

3. Point Camau Area

Northern boundary: The Song-Cal-lon from its mouth to its junction with the Rach-Nuoc-Trong, thence the Rach-Nuoc-Trong to the bend five kilometres north-east of Ap-Xeo-La. Thereafter a line to the Ngan-Dua Canal and following that Canal as far as Vinh-Hung. Finally, from Vinh-Hung a north-south line to the sea.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

FINAL DECLARATION, dated the 21st July, 1954, of the Geneva Conference on the problem of restoring peace in Indo-China, in which the representatives of Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, France, Laos, the People's Republic of China, the State of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America took part.

[IC/43/Rev. 2, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

1. The Conference takes note of the agreements ending hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam and organizing international control and the supervision of the execution of the provisions of these agreements.

2. The Conference expresses satisfaction at the ending of hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam; the Conference expresses its conviction that the execution of the provisions set out in the present declaration and in the agreements on the cessation of hostilities will permit Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam henceforth to play their part, in full independence and sovereignty, in the peaceful community of nations.

3. The Conference takes note of the declarations made by the Governments of Cambodia and of Laos of their intention to adopt measures permitting all citizens to take their place in the national community, in particular by participating in the next general elections, which, in conformity with the constitution of each of these countries, shall take place in the course of the year 1955, by secret ballot and in conditions of respect for fundamental freedoms.

4. The Conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam prohibiting the introduction into Viet-Nam of foreign troops and military personnel as well as of all kinds of arms and munitions. The Conference also takes note of the declarations made by the Governments of Cambodia and Laos of their resolution not to request foreign aid, whether in war material, in personnel or in instructors except for the purpose of the effective defence of their territory and, in the case of Laos, to the extent defined by the agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Laos.

5. The Conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam to the effect that no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zones of the two parties, the latter having the obligation to see that the zones allotted to them shall not constitute part of any military alliance and shall not be utilized for the resumption of hostilities or in the service of an aggressive policy. The Conference also takes note of the declarations of the Governments of Cambodia and Laos to the effect that they will not join in any agreement with other States if this agreement includes the obligation to participate in a military alliance not in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations or, in the case of Laos, with the principles of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos or, so long as their security is not threatened, the obligation to establish bases on Cambodian or Laotian territory for the military forces of foreign Powers.

6. The Conference recognizes that the essential purpose of the agreement relating to Viet-Nam is to settle military questions with a view to ending hostilities and that the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary. The Conference expresses its conviction that the execution of the provisions set out in the present declaration and in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities creates the necessary basis for the achievement in the near future of a political settlement in Viet-Nam.

7. The Conference declares that, so far as Viet-Nam is concerned, the settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity and territorial integrity, shall permit the Viet-Nameese people to enjoy the fundamental freedoms, guaranteed by democratic institutions established as a result of free general elections by secret ballot. In order to ensure that sufficient progress in the restoration of peace has been made, and that all the necessary conditions obtain for free expression of the national will, general elections shall be held in July 1956, under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the Member States of the International Supervisory Commission, referred to in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities. Consultations will be held on this subject between the competent representative authorities of the two zones from 20 July 1955 onwards.

8. The provisions of the agreements on the cessation of hostilities intended to ensure the protection of individuals and of property must be most strictly applied and must, in particular, allow everyone in Viet-Nam to decide freely in which zone he wishes to live.

9. The competent representative authorities of the Northern and Southern zones of Viet-Nam, as well as the authorities of Laos and Cambodia, must not permit any individual or collective reprisals against persons who have collaborated in any way with one of the parties during the war, or against members of such persons' families.

10. The Conference takes note of the declaration of the Government of the French Republic to the effect that it is ready to withdraw its troops from the territory of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, at the request of the governments concerned and within periods which shall be fixed by agreement between the parties except in the cases where, by agreement between the two parties, a certain number of French troops shall remain at specified points and for a specified time.

11. The Conference takes note of the declaration of the French Government to the effect that for the settlement of all the problems connected with the re-establishment and consolidation of peace in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, the French Government will proceed from the principle of respect for the independence and sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

12. In their relations with Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, each member of the Geneva Conference undertakes to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the unity and the territorial integrity of the above-mentioned states, and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs.

13. The members of the Conference agree to consult one another on any question which may be referred to them by the International Supervisory Commission, in order to study such measures as may prove necessary to ensure that the agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam are respected.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION BY THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

(Reference: Article 3 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/44 Rev. 1, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

The Royal Government of Cambodia,

In the desire to ensure harmony and agreement among the peoples of the Kingdom,

Declares itself resolved to take the necessary measures to integrate all citizens, without discrimination, into the national community and to guarantee them the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms for which the Constitution of the Kingdom provides;

Affirms that all Cambodian citizens may freely participate as electors or candidates in general elections by secret ballot.

REPORT ON INDOCHINA

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION BY THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF LAOS

(Reference: Article 3 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/45 Rev. 1, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

The Royal Government of Laos,
In the desire to ensure harmony and agreement among the peoples of the Kingdom,

Declares itself resolved to take the necessary measures to integrate all citizens, without discrimination, into the national community and to guarantee them the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms for which the Constitution of the Kingdom provides;

Affirms that all Laotian citizens may freely participate as electors or candidates in general elections by secret ballot;

Announces, furthermore, that it will promulgate measures to provide for special representation in the Royal Administration of the provinces of Phang Saly and Sam Neua during the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the general elections of the interests of Laotian nationals who did not support the Royal forces during hostilities.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION BY THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

(Reference: Articles 4 and 5 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/46/Rev. 2, 21 July, 1954, Cambodia, Original: French]

The Royal Government of Cambodia is resolved never to take part in an aggressive policy and never to permit the territory of Cambodia to be utilised in the service of such a policy.

The Royal Government of Cambodia will not join in any agreement with other states, if this agreement carries for Cambodia the obligation to enter into a military alliance not in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, or, as long as its security is not threatened, the obligation to establish bases on Cambodian territory for the military forces of foreign powers.

The Royal Government of Cambodia is resolved to settle its international disputes by peaceful means, in such a manner as not to endanger peace, international security and justice.

During the period which will elapse between the date of the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam and that of the final settlement of political problems in this country, the Royal Government of Cambodia will not solicit foreign aid in war material, personnel or instructors except for the purpose of the effective defence of the territory.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF LAOS

(Articles 4 and 5 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/47/Rev. 1, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

The Royal Government of Laos is resolved never to pursue a policy of aggression and will never permit the territory of Laos to be used in furtherance of such a policy.

The Royal Government of Laos will never join in any agreement with other States if this agreement includes the obligation for the Royal Government of Laos to participate in a military alliance not in conformity with the principles

of the Charter of the United Nations or with the principles of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities or, unless its security is threatened, the obligation to establish bases on Laotian territory for military forces of foreign powers.

The Royal Government of Laos is resolved to settle its international disputes by peaceful means so that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

During the period between the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam and the final settlement of that country's political problems, the Royal Government of Laos will not request foreign aid, whether in war material, in personnel or in instructors, except for the purpose of its effective territorial defence and to the extent defined by the agreement on the cessation of hostilities.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

(Reference: Article 10 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/48 Rev. 1, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic declares that it is ready to withdraw its troops from the territory of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, at the request of the Governments concerned and within a period which shall be fixed by agreement between the parties, except in the cases where, by agreement between the two parties, a certain number of French troops shall remain at specified points and for a specified time.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

(Reference: Article 11 of the Final Declaration)

[IC/49 Rev. 1, 21 July 1954, Original: French]

For the settlement of all the problems connected with the re-establishment and consolidation of peace in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, the French Government will proceed from the principle of respect for the independence and sovereignty, the unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam.

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

DRAFT SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE STATE OF VIET-NAM

(Amendment for insertion between Article 11 and present Article 12 of the Declaration)

[IC/50, 20 July 1954, Original: French]

The Conference takes note of the declaration of the Government of the State of Viet-Nam undertaking:

- to make and support every effort to re-establish a real and lasting peace in Viet-Nam;

- not to use force to resist the procedures for carrying the cease-fire into effect, although it deems them to be inconsistent with the will of the nation;

- to pursue the achievement of the aspirations of the Viet-Nam people with all the means conferred upon it by the national independence and sovereignty solemnly recognized by France.

REPORT ON INDOCHINA

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

AGREEMENT ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN LAOS

[IC/51, Rev. 1, 20 July 1954, Original: French]

CHAPTER I—CEASE-FIRE AND EVACUATION OF FOREIGN ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

Article 1

The Commanders of the armed forces of the parties in Laos shall order and enforce the complete cessation of all hostilities in Laos by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval and air forces.

Article 2

In accordance with the principle of a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Indo-China the cessation of hostilities shall be simultaneous throughout the territory of Laos in all combat areas and for all forces of the two parties.

In order to prevent any mistake or misunderstanding and to ensure that both the cessation of hostilities and the disengagement and movements of the opposing forces are in fact simultaneous.

(a) Taking into account the time effectively required to transmit the cease-fire order down to the lowest échelons of the combatant forces on both sides, the two parties are agreed that the complete and simultaneous cease-fire throughout the territory of Laos shall become effective at 8 hours (local time) on 6 August 1954. It is agreed that Pekin meantime shall be taken as local time.

(b) The Joint Commission for Laos shall draw up a schedule for the other operations resulting from the cessation of hostilities.

Note: The cease-fire shall become effective 15 days after the entry into force of the present Agreement.

Article 3

All operations and movements entailed by the cessation of hostilities and regrouping must proceed in a safe and orderly fashion:

(a) Within a number of days to be determined on the spot by the Joint Commission in Laos each party shall be responsible for removing and neutralizing mines, booby traps, explosives and any other dangerous substance placed by it. In the event of its being impossible to complete the work of removal and neutralization in time, the party concerned shall mark the spot by placing visible signs there.

(b) As regards the security of troops on the move following the lines of communication in accordance with the schedule previously drawn up by the Joint Armistice Commission in Laos, and the safety of the assembly areas, detailed measures shall be adopted in each case by the Joint Armistice Commission in Laos. In particular, while the forces of one party are withdrawing by a line of communication passing through the territory of the other party (road or waterways) the forces of the latter party shall provisionally withdraw two kilometres on either side of such line of communication, but in such a manner as to avoid interfering with the movement of the civil population.

Article 4

The withdrawals and transfers of military forces, supplies and equipment shall be effected in accordance with the following principles:

(a) The withdrawals and transfers of the military forces, supplies and equipment of the two parties shall be completed within a period of 120 days from the day on which the Armistice Agreement enters into force.

The two parties undertake to communicate their transfer plans to each other, for information, within 25 days of the entry into force of the present Agreement.

(b) The withdrawals of the Viet-Nameese People's Volunteers from Laos to Viet-Nam shall be effected by provinces. The position of those volunteers who were settled in Laos before the hostilities shall form the subject of a special convention.

(c) The routes for the withdrawal of the forces of the French Union and Viet-Namense People's Volunteers in Laos from Laotian territory shall be fixed on the spot by the Joint Commission.

(d) The two parties shall guarantee that the withdrawals and transfers of all forces will be effected in accordance with the purposes of this Agreement, and that they will not permit any hostile action or take action of any kind whatever which might hinder such withdrawals or transfers. The parties shall assist each other as far as possible.

(e) While the withdrawals and transfers of the forces are proceeding, the two parties shall not permit any destruction or sabotage of any public property or any attack on the life or property of the local civilian population. They shall not permit any interference with the local civil administration.

(f) The Joint Commission and the International Commission shall supervise the implementation of measures to ensure the safety of the forces during withdrawal and transfer.

(g) The Joint Commission in Laos shall determine the detailed procedures for the withdrawals and transfers of the forces in accordance with the above-mentioned principles.

Article 5

During the days immediately preceding the cease-fire each party undertakes not to engage in any large-scale operation between the time when the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities is signed at Geneva and the time when the cease-fire comes into effect.

CHAPTER II—PROHIBITION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF FRESH TROOPS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMAMENTS AND MUNITIONS

Article 6

With effect from the proclamation of the cease-fire the introduction into Laos of any reinforcements of troops or military personnel from outside Laotian territory is prohibited.

Nevertheless, the French High Command may leave a specified number of French military personnel required for the training of the Laotian National Army in the territory of Laos; the strength of such personnel shall not exceed one thousand five hundred (1,500) officers and non-commissioned officers.

Article 7

Upon the entry into force of the present Agreement, the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout the territory of Laos.

Article 8

The High Command of the French forces shall maintain in the territory of Laos the personnel required for the maintenance of two French military establishments, the first at Seno and the second in the Mekong valley, either in the province of Vientiane or downstream from Vientiane.

The effectives maintained in these military establishments shall not exceed a total of three thousand five hundred (3,500) men.

Article 9

Upon the entry into force of the present Agreement and in accordance with the declaration made at the Geneva Conference by the Royal Government of Laos on 20 July 1954, the introduction into Laos of armaments, munitions and military equipment of all kinds is prohibited, with the exception of a specified quantity of armaments in categories specified as necessary for the defence of Laos.

Article 10

The new armaments and military personnel permitted to enter Laos in accordance with the terms of Article 9 above shall enter Laos at the following points only: Luang-Prabang, Xieng-Khouang, Vientiane, Seno, Paksé, Savannakhet and Tchépone.

CHAPTER III—DISENGAGEMENT OF THE FORCES—ASSEMBLY AREAS—CONCENTRATION AREAS

Article 11

The disengagement of the armed forces of both sides, including concentration of the armed forces, movements to rejoin the provisional assembly areas allotted to one party and provisional withdrawal movements by the other party, shall be completed within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days after the cease fire.

Article 12

The Joint Commission in Laos shall fix the site and boundaries:

—of the five (5) provisional assembly areas for the reception of the Vietnamese People's Volunteer Forces,

—of the five (5) provisional assembly areas for the reception of the French forces in Laos,

—of the twelve (12) provisional assembly areas, one to each province, for the reception of the fighting units of "Pathet Lao".

—The forces of the Laotian National Army shall remain *in situ* during the entire duration of the operations of disengagement and transfer of foreign forces and fighting units of "Pathet Lao".

Article 13

The foreign Forces shall be transferred outside Laotian territory as follows:

(1) *French Forces*: The French forces will be moved out of Laos by road (along routes laid down by the Joint Commission in Laos) and also by air and inland waterway;

(2) *Vietnamese People's Volunteer forces*: These forces will be moved out of Laos by land, along routes and in accordance with a schedule to be determined by the Joint Commission in Laos in accordance with principle of simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces.

Article 14

Pending a political settlement, the fighting units of "Pathet Lao", concentrated in the provisional assembly areas, shall move into the Provinces of Phongsaly and Sam-Neua, except for any military personnel who wish to be demobilised where they are. They will be free to move between these two Provinces in a corridor along the frontier between Laos and Viet-Nam bounded on the south by the Line SOP KIN, NA MI-SOP SANG, MUONG SON.

Concentration shall be completed within one-hundred-and-twenty (120) days from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement.

Article 15

Each party undertakes to refrain from any reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations for their activities during the hostilities and also undertakes to guarantee their democratic freedoms.

CHAPTER IV—PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES**Article 16**

The liberation and repatriation of all prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by each of the two parties at the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be carried out under the following conditions:

(a) All prisoners of war and civilian internees of Laotian and other nationalities captured since the beginning of hostilities in Laos, during military operations or in any other circumstances of war and in any part of the territory of Laos, shall be liberated within a period of thirty (30) days after the date when the cease-fire comes into effect.

(b) The term "civilian internees" is understood to mean all persons who, having in any way contributed to the political and armed strife between the two parties, have been arrested for that reason or kept in detention by either party during the period of hostilities.

(c) All foreign prisoners of war captured by either party shall be surrendered to the appropriate authorities of the other party, who shall give them all possible assistance in proceeding to the destination of their choice.

CHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS**Article 17**

The Commanders of the forces of the two parties shall ensure that persons under their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of the present Agreement are suitably punished.

Article 18

In cases in which the place of burial is known and the existence of graves has been established, the Commander of the forces of either party shall, within a specified period after the entry into force of the present Agreement, permit the graves service of the other party to enter that part of Laotian territory under

his military control for the purpose of finding and removing the bodies of deceased military personnel of that party, including the bodies of deceased prisoners of war.

The Joint Commission shall fix the procedures by which this task is carried out and the time limits within which it must be completed. The Commanders of the forces of each party shall communicate to the other all information in his possession as to the place of burial of military personnel of the other party.

Article 19

The present Agreement shall apply to all the armed forces of either party. The armed forces of each party shall respect the territory under the military control of the other party, and engage in no hostile act against the other party.

For the purpose of the present article the word "territory" includes territorial waters and air space.

Article 20

The Commander of the forces of the two parties shall afford full protection and all possible assistance and co-operation to the Joint Commission and its joint organs and to the International Commission and its inspection teams in the performance of the functions and tasks assigned to them by the present Agreement.

Article 21

The costs involved in the operation of the Joint Commission and its joint groups and of the International Commission and its inspection teams shall be shared equally between the two parties.

Article 22

The signatories of the present Agreement and their successors in their functions shall be responsible for the observance and enforcement of the terms and provisions thereof. The Commanders of the forces of the two parties shall, within their respective commands, take all steps and make all arrangements necessary to ensure full compliance with all the provisions of the present Agreement by all military personnel under their command.

Article 23

The procedures laid down in the present Agreement shall, whenever necessary, be examined by the Commanders of the two parties and, if necessary, defined more specifically by the Joint Commission.

CHAPTER VI—JOINT COMMISSION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN LAOS

Article 24

Responsibility for the execution of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities shall rest with the parties.

Article 25

An International Commission shall be entrusted with control and supervision over the application of the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland. It shall be presided over by the representative of India. Its headquarters shall be at Vientiane.

Article 26

The International Commission shall set up fixed and mobile inspection teams, composed of an equal number of officers appointed by each of the above-mentioned States.

The fixed teams shall be located at the following points: Paksé, Seno, Tchépone, Vientiane, Xieng-Khonang, Phongsaly, Sophao (province of Samneua). These points of location may, at a later date, be altered by agreement between the Government of Laos and the International Commission.

The zones of action of the mobile teams shall be regions bordering the land frontiers of Laos. Within the limits of their zones of action, they shall have the right to move freely and shall receive from the local civil and military authorities all facilities they may require for the fulfilment of their tasks (provisions of personnel, access to documents needed for supervision, summoning of witnesses needed for holding enquiries, the security and freedom of movement of the inspection teams etc. . . .). They shall have at their disposal such modern means of transport, observation and communication as they may require.

Outside the zones of action defined above, the mobile teams may, with the agreement of the Command of the party concerned, move about as required by the tasks assigned to them by the present Agreement.

Article 27

The International Commission shall be responsible for supervising the execution by the parties of the provisions of the present Agreement. For this purpose it shall fulfil the functions of control, observation, inspection and investigation connected with the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities, and shall in particular:

(a) Control the withdrawal of foreign forces in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities and see that frontiers are respected;

(b) Control the release of prisoners of war and civilian internees;

(c) Supervise, at ports and airfields and along all the frontiers of Laos, the implementation of the provisions regulating the introduction into Laos of military personnel and war materials.

(d) Supervise the implementation of the clauses of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities relating to rotation of personnel and to supplies for French Union security forces maintained in Laos.

Article 28

A Joint Commission shall be set up to facilitate the implementation of the clauses relating to the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The Joint Commission shall form joint groups, the number of which shall be decided by mutual agreement between the parties.

The Joint Commission shall facilitate the implementation of the clauses of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities relating to the simultaneous and general cease-fire in Laos for all regular and irregular armed forces of the two parties.

It shall assist the parties in the implementation of the said clauses; it shall ensure liaison between them for the purpose of preparing and carrying out plans for the implementation of the said clauses; it shall endeavour to settle any disputes between the parties arising out of the implementation of these clauses. The joint groups shall follow the forces in their movements and shall be disbanded once the withdrawal plans have been carried out.

Article 29

The Joint Commission and the joint groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned.

Article 30

The International Commission shall, through the medium of the inspection teams mentioned above, and as soon as possible, either on its own initiative, or at the request of the Joint Commission, or of one of the parties, undertake the necessary investigations both documentary and on the ground.

Article 31

The inspection teams shall submit to the International Commission the results of their supervision, investigation and observations; furthermore, they shall draw up such special reports as they may consider necessary or as may be requested from them by the Commission. In the case of a disagreement within the teams, the findings of each member shall be transmitted to the Commission.

Article 32

If an inspection team is unable to settle an incident or considers that there is a violation or a threat of a serious violation, the International Commission shall be informed; the latter shall examine the reports and findings of the inspection teams and shall inform the parties of the measures which should be taken for the settlement of the incident, ending of the violation or removal of the threat of violation.

Article 33

When the Joint Commission is unable to reach an agreement on the interpretation of a provision or on the appraisal of a fact, the International Commission shall be informed of the disputed question. Its recommendations shall be sent directly to the parties and shall be notified to the Joint Commission.

Article 34

The recommendations of the International Commission shall be adopted by majority vote, subject to the provisions contained in article 35. If the votes are equally divided, the chairman's vote shall be decisive.

The International Commission may make recommendations concerning amendments and additions which should be made to the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos, in order to ensure more effective execution of the said Agreement. These recommendations shall be adopted unanimously.

Article 35

On questions concerning violations, or threats of violations, which might lead to a resumption of hostilities, and in particular,

(a) refusal by foreign armed forces to effect the movements provided for in the withdrawal plan;

(b) violation or threat of violation of the country's integrity by foreign armed forces,
the decisions of the International Commission must be unanimous.

Article 36

If one of the parties refuses to put a recommendation of the International Commission into effect, the parties concerned or the Commission itself shall inform the members of the Geneva Conference.

If the International Commission does not reach unanimity in the cases provided for in article 35, it shall transmit a majority report and one or more minority reports to the members of the Conference.

The International Commission shall inform the members of the Conference of all cases in which its work is being hindered.

Article 37

The International Commission shall be set up at the time of the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China in order that it may be able to fulfill the tasks prescribed in article 27.

Article 38

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos shall act in close co-operation with the International Commissions in Viet-Nam and Cambodia.

The Secretaries-General of these three Commissions shall be responsible for co-ordinating their work and for relations between them.

Article 39

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos may, after consultation with the International Commissions in Cambodia and Viet-Nam, having regard to the development of the situation in Cambodia and Viet-Nam, progressively reduce its activities. Such a decision must be reduced unanimously. These recommendations shall be adopted unanimously.

CHAPTER VII

Article 40

All the provisions of the present Agreement, save paragraph (a) of Article 2, shall enter into force at 24 hours (Geneva time) on 22 July 1954.

Article 41

Done in Geneva (Switzerland) on 20 July 1954, at 24 hours, in the French language.

REPORT ON INDOCHINA

GENEVA CONFERENCE

INDO-CHINA

AGREEMENT ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN CAMBODIA

[IC/52, 21 July, 1954, Original: French]

CHAPTER I—PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING EXECUTION OF THE CEASE-FIRE

Article 1

As from twenty-third July 1954 at 0800 hours (Pekin mean time) complete cessation of all hostilities throughout Cambodia shall be ordered and enforced by the Commanders of the Armed Forces of the two parties for all troops and personnel of the land, naval and air forces under their control.

Article 2

In conformity with the principle of a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Indo-China, there shall be a simultaneous cessation of hostilities throughout Cambodia, in all the combat areas and for all the forces of the two parties.

To obviate any mistake or misunderstanding and to ensure that both the ending of hostilities and all other operations arising from cessation of hostilities are in fact simultaneous,

(a) due allowance being made for the time actually required for transmission of the cease-fire order down to the lowest echelons of the combatant forces of both sides, the two parties are agreed that the complete and simultaneous cease-fire throughout the territory of Cambodia shall become effective at 8 hours (local time) on 7 August 1954. It is agreed that Pekin mean time shall be taken as local time.

(b) Each side shall comply strictly with the time-table jointly agreed upon between the parties for the execution of all operations connected with the cessation of hostilities.

Article 3

All operations and movements connected with the execution of the cessation of hostilities must be carried out in a safe and orderly fashion.

(a) Within a number of days to be determined by the Commanders of both sides, after the cease-fire has been achieved, each party shall be responsible for removing and neutralizing mines, booby traps, explosives and any other dangerous devices placed by it. Should it be impossible to complete removal and neutralization before departure, the party concerned will mark the spot by placing visible signs. Sites thus cleared of mines and any other obstacles to the free movement of the personnel of the International Commission and the Joint Commission shall be notified to the latter by the local military Commanders.

(b) Any incidents that may arise between the forces of the two sides and may result from mistakes or misunderstandings shall be settled on the spot so as to restrict their scope.

(c) During the days immediately preceding the cease-fire each party undertakes not to engage in any large-scale operation between the time when the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities is signed at Geneva and the time when the cease-fire comes into effect.

CHAPTER II—PROCEDURE FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FOREIGN ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM THE TERRITORY OF CAMBODIA

Article 4

1. The withdrawal outside the territory of Cambodia shall apply to:

(a) the armed forces and military combatant personnel of the French Union:

(b) the combatant formations of all types which have entered the territory of Cambodia from other countries or regions of the peninsula:

(c) all the foreign elements (or Cambodians not natives of Cambodia) in the military formations of any kind or holding supervisory functions in all political or military, administrative, economic, financial or social bodies, having worked in liaison with the Viet-Nam military units.

2. The withdrawals of the forces and elements referred to in the foregoing paragraphs and their military supplies and materials must be com-

pleted within 90 days reckoning from the entry into force of the present Agreement.

3. The two parties shall guarantee that the withdrawals of all the forces will be effected in accordance with the purposes of the Agreement, and that they will not permit any hostile action or take any action likely to create difficulties for such withdrawals. They shall assist one another as far as possible.

4. While the withdrawals are proceeding, the two parties shall not permit any destruction or sabotage of public property or any attack on the life or property of the civilian population. They shall not permit any interference with the local civil administration.

5. The Joint Commission and the International Supervisory Commission shall supervise the execution of measures to ensure the safety of the forces during withdrawal.

6. The Joint Commission in Cambodia shall determine the detailed procedures for the withdrawals of the forces on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

CHAPTER III—OTHER QUESTIONS

A. THE KHMER ARMED FORCES, NATIVES OF CAMBODIA

Article 5

The two parties shall undertake that within thirty days after the cease-fire order has been proclaimed, the Khmer Resistance Forces shall be demobilized on the spot; simultaneously, the troops of the Royal Khmer Army shall abstain from taking any hostile action against the Khmer Resistance Forces.

Article 6

The situation of these nationals shall be decided in the light of the Declaration made by the Delegation of Cambodia at the Geneva Conference, reading as follows:

"The Royal Government of Cambodia,

In the desire to ensure harmony and agreement among the peoples of the Kingdom,

Declares itself resolved to take the necessary measures to integrate all citizens, without discrimination, into the national community and to guarantee them the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms for which the Constitution of the Kingdom provides;

Affirms that all Cambodian citizens may freely participate as electors or candidates in general elections by secret ballot."

No reprisals shall be taken against the said nationals or their families, each national being entitled to the enjoyment, without any discrimination as compared with other nationals, of all constitutional guarantees concerning the protection of person and property and democratic freedoms.

Applicants therefor may be accepted for service in the Regular Army or local police formations if they satisfy the conditions required for current recruitment of the Army and Police Corps.

The same procedure shall apply to those persons who have returned to civilian life and who may apply for civilian employment on the same terms as other nationals.

B. BAN ON THE INTRODUCTION OF FRESH TROOPS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMAMENTS AND MUNITIONS. MILITARY BASES

Article 7

In accordance with the Declaration made by the Delegation of Cambodia at 2400 hours on 20 July 1954 at the Geneva Conference of Foreign Ministers:

"The Royal Government of Cambodia will not join in any agreement with other States, if this agreement carries for Cambodia the obligation to enter into a military alliance not in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, or, as long as its security is not threatened, the obligation to establish bases on Cambodian territory for the military forces of foreign powers.

"During the period which will elapse between the date of the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam and that of the final settlement of political problems in this country, the Royal Government of Cambodia will not solicit foreign aid in war material, personnel or instructors except for the purpose of the effective defence of the territory."

C. CIVILIAN INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR.—BURIAL

Article 8

The liberation and repatriation of all civilian internees and prisoners of war detained by each of the two parties at the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be carried out under the following conditions:

(a) All prisoners of war and civilian internees of whatever nationality, captured since the beginning of hostilities in Cambodia during military operations or in any other circumstances of war and in any part of the territory of Cambodia shall be liberated after the entry into force of the present Armistice Agreement.

(b) The term "civilian internees" is understood to mean all persons who, having in any way contributed to the political and armed struggle between the two parties, have been arrested for that reason or kept in detention by either party during the period of hostilities.

(c) All foreign prisoners of war captured by either party shall be surrendered to the appropriate authorities of the other party, who shall give them all possible assistance in proceeding to the destination of their choice.

Article 9

After the entry into force of the present Agreement, if the place of burial is known and the existence of graves has been established, the Cambodian commander shall, within a specified period, authorize the exhumation and removal of the bodies of deceased military personnel of the other party, including the bodies of prisoners of war or personnel deceased and buried on Cambodian territory.

The Joint Commission shall fix the procedures by which this task is to be carried out and the time limit within which it must be completed.

CHAPTER IV—JOINT COMMISSION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN CAMBODIA

Article 10

Responsibility for the execution of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities shall rest with the parties.

Article 11

An International Commission shall be responsible for control and supervision of the application of the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland. It shall be presided over by the representative of India. Its headquarters shall be at Phnom-Penh.

Article 12

The International Commission shall set up fixed and mobile inspection teams, composed of an equal number of officers appointed by each of the above-mentioned States.

The fixed teams shall be located at the following points: Phnom-Penh, Kompong-Cham, Kratié, Svay-Rieng, Kampot. These points of location may be altered at a later date by agreement between the Government of Cambodia and the International Commission.

The zones of action of the mobile teams shall be the regions bordering on the land and sea frontiers of Cambodia. The mobile teams shall have the right to move freely within the limits of their zones of action, and they shall receive from the local civil and military authorities all facilities they may require for the fulfilment of their tasks (provision of personnel, access to documents needed for supervision, summoning of witnesses need for enquiries, security and freedom of movement of the inspection teams, etc.). They shall have at their disposal such modern means of transport, observation and communication as they may require.

Outside the zones of action defined above, the mobile teams may, with the agreement of the Cambodian command, move about as required by the tasks assigned to them under the present Agreement.

Article 13

The International Commission shall be responsible for supervising the execution by the parties of the provisions of the present Agreement. For this purpose it shall fulfil the functions of control, observation, inspection and investigation

connected with the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities, and shall in particular:

(a) control the withdrawal of foreign forces in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities and see that frontiers are respected;

(b) control the release of prisoners of war and civilian internees;

(c) supervise, at ports and airfields and along all the frontiers of Cambodia, the application of the Cambodian declaration concerning the introduction into Cambodia of military personnel and war materials on grounds of foreign assistance.

Article 14

A Joint Commission shall be set up to facilitate the implementation of the clauses relating to the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The Joint Commission may form joint groups the number of which shall be decided by mutual agreement between the parties.

The Joint Commission shall facilitate the implementation of the clauses of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities relating to the simultaneous and general cease-fire in Cambodia for all regular and irregular armed forces of the two parties.

It shall assist the parties in the implementation of the said clauses; it shall ensure liaison between them for the purpose of preparing and carrying out plans for the implementation of the said clauses; it shall endeavour to settle any disputes between the parties arising out of the implementation of these clauses. The Joint Commission may send joint groups to follow the forces in their movements; such groups shall be disbanded once the withdrawal plans have been carried out.

Article 15

The Joint Commission shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Commands of the parties concerned.

Article 16

The International Commission shall, through the medium of the inspection teams mentioned above and as soon as possible, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Joint Commission or of one of the parties, undertake the necessary investigations both documentary and on the ground.

Article 17

The inspection teams shall transmit to the International Commission the results of their supervision, investigations and observations; furthermore, they shall draw up such special reports as they may consider necessary or as may be requested from them by the Commission. In the case of a disagreement within the teams, the findings of each member shall be transmitted to the Commission.

Article 18

If an inspection team is unable to settle an incident or considers that there is a violation or threat of a serious violation, the International Commission shall be informed; the Commission shall examine the reports and findings of the inspection teams and shall inform the parties of the measures to be taken for the settlement of the incident, ending of the violation or removal of the threat of violation.

Article 19

When the Joint Commission is unable to reach agreement on the interpretation of a provision or on the appraisal of a fact, the International Commission shall be informed of the disputed question. Its recommendations shall be sent directly to the parties and shall be notified to the Joint Commission.

Article 20

The recommendations of the International Commission shall be adopted by a majority vote, subject to the provisions of article 21. If the votes are equally divided, the Chairman's vote shall be decisive.

The International Commission may make recommendations concerning amendments and additions which should be made to the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia, in order to ensure more effective execution of the said Agreement. These recommendations shall be adopted unanimously.

Article 21

On questions concerning violations, or threats of violations, which might lead to a resumption of hostilities, and in particular,

(a) refusal by foreign armed forces to effect the movements provided for in the withdrawal plan,

(b) violation or threat of violation of the country's integrity by foreign armed forces,

the decisions of the International Commission must be unanimous.

Article 22

If one of the parties refuses to put a recommendation of the International Commission into effect, the parties concerned or the Commission itself shall inform the members of the Geneva Conference.

If the International Commission does not reach unanimity in the cases provided for in article 21, it shall transmit a majority report and one or more minority reports to members of the Conference.

The International Commission shall inform the members of the Conference of all cases in which its work is being hindered.

Article 23

The International Commission shall be set up at the time of the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China in order that it may be able to perform the tasks prescribed in article 13.

Article 24

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia shall act in close cooperation with the International Commissions in Viet-Nam and Laos.

The Secretaries-General of those three Commissions shall be responsible for coordinating their work and for relations between them.

Article 25

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia may, after consultation with the International Commissions in Viet-Nam and in Laos, and having regard to the development of the situation in Viet-Nam and in Laos, progressively reduce its activities. Such a decision must be adopted unanimously.

CHAPTER V—IMPLEMENTATION

Article 26

The Commanders of the forces of the two parties shall ensure that persons under their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of the present Agreement are suitably punished.

Article 27

The present Agreement on the cessation of hostilities shall apply to all the armed forces of either party.

Article 28

The Commanders of the forces of the two parties shall afford full protection and all possible assistance and co-operation to the Joint Commission and to the International Commission and its inspection teams in the performance of their functions.

Article 29

The Joint Commission, composed of an equal number of representatives of the Commands of the two parties, shall assist the parties in the implementation of all the clauses of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities, ensure liaison between the two parties, draw up plans for the implementation of the Agreement, and endeavour to settle any dispute arising out of the implementation of the said clauses and plans.

Article 30

The costs involved in the operation of the Joint Commission shall be shared equally between the two parties.

Article 31

The signatories of the present Agreement on the cessation of hostilities and their successors in their functions shall be responsible for the observance and enforcement of the terms and provisions thereof. The Commanders of the

forces of the two parties shall, within their respective commands, take all steps and make all arrangements necessary to ensure full compliance with all the provisions of the present Agreement by all personnel under their command.

Article 32

The procedures laid down in the present Agreement shall, whenever necessary be examined by the Commands of the two parties and, if necessary, defined more specifically by the Joint Commission.

Article 33

All the provisions of the present Agreement shall enter into force at 00 hours (Geneva time) on 23 July 1954.

Done at Geneva on 20 July 1954

For the Commander-in-Chief of the Units of the Khmer Resistance Forces and for the Commander-in-Chief of the Viet-Name Military Units (signed) TA-QUANG-BUU Vice-Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	For the Commander-in-Chief of the Khmer National Armed Forces (signed) General NHIK TROULONG
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APPENDIX II

BIOGRAPHIES OF VARIOUS PERSONAGES IN INDOCHINA

VIETNAMESE

Bao Dai, Chief of State of Vietnam

Prior to the end of World War II, Bao Dai was Emperor of Annam, then a protectorate of France. He ascended the imperial throne of Annam in 1926 at the age of 12. In 1945 Bao Dai abdicated the throne, and the Empire of Annam became extinct as a political entity. For a few months in 1945 and 1946 Bao Dai served as "supreme adviser" for the government of Ho Chi Minh, then established in Hanoi, but in the spring of 1946 he went to Hong Kong, where he remained for several years in exile. In 1949 he concluded an agreement with France to establish the State of Vietnam, of which he is sovereign, ruling with the title of Chief of State. His wife, the Empress Nam Phuong, has been living in France for some time with their children. Bao Dai has also been living in France since April 1954.

Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Council of Ministers of the State of Vietnam

Born in Hue in 1901, Diem belongs to an old and distinguished mandarin family of central Vietnam. After graduating from the Hanoi School of Administration he entered the mandarin service and rose rapidly to become Province Chief in 1930. In this capacity he is said to have used very drastic measures to repress revolutionary activities in his Province. In 1932 he headed a commission to investigate charges of corruption in the Annamese administration, and in 1933 he became Minister of the Interior under the new Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai.

When the reform program he believed in was shelved Diem promptly resigned and went into political retirement, part of which he spent in Japan.

After the March 9, 1945, Japanese coup in Indochina, Diem turned down an offer to form a new government under Bao Dai (sponsored by the Japanese) and a later offer to serve as Ho Chi Minh's Minister of Interior.

The Vietminh arrested Diem in September 1945 and released him in March 1946, at which time he went into hiding in Hanoi. From 1947 to 1949 he played an active role in negotiations for Bao Dai's return to power. Recognized throughout Vietnam as the most important true nationalist, Diem was able to rally much support to what seemed then to be the answer to Vietnamese nationalist aspirations.

However, Diem favored a bilateral alliance with France (rather than membership in the French Union as then conceived), and opposed the continued presence of French Army, police, and security systems as incompatible with Vietnamese sovereignty.

In disagreement with the policies of Bao Dai and the French authorities, Diem consequently refused Bao Dai's offer to lead or support a Vietnamese govern-

ment set up in accordance with the Franco-Vietnamese agreements of March 8, 1949.

Diem went into self-imposed exile in France, Belgium, the United States (2 years). However, in June 1954, after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, and while the Geneva Conference was still in process, Diem was given "full powers" by Chief of State Bao Dai (then residing in France) and returned to form a new government which took office July 6, 1954, and was soon faced with implementation of the Geneva agreement of July 22, 1954, which partitioned Vietnam at the 17th parallel, and started the flow of refugees from the Vietminh area in the north, to free Vietnam in the south.

Family: His father, Ngo Dinh Khai, was Minister of Rites at the Imperial Court of Annam and Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor Thanh Thai. His eldest brother, Ngo Dinh Khol, Province Chief of Quang Nam Province, was killed by the Vietminh in August 1945, together with the latter's son Ngo Dinh Huan. Another brother is Ngo Dinh Thuc, Bishop of Vinh Long, South Vietnam, one of the best-known members of the Vietnamese Catholic hierarchy. The three remaining brothers are Ngo Dinh Nhu, an archivist and paleographer by profession and a prominent Catholic nationalist, Ngo Dinh Diem's alter ego at the Presidential Palace Ngo Dinh Luyen, who has served Bao Dai at various times and now acts as a roving ambassador and his brother's eyes and ears in Paris, Geneva, Cannes, and elsewhere; and Ngo Dinh Can, who with the mother still lives in Hue.

Diem is a bachelor, an intellectual, and Catholic.

Tran Van Do, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Brother of the Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States, Tran Van Chuong, Dr. Do belongs to a distinguished family of Cochinchinese origin, long resident in North Vietnam.

He studied medicine in France, practiced in Saigon and was mobilized as first chief of the Vietnamese Army Medical Corps with the rank of colonel.

Dr. Do's present position is his first Government post.

Nguyen Van Hinh, major general, chief of staff, Vietnamese National Army

Born in 1916, Hinh is the son of former President Tam. During World War II, General Hinh served as a lieutenant colonel in the French Air Force. After 1949 he held a number of positions in the Vietnamese Government. He was appointed brigadier general in the Vietnamese National Army and named to his present position as chief of staff in 1952. His wife, a Frenchwoman, is active in the social-welfare work of the Vietnamese National Army.

Prince Buu Loc, High Commissioner of Vietnam in France.

Born August 22, 1914, at Hue, central Vietnam. Member of the former imperial family of Annam, descendant of the Emperor Gialong and cousin of His Majesty Bao Dai. Doctor of political and economic science. Chairman of Vietnamese delegation to 1948-49 conference preceding signature of the Franco-Vietnamese accords of March 8, 1949. Director of the Imperial Cabinet at Dalat, 1949-50. Director of the Imperial Cabinet at Paris, 1950-52. First High Commissioner of Vietnam to France, 1952-53: Elevated to personal rank of Ambassador of Vietnam, July 27, 1952, and presented credentials to President of French Union on September 16, 1952. Special imperial envoy charged with the organization of the Vietnamese National Congress, October 1953. Designated by Bao Dai to form government, December 1953, he assumed office January 1954. His government was replaced by the Diem Government in July 1954. Buu Loc is currently High Commissioner of Vietnam in France.

Nguyen Van Tam, former President of the Government of Vietnam and Minister of the Interior

Former President Tam rose to that position through a life of Government service, having worked for many years in the French colonial administration of prewar Cochinchina (now South Vietnam). Following the reestablishment of French control in Cochinchina in 1945, he became active in the now defunct Cochinchina separatist movement, which advocated the establishment of an independent Republic of Cochinchina.

In 1950 Tam became Director of the National Security Service (Sureté) of Vietnam. Rising through a series of appointments, he was named in June 1952 to the post of President of the Government (equivalent to Prime Minister), which position he held along with the post of Minister of the Interior until his government was replaced by that of Buu Loc in January 1954.

Former President Tam was born in Cochinchina in 1895. He is a widower. Of his children, one daughter remains unmarried, and his son, Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh, is chief of staff of the Vietnamese National Army.

Tran Van Huu, former President of the Council of Ministers

Born in 1896 at Vinh Long, South Vietnam, Tran Van Huu studied in Saigon and then went to north Africa, where he received the diploma of agricultural engineer. Returning to Indochina, he obtained posts first in the agricultural service and then in the Credit Foncier, a land-mortgage bank. He was elected to various consultative councils in the prewar period, and also served in the provisional government of the Republic of Cochinchina. In July 1949, he became Governor of South Vietnam in Bao Dai's government, continuing to serve under Nguyen Phan Long, and then was appointed President of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister, and Minister of National Defense on May 8, 1950. As Prime Minister, he led the Vietnamese delegation to the San Francisco Conference of 1951. In June of 1952 he was replaced as Prime Minister by Nguyen Van Tam.

Nguyen Van Xuan, general in the French Army

Xuan is the only Vietnamese officer to have attained the rank of general in the French Army.

Born in 1892, in Cochinchina, he was the first Vietnamese admitted to the Paris Ecole Polytechnique. He became a French citizen, fought in World War I, and distinguished himself at Verdun.

In World War II, he was chief of the 3e bureau, and served in the military section of the Ministry of Colonies. He was imprisoned briefly during the French retreat in 1940, was released, and returned to Indochina in 1941. In 1942, he was subdirector of artillery of Cochinchina-Cambodia (as an officer in the French Army).

He refused the Japanese offer of head of the Ministry of War in a puppet government. After the March 1945 coup, he was imprisoned in Hanoi until the Japanese surrender.

He refused to take part in the Vietminh Government of August 1945.

General Kuan organized native armies in Cambodia and Laos. He headed the Cochinchina delegations to the Dalat conferences, in 1946.

In 1946, he became Minister of National Defense, and Vice President of the first provisional government under Nguyen Van Thinh, then Vice President under Le Van Hoach in 1947, and finally President and Minister of Interior and of National Defense of the Provisional Central Government in 1948. He participated in the Baie d'Along meeting and worked untiringly for the return of Bao Dai.

In 1949, he retired as President of the provisional government and became Vice President and Minister of National Defense in the Bao Dai government of 1949, and was promoted to major general in the French Army.

He has been out of office since January 1950, but is still active in politics.

General Kuan has a French wife. He speaks and understands almost no Vietnamese as he has spent most of his life in France.

Nguyen Phan Long, former President of the Council of Ministers

Long, journalist and President of the Council of Ministers in 1950, is a veteran politician who has become one of Vietnam's elder statesmen. Born in Hanoi in 1889 of Cochinese parents, Long has spent most of his life in the south. After attending college in Hanoi, he was employed in the French Customs Administration and then founded the conservative Constitutionalist Party. He subsequently became the owner of a boys' school, which he sold in 1930 to enter the newspaper field, gaining the reputation of being one of the country's best journalists. He served on various consultative councils in the prewar period, and presumably continued his newspaper work during World War II and afterward. After 6 months as Foreign Minister under Bao Dai, Long assumed the premiership in January 1950, but friction with the conservative nationalist Dai Viet party contributed to the Cabinet's downfall a few months later. Since then he has not actively participated in journalism or in politics, although he was a delegate to the National Congress held in mid-October 1953.

Long is a conservative nationalist who at first favored Ho Chi Minh, but who changed his attitude completely, backing Bao Dai when Ho's Communist allegiance became clear. He now has little following among the Vietnamese, and

his age is a deterring factor on his future role. He speaks excellent French. He belongs to a sect of the Cao Dai religion considered heretical by the Cao Dai Pope.

Phan Huy Quat, former Minister of National Defense in Long, Tam, and Buu Loc Governments

Born July 1, 1909, in the Province of Ha-Tinh, Central Vietnam. Son of a landowner who was also a doctor of letters. Admitted to the Faculté de Médecine of the University of Hanoi in 1930 and received his doctoral degree in 1936 with a gold medal for the excellence of his thesis. He was one of the founders and the first elected president of the Association Générale des Etudiants of the University of Hanoi in 1936; in this capacity he devoted himself to bringing together students from North and South Vietnam. From 1936 to 1945 he engaged in the general practice of medicine in Hanoi as well as in teaching at the Faculté de Médecine of the university, where he remained a counselor of the Association Générale des Etudiants, which he had helped found. He acquired a distinguished reputation as a parasitologist. Secretary of State for National Education in the Bao Dai government of National Union, 1949. Minister of National Defense in the Nguyen Phan Long government, 1950. Minister of National Defense in the former Nguyen Van Tam and Buu Loc governments, he holds no government post at present. He is one of the leaders of the Dai Viet Party, a conservative nationalist group with greatest strength in North Vietnam.

Le Huu Tu, Roman Catholic bishop of Phat Diem

Tu was the senior bishop and dominating personality in the rice-rich area of Phat Diem-Bui Chu in the Tonkin Delta now located in the Vietminh zone. A native of Central Vietnam, Tu was born in 1897 and presumably was educated in Indochina. Named bishop in 1945, he functioned from 1945 to 1951 virtually as an independent ruler of an autonomous state populated by some 1,800,000 people, less than 25 percent of whom are Catholic, exercising civil and religious control and commanding his own armed forces. In 1951 Phat Diem again became an administrative part of North Vietnam.

Although rabidly anti-Communist, Tu supported the anti-French, anticolonial stand of Ho Chi Minh, but succeeded in maintaining a position of autonomy during the period from 1945 to 1949 when Phat Diem was part of Vietminh-occupied territory. Tu then strongly backed Bao Dai as the only counter to the Communist Ho Chi Minh, and was a member of the organizing committee of the National Congress called by the Chief of State to define Vietnamese independence and future relationship with France. Since the Vietminh occupation of his bishopric, Tu has been active in encouraging Catholics to flee south to the free zone.

Pham Cong Tac, Cao Dai Pope

Pham Cong Tac is father superior, or pope, of the principal sect of the Cao Dai religion, the largest and most significant indigenous Vietnamese cult. Formally established in 1926, Cao Dai combines elements of Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Taoism, and Animism, that is, the principal religions practiced in Indochina. Tac is temporal ruler of most of Tay Ninh Province and parts of others adjacent to it, and is nominally the commander in chief of the sizable Cao Dai paramilitary forces.

Tac was born in 1893, in Tan An Province in south Vietnam. There is no information concerning his education or family background. Before the founding of the Cao Dai religion, Tac was a clerk in the customs service in Saigon, but since 1925 he has devoted himself to various posts within the Cao Dai hierarchy, becoming pope in 1936. Because of secret relations with the Japanese during World War II, Tac was exiled to Madagascar by the French. When he returned in 1946, he found the Holy See at Tay Ninh and the surrounding area ruled by the Vietminh. Since that time Tac has been strongly opposed to the Communists, and long supported Bao Dai. He refused to allow the Cao Dai to be represented officially in the Vietnamese Government until recently, but he was a member of the organizing committee of the Bao Dai-sponsored national congress, and many Cao Daiists participated in the local elections of 1953. In May 1954, the Pope sent a personal, friendly message to Ho Chi Minh advocating peace and collaboration.

Tran Van Tuyen, Cao Dai Leader

Tuyen was born in 1913 in Hanoi, where he also attended university, receiving a law degree in 1942. During the early forties he was engaged in educational activities and as province chief of Hai Duong, east of Hanoi. In 1946 he fled

to China, following several months of association with the Ho Chi Minh regime. In 1947 he joined Bao Dai, then in exile in Hong Kong, working closely with the latter. Following the establishment of the present state of Vietnam in 1949, he accepted various cabinet posts, but has remained outside the Government since the summer of 1951.

In 1950 he was converted to Cao Daism, a religious sect active in south Vietnam. At present he is political adviser to the Cao Daist armed forces, in which he himself holds the rank of lieutenant colonel. Tran Van Tuyen was an assistant secretary general of the October 1953 National Congress called by Bao Dai.

General Le Van Vien (known as Bay Vien)

Commander of the Binh-Xuyen military forces which at one time supported the Vietminh, but in 1948 switched to support Bao Dai.

The Binh Xuyen has a large interest in the Cholon gambling concession, and currently has control of the police force and Vietnamese Sureté in the Saigon-Cholon area.

Le Van Vien is president of the Vietnam Front for National Salvation and honorary president of the Committee for Aid to Evacuees.

Tran Van Soai, commander of Hoa Hao forces

Tran Van Soai is titular commander of the paramilitary forces organized in July 1947 by the Hoa Hao, a South Vietnamese political-religious sect, to rid their areas of Vietminh troops. Soai holds the military rank of general, given by the French partly as a reward and partly for his continued cooperation. Hoa Hao opposition to the Vietminh arises from the Vietminh's assassination of the founder of the sect in 1947. Soai has largely rid the region under his control of Vietminh elements, and collects his own taxes, administers his own justice, and, with the help of the French military, trains his own troops.

Soai is a native of Lon Xuyen Province, South Vietnam, and is about 60 years old. He has a long police record of thefts and assaults, dating from his days as river-boat skipper or pirate and head of a gang of local ruffians.

The Hoa Hao was represented on the organizing committee of the Bao Dai-sponsored National Congress in October 1953.

Dr. Pham Van Ngoi, secretary general of the South Vietnam Socialist Party

In 1947, he was a councillor of the Cochinchinese government of Le Van Hoach. He, his wife, and 16-year-old son were kidnapped by the Vietminh and returned unharmed in exchange for certain prisoners held by the Vietnamese.

In 1953, Ngoi favored a constitution, universal suffrage, and a provisional national assembly in the controlled zone.

At present, Ngoi advocates a government uniting all elements and with democratic and socialist orientation. Such a government's first job would be to set up a provisional national assembly, as widely representative as possible, and to organize general elections with a minimum of delay. Ngoi also favors calling a national congress of leading personalities from north and south to form a government of true patriots who would work to reunite Vietnam.

Buu Hoi, scientist, research scholar at the National Center of Scientific Research, Paris

Born in Hue in 1915. Member of the imperial family (cousin of Bao Dai) and descendant of a long line of poets, writers, high court officials.

Following secondary schooling in Hanoi (with Buu Loc, Nguyen Duong Dinh, General Giap), Buu Hoi followed courses for a while at the University of Hanoi, then left for Paris at the age of 20 to devote himself to scientific research, specializing in organic chemistry. He is credited with noteworthy achievements in research on leprosy and tuberculosis.

After attending the Ecole Polytechnique, he joined the staff as instructor and in 1943 entered the Institute of Radium in Paris where he is currently chief of the Laboratory of Organic Chemistry.

FRENCH

Paul Ely, Commissioner General of France and Commander in Chief of French Union forces in Indochina

Born in 1897 at Salonika, Macedonia, General Ely graduated from St. Cyr, fought in World War I, attended the French War College, and was appointed, in 1939, to the army general staff.

He was assigned to Oran in November 1942. After the liberation, he was made assistant director of the FFI, and then brigadier general in charge of infantry.

From 1945 to 1948, he was successively assistant director then director of the military cabinet in the Ministry of War, commander of the seventh military region at Dijon, and chief of staff to the inspector general of land forces.

General Ely headed the French mission to the Standing Group of the Atlantic Pact Group, and subsequently replaced General Bradley as head of the group. In 1953, he was appointed chief of staff for land forces.

General Ely was chief of the French mission which visited Washington in 1954 to discuss Indochina affairs. After the fall of Dien Bien Phu, General Ely, accompanied by Generals Salan and Pelissier, undertook a 2 weeks' survey of the situation in Indochina and reported back to Paris.

General Ely returned to Indochina in June 1954, to assume his present dual role of Commissioner General of France and Commander in Chief of French Union forces in Indochina.

Raoul Salan, Deputy Commander in Chief of French Union Forces in Indochina

Born in 1899, General Salan is a graduate of St. Cyr. He fought in World War I and later commanded an infantry company in Indochina. He became a specialist on Indochina in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, where he remained until World War II, when he fought under General de Lattre, spearheading the thrust into Germany.

In 1945, General Salan served under General Leclerc as Commander in Chief of French Forces in China and North Indochina. After negotiating the withdrawal of the Chinese occupation troops in Indochina, he took part in preparing the March 6, 1946, agreement with Ho Chi Minh. In 1947, he was put in command of French troops in northern Indochina, and launched an offensive in the Tonkin region after Ho Chi Minh violated the modus vivendi agreements signed at Fontainebleau.

Salan's assignment to Paris as director of colonial troops, in 1949, lasted for only a brief period, for General de Lattre recalled him to Indochina, in 1950, to serve as his operational assistant.

After General de Lattre's death, General Salan was made Commander in Chief of Ground, Air, and Naval forces in Indochina until May 1953 when, replaced by General Navarre, he returned to France as inspector general of territorial defense, and member of the High Council of the Armed Forces.

He came back to Indochina in May 1954 after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, as a member of General Ely's survey mission. Shortly thereafter he assumed his present post.

General Salan was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross, as well as several high French and foreign decorations.

Jean Daridan, Deputy Commissioner General of France in Indochina, with rank of Ambassador

Born in 1906, M. Daridan specialized in paleography before entering the diplomatic service. From 1932 to 1943 he served in Athens, Rome, Prague, at the League of Nations, and in Belgrade. In 1943, he became chief of cabinet to the Delegate General of the French Committee for National Liberation.

After serving in the FFI, he became counselor of embassy in Chungking in 1945, then counselor at Nanking, chargé d'affaires in Bangkok, and finally counselor in Washington from 1947 until July 1954, when he was appointed to his present post in Indochina.

Jean Sainteny, Delegate General of France in North Vietnam

Born in 1907 at Vesinet. Mobilized in 1939 in the land forces, then in air reconnaissance, he later joined the resistance. After escaping from the gestapo, he participated in planning for the Normandy landings, and on several occasions crossed enemy lines to bring vital information to General Patton.

In 1945, he headed French mission No. 5, with headquarters in Kunming, whose purpose it was to combat the Japanese and plan the return of the French to Indochina.

Sainteny entered Hanoi in August 1945, following the Japanese surrender. He was named Commissioner of the Republic of France for Tonkin and North Annam, and negotiated the March 6, 1946, agreement with Ho Chi Minh which enabled General Leclerc's forces to enter Hanoi.

Sainteny returned to Paris in 1947 after being seriously wounded in Hanoi at the outbreak of hostilities between the Vietminh and the French in December 1946.

He returned to Indochina in his present capacity on August 27, 1954.

M. Sainteny is the son-in-law of M. Albert Sarraut, former Governor General in Indochina and now President of the French Union Assembly.

LAOTIAN

Sisavang Vong, King of Laos

King Sisavang Vong probably has had a longer reign than any other living sovereign, having ascended the throne of the now defunct Kingdom of Luang Prabang in 1904. In 1945, under pressure from the dissident Lao Issara (Free Laos) independence movement, he renounced his throne, but assumed it again in 1945, when the French reestablished control in Indochina. In more recent years, the poor health of the King has thrown increasing responsibilities upon the crown prince, Savang Vatthana.

Savang Vatthana, Crown Prince

Crown Prince Savang Vatthana, born in 1907, is the eldest son of King Sisavang Vong. He was educated in law in France. He is married and is the father of five children. The poor health of the King throws a considerable burden upon the crown prince, although he has no formal political status whatever, except as heir to the throne. Prince Savang has visited the United States several times. He headed the Laotian delegation at the San Francisco Conference of 1951.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Information

Prince Souvanna Phouma, born in northern Laos in 1901, was educated in engineering in France. He was active in the postwar Lao Issara (Free Laos) movement, but was one of the most prominent of the advocates of a return to the constituted government. He has held Cabinet posts since February 1950 and was appointed President of the Council of Ministers (that is, Prime Minister) in the fall of 1951. He attended the San Francisco Conference of September 1951 as a member of the Laotian delegation.

Prince Souvanna Phouma is a half brother of the Laotian dissident leader, Prince Souphanouvong. His wife, a Franco-Laotian, is very active in governmental and educational affairs.

Phouy Sananikone, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior

In the troubled postwar years Phouy remained consistently loyal to the royal family of Laos. Educated entirely in Laos, he rose through the ranks of the civil service. In February 1950 he became President of the Council of Ministers (that is, Prime Minister), but resigned from this position in the fall of 1951. It was in this capacity that he attended the 1951 San Francisco Conference. A younger brother, Ngon Sananikone, is Laotian Minister to the Court of St. James's. He recently headed the Lao delegation to the Geneva Conference.

Prince Souphanouvong, Laotian dissident

When the Vietminh invaded Laos in the spring of 1953, it masked its aggression as a "Laotian independence movement," purportedly under the leadership of Prince Souphanouvong.

Souphanouvong was born in 1912, and is the half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma, present Prime Minister of Laos. He was educated in engineering at Hanoi and in France, and served for many years in Annam (now Central Vietnam) in the Administration of Public Works of Indochina. Following World War II, he was prominent in the Lao Issara (Free Laos) movement, but tended to diverge from that movement in that he advocated close collaboration with the Vietminh. When other leaders of the Free Laos movement rallied to the present government in 1949, Souphanouvong remained apart, and became increasingly close to the Vietminh. He is perhaps influenced in this orientation by his Vietnamese wife.

CAMBODIAN

Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia

King Norodom was born in Cambodia in 1922 and educated in French schools in Indochina and Paris. He ascended the throne in 1941. During World War II he was kept a virtual prisoner in his palace by the Japanese forces of occupation in Pnom Penh. After the war he went to France where he enrolled in cavalry school and achieved a brilliant record. The King returned to Cambodia in 1947 and instituted reforms which changed the government from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy under French protection. In 1953, the King won additional prerogatives from France, assuring the nation of full sovereignty.

In the same year he led the newly reorganized Cambodian Army against the Vietminh raiders along the borders.

Penn-Nouth, Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was born in Pnom Penh in 1906 and was educated in Cambodia. He was an official with an outstanding record in the old Cambodian mandarinat. Since the end of World War II he has served in numerous governmental posts, including that of Minister of Finance, Governor of the city of Pnom Penh, Minister Without Portfolio, President of the Council of Ministers and Acting Minister of Defense. In January 1953 he was appointed Prime Minister in the Royal Cabinet, a post which he has held ever since except for a period of several months' temporary retirement due to illness. After the King, Penn Nouth is regarded as the first citizen of Cambodia.

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