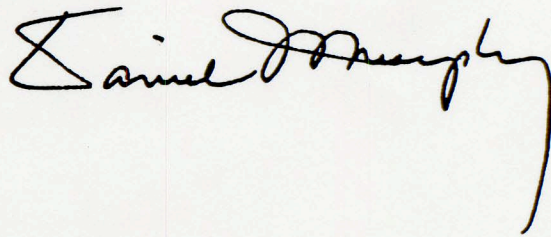
Four major cease-fire violations were reported. The significant violations are described below:

Between 222135 and 230100 EST, enemy elements launched three separate attacks by fire at two Regional Force battalions and one ARVN infantry battalion nine miles south of Tay Ninh wounding two friendly soldiers.

#### Military Region 4

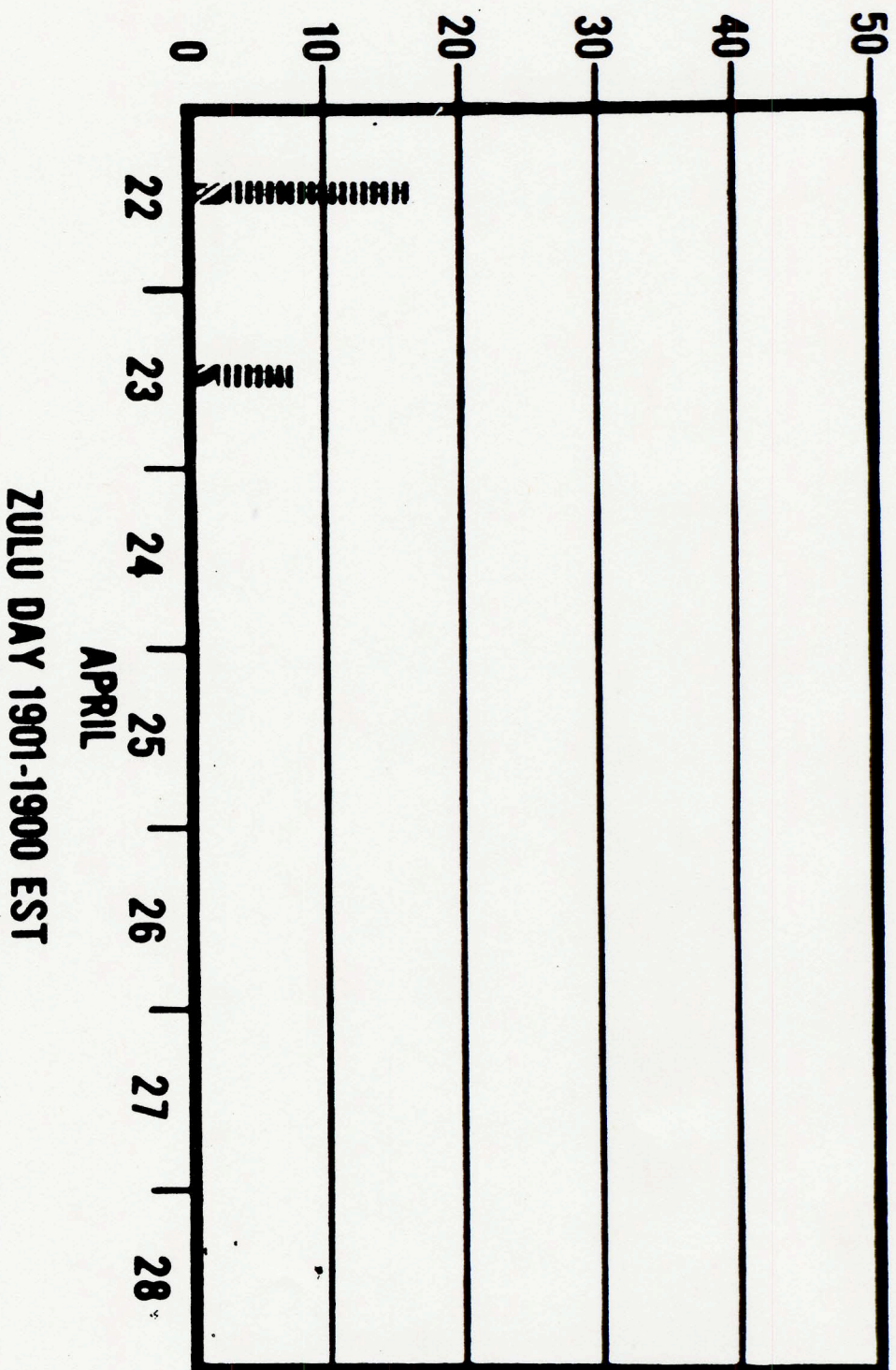
Seven major cease-fire violations were reported. Six of the violations were attacks by fire resulting in one friendly soldier killed and 22 wounded. The remaining violation is described below:

At 222315 EST, terrorists detonated an explosive device in a restaurant in My Tho killing two soldiers and three civilians and wounding nine soldiers and two civilians.





# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



SOURCE: OPRP - 4

ATTACKS BY FIRE



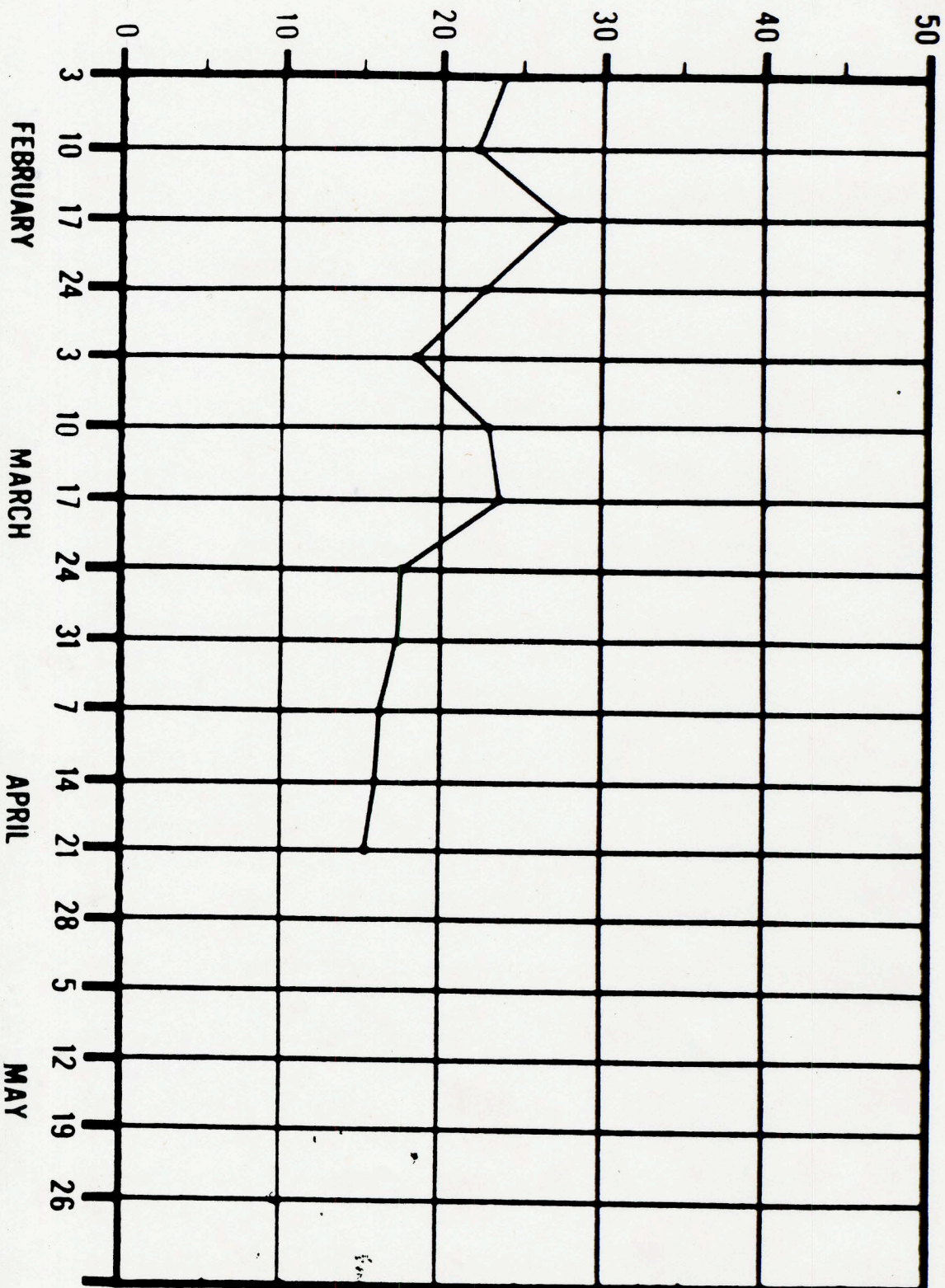
OTHER





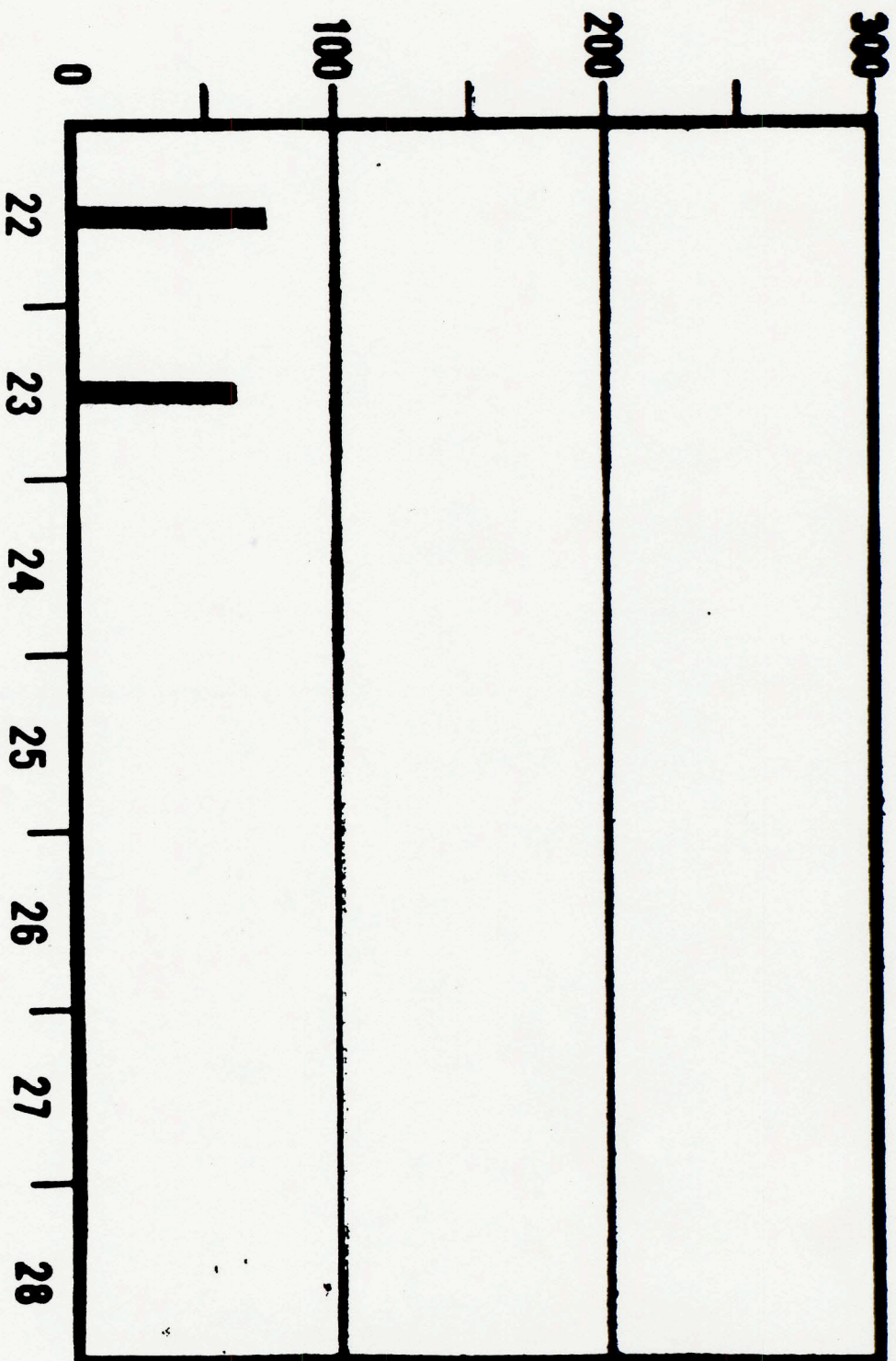
# **RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS** **WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND**

MAJOR VIOLATIONS





# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



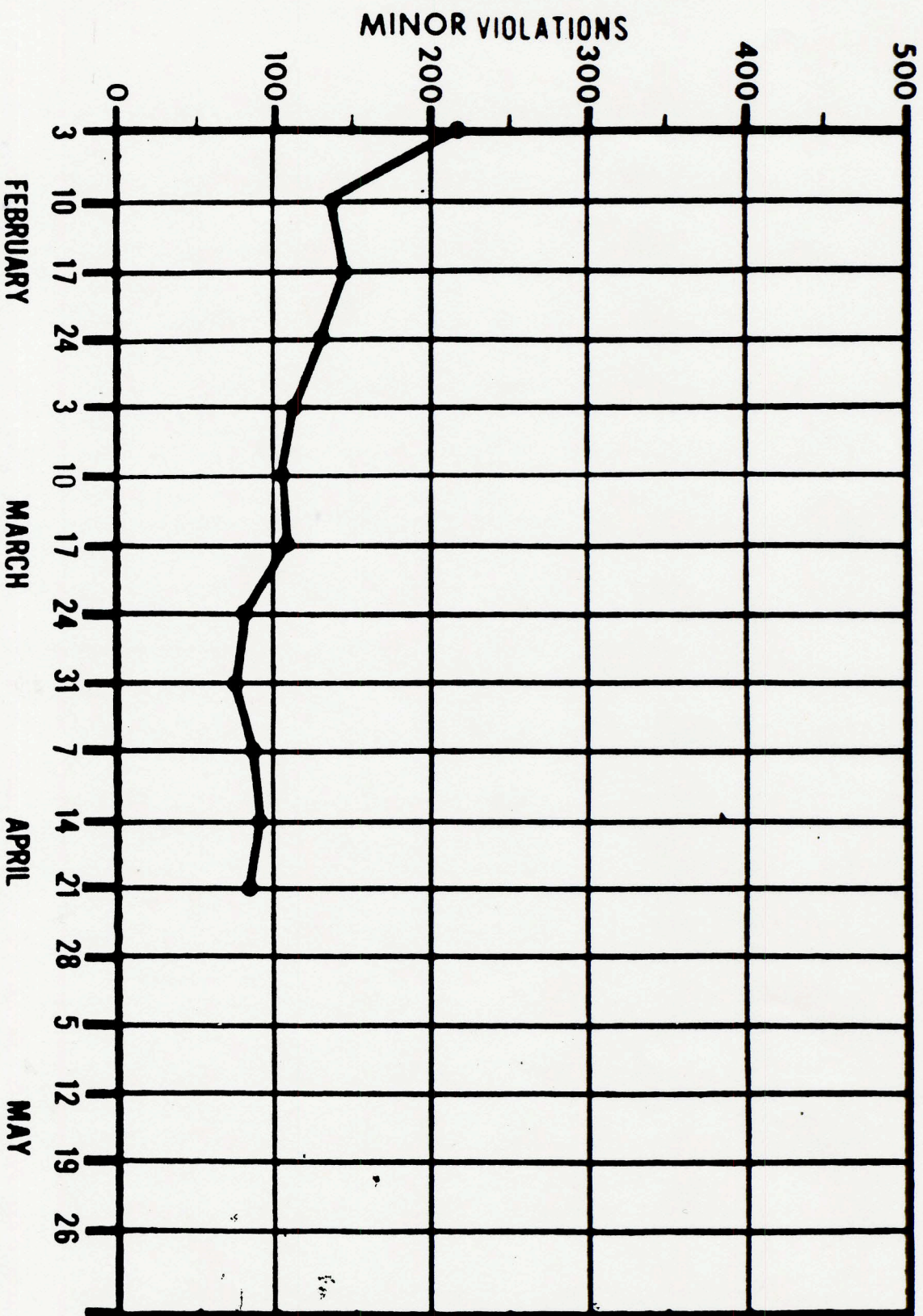
APRIL

ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

SOURCE: OPREP - 4



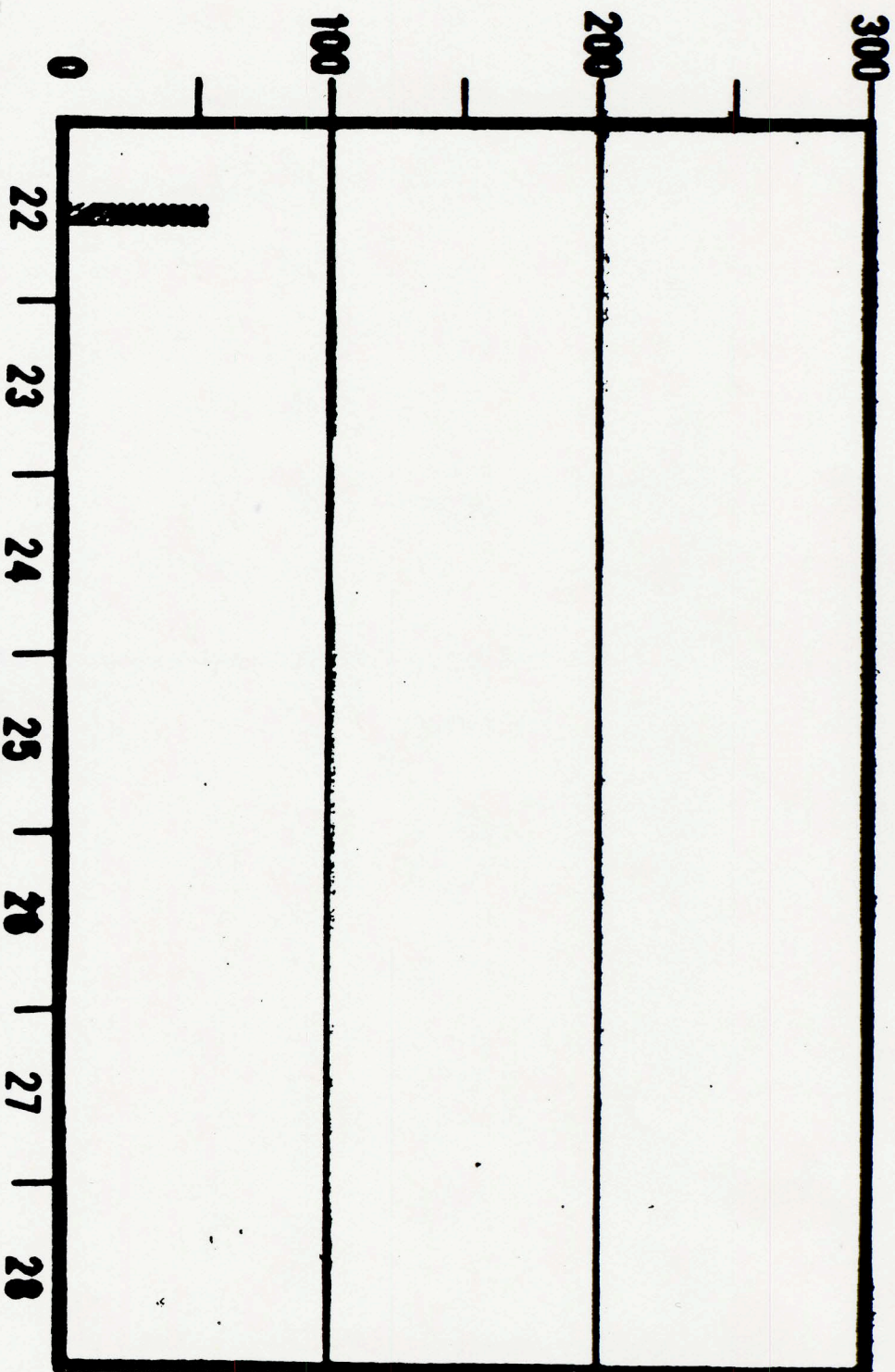
# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE OPREP 4



# POST CEASE-FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA) VC/NVA - RVN DAILY TOTAL



(1701-1700 EST)

APRIL

SOURCE: OPREP - 4

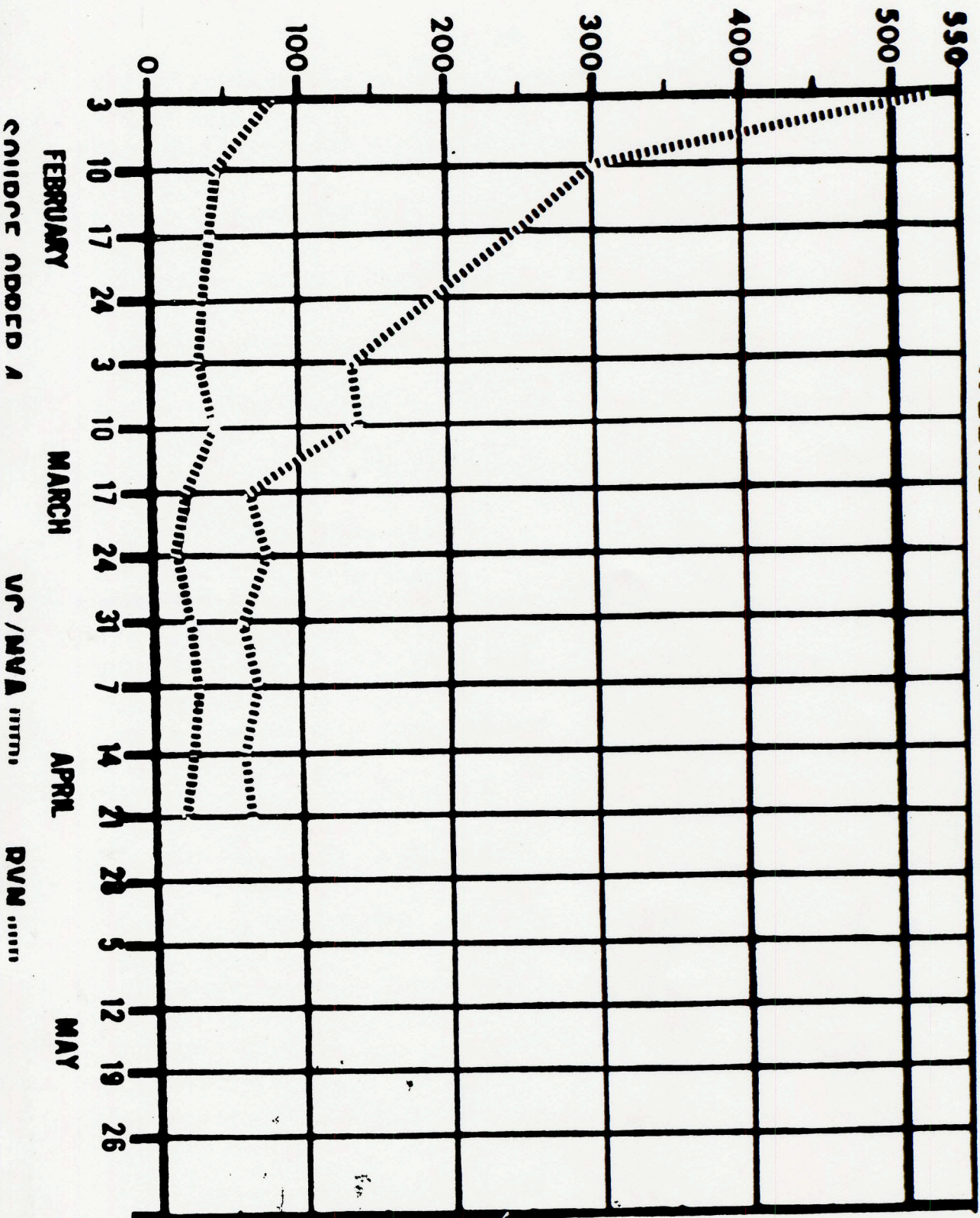
VC/NVA

RVN



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





# INDOCHINA SITUATION

24 April 1973

## ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report. Maps will be provided when significant changes occur.

## SOUTH VIETNAM

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 24 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	797	2,717	0	8 ( 7)	19
MR 2	0	189	1,274	0	2 ( 1)	6
MR 3	0	286	1,795	0	4 ( 0)	17
MR 4	0	434	3,915	0	7 ( 5)	24
TOTALS	0	1,706	9,701	0	21 (13)	66

\*Included in totals.

\*\*Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 24 hours.

A total of 21 major violations were reported during the last 24 hours. All of the violations were attacks-by-fire. Minor violations totaled 66. In MR 2, seven miles northwest of Phan Rang, 12 civilians were killed and 81 wounded by explosives planted by terrorists in a civilian theater.



#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

#### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments.

#### CAMBODIA

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

#### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The immediate enemy pressure on Phnom Penh was relieved somewhat yesterday when Cambodian Army elements retook Siem Reap, a small village just south of Phnom Penh, that was lost on 20 April. Also, enemy elements on Route 30 are losing ground to Cambodian elements moving south.

Recent sensitive intelligence indicates that the insurgents are again considering attacks against Phnom Penh and its suburbs with captured US-made 105-mm howitzers. Planned use of these weapons against Phnom Penh was previously reported on 6 April. Captured 105-mm guns have been used against the besieged garrison at Takeo for several weeks.

The situation remains critical at Takeo where four company-size defensive positions have been lost in the last three days. Continuous enemy attacks have forced the defenders to reduce the size of their defense perimeter. While Cambodian Government sources report large numbers of enemy casualties from US tactical air strikes, the insurgents remain confident that the city will fall by the end of this month.

The eight-ship Mekong River convoy which arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday at 0600 hours EST suffered only minor damage to two cargo and one POL ships. The return convoy is scheduled to leave Phnom Penh today at 1900 hours EST. The



enemy now holds more than three miles of Route 1 and is planning to launch new operations along the banks of the Mekong River.

LAOS

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

A cease-fire violation was reported northwest of Bouam Long.

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments.



SA 99 B-363

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

26 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EST, 26 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Thirteen major and 77 minor violations were reported since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 7; MR 2 - 1; MR 3 - 1; and MR 4 - 4. Preliminary reports indicate that a total of 82 enemy and 16 friendly personnel were killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). The FPJMT met in Saigon on 26 April. During the meeting the parties reached a final agreement on points concerning the organization, location, privileges and immunities. The US delegation presented a general concept for the proposed FPJMT visit to the grave sites of US personnel that died in captivity (DIC) in North Vietnam and requested that the DRV provide a specific date for the visit. The DRV reiterated that an exact date could not be set until final arrangements were made with local DRV officials. The DRV presented the US delegation with a list containing the names of 23 US persons who died in captivity in North Vietnam. This list contained the same 23 names reported as DIC on the Paris list. The DRV indicated further information on the 23 persons would be furnished when the FPJMT visits the grave sites.

In a private meeting, the DRV informed the US that visits to the graves of personnel that died in captivity could be made using ground transport and that the DRV would provide the required vehicles.

The Chief of the US delegation and the Commander, Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) met on 26 April 1973. The Commander, JCRC provided information on the recommended composition of the US group making the visit to North Vietnam and the objectives of the visit. They also discussed on preparations for tabling, in the near future, a complete list of all MIA in Indochina known to US authorities (to include civilian and third country nationals as well as US military).

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E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By MMO NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA99

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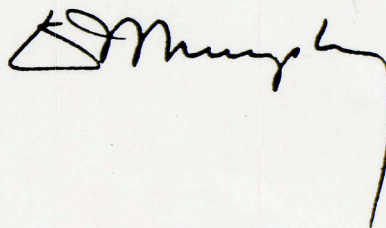
Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). The prisoner sub-commission completed the initial arrangements for the exchange of civilian prisoners. The first release is scheduled for 27 April.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). Final negotiations for the visit to the Quang Tri helicopter crash site broke down late on 25 April, and the scheduled visit on 26 April 1973 was postponed. A meeting was to be held on the morning of 26 April, at ICCS Region I Headquarters, in an effort to remove the obstacles to the visit. No results of the meeting are available at the present time.

Assistance to GVN. The replenishment of materiel on the one-for-one replacement basis as specified in the Paris accords continues without interruption. The RVNAF/DAO are keeping records of these deliveries, but to date the ICCS has taken only limited action to monitor the flow of materiel. Since the end of January, 24 general cargo and nine ammunition ships have arrived at RVN ports (Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay and Saigon). An additional 12 general cargo and 15 ammunition ships are enroute. The general supply posture of the RVNAF remains good. The RVNAF ammunition posture remains satisfactory. Consumption continues to decline and is significantly below past experience. No major problems are anticipated in maintaining sufficient stocks in-country.

Mine Countermeasures. Task Force 78 is conducting routine maintenance and training in Subic Bay.

Intelligence. A DIA summary regarding the Indochina situation is appended.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "E. Murphy", with a long, sweeping vertical line extending downwards from the end of the signature.



### RVN Major Cease-fire Violations

During the period 241901 to 251900 EST April, 13 major cease-fire violations were reported.

#### Military Region 1

Seven major cease-fire violations were reported. All were attacks by fire, six of which took place in the 1st Division sector southwest of Hue. Twelve soldiers and seven civilians were wounded during the attacks.

#### Military Region 2

One major cease-fire violation was reported three miles south of Bong Son, where enemy forces attacked elements of an ARVN infantry battalion and a reconnaissance company. Fourteen enemy soldiers were killed while friendly casualties were two soldiers killed and four wounded in action.

#### Military Region 3

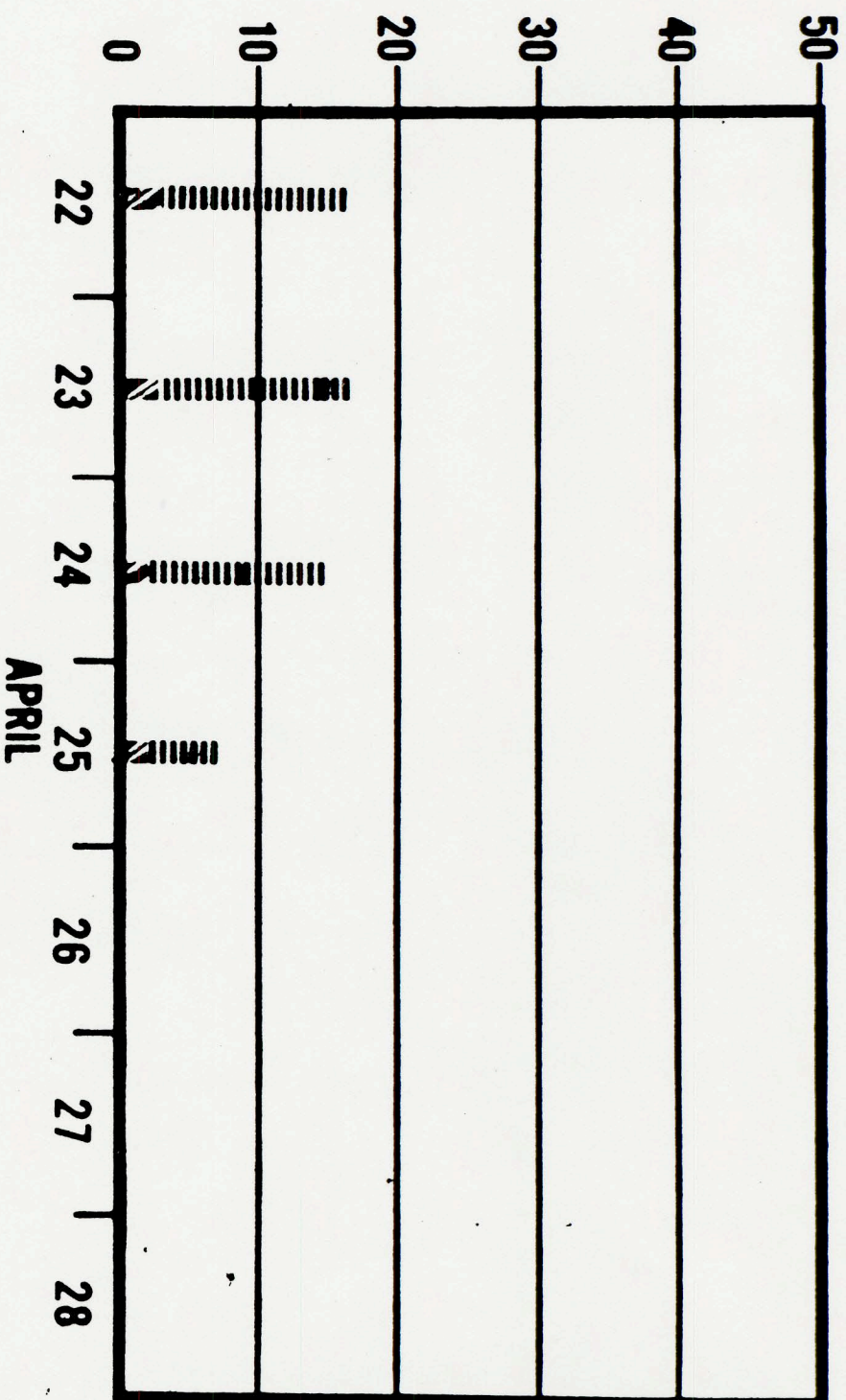
One cease-fire violation was reported eight miles southwest of An Loc where enemy elements fired 77 mixed mortar rounds into the Tonle Cham (92d Ranger) base camp. No casualties were reported.

#### Military Region 4

Four major cease-fire violations were reported. Three of the violations were attacks by fire on Regional Force elements resulting in one soldier killed and 12 wounded. The other was an attack on the Hong Ngu Subsector in which one 122mm rocket killed four civilians and wounded six others.



# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL



ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

APRIL

SOURCE: OPREP - 4

ATTACKS BY FIRE

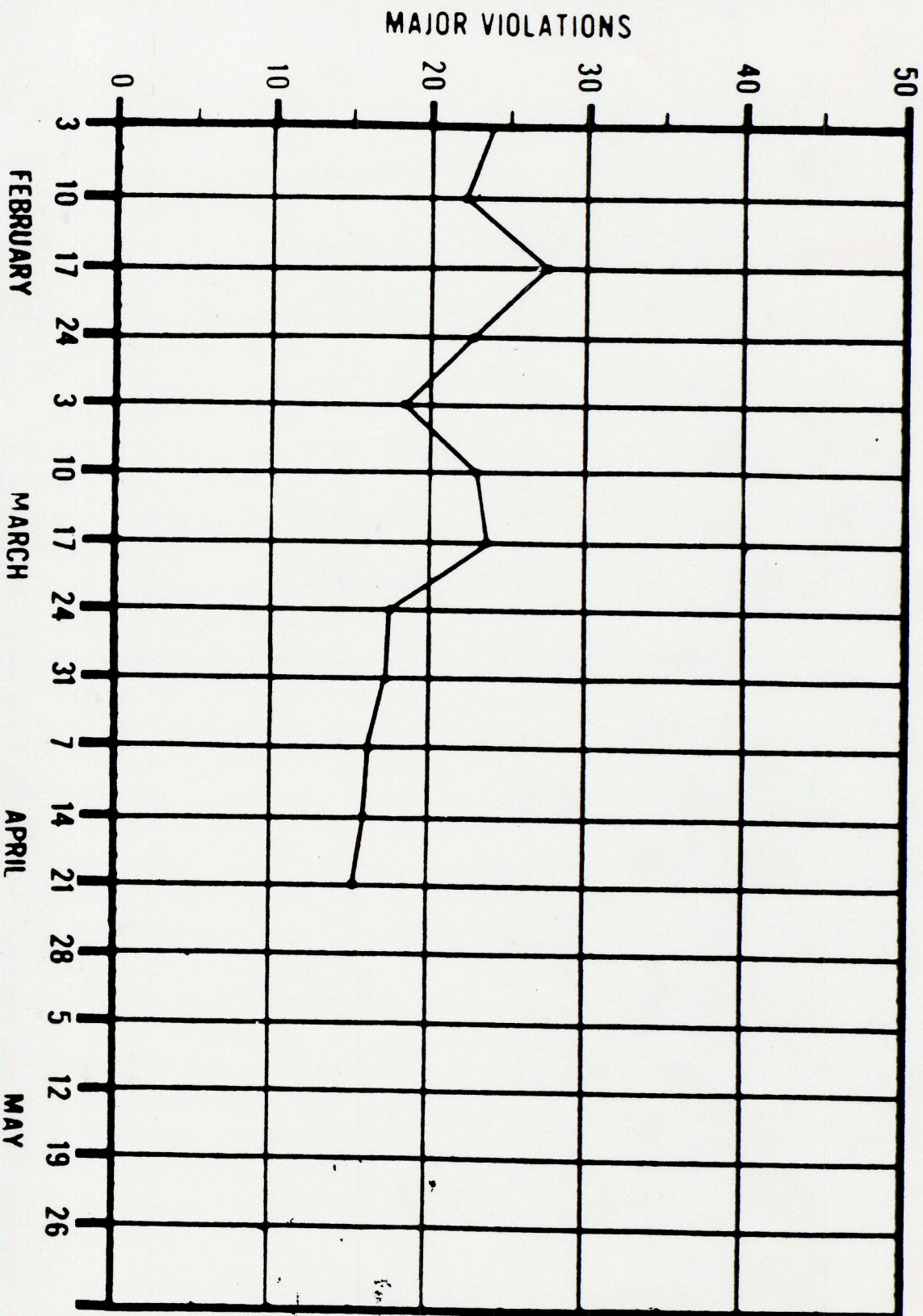
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OTHER

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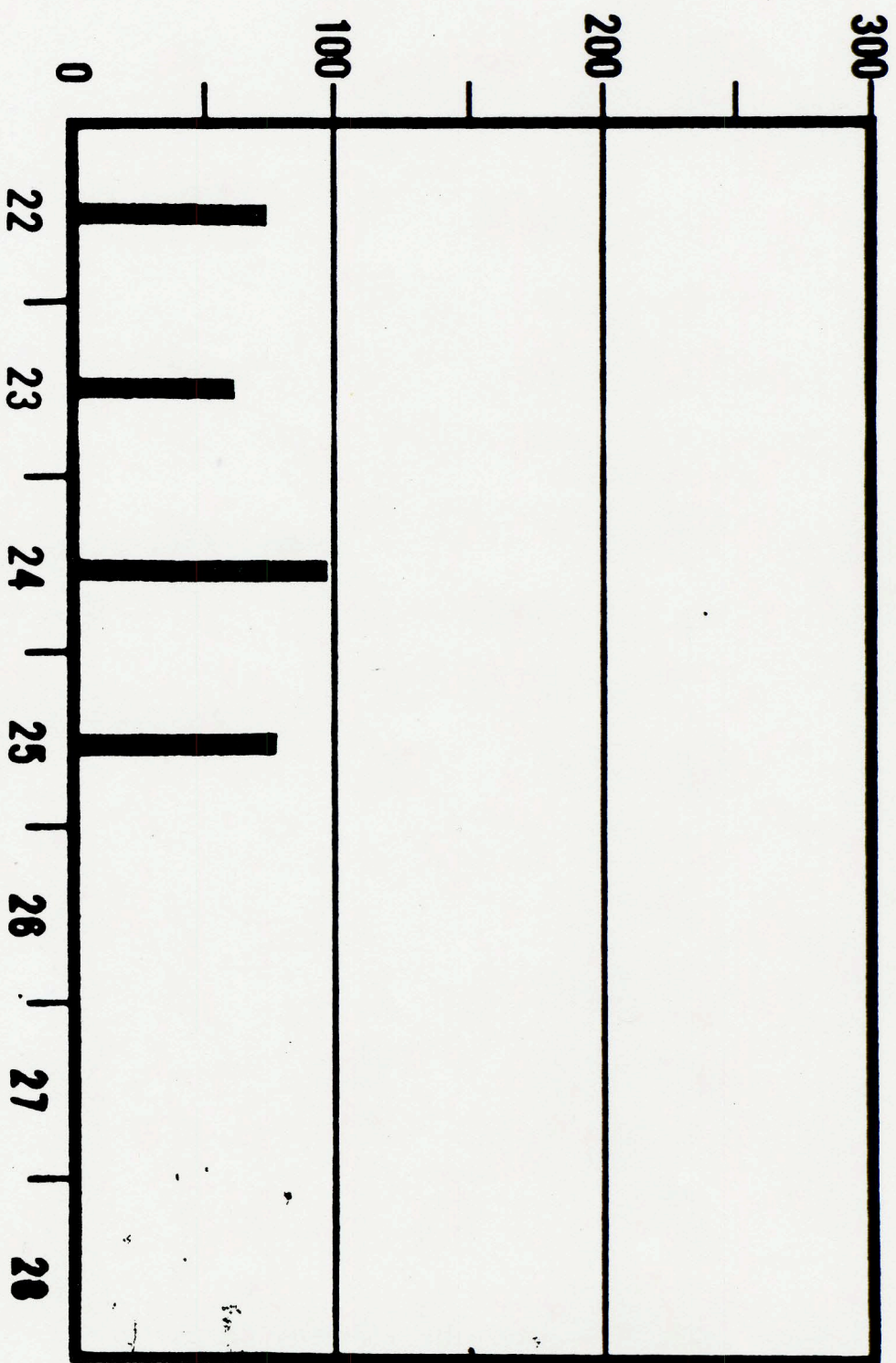


# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS DAILY TOTAL

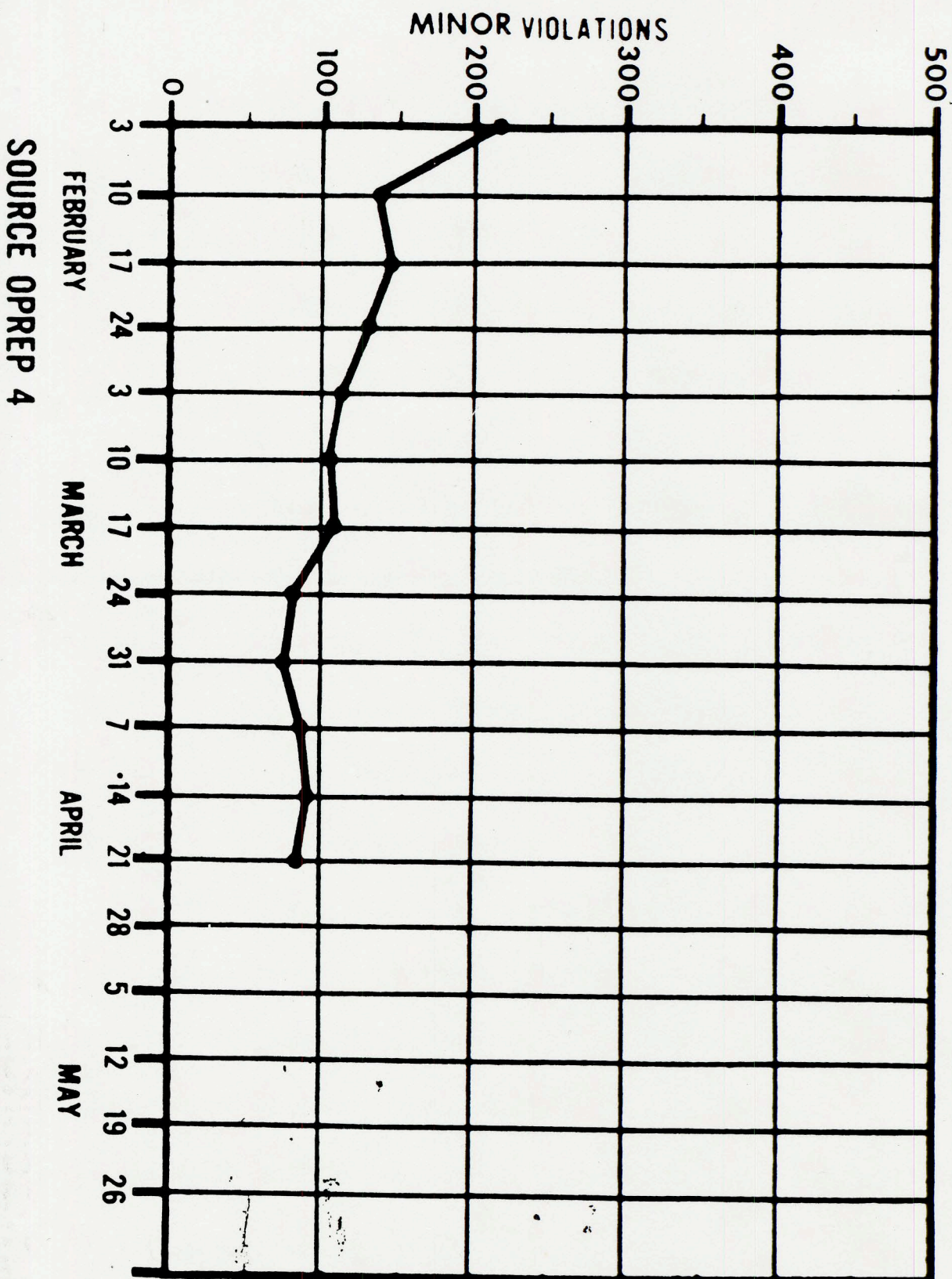


SOURCE: OPRM - 4

APRIL  
ZULU DAY 1901-1900 EST

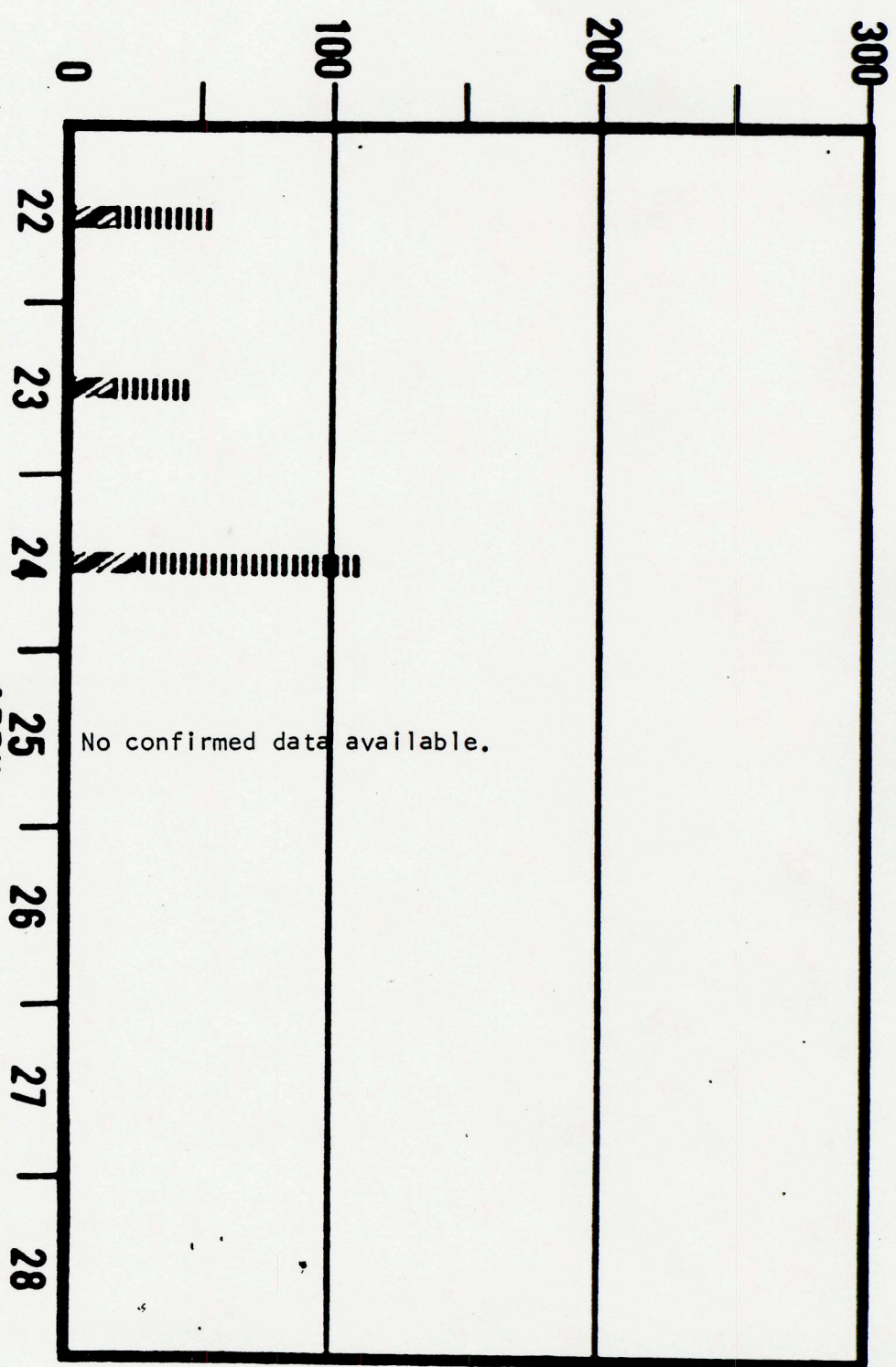


# RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





# POST CEASE-FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA) VC/NVA - RVN DAILY TOTAL



SOURCE: OPREP - 4

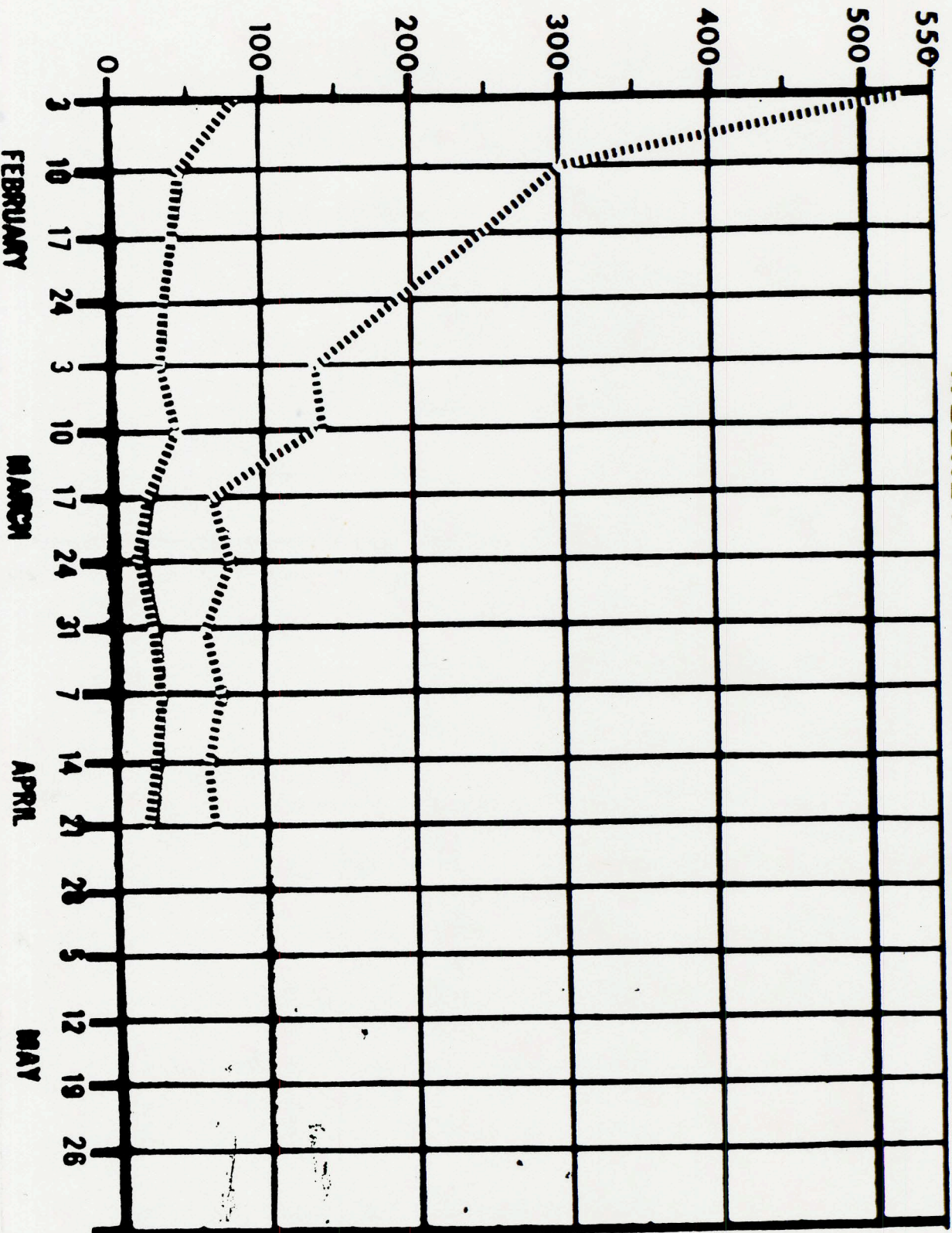
(1701-1700 EST)

APRIL

VC/NVA ≡ RVN ▨



# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA) WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND



SOURCE: NPREP A

VC/NVA

RVN



# INDOCHINA SITUATION

26 April 1973

## ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report.

## SOUTH VIETNAM

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 24 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	812	2,748	0	7 (3)	23
MR 2	0	194	1,299	0	1 (0)	10
MR 3	0	288	1,826	0	1 (0)	16
MR 4	0	442	4,003	0	4 (3)	28
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,736	9,876	0	13 (6)	77

\*Included in totals.

\*\*Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 24 hours.

A total of 13 major violations were reported during the last 24 hours, a reduction of 4 from yesterday's total. Minor violations totaled 77, compared to 98 during the previous 24-hour period. In MR 2, an enemy-initiated ground attack three miles southwest of Hoai Nhon resulted in 14 enemy killed.



#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

#### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

There were no significant intelligence developments reported.

#### LAOS

#### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

For the first time since the cease-fire became effective, the military situation over the last 48 hours has been completely calm with no violations reported.

#### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

#### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The only significant action since the enemy drove friendly forces from Tha Viang two weeks ago occurred on 22 April. Ground and shelling attacks that day forced elements of a 200-man government force to abandon positions north of the Plaine des Jarres near Phou Vieng. Additional incidents are expected as the enemy tries gradually to reduce the number of friendly outposts protecting approaches to the isolated government stronghold at Bouam Long. By "piecemeal" removal of pockets of government control, the communists may hope to forestall Allied retaliatory air strikes.

Some enemy forces near Tha Viang have redeployed northward to defensive positions along Route 4. Remaining elements are concentrating on repairing the road north of the town. Only small-scale encounters farther to the west are expected in the near future.

In the south, combat activity remains at a low level. Sporadic clashes continue as both sides attempt to expand their control over contested territory southeast of Thakhek and northeast of Khong Sedone. The



generally stable situation, however, is expected to prevail over the near term.

#### CAMBODIA

##### ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change

##### SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The enemy attack on Pochentong Airfield yesterday may be the prelude to further attacks on Phnom Penh itself and the surrounding area. Neither the runway at the airfield nor any aircraft were damaged by the attack which involved 10 122-mm rockets. Casualties -- primarily civilian -- were reported as 19 killed and 62 wounded. The last major attack against Pochentong Airfield was in May 1972; however, six rounds impacted near the airfield last November and another 10 rounds hit the airfield on 4 January 1973.

Earlier yesterday, the enemy seized positions on the east bank of the Mekong River directly across from Phnom Penh, and for a short time held all of the east bank with the exception of one company-size position. Following the rocket attack against Pochentong, reinforcements of 1,000 men in four battalions reoccupied the east bank without enemy opposition. The enemy, however, remains capable of attacking the city with medium-range artillery weapons -- 122-mm rockets and, possibly 105-mm howitzers, both with ranges extending to approximately 11,000 meters. Recent reports indicate the enemy is planning to attack Phnom Penh from the east and southeast.

The village of Siem Reap, some 12 miles (19 kilometers) south of Phnom Penh on Route 2, was abandoned yesterday by elements of the Cambodian 3d Division. Cambodian Army headquarters reported issuing no instructions for the move and has ordered the town reoccupied. As a result of this withdrawal, the village and Route 2 immediately south of the capital are currently not known to be occupied by any friendly forces.



The next regular Mekong River convoy is scheduled to leave Tan Chau for Phnom Penh on 3 May; however, a special convoy of one ammunition barge and possibly one general cargo ship also is scheduled for 28 April.

Two vehicular convoys traveled Route 4 yesterday -- 250 empty trucks went to Kompong Som from the capital while 250 trucks with 110 trailers went north to Phnom Penh from the port city, carrying rice and building materials.



SA 99 B362

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

30 APR 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Vietnam Post Cease-fire Report, 1600 EDT, 30 April 1973

Cease-fire Violations. Forty major and 220 minor violations were reported during the three-day period since the last report. The distribution of major violations by Military Region was: MR 1 - 19; MR 2 - 1; MR 3 - 9; and MR 4 - 11. Preliminary reports indicate that a total of 125 enemy and 54 friendly personnel were killed during the period. A description of major cease-fire violations and charts depicting trends in major and minor violations and casualties are attached.

Four Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT). During the FPJMT meeting on 30 April 1973, the US emphasized the US support of the Saigon-Hanoi liaison flights is temporary pending agreement between the RVN and DRV on a Vietnamese supported flight. There also was a general discussion on the concept for died in captivity (DIC) operations. The details of a FPJMT visit to NVN will be discussed as soon as the DRV Delegation receives notice that final preparations for the visit have been completed.

In a private conversation the US asked the PRG for answers to the US letters requesting information on Commander Graf and the location of the graves of those persons who DIC. The PRG reiterated that this information had been requested from local officials and that answers would be forwarded to the US Delegation when received.

Two Party Joint Military Commission (TPJMC). Within the TPJMC itself there were no significant activities since the last report. The exchange of civilian detainees began on 29 April 1973.

International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS). US personnel and members of the Canadian Delegation to the ICCS saw a VNAF helicopter with ICCS markings that participated in a combat mission in Chuong Thien Province on 26 April. It is believed that Hungarian and Polish members may have seen the same helicopter. The markings have now been painted out.

It is reported that an ICCS repair team arrived at the Quang Tri helicopter crash site on 29 April 1973. The helicopter is to be disassembled and moved by road to Gia Linh.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

NSC F9301187 10/4/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

By WNO NARA, Date 1/26/94

SA 99

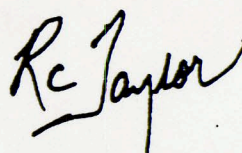
COPY 1 OF 7 COPIES.

SEC DEF CONTR No. X-1978



Mine Countermeasures. No significant reports have been received.

Intelligence. A DIA summary regarding the Indochina situation is appended.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Rc Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Robert C. Taylor  
Colonel, USAF  
Military Assistant



### RVN MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

During the three day weekend period, 40 major cease-fire violations were reported.

#### Military Region 1

Nineteen violations, all enemy attacks by fire, were reported. Sixteen of the attacks struck ARVN units west and southwest of Hue, killing one friendly soldier and wounding 10.

#### Military Region 2

One enemy attack by fire occurred east-southeast of Bong Son with no casualties reported.

#### Military Region 3

Nine violations were reported. Eight of the violations were enemy attacks by fire, six of which hit Tonle Cham Base Camp southwest of An Loc. Light casualties were reported. East of Bien Hoa, an enemy element destroyed 12 feet of the Bien Hoa-Xuan Loc rail line. No casualties were reported in that incident.

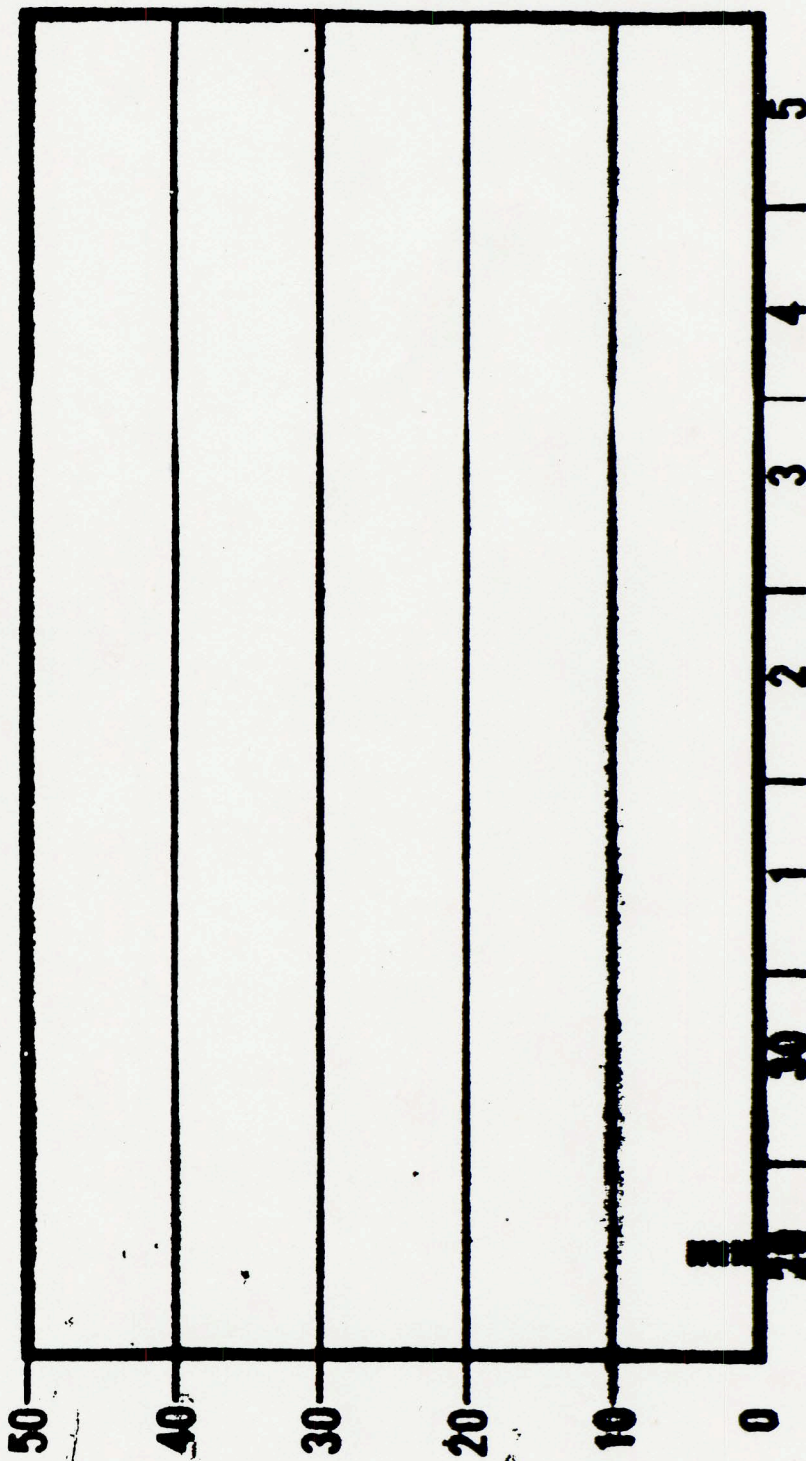
#### Military Region 4

Eleven violations were reported. Ten of the violations were enemy attacks by fire in scattered locations which resulted in one RVNAF soldier killed and 14 wounded. The other violation was an enemy ground attack on an ARVN infantry unit northeast of Chau Doc. In that action, 25 enemy soldiers were killed while four friendly soldiers were killed and 25 were wounded.



# MAJOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

## DAILY TOTAL



APRIL/MAY

ZULU DAY 2001-2000 EDT

SOURCE: OPREP - 4

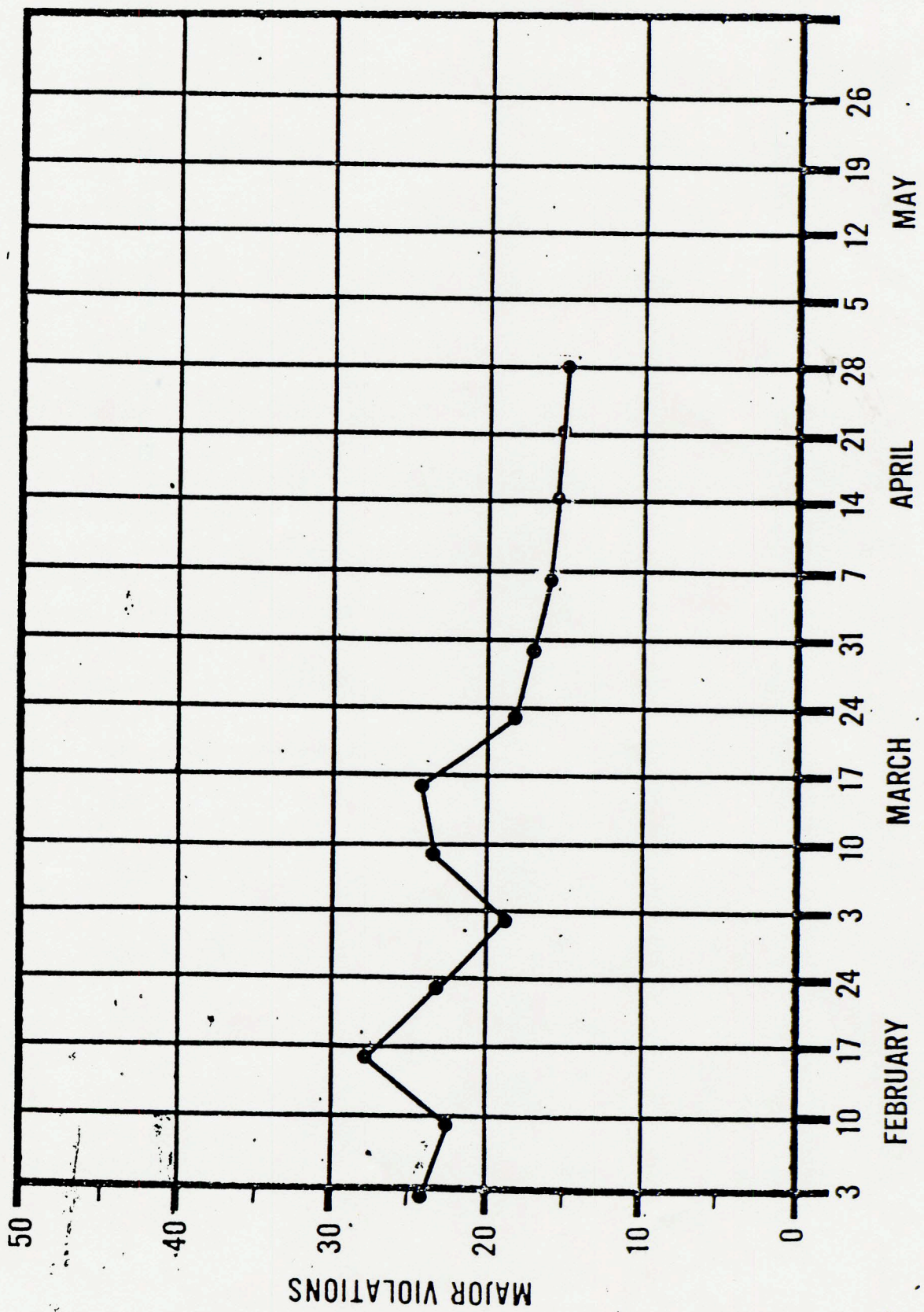
ATTACKS BY FIRE

OTHER



# RVN MAJOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND

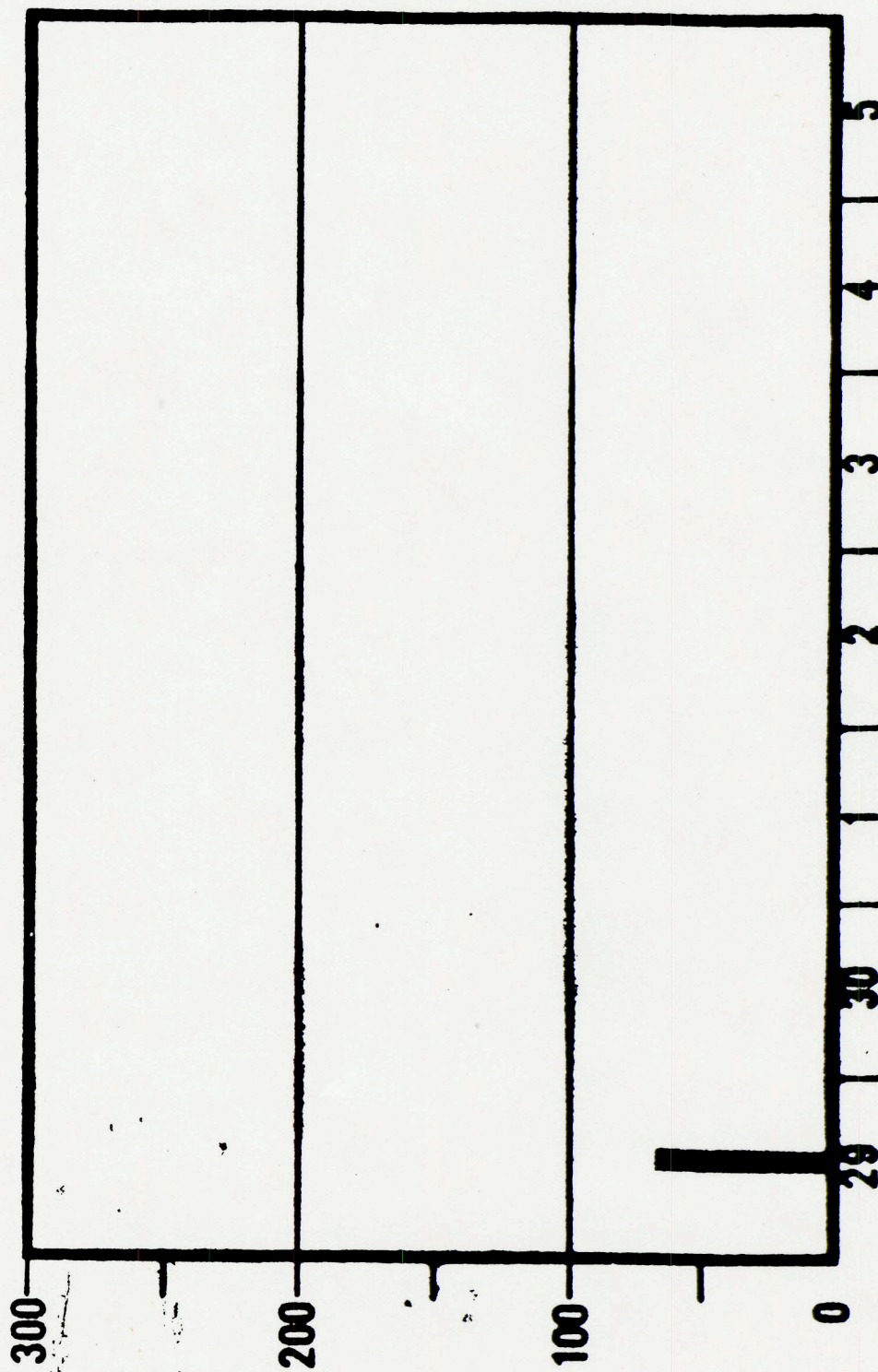


SOURCE OPREP 4



# MINOR CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

## DAILY TOTAL



APRIL/MAY

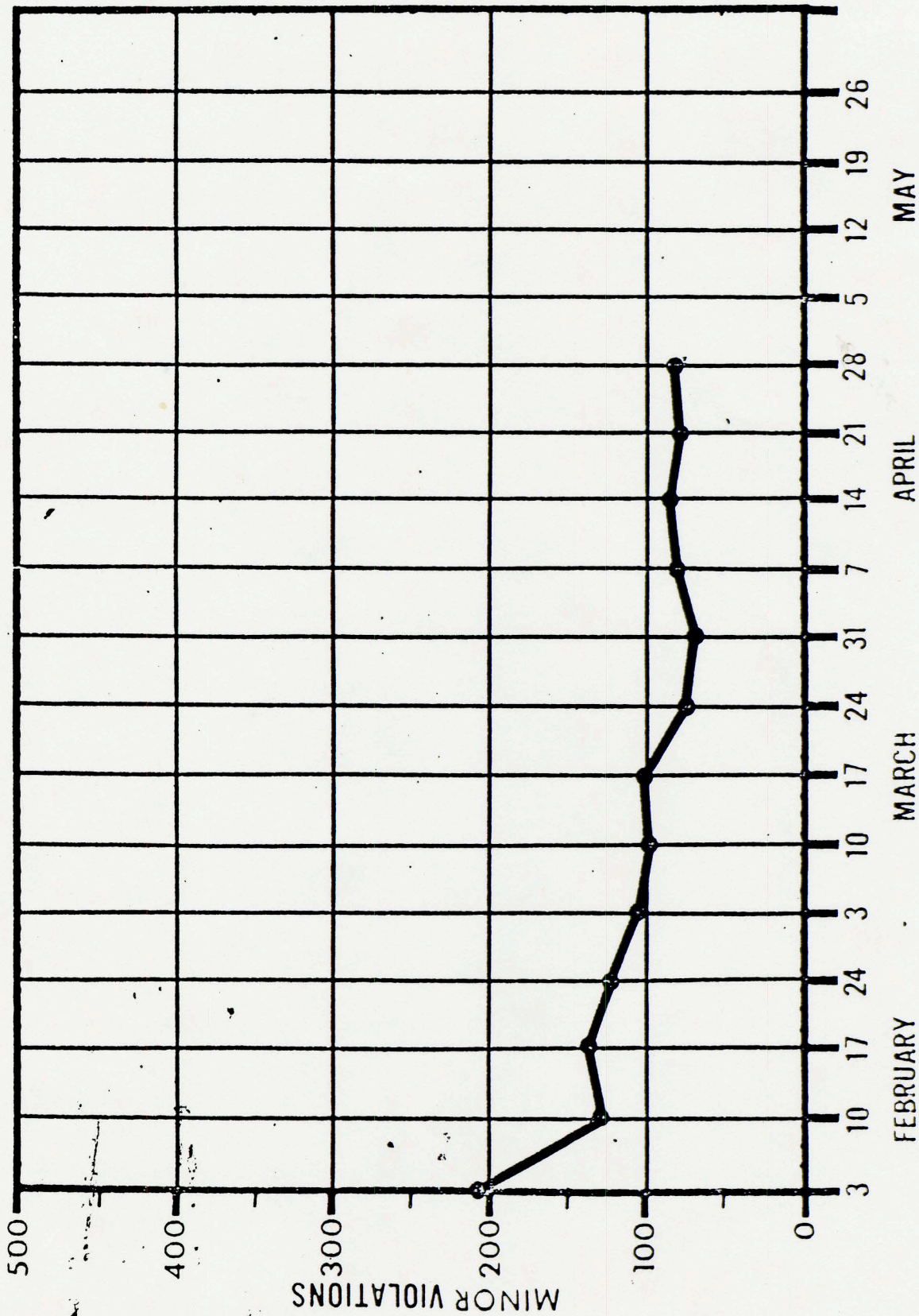
ZULU DAY 2001-2000 EDT

SOURCE: OPREP - 4



RVN MINOR CEASE FIRE VIOLATIONS

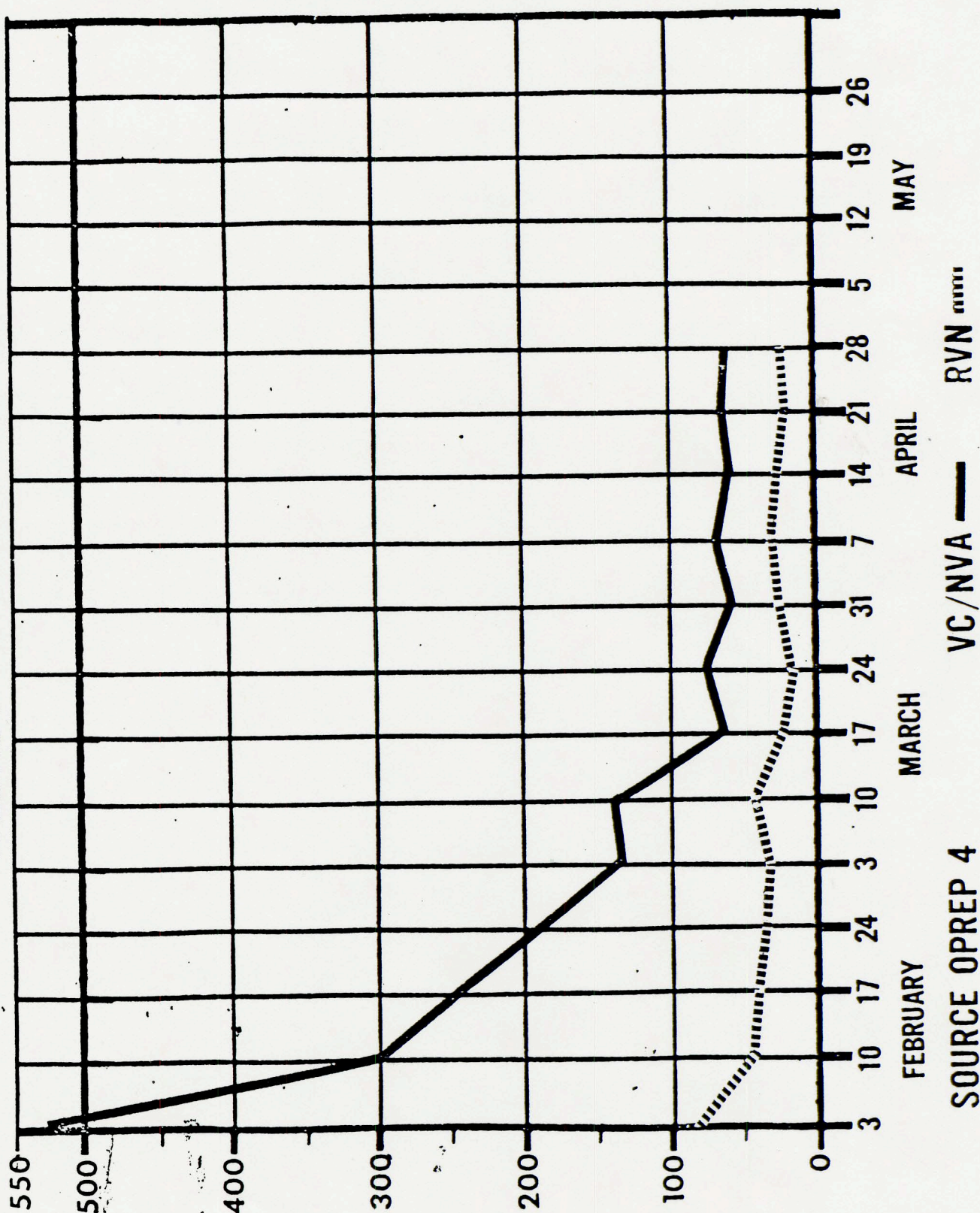
WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





# POST CEASE FIRE CASUALTIES (KIA)

## WEEKLY AVERAGE TREND





# INDOCHINA SITUATION

30 April 1973

## ENEMY FORCES

There have been no major enemy unit deployments detected in Indochina since the last report.

## SOUTH VIETNAM

### CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

MILITARY REGION	TOTAL SINCE CEASE-FIRE LEVEL OF ACTION			LAST 72 HOURS* LEVEL OF ACTION		
	SER	MAJ	MIN	SER	MAJ (**)	MIN
MR 1	0	836	2,800	0	19 ( 3)	42
MR 2	0	197	1,352	0	1 ( 1)	36
MR 3	0	299	1,880	0	9 ( 3)	37
MR 4	0	455	4,152	0	11 ( 6)	105
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	0	1,787	10,184	0	40 (13)	220

\*Included in totals.

\*\*Number of major violations which occurred prior to the last 72 hours.

A total of 17 major violations were reported on 27 April, 14 on 28 April, and nine on 29 April. The grand total of 40 major violations consisted of 38 attacks-by-fire and two enemy initiated ground attacks. A total of 90 minor violations were reported on 27 April, 58 on 28 April, and 72 on 29 April. In MR 4, five miles northwest of Hong Ngu, 25 enemy were killed during a ground attack.



ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Prisoners and clandestine sources have provided evidence that the 272d Regiment, 9th NVA Division, has moved from MR 3 to the MR 4/Cambodia border area. The regiment is now believed to be located northeast of Hong Ngu along the Kien Phong/Cambodia border. In northwestern MR 4, a rallier recently reported that two regiments of the 5th NVA Division are withdrawing into Cambodia for rest, refitting, and retraining. He also said that these units would later be committed against South Vietnam's MR 3. However, further information will be required to confirm the redeployment of 5th Division elements.

LAOS

CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

No significant activity.

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

No significant activity.

CAMBODIA

ENEMY INTENTIONS

No change.

SECURITY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

The one ammunition barge and tug of the special river convoy arrived safely in Phnom Penh on 28 April under cover



of darkness. Two-hundred and twenty-six trucks and 42 trailers carrying rice, construction material, and military equipment also arrived from Kompong Som, while a convoy of 200 empty trucks and 123 trailers returned to Kompong Som via Route 4. This brings to 10 the number of truck convoys that have traveled the highway during April.

Khmer insurgent activity along major lines of communication continues to block government clearing operations along the Mekong River and Route 1, and Route 5. Route 5 has been interdicted for a month, and Route 1 and sections of both river banks north of Neak Luong have been occupied by enemy forces for almost two months.

South of the capital, insurgent indirect fire and ground attacks have continued against the besieged cities of Tram Khnar, Kampot, and Takeo. Attacks-by-fire against Takeo have been especially heavy as the enemy is now employing 120-mm mortars in addition to 105-mm howitzers. Along parallel Route 3 to the west, Tram Khnar was reoccupied by government forces after being temporarily lost yesterday. Farther south, insurgent attacks to the north and west of Kampot have continued.

Enemy activity in the vicinity of Phnom Penh has decreased since Friday; however, reports indicate that preparations for 105-mm howitzer attacks by fire, to coincide with ground attacks, are being made for the near future. A clandestine source reports that Khmer insurgent units in the vicinity of Phnom Penh have completed preparations for the next series of rocket attacks and are only awaiting instructions from their superiors before beginning operations. Indirect fire and limited ground attacks against the environs of the capital are within enemy capabilities and are expected to continue. Rocket attacks are usually launched at Phnom Penh from the north and northwest; the 105-mm howitzers are believed to be located southwest of the city.