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put the equipment and men into a major attack, but I think we have to be forewarned and prepared for it. This is another reason why continued assistance from the United States is necessary.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMUNIST BUILDUP IN VIETNAM
(By John L. Frisbee)

Air Force Magazine's January 1974 editorial commented on the buildup of North Vietnam combat forces, equipment, and supplies in South Vietnam. We noted that few of the thousands of reconnaissance photos that documented the buildup had been made public. "As a result, the American people, including many in Congress, are unaware of the extent of North Vietnam's preparations [for resuming large-scale fighting] and how serious the situation is."

Since the editorial was written, a broad sampling of reconnaissance pictures has been released. But the media—preoccupied with the aftermath of the Mideast war, the energy crisis, and Watergate—have paid scant attention.

A selection of the photographs is presented here. Those of installations in enemy-held South Vietnam were taken by reconnaissance drones and demonstrate the quality of low-altitude drone photography.

More important, they leave no doubt that intelligence analysts have all the information needed to accurately assess the extent of Hanoi's infiltration of the South. So massive a buildup was not possible during the interdiction campaign conducted by US airpower prior to the cease-fire.

From reconnaissance coverage and other sources, US intelligence experts have concluded that some 100,000 North Vietnamese troops moved into the South between the signing of the cease-fire agreement in January 1973 and the end of that year (the period covered by all estimates that follow). About 43,000 North Vietnamese troops were killed in engagements during 1973; thus, there was a net gain of more than 56,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in the South, although Article 7 of the cease-fire agreement allows only a one-for-one replacement of men and supplies to be brought in at specified entry points. At the close of 1973, North Vietnam had approximately 190,000 troops in the South.

In January 1973, there were between 150 and 190 North Vietnamese tanks south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). At year's end, that force had grown to between 500 and 700—a considerably larger number of tanks than Hanoi had in the South at the start of its spring 1972 invasion.

Long-range 100-, 122-, and 130-mm artillery has been increased from between 170 and 220 pieces at the cease-fire to between 570 and 715 pieces in December 1973.

Equally dramatic has been the expansion of North Vietnam's logistic base in the South. During 1973, more than 100,000 tons of supplies were brought into northern South Vietnam, much of it directly through the DMZ. About half of the supplies are believed to have been consumed or used to build military facilities, leaving the North with a stockpile increase of about 55,000 tons. The North's logistic support in the South is now adequate to sustain heavy offensive operations for at least a year. More than 3,000 permanent buildings and storage areas have been built to accommodate these supplies.

Most of the supplies were moved into the South by truck. In the first six months of 1973, 16,000 trucks were photographed along the Ho Chi Minh Trail alone. The North is using some 5,000 trucks to distribute sup-

plies in the northern provinces and many others to transship to the central and southern regions of South Vietnam.

All-weather roads have been built leading into South Vietnam, as well as a major new highway system within the South. This system has cut in half the time needed to travel from Hanoi to the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

The highway net is augmented by water terminals below the DMZ. One of the largest ports, Dong Ha, is estimated to handle more than 200 tons of supplies a day.

To defend their forces in the South against air attack, the North Vietnamese have vastly increased their air defenses. By the end of July 1973, they had built eleven surface-to-air missile sites near Khe Sanh and one near Cam Lo. Anti-aircraft regiments, which numbered nine at the time of the cease-fire, were increased to twenty-three, with nearly 1,400 guns, by the end of the year.

The North Vietnamese also have rebuilt or improved at least twelve airfields in the South. Khe Sanh is a good example. Its runway has been lengthened to 5,300 feet and can accommodate any aircraft in the North Vietnamese Air Force, including MiG-21s and F-4E light jet bombers.

The permanence of construction—headquarters, barracks, steel bridges, hardened POL storage, pipelines, hard-surface roads—indicates that the North Vietnamese intend to hold large areas of South Vietnam indefinitely. Their logistic buildup—far beyond anything needed to defend the areas they now hold—is clear evidence that Hanoi plans to seize additional areas of South Vietnam.

One question remains in doubt. When will North Vietnam's all-out offensive begin?

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, article II of the Genocide Convention defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group—". Opponents of the treaty have questioned the meaning of the phrase "in whole or in part." As one opponent put it, does it mean "driving five Chinamen out of town?"

The purpose of including this phrase was quite clear. It was to preclude any argument that the destruction of a sizable percentage of a group was not genocide because members of the group still existed. The section on individual rights and liberties of the American Bar Association had this to say:

In the context of this Convention, there can be no doubt about the distinction between intent to destroy a national, ethnical or racial or religious group and intent to destroy some individuals belonging to the group. Nothing in the history of the United States since the early Indian wars quite adds up to genocide within the meaning of this convention. If any race riot, lynching or comparable event ever grew to the scale approaching genocide as defined in the Convention, the international obligation would surely add nothing to the determination of our own state and federal authorities to bring the perpetrators to full justice.

Mr. President, the section of individual rights and liberties found nothing in the treaty that would endanger the civil liberties of our citizens. They concluded, as did the American Civil Liberties Union, that the ratification of this treaty was in the national interest. It deserves our support.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MONDALE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement of my estimated net worth as of December 31, 1973, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE, DEC. 31, 1973

Assets:	
Residence in Washington.....	\$63,000
Automobiles	
Oldsmobile	1,150
Chevrolet	1,050
Cash in deposits.....	3,513
Household and personal goods....	6,000
Cash value of life insurance....	5,342
Personal contributions to Federal Employees Retirement System....	25,627
Total assets.....	105,682
Liabilities:	
Mortgage on residence in Washington	35,488
Miscellaneous personal bills....	1,000
Bank loan.....	2,000
Total liabilities.....	38,488
Estimated net worth.....	67,194

COOPER-RIVER REDIVERSION PROJECT

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate a resolution adopted by the City Council of Charleston on March 26 calling for immediate construction of the Cooper River rediversion project. I wholeheartedly concur with the premises of this resolution, and I have been working toward the same end.

The Corps of Engineers is presently re-considering its capability, and I hope we can move significantly into the construction stage this year. We can save thousands of taxpayers' dollars by completing this project at the earliest possible date.

This project is vital to South Carolina's economy, and I commend the Charleston council for adopting this important resolution. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, a deep harbor is essential to the economic well being and everyday life of the City of Charleston, and

Whereas, the State of South Carolina, the City of Charleston, and private interests have spent millions of dollars to construct facilities to handle commercial shipping, other types of commercial craft, and pleasure craft, and

Whereas, the United States Navy has spent unknown millions in Charleston on defense facilities for this Nation, including a nuclear submarine base, headquarters for the Atlantic Mine Fleet, and facilities to maintain and support all types of Naval craft, and

Whereas, since the construction of the Santee-Cooper Project, the Cooper River and Charleston harbor annually silt at an alarming rate, and

Whereas, the cost to the American taxpayer