From: Commanding Officer, Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific
To: Distribution List

Subj: Laos POW (Prisoner of War) Camp Study; promulgation of

Ref: (a) Secret MACV Laos POW File of Jan 1972

Encl: (1) Secret Index of Geographic Coordinates for Laos POW Camps
(2) Secret Laos POW Camp Study - Vols. I & II

1. The Laos POW Camp Study hereby promulgated provides graphic and supporting textual information for the purpose of validating and updating the information set forth in reference (a).

2. The latest photography available was used in preparation of this study. Users should be cautioned that, due to the nature of the majority of these POW camps, it is difficult to locate them precisely. In some instances sites could not be substantiated by signs of activity in the area. In other instances more than one site that could be used to contain POW's was located in the vicinity. In these instances, all sites are described.

3. This publication contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, Sections 793, 794 and 783, U. S. Code. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents, in any manner to an unauthorized person, is prohibited by law.

Distribution:
CINCPAC
CINCPACFLT
CINCPACAF (4)
MACV (JPRC)
CINCUSARPAC
CG FMFPAC
Site 02 - 21°11'40"N/101°09'05"E
Site 03 - 20°57'05"N/101°25'26"E
Site 04 - 21°16'45"N/101°32'50"E
Site 05 - 21°10'20"N/101°40'10"E
Site 06 - 21°05'20"N/101°33'00"E
Site 07 - 20°57'22"N/101°24'19"E
Site 02 - 20°41'08"N/101°59'45"E
Site 07 - 20°31'05"N/102°17'05"E
Site 08 - 19°58'15"N/102°32'00"E
Site 09 - 20°34'48"N/102°37'49"E
Site 08 - 20°42'04"N/102°41'30"E
Site 01 - 20°36'37"N/102°43'08"E
Site 02 - 21°05'03"N/102°07'19"E
Site 03 - 20°47'16"N/102°13'35"E
Site 04 - 20°52'30"N/102°31'15"E
Site 05 - 20°47'36"N/102°34'06"E

ENCLOSURE (1) TO
FICPAC LTR SER 001363
OF 9 November 1972
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Site #87 - 21°41'04"N/102°06'27"E
Site #88 - 21°11'33"N/102°42'57"E
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Site #127 - 19°29'17"N/103°15'07"E
Site #128 - 19°29'17"N/103°15'14"E
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Site #505 - 15°26'33"N/106°51'52"E
Site #507 - 16°22'56"N/106°52'40"E
224 - Located 9,000 meters S of the S5, 100 meters E of the Houay Ka Seung stream 1,800 meters N of Ka Seung. There is two small structures and moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 24 June 1972
002: Area consists of three buildings in a cleared area along Trg 3½ km north of Khuong Son. My Linh south of the town of Khuong Son.

Photo date: 21 September 1972.
Area consists of four buildings in a cleared area west of an unnumbered road, north of East Intercontinent Avenue. 

Photo date: 18 December 1970.
An area along an intermittent stream north of the Nam Pa River. Moderate trail activity in the area. No structures noted in vicinity. There are five small buildings 1500 meters SW along the Nam Pa.

Photo date - 12 June 1972
Photo date - 24 January 1972

Heavy traffic activity in the area.

Area consists of several small structures on the N bank of a small stream. The river, 100 meters SE of Khaneh Negar, located 1,700 meters E of the hamlet.
082 - Located 100 meters N of the Nam Noy River 700 meters E of Nam Nua. The area consists of one structure on the E side of a draw at the base of hill 1005. Light trail activity in area.

Photo date - 2 November 1971
We have noted one large building at a cross along a minor, moderate grade.

Photo date: 22 November 1971.
084 - Located along a small stream at the base of a hill 300 meters W of a small unnamed village. There are several small structures in the area. There is a possible cave entrance 300 meters west of the higher end of the hill. Heavy traffic activity throughout the area. Photo date: 12 May 1972
085. A draw east of an intermittent stream next to a small stream (Nam Khan). No permanent structures noted. There is moderate trail activity and possibly three temporary huts in the area.

Photo date: 2 May 1972.
086 - Three small huts in a draw just west of the Nam Noua River. Moderate trail activity in area.

Photo date - 2 May 1972
088 - Several small huts in and along a trail NW of an unnamed stream. Several small villages and heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date - 2 May 1972
089 - Located along a trail at the base of hill 1024, 1,900 meters WNW of Ban Tamo. Area consists of several small shelters. Moderate trail activity in the area.
Photo date - 2 May 1972
A small hut in a draw along an intermittent stream. Several other huts and heavy trail activity in vicinity. The area is 5000 meters NNE of Ban Nam Bac A/F.

Photo date: 2 May 1972
Located 4,800 feet NW of the Nam Dy
kheuy on the west end of the Nam San Drying
100 meter NW of Ban Hau. The area consists
of at least four small structures. There is
evidence of a structure on the S side of the Serra
Lignite activity throughout the area.
Photo date: 24 January 1972.
102 - Three-foot examining north of city A. The town of Barnetbone, the structures noted.

Heavy traffic activity throughout area.

Photo date: 21 January 1972
103 - Five small huts along a trail 100 meters south of the Nam Gnoan River. No fence or security noted. Heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972.
108 - Two huts along an intermittent stream 1000 meters east of Hwy 74 and just west of the village of Ban Nong.

Photo date: 5 July 1971
109 - A hut near north of the Nam Dinh river
around 2000 meters north of the Phong
Sa communication activity in area.
Photo date: 21 January 1972.
111 - A hut in a circular fenced area 50 meters south of the Nam Gouan River, 1700 meters north of the Phong Gouan A/F. Heavy trail activity in area.
Photo date - 21 January 1972
A hut just west of an unnumbered route 2300 meters west of Hwy 74 and 1400 meters SSE of hill 1218. Heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date - 5 July 1971

121, 124, 125 - All are located along a small stream (Nam Kuw) that intersects a unnumbered rte that connects with rte 74, 3500 meters N. 121 is located just E of the road at the stream intersection and consists of one small structure. 124 is 950 meters NE of 121 and is in Ban Lek, a village comprised of several small buildings. 125 is located 1700 meters N of 124 and consists of three small structures. Moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 5 July 1971
147 - A random area just south of the Pan American Highway. The area is covered in debris and rubble. There is no evidence of human activity.

Photo date: 14 January 1979
An open field just south of I-687 and I-500. A few south of the reservoir, trees are cratered. Heavy blasts occurred throughout area.

Photo date: 21 January 1972
119 - Hilltop 100 meters north of the reservoir. Possible small hut or bunker.
Heavy trail activity in area.
Photo date: 21 January 1972
120 - A small hut in a triangular fenced area just north of the Nam Gouan River. Heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972
122. A small building in NW corner of plantation 1200 meters east of Hwy 1 and 2800 meters east of Phong Saum V/S. Area is heavily cratered. Heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972
Several small buildings in an oval fenced area just north of the reservoir. The area is designated a military area, heavily cluttered and there is heavy trunking activity in the area.

Photo date: 21 January 1972.
129  UG 170540

Map 2: Several small buildings 800 meters south of Area 7 and a designated military reservation. Area 8 heavily cratered, heavy blast activity.

Threat date: 21 January 1972
Six small buildings in a draw 500 meters SE of Ban Phoukho. Area is heavily cratered. Moderate trail activity in area.

Photo date = 21 January 1972
132 - Six scattered buildings along a trail network 950 meters south of the Nam Oghuan River. Moderate trail activity in area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972
135 - Several small buildings at trail junction 700 meters north of Hwy 71. Area contains a fenced area with four buildings remaining outside of fenced area. Area to the south heavily cratered. Heavy trail activity in area.

Photo date: 11 July 1972
Several small buildings in a wooded draw 600 meters south of Ban Liang. Moderate trail activity in area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972
140: Area is located in a draw 800 meters SE of Ban Chang Cha. No structures visible on photography. Light trail activity in area.

Photo date: 20 February 1971
It appears to be a fortified area containing several small buildings. This area is 1500 meters SW of the Xiang Khoang A/F. There is moderate trail activity throughout the area. 149 contains six larger buildings and is located at the road junction of route 4 and 42. 147 is an irregular shaped compound containing several buildings that once served as the city offices. There is also a small circular fence compound west of the stream containing 5 small buildings.

Photo date: 20 February 1971
147-148. This area is just north of Xuan Khoang Village and A/F. It consists of scattered huts. There is heavy trail activity throughout the area. Portions of the area are heavily cratered.

Photo date: 20 February 1971
152, 154, 155 - 152 located north of route six at Ban Khong. No structures or activity noted. 154, located at the junction of route 7 and route 61. An old square-fence compound, no structures or activity noted. 155, located at Ban Ban south of route 7 and SE of the junction of route 61 and route 7. No structures noted. Light trail activity in area.

Photo date: 14 October 1971.
150: Located between route 7 and an unnamed stream, 500 meters east of Ban Ho and 50 meters south of route 7. Area consists of a single small building.

Photo date: 14 October 1971
Area is located along a trail connecting route 6 and route 61 NE of Ban Khong. No structures noted in vicinity; there is, however, light to moderate trail activity.

Photo date: 28 May 1971
An oval-shaped fenced area containing a single large building and possibly two smaller buildings. Area is located 5000 meters north of U.S. Bunker along an intermittent stream. Coordinate should be changed to UC505760.

Photo date: 14 October 1971.
161: Located on the north side of an intermittent stream, the Houay Chao, 2000 meters SW of Ban Chana and at the base of Hill 170. There are four structures in the area, one at the exact coordinates. Light trail activity in the area.

Photo date: 22 October 1971
Area is located along an intermittent stream 200 meters west of route 61 and 700 meters west of Ban Namun. No structures noted at these coordinates. There are, however, several small buildings and light trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 14 October 1971
163 - Located 800 meters NW of rte 622, 7,800 ft of Muang Xon & Muang Xon A/P at the head of a draw leading to hill 1152. There is heavy trail activity in the area and three possible small structures.
Photo date - 17 February 1972
162. Located in a draw at the base of hill 1550, 900 meters NE of the Nam Khiam River and 1700 meters south of Nong Het A/F. There are several small huts scattered throughout the area and light trail activity. No structures were noted at the given coordinate however.

Photo date - 22 October 1971
east of Ban Phontan and north of route 81 at the base of a low Karst hill. Reported to be in caves in the hill. Light to moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date: 22 October 1971
Located 500 meters S of Rte 4/7, 2,300 meters NW of Xiang Khouang A/F on the N bank of an intermittent stream. There are several small structures in the area. There is a trench line and three bunkers on the hill just to the N; there is also a double fenced area 900 meters to the SE, indicated by annotation 1. Heavy trail activity throughout the area.

Photo date: 21 January 1972
203 - Located 600 meters west of Ban Le, 100 meters north of the Iche Moi River. Several small clearings and two possible small huts in the area. Moderate trail activity in area.

Photo date - 14 October 1971
202 - Located in a draw off an intermittent stream at the base of hill 881. No structures noted. Light trail activity in the area.

Photo date: 14 October 1971
205 - Located in a draw formed by hills 1542 and 1314. There is a cleared area in the vicinity but no structures visible. There is also a possible cave entrance 110 meters west of the area indicated by the arrow. Several cleared areas and small structures both SE and SW of the indicated area.

Photo date - 24 June 1972
204 - Area is located at the base of hill 1413, 1400 meters west of Ban Thongphan and 700 meters NW of Lak Sao A/P. Area is partially obscured by clouds, but there appears to be at least three small structures and moderate trail activity in the area. Photo date - 14 October 1971.
This area is a rectangular shaped area with a cleared area on all four sides. There are guard towers in the four corners and the area is backed by hills on three sides. There are five structures within the compound area. Off the NE corner of the main compound is a smaller compound also completely encircled by a road. This compound contains two structures. Head north to the north west along the base of the hill there appears to be four or five cave entrances. The area is located 600 meters SW of route 6, 1200 meters west of the junction of route 6 and 68.
207. Located 500 meters north of Route 6, 5400 meters NE of Sam Neua A/P. The area is just west of a draw at the base of Hill 1468. There are at least 3 structures in the area and possibly more concealed by the trees. There is heavy trail activity in the area with many of the trails leading into the wooded areas and draws.

Photo date - 24 June 1972
244 - Located about south of route 65, 700 meters SE of the junction of routes 6 and 65 and 100 meters east of 1594. No structures noted. Probably a cave.

Photo date: 2 May 1972
Pro - located just south of town, on 700 meters SE of the junction of routes. 664 ft at the base of a hill. No space observed. Probably a cave.

Photo date: 7 May 1972
Zieh, World War II

Located 300 meters north of house #6
400 meters south of house #1 above the
Nan Yen River at the base of a hill. All
zones reported to be a new area of a mont-
"compatible" lifestyle in the area.

221 - Located on a draw, 300 meters south of a stream that intersects route 8, 3,500 meters to the SE. This appears to be an entrance. No structures noted at the coordinate. There are, however, several structures along the stream.

Photo date: 2 May 1972.
218 - Located 1700 meters south of route 95, 2000 meters SW of Ban Nong Kou at the base of a hill. There are four small structures in the area. There is also a possible cave entrance 300 meters SE of the area. Light to moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 2 May 1972
223. Located 2,700 meters S of rte 65, 300 meters E of Ban Nakay Teu. No structures noted at the designated coordinates. The area is at the base of a hill complex that is encircled by a road network. There are one large building and several small buildings in the area. There are also several possible cave entrances in the area.

Photo date - 24 June 1972
Located in a Karst Area 2000 meters north of route 12, 3300 meters east of Ban Naxok. There are several small structures and cave entrances in the area.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
Located 400 meters west of the Nam Gnom River and the village of Ban Kahi, 2200 meters south of route 12. The area is a natural small depression containing two structures. Light trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
331 - Located along an unnumbered road 650 meters S of Ban Nayoang Nuo and 700 meters N of Ban Nayoang T41 in a bend in the Nam Ion River. The area consists of several small structures in and around a cleared area. There are other buildings located 300 meters N of which are in a fenced area. Heavy trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 3 January 1972
Located 1,000 meters west of route and 100 meters west of Muang Chommarat. Small trail at the base of hill. Two small structures on hill and two foxholes in the area. There is also light trail activity in the area.

Photos date: 28 May 1972.
Located in the vicinity of Ban Koy along the Xe Thamouak River between rte 111 and rte 9. The area consists of several small structures scattered throughout the area. Moderate trail activity throughout area.

Photo date - 16 April 1972
Located 1000 meters NW of Ban Koy, the area consists of several small structures. Moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date: 16 April 1972
314,318 - Located along the Xe Thamouak River between route 111 & route 9 in the vicinity of Ban Thamoup. The area consists of several small structures along the river. Heavy trail activity throughout the area.

Photo date - 16 April 1972
313 - Located off a finger of hill 400 meters north of Ban Xokbo. No structures noted. One possible cave entrance and light trail activity in area.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
312 - Located at the base of hill 338, 600 meters north of route 125. There are no structures apparent. There are, however, three possible cave entrances and light to moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
Located on a Karst Ridge 1400 meters NW of Ban Phaphilang. The area consists of three possible cave entrances and several small structures moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date – 28 May 1971
Located between the Xe Noy River and Houay Xay stream, along an intermittent stream, the area consists of one cave entrance and several small structures.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
307, 309 - Both are located north of route 127. 307 is 300 meters west of Ban Hai and 309 is 600 meters west of Ban Hai. No structures noted at either location. There is small activity and rice paddies in the area. Being a karst area there is a possibility that the areas are located in caves.

Photo date - 28 May 1971.
306. Located 3,000 meters N of site 103, between two small streams, the Houay Alang Chai and the Houay Alang Noi. The area consists of several small structures. The entire area appears to be a storage area with small structures, supplies and trench work throughout the area. Heavy trail activity throughout the area.

Photo date: 3 January 1972
3047 Located 200 meters north of the Xe Noi, river between Ban Nagp Um and Ban Na Ng. Noi. There are several structures in the area and moderate trail activity.

Photo date: 28 May 1971
302. Located south of the Xe Noi River, 600 meters SW of Ban Keng Chong and 1600 meters east of Ban Dong Vay Din.

No structures apparent. Moderate trail activity in area. Although the map does not indicate it, the area appears to be in a slight depression. In spite of the photograph's lack of clarity, interpretation and somewhat distant note marks made above.

Photo date: 28 May 1970.
Located west of the Houanghuy River, 800 meters south of Dang Pho. No structures noted in the area. There is, however, heavy trail activity and five possible cave entrances.

Photo date - 2 May 1972
Located 800 meters south of Ban Na Khlong at the base of hill 1967. The area consists of a cave entrance and two small structures.

Photo date - 2 May 1972
Located in a natural depression in a valley, area 2000 meters north of [location]. The area contains several small structures both in and around the rim of the depression. There appear to be many caves in the area also. Photo date: 28 May 1971.
340 - Located in a box canyon formed by Karst at the base of hill 362, 900 m east of Ban Nakham. No structures noted in the area. Moderate trail activity.

Photo date: 28 May 1971
Located 5500 meters NE of the junction of routes 122 & 123. The area consists of several small structures and possible cave entrances around a rice paddy. Moderate trail activity throughout the area.

Photo date - 28 May 1971
The area is located along route 1201, 100 meters SE of the junction of route 51201 and 23. There are several small structures and cave entrances in the area.

Photo date: 23 June 1972
354 - Located 3200 meters east of the Non Om River 8000 meters north of Nape A/F in a draw leading to hill 1476. The main area, indicated by the arrow, consists of seven structures. There is a rectangular fenced area containing six or seven structures 300 meters to the west with a trail connecting the two areas.

Photo date - 4 May 1972
400 - Located in a bend of the No Kong River South of Muang Mai & Muang Mai A/R. Area consists of one building along the river in the corner of a fenced area. There are three other buildings in the vicinity. The area appears to be mostly abandoned. There is moderate trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 21 May 1972
A site located 300 meters N of site 21 5 700
400M of Xam Nong. Camp could not be
located exactly due to the obliques of the
photography. There are several small groups
of huts in the area and several small paddy
areas.

Photo date: 21 June 1972
The area consists of two buildings, another area 300 meters west of the village of Ban Bonbon, and 600 meters SW of the designated coordinates is fenced and contains several small structures. This area is located at XG 320680.

Photo date - 21 June 1974.
417 - Located 200 meters W of the Ka-Kon River along a trail 2,200 meters E of Lt. 23 and Ban Kengsim. The area consists of several small structures and moderate trail activity.

Photo date: 17 February 1972.
Located 1900 meters north of route 9, 300 meters north of Ban Lalouay Mill, the site consists of eight structures along the Mouay Ketxa stream. Light trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 4 July 1971
420 — Located 1000 meters east of 419; this area consists of five structures, one of which is enclosed by a fence.

Photo date — 4 July 1971
421 - Located 300 meters south of route 9 on the south bank of the Xe Chon River at the village of Ban Napho. The area consists of two small structures.

Photo date - 4 July 1971
422: Located on the south bank of an intermittent stream, the Houay Xan; 2300 meters north of route 9 and Ban Napho. Area consists of several small structures. Moderate trail activity through area.

Photo date - 4 July 1971
424. Located 6800 meters west of route 9, on an intermittent stream, 300 meters SE of Ban Aloy Mai. No structures noted. Light trail activity in area.

Photo date – 4 July 1971
432, 433 - 432 is located 1900 meters east of Ban Pholi 250 meters south of an intermittent stream (Houay Doc). Area consists of three small structures. 433 is located 700 meters east of 432, 100 meters north of the Houay Doc. Area consists of five structures.

Photo date - 4 July 1972
438 XD 190750 - 439 is located 150 meters N of the Nan Sangi River just E of Ban Miuang. The area consists of one large and several small structures. There are two small structures at the designated coordinates (indicated by the arrow).
Photo date: 21 June 1972.
438 is located 1400 meters SW. Contains several small structures and heavy trail activity.
441 - Located 1,000 meters NNE of Vayh Mung, Ankham at the head of a dry zone. Three possible small structures and small clearing and moderate traffic activity in the area.

Photo date - 21 June 1972.
Located just S of an unnumbered route N of an intermittent stream 2000 meters E of the Nan Kok River 1500 meters S of Ban Phakat. The area consists of eight small structures in a cleared area. There are several paddy and garden areas in the vicinity. Moderate trail activity throughout.

Photo date: 28 May 1971
443 - Located on the north bank of the Xe Namkoh River, 400 meters NW of the Xe Namkoh & Xe Banghlang River junction. Area consists of two structures.

Photo date: 15 January 1972
444 - Located 200 meters east of the main koky, an intermittent stream at the base of a small ridge off hill 628. No structures noted. One cave entrance in area and moderate to light trail activity.

Photo date: 28 May 1971
The area of 400 meters SW of the weapon placement was visited. Targets were found in the area. No significant damage noted in the visited area. Some small craters scattered throughout the area. Portions of the area are heavily cratered. Moderate to high activity throughout the area.

Photo date: 21 June 1972.
Located 500 meters South of the Banghiang River, 1900 meters NNE of Ban Houayton. The area consists of three small structures. 456 is located at the same coordinates.

Photo date - 21 June 1972.
Located 500 meters east of the Xe Banghiang River at Ban Vang Gheng, an abandoned village. The area consists of seven small structures. Light trail activity in the area.

Photo date - 21 Jun 1972
452 - Located 200 meters north of route 254, 100 meters east of the Houay Chippo River. No structures noted. Area consists of two possible cave entrances. Light travel activity in area. Area is heavily overgrown.

Photo date: 21 June 1972
Located 2,500 meters N of the Haos-South Vietnam border, 400 meters SW of Haos. The area is flat, dry, thickly covered with brush. No structures noted. There is a definite circular pattern on a small hilltop just NE of the draw with a trail leading to it. There is light trail activity throughout the area.

Photo date: 7 November 1971
457 - Located just W of rte 920 just N of where the road fords the SE La Nong River at Muang Nong. There are several small structures in the area. Moderate trail activity throughout area.

Photo date - 24 January 1972
Located along a trail leading from route 926, 3200 meters south of the intersection of the trail and route 926. There are several small shelters scattered throughout the area.

Photo date - 21 January 1972.
Located on the west bank of the S2 Lavhong River, 800 meters N of the junction of routes 99 and 929. 16 structures noted. Several small structures scattered just west of the area. One possible cave entrance 75 meters north of the area.

Photo date: 21 January 1972.
DATE: 06 Sep 1991

REPLY TO: DATA
ATTN OF: AW

TO: PW/MIA Office, Pentagon
ATTN OF: AW

SUBJECT:

1. REQUIREMENT: This report supports the on-going requirements for Stony Beach.

2 ANALYSIS:

A. Summary

The Bat Bat Prison is located at 21-09-06N/106-20-29E, approximately 58 km WNW of the Hanoi Gia Lam Airport, 21 km SW of Viet Tri and 4.5 km east of the Black River.

B. Analysis

1. The Prison facility consisting of Administration/Security, three walled detention compounds and the environs. The area is surrounded by cultivated fields, orchards, fish-ponds and villages. There are several military posts scattered throughout the locality. The Prison is served by route 213, a 2-lane, fair-weather road and other arterial roads.

2. Security section consisting of Headquarters/admin bldg with a flag pole, five probable barracks, six quarters, probable auditorium, two admin bldgs, mess hall, two warehouses and approximately 15 support bldgs.

Detention compound A, has a admin/security bldg, two isolation, two detention barracks, possible kitchen, possible auditorium, security bldg and dispensary. The compound is secured by a concrete wall (68 x 50 x 3m) topped by barbed wire, with three watch towers (8m) and interior walls. Entrance to the compound is through the east wall.

Detention compound B, has three detention barracks, each with 14 cell courtyards and two mess halls. The compound is secured by a concrete wall (57 x 49 x 3m) with interior walls and fences. Entry is through the south wall.

Detention compound C, is secured by a concrete wall (68 x 65 x 3m) and three watch towers (8m). The interior of the compound is sectionalized by walls around each of the six detn barracks, two probable mess halls and dispensary. There is a section of the compound that appears to have been added in the late 70's that has two detention and one isolation barracks and secured by a concrete wall (36 x 31 x 3m). The compounds have two security bldgs.
The main gate to the Prison complex is located at the NW corner of this prison compound, with two security bldgs and a probable barrack. There is a probable food processing area at WJ 353 386, immediately south of compound A, consisting of five bldgs and a fish pond.

3. DATA

The following changes were noted: the mess hall and kitchen roofs in Compound C had been removed and a support building added. There is a fenced warehouse at the food processing area.

4. The mess halls and kitchen in compound C are covered with a cloth material.

3. ANALYST COMMENTS:

A. The Prison had been reportedly holding the remains of personnel and had been associated with the detention of captured U.S. personnel during the Vietnam War. The Prison complex is also known as Xom Ap Lo PW Camp, N-51 and the Possible Bat Bat Detention Facility. Status of the facility is probably operational.

There are a number of buildings, located throughout the vicinity of the Prison, that may be security related. All dimensions are in meters and are approximate. Map Reference: L7014. 6051 II, 1:50,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The name of the Installation be changed to Bat Bat Prison. GEO Coords 21-09-06N 106-20-29E. New Description be added to the AIF.

B. Questions concerning this analysis should be directed to

ANALYST:

5. APPROVED BY:

NAME
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BASIC REPORT

MILITARY LOGISTICS
NORTH VIETNAM

XOM AP LO PW CAMP N-51
OCTOBER 1972
ABSTRACT

This report is a detailed DATA analysis of Xom Ap Lo PW Camp N-51 located in north-central North Vietnam. The irregular-shaped installation has maximum dimensions of 900' x 700', encompasses approximately 13 acres, and contains 38 buildings for prisoner detention, administration, billeting, and support. The area also contains four guard towers, numerous trenches, and weapon positions.
INTRODUCTION

Location and Identification

Xom Ap Lo PW Camp N-51 is located in north-central North Vietnam, 29.5 nm northwest of Hanoi (Ha Noi) and 2.4 nm east of the Black River (Song Da).

BASIC DESCRIPTION

Physical Features/Operational Functions

Xom Ap Lo PW Camp N-51 has maximum dimensions of 900' x 700' and is functionally divided into three areas (A-C). Area A consists of a wall-enclosed detention area with maximum dimensions of 290' x 220'. It contains ten buildings and two guard towers.

Area B is a quarters and support area with maximum dimensions of 725' x 640'. It contains 21 buildings and extensive personnel trenches. Area C is a wall-enclosed detention area with maximum dimensions of 220' x 165'. It contains seven buildings and two guard towers (Figure 3). A possible support area is around the lake just to the south of the installation (Figure 1).

Status and Activity

The facility appears to be operational.

Security

The perimeter of the installation is fenced except around the two detention areas, which are walled. Each detention area has two guard towers and a controlled entrance. Area A contains internal containment walls around each building.

Defensively, several weapon positions surround the installation and an extensive network of personnel trenches is present. No evidence of camouflage or deception is apparent.
HUMINT Sketch
Encl to: 04-55500-85
Identify lake referred to by source

Ref - 02-55099-85 dtd 5 Feb 85

1. ref above to locate island in the lake as indicated by source on the enclosed sketch. Source claims that he observed one American prisoner being held on the island between 1977 and 1978. The American was housed in a hut on the island which was approximately 10 meters in diameter and in a lake measuring approximately 200 meters southeast of Zone B (see sketch) and 300 meters southwest of Zone A (see sketch). Near the end of 1978, as claimed by the source, a second American appeared who was kept in a hut near the path the source normally took to the pond where the prisoners bathed. The hut was approximately 2 meters square and had a tile roof and brick walls.

2. The sketch provided by the source undoubtedly depicts the camp referred to during the war as Xom Ap Lo, N-51. (21-09-06N/105-20-29E). The camp is labeled site one in Ref above.
BODY

SUBJECT: VM

COUNTRY: PRISONS IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY

REQUO: D-VOP-43985

SUMMARY: RECENT REPORTS HIGHLIGHT A NEED TO UPDATE OUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRISONS IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY. ONE REQUIREMENT IS TO CONFIRM INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO A JAPANESE MONK, RELEASED IN JANUARY 1989 AFTER NEARLY 14 YEARS IN VIETNAMESE PRISONS. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONSTRUED TO INDICATE THAT HE WAS IN A PRISON NEAR HANOI AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY 1989, AND THAT HE MAY HAVE SEEN ONE OR MORE AMERICANS AT SOME TIME DURING HIS STAY. THE MONK IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER DETAILED INFORMATION DUE TO HIS PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATE. AS OF OCTOBER 1989, HANOI OFFICIALS STILL REFUSED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION THAT COULD RESOLVE THIS REPORT. IN ANOTHER CASE, REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATE HANOI MIGHT BE USING THE FORMER BAT BAT U.S. PW CAMP IN BA VI DISTRICT, WESTERN HANOI MUNICIPALITY, AS A STORAGE SITE FOR THE SKELETAL REMAINS OF AMERICANS. THE FOLLOWING SUBPARAGRAPHS PROVIDE HISTORIC BACKGROUND INTERVIEWERS CAN USE TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICANS DETAINED IN HANOI AFTER APRIL '75. WE HAVE NOT LISTED ALL PRISONS IN THE HANOI AREA, ONLY THOSE THAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENT SUBJECTS OF POSTWAR REPORTING.
BACKGD:

A. DIA HAS CONFIRMED THE LOCATIONS WHERE THE MONK WAS HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM (SVN) PRIOR TO 1982. SOME AMERICAN CIVILIANS AND OTHER WESTERNERS WERE HELD IN THE SAME PRISONS FOR BRIEF PERIODS AND RELEASED. SRV OFFICIALS SAID THEY MOVED THE MONK FROM HO CHI MINH CITY TO HANOI IN ABOUT LATE-1982; BUT THEY REFUSE TO REVEAL WHERE THEY HELD HIM IN NORTH VIETNAM. UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION INDICATES THEY CONFINE HIM IN THANH TRI PRISON, THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY.

B. HANOI OFFICIALS INSIST THEY KEPT THE MONK IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR 14 YEARS AND THAT HE WAS NEVER "HELD TOGETHER WITH" ANY AMERICAN. THAT IS NOT ACCURATE. REFUGEE SOURCES HAVE REPORTED SIGHTINGS OF AND CONVERSATIONS WITH THE MONK IN PRISONS IN SVN. WE HAVE CONFIRMED SOME AMERICAN CIVILIANS WERE HELD IN THE SAME PRISON, ALTHOUGH NOT THE SAME CELL, WITH HIM IN SVN BEFORE 1982.

C. UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION SUGGESTS ONE OR MORE AMERICAN CIVILIANS COULD HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE SAME PRISON WITH HIM IN SVN AFTER 1982.

D. IF AN AMERICAN WAS HELD WITH THE MONK IN SVN, THE MOST LIKELY CANDIDATE IS AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN NAMED THOMAS SCHOOLEY. VIETNAMESE MARITIME FORCES ARRESTED MR. SCHOOLEY IN ABOUT AUGUST 1987, WHEN THEY SEIZED A BOAT HE WAS ON IN THE GULF OF THAILAND. ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT INDICATED THE THAI-OWNED "SAMUT PRAKAN FISHING ASSOCIATION" OWNED THE BOAT. INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY REFUGEES INDICATE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES HELD MR. SCHOOLEY IN A PROVINCE PRISON IN THE COASTAL CITY OF RACH GIA UNTIL ABOUT APRIL 1988. WE DO NOT KNOW HIS STATUS AFTER APRIL 1988. AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE INDICATES HE WAS MOVED OUT OF THE PRISON AND PLACED UNDER SOME SORT OF "HOUSE ARREST," POSSIBLY IN OR NEAR RACH GIA CITY, KIEN GIANG PROVINCE; HOWEVER, AT LEAST TWO AMERICANS (SEA TIGER CREW) DETAINED EARLIER UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES WERE MOVED TO PRISON IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY. THE SEA TIGER CREW WAS RELEASED IN DECEMBER 1978. HANOI OFFICIALS CONFIRM 2-3 AMERICANS ABOARD A VESSEL NAMED THE SEA DRAGON ALSO WERE DETAINED IN HANOI; HOWEVER, HANOI HAS REFUSED TO SUPPLY NAMES, DATES, OR SPECIFIC DETAILS.

E. THE FOLLOWING PRISONS ARE OF HIGHEST INTEREST.

(1) BAT BAT PRISON. BETWEEN APRIL 1975 AND MID-1978 SEVERAL AMERICANS WERE DETAINED AT BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ) CENTRAL MILITARY DETENTION FACILITY (TRAIJ GIAM TRUNG UOWNG QAAN D00I), IN BA VI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY. TWO SOURCES WHO PASSED POLYGRAPH EXAMS INDICATE HANOI HAS STORED SKELETAL REMAINS OF AMERICANS AT BAT BAT SINCE THE LATE-1970S. ONE SOURCE DESCRIBED BAT BAT AS A MILITARY JUSTICE PRISON CAMP (TRAIJ GIAM QAAN PHAPS)--SUGGESTING THE CAMP IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE (CUCJ QAAN PHAPS), GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE (TOONGR CUCJ CHINHS TRIJ), HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN--AKA HEADQUARTERS MINISTRY OF DEFENSE). ANOTHER SOURCE WHO ALSO PASSED A POLYGRAPH
EXAM SUPPLIED OFFICIAL PAVN DOCUMENTS, DATED DECEMBER 1972, INDICATING THAT THE ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RECOVERING AND PRESERVING REMAINS OF AMERICANS WAS OFFICE 22 (PHONG 22), GROUP 875 (DOANL 875), DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, PAVN. A DOCUMENT RECEIVED FROM SRV OFFICIALS DURING THE JANUARY 1990 TECHNICAL MEETING IN HANOI CONFIRMED THAT GROUP 875, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, WAS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR MATTERS RELATED TO THE RECOVERY AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICANS' REMAINS.

(A) BAT BAT IS A FORMER U.S. PW CAMP. IT IS LOCATED NEAR THE WEST SIDE OF SUOI HAI LAKE IN BA VI DISTRICT, ABOUT 50 KM WEST OF HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATE WJ 356 388, GEO COORDINATE 210907N, 1052028E. THERE ARE SEVERAL PAVN TRAINING FACILITIES WITHIN A FEW KILOMETERS RADIUS OF BAT BAT. ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT SUGGESTED PAVN MIGHT ADMINISTER SOME PART OF BAT BAT JOINTLY WITH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI).


(C) ONE REFUGEE SUPPLIED UNSUBSTANTIATED INFORMATION THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF AMERICANS WERE DETAINED AT BAT BAT IN EARLY 1979. WE NOTE THIS ALLEGED SIGHTING COINCIDES WITH SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE ARREST OF TWO AMERICANS ABOARD A SAIL BOAT OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF VIETNAM IN EARLY 1979. IN JANUARY 1988 A HANOI OFFICIAL CONFIRMED THE SRV HAD ARRESTED (AND PRESUMABLY RELEASED) 2-3 AMERICANS ABOARD A VESSEL NAMED THE "SEA DRAGON." WE HAVE NO INFORMATION THAT COULD DEFINITELY LINK THE "SEA DRAGON" CREW WITH THE 1979 SIGHTINGS. HANOI HAS REFUSED TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

(2) THANH TRI PRISON. SEVERAL RETURNED U.S. PWS WERE HELD AT THANH TRI (THANH TRIL; AKA: THANH LIEETJ, BANG LIEETJ, CAMP 77, AND B-14) DURING THE WAR. THANH TRI IS ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. THANH TRI PRISON IS LOCATED NEAR THE SONG TO LICH RIVER IN THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY, ABOUT 5KM SOUTH OF DOWNTOWN HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATES WJ 851 178, GEO COORDINATES 205739N, 1054906E.

(A) THERE ARE INCONCLUSIVE INDICATIONS THAT THANH TRI IS A SPECIAL DETENTION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY FOR HANOI MUNICIPALITY. REPORTEDLY, SEVERAL PROMINENT SRV MILITARY AND PARTY OFFICIALS CONVICTED OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL AND POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE CONFINED HERE.

(B) UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION FROM TWO REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATES THE JAPANESE MONK WAS CONFINE AT THANH TRI. WE HAVE NO RELIABLE FIRSTHAND CORROBORATION THAT ANY AMERICAN WAS HELD THERE AFTER 1973;
However, we cannot rule out the possibility... if any American was held here after 1973, the most likely candidates are the "Sea Tiger" crew in late-1978, the "Sea Dragon" crew (date unknown), and Mr. Schooley after April 1988 (see above).

(3) Son Tay Prison. According to one reliable source, the Vietnamese name is Mo Chen (Mol Chen) (an unconfirmed aka is K-71). This prison was the site of the unsuccessful U.S. rescue raid on 21 November 1970. The foreword of the Vietnamese translation of Benjamin Summers' book, "The Son Tay Raid," published in Hanoi by the People's Public Security Publishing House, in 1989, referred to the raid as the raid on "Den Va, Son Tay" (DDeen Val; VA Temple). Son Tay (aka Mo Chen, Den Va) is located about 1 km east of Son Tay town, Son Tay district, Hanoi municipality, at UTM coordinates WJ 519 379M, GEO coordinates 210836N, 1053001E. One American civilian captured and released in 1975 was detained at Mo Chen. One of the two men aboard the "Sea Tiger" believed they were confined somewhere in Son Tay province (sic) in late 1978; however, sketches prepared by the two men could apply equally well to Mo Chen and Thanh Tri prisons.

(4) Binh Da Prison (aka Ha Tay and T-16). This prison is located in Binh Da Village, in Ha Son Binh province. Binh Da/Ha Tay Prison is located about 25km south of Hanoi and about 7 km SSW of Thanh Tri Prison, at UTM coordinates WJ 834 108, GEO coordinates 20539N, 1054906E. One unconfirmed reported indicated inmates of Thanh Tri occasionally were assigned work details at Binh Da Prison. There was a large inmate population of former Republic of Vietnam armed forces (RVNAF) officers at Binh Da/Ha Tay through the early 1980s. Some RVNAF inmates were assigned to translate U.S. documents. Communist forces seized them after they took over SVN in 1975. Now the inmate population consists almost entirely of SVN criminal and political prisoners. We have received no information that could sustain a belief Americans were confined here.

(5) Lai Xa (Lai Xas) PW Camp. Some returned U.S. PWs were confined here until late-1970. This camp was inside a PAVN military installation located about 15 km west of downtown Hanoi, and about 300 meters north of National Route 11a (QL 11a), at UTM coordinates WJ 751 295, GEO coordinates 210401N, 1054323E...only a small portion of the installation was used as a detention site for U.S. PWs. At its peak this site held approximately 225 U.S. PWs, all of whom are accounted for. We have received no information that could sustain a belief that Americans (or other prisoners) were confined here after the war. This site is mentioned only because it was a well known U.S. PW camp during the war and may be the subject of some reporting received from refugees.
(1) SRV MARITIME FORCES SEIZED AN AMERICAN SAIL BOAT AND ARRESTED THE TWO-MAN CREW NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND, SVN IN JUNE 1977. THE MEN POSSIBLY WERE SMUGGLING DRUGS. THE NEXT DAY THEY WERE FLOWN BY HELICOPTER TO HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC). THEY WERE HELD FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AT A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY RUN BY THE MOI IN HCMC. AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS THEY WERE FLOWN TO HANOI AND DETAINED AT AN OLD U.S. PW CAMP CALLED BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ), IN BA VI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY. SEVERAL WEEKS LATER THE TWO AMERICANS WERE MOVED TO ANOTHER PRISON NEAR HANOI CITY (POSSIBLY THANH TRI PRISON). THERE WAS NO TRIAL. HANOI RELEASED THE TWO IN DECEMBER 1978.

(2) ONE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH MAN WERE ARRESTED BY LOCAL MILITIA ON A SMALL ISLAND NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND IN JUNE 1983. THE TWO MEN WERE SEARCHING FOR THE LEGENDARY TREASURE OF SCOTTISH PIRATE CAPTAIN KIDD. THE NEXT DAY THEY AND THEIR BOAT WERE TOWED TO HA TIEN (NEAR THE CAMBODIAN BORDER) AND UP THE COASTAL CANAL TO RACH GIA CITY AND PLACED IN THE KIEN GIANG PROVINCIAL PRISON. A FEW WEEKS LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO HCMC AND DETAINED AT SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION FACILITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. IN NOVEMBER 1983, THEY WERE RETURNED TO RACH GIA BRIEFLY FOR PUBLIC TRIAL; THEY WERE NEVER TAKEN TO HANOI. THEY WERE RELEASED IN MAY 1984.


DATA

5. IIR DISTRIBUTION: ADDRESS IIR'S IN RESPONSE TO THIS SDR TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//, WITH INFO FOR CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI AND JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH. ALL RESPONSES SHOULD INCLUDE THE STATEMENT "THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT." ORIGINALS OR LEGIBLE PHOTOCOPIES OF ALL SKETCHES, DOCUMENTS, PERSONAL EFFECTS, ETC. (EXCEPT HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS) SHOULD BE SENT VIA REGISTERED MAIL DIRECTLY TO THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ATTN: PW-MIA, ROOM 2E230, THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5390. IF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ARE RECEIVED, ADDRESSEES SHOULD SUBMIT AN IIR TO THAT EFFECT AND TRANSMIT AN
ELECTRICAL MESSAGE DIRECTLY TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI REQUESTING DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS.

#2380
NNNN

SECRET

NOFORN
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

SC

1. NAME: SC
2. DPO: HAI PHONG.
3. CIT/ETHNIC: VIETNAMESE/VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
6. BOAT/REFUGEE NO.
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: 
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESS: 
9. OCT 81-JAN 86: 
10. JAN 86: 
11. EDUCATION HISTORY: GRADUATED 3RD YEAR IN SECONDARY SCHOOL (10TH FORM) IN 1967.
12. MILITARY/HISTORY:
   1967-68: UNEMPLOYED.
   1968-70: WORKER AT BACH DANG SHIP-BUILDING FACTORY, HAI PHONG.
   AUG 70-FEB 71: MILITARY SERVICE (PRIVATE 2ND CLASS).
   FEB 1971: SENT TO SOUTH WITH 38TH PAVN DIV.
   MAR 71-JUN 71: DETAINED AT THI NGHE.
   MAR 72-JUN 72: JUMPED AND COMMO TRAINING WITH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES COMPANY ORGANIZATION AT LONG THANH CAMP, BIEN HOA (UNDER US SF SPONSORSHIP).
   JUN 73-JULY 73: CORPORAL IN ARVN 18TH DIV. WOUNDED BY MINE IN BIEN HOA PROVINCE.
   JULY 73-APR 75: HOSPITALIZED.
   RE-ED/PRISON HISTORY:
   MAY 75: REEDUCATION CAMP IN TAY NHINH.
   MAY 76: BAT BAT CAMP, SON TAY.
   MAY 76: CAO BANG CAMP.
   MAY 77: RETURNED TO SON TAY CAMP.
   DEC 78: TRANSFERRED TO KIEN AN CAMP, 3D MR.
   1979: BA SAD CAMP, HA TAM NHINH PROVINCE.
   1980: BACK TO SON TAY.
   1981: LAM SON CAMP.
   NOV 81: RELEASED.
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
A. SUBJECT SPEAKS WITH A PROOUNCED SOUTHERN ACCENT, WHICH HE CONTINUED TO USE WHEN NO POINTED OUT THAT HE COULD UNDERSTAND THE NORTHERN DIALECT BETTER. SUBJECT CLAIMED HE HAD PICKED UP A SOUTHERN ACCENT DURING HIS LONG TIME IN THE SOUTH, AND COULD NO LONGER SPEAK WITH A NORTHERN ACCENT.
B. SUBJECT CLAIMED NOT TO REMEMBER HIS SERVICE NUMBER(S). HE EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD TAKEN WHEN HE WAS WITH THE U.S. SPECIAL FORCES, AND WAS NOT WITH THE ARVN LONG ENOUGH TO REMEMBER WHAT THE NUMBER WAS.
C. TO UNKRN INTERVIEWERS. SOURCE ADMITTED TO HAVING USED THE ALIAS OF DAT.
D. AS DOCUMENTATION, SOURCE HAS ONLY A LETTER FROM THE VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES ASSOCIATION, P.O. BOX 2054 (2-20) BALSA AVE., WESTMINSTER, CA 92684, CERTIFYING THAT HE SERVED IN THE PAVN SPECIAL FORCES FROM MAR 72 TO MAY 73.
E. SUBJECT PROVIDED AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF SIGHTING AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN IN BAT BAT REEDUCATION CAMP IN 1978.
15. DATE/PLACE OF INTERVIEW: 890313

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

BT
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

SC

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: SD 1953.
3. CIT/ETHNIC: VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHISM.
6. BOAT/REFUGEE: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESS:
   - UNTIL 1985: AT PARENTS' PRESENT RESIDENCE.
   - 1985-1988: SD
9. EDUCATION HISTORY: 5TH FORM.
10. MILITARY/WORK HISTORY:
    - 8 JUN 83 TO 21 APR 84, DRIVER FOR THE SAN NEN CORPORATION, HANOI.
11. RE-ED/PRISON HISTORY:
    - 1978-1981 BAT DAT RE-EDUCATION CAMP.
    - 1986-1987 HOA LO PRISON, HANOI.
    - 1987-1988 XA LIN BO PRISON, THANH LIET VILLAGE, THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI.
12. RELATIVES:
    - NAME RELATIONSHIP DOB RESIDENCE
    - SD
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
    A. SUBJECT PROVIDED ALLEGED EYE-WITNESS INFORMATION ON TWO ALLEGED AMERICANS INCARCERATED IN XA LIN BO PRISON, THANH LIET VILLAGE, THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI.
    B. SUBJECT WAS COOPERATIVE, ANSWERING ALL QUESTIONS WITHOUT APPARENT ATTEMPTS TO EMBELLISH.
**SOURCE DATA SHEET**

**Case No:** 11840

**Source Name:** SC

**Aka:** SD

**Boat Number:**

**Cntry Located:** TH

**Cntry Reported:** VS

**Type Sighting:** CAMP INFO

**1st Sighting**

**Subsources**

1: HQ B752
2: LONG BINH TOWN
3: KRACHE (P)
4: HOSPITAL 175
5: HCMC
6: DONG NAI (P)
7: BAT BAT (D)
8: 
9: 
10: 
11: 
12: 

**Current Action:** ABSENCE OF AMERICANS

**Remarks:** DESC OF BAT BAT PRISON HANOI

**Date Received:** 901126

**State/City:**

**Address:**

**Origin Code:** 0

**Category:** 7

**Polygraph Category:**

**Polygraph Results:**

**End of Record**

**Analyst:** JC

**Date of Info:** 8307

**END OF RECORD**
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIP 6 224 0161 91.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN).

SUJ: IIP 6 024 0161 91/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT BAT BAT PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 790200-830730.
RECS:

SOURCE: 35-YEAR-OLD VIETNAMESE BOAT PERSON AND FORMER SGT ASSIGNED TO THE PAVN TECHNICAL DIRECTORATE. AFTER BEING CAUGHT ATTEMPTING TO DESERT AND FLEE TO THAILAND, SOURCE WAS IMPRISONED AT BAT BAT PRISON. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF BAT BAT PRISON, ITS ADMINISTRATION AND INMATE POPULATION, WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS, FROM FEB 79 UNTIL JUL 83. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

SOURCE STATED THAT AFTER HIS ENLISTMENT IN

1/4
APR 75, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO PAVN HEADQUARTERS E752 AT THE
GENERAL WAREHOUSE FACILITY IN LONG BINH TOWN, DONG NAI
PROVINCE. HE REMAINED THERE UNTIL OCT 79 WHEN HIS UNIT
WAS ATTACHED TO THE PAVN THIRD CORPS AND TRANSFERRED TO
KRACHE PROVINCE, CAMBODIA. ON 27 DEC 78, SOURCE DESERTED
AND ATTEMPTED TO FLEE TO THAILAND. HOWEVER, HE WAS
WOUNDED DURING HIS ATTEMPT AND CAPTURED. HE RECEIVED
MEDICAL TREATMENT AT HOSPITAL 175 IN GO VAP WARD, HO CHI
MINH CITY (HCMC), AND IN FEB 79 WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS
IMPRISONMENT FOR THE CRIMES OF OPPOSING THE RVN
GOVERNMENT AND OBSTRUCTING THE WAR EFFORT IN CAMBODIA.
HE WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO BAT BAT PRISON, HANOI
MUNICIPALITY WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL JUL 83 WHEN HE
ALLEGEDLY ESCAPED. HE WAS NEVER RECAPTURED.

2. SOURCE STATED THAT BAT BAT PRISON WAS
FORMALLY KNOWN AS CENTRAL MILITARY PRISON CAMP 2 (TRAIJ
GIAM QUAAN SWJ TRUNG WONG ?) AND BORE A SIGN AT ITS
ENTRANCE GATE INDICATING THIS; HOWEVER, IT WAS COMMONLY
REFERRED TO BY THE NAMS BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ) AND MO CHEN
(MOP CHENS). THE CAMP WAS LOCATED ON THE SIDE OF A HILLY
AREA APPROXIMATELY 65 KM WEST OF HANOI IN BAT BAT
DISTRICT (STC) (SO COMMENT--SOURCE INSISTED THE LOCATION
OF THE CAMP WAS IN BAT BAT DISTRICT-HUYENJ BAATS BATJ).
SOURCE PROVIDED A ROUGH SKETCH INDICATING THE CAMP'S
LOCATION, BUT COULDN'T IDENTIFY IT ON A MAP. ACCORDING
TO SOURCE, BAT BAT WAS BUILT AROUND 1960 BY THE MILITARY
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (CUCJ QUAAN PHAPS) OF THE MINISTRY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE (MND). THIS SAME DEPARTMENT WAS
RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. THE CAMP COMMAND
SECTION CHIEF (TRuong PAN GIAM THIJ) WAS PAVN LTC
((NGUYEN)) TUYEN (NGUYEN TUYEN), PRESENTLY ABOUT 50
YOA.

3. BAT BAT CAMP OCCUPIED AN IRREGULARLY-SHAPED
AREA APPROXIMATELY 120 BY 150 METERS IN SIZE. IT
CONSISTED OF FIVE SECTIONS (KHU): SECTION A, SMALL
SECTION B (NVHOR), SECTION E, SMALL SECTION C, AND LARGE
SECTION C (C LOWN). EACH SECTION WAS ENCLOSURED BY A
CEMENT-COVERED BRICK WALL APPROXIMATELY FOUR METERS TALL
AND 45CM THICK. ON TOP OF THESE WALLS WAS A TWO METER
HIGH FENCE CONSISTING OF BOTH BARBED AND ELECTRIFIED
WIRE. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS OF THE
CAMP ARE AS FOLLOWS:

REFILED BY

#2895
This is a Stony Beach Message

Serial: IIP 6 324 3161 91

Country: VIETNAM (VM)

Subject: IIP 6 324 3161 91/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT BAT

BAY PRISON

Section A: This section was a detention area for prisoners pending investigation (Khu Giang Cay). It contained five rows of five buildings, all constructed of reinforced concrete about 50 cm thick with tile roofs.

The interiors of these buildings were divided into four cells, each about 3.2 meters square. Each cell had a 10 by 30 cm window and a single wooden door covered with sheet metal and painted black. These cells normally held two prisoners, but at times held as many as five or six.

All prisoners had their legs, and sometimes their arms, locked in wooden stocks at all times when in their cells.

Sanitation facilities in the cells consisted simply of a metal bucket. Bathing was done infrequently from buckets outside the cells. In the center of Section A and outside the walls on several sides were wooden guard towers 7.5 meters tall, each manned by two guards with AK-47s. Two steel gates allowed access to Section A.

One was located at the front of the section and the second was at the rear of the uphill side. The rear gate opened to a path that led to a row of approximately 20 interrogation rooms behind the camp. Source explained that Section A was where all newly-arrived prisoners were placed initially, to instill discipline; and where those prisoners, not yet convicted of any crime, were assigned while undergoing interrogation. Source was kept in this section for slightly more than one year.

Small Section B: This section was a transitional section...
FOR PRISONERS MOVING FROM SECTION A TO LARGE SECTION C, IT ALSO SERVED AS A DISCIPLINARY SECTION FOR PRISONERS FROM SECTION B WHO HAD VIOLATED THE CAMP’ S INTERNAL REGULATIONS. THIS SECTION CONTAINED ONLY ONE BUILDING CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH A TILE ROOF AND WAS DIVIDED INTO APPROXIMATELY 15 CELLS BASICALLY IDENTICAL IN SIZE AND DESIGN TO THE CELLS IN SECTION A. THESE CELLS HELD ONE OR TWO PRISONERS EACH WHILE THEY WERE AWAITING TRANSFER TO SECTION B. THE CONDITIONS IN THIS SECTION, TO INCLUDE THE LOCKING OF PRISONERS IN STOCKS AT ALL TIMES WHEN IN THEIR CELLS, WERE IDENTICAL TO THOSE IN SECTION A. SOURCE WAS KEPT IN THIS SECTION FOR SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED TO SECTION B.

SECTION B: THIS SECTION CONTAINED FIVE BUILDINGS, ALL CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH TILE ROOFS. ONE BUILDING WAS DIVIDED INTO 10 CELLS AND HELD PRISONERS WHO HAD JUST TRANSFERRED FROM SMALL SECTION B WHILE THEY WERE BEING EVALUATED FOR INTEGRATION INTO THE REST OF THE POPULATION OF THE SECTION. THE OTHER FOUR BUILDINGS WERE OF SIMILAR CONSTRUCTION, BUT CONSISTED OF SINGLE LARGE ROOMS OF ABOUT 24 METERS SQUARE, EACH ROOM HOLDING APPROXIMATELY 35 PRISONERS; NONE OF WHOM WERE KEPT IN STOCKS. THE INMATES IN THIS SECTION SOMETIMES PARTICIPATED IN LABOR DETAILS WITHIN THE SECTION CONSISTING OF PROCESSING AND DRYING LEAVES HARVESTED BY INMATES IN LARGE SECTION C. SOURCE WAS KEPT IN THIS AREA FOR MOST OF THE PERIOD OF HIS DETENTION.

SMALL SECTION C: THIS AREA WAS SIMILAR TO AREA A IN THAT IT HELD NEWLY-ARRIVED PRISONERS WHILE THEY WERE BEING INTERROGATED. SOURCE WAS NEVER KEPT IN THIS SECTION AND THEREFORE, COULD NOT PROVIDE ANY SPECIFIC DETAILS CONCERNING ITS ORGANIZATION.

LARGE SECTION C: THIS SECTION HELD PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF RELATIVELY MINOR CRIMES AND SENTENCED TO DO FORCED LABOR. THIS AREA CONTAINED A SINGLE L-SHAPED BUILDING OF SIMILAR CONSTRUCTION TO THE OTHER BUILDINGS IN THE CAMP THAT WAS DIVIDED INTO ABOUT 20 CELLS. THE PRISONERS IN THIS SECTION PERFORMED WORK DETAILS OUTSIDE THE CAMP (EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN) SUCH AS DIGGING FISH PONDS, MAKING BRICKS, PLANTING AND HARVESTING TEA, AND DOING OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORK. SOURCE WAS NEVER HELD IN THIS SECTION.

4. AS STATED IN THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPHS, PRISONERS IN SECTION A, SMALL B, AND SMALL C REMAINED LOCKED IN THEIR CELLS AT ALL TIMES. SOURCE DESCRIBED THE DAILY ROUTINE IN SECTION B AND LARGE C IN RAT CAT CAMP AS FOLLOWS:

0600: WAKE-UP AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0161 91.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0161 91/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT BAT BAT PRISON.

0700: PRISONERS SELECTED TO PERFORM WORK DETAILS LET OUT OF THEIR CELLS FOR HEAD COUNT REPORT BEGINNING WORK.
1100: STOP WORK. PRISONERS WORKING OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

RETURN TO CAMP.

1130: LUNCH IN CELLS.
1300: RESUME WORK.
1700: STOP WORK AND RETURN TO CAMP.
1730: DINNER IN CELLS.
1800: READ COUNT. PRISONERS LOCKED IN CELLS TO CONDUCT GROUP NEWSPAPER READING UNTIL 2130.
2130: READ COUNT. LIGHTS OUT.

SOURCE ESTIMATED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN BAT BAT CAMP AT APPROXIMATELY 450-500.

LARGE SECTIONS B AND C HELD ABOUT 200 PRISONERS EACH, WITH THE REMAINING NUMBER SPREAD AMONG THE OTHER THREE SECTIONS. ALL PRISONERS WERE FORMER PAVN SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL OR POLITICAL OFFENSES. THE POPULATION OF SECTION B WAS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR OR FIVE GROUPS (TOOP), WHILE THE POPULATION OF LARGE SECTION C WAS ORGANIZED INTO AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF GROUPS, EACH CONSISTING OF AN AVERAGE OF 20-25 PRISONERS. PRISONERS WHO HAD ALREADY BEEN CONVICTED OF THEIR CRIMES WERE ALLOWED VISITORS AS FREQUENTLY AS ONCE A MONTH, PROVIDED THEY MAINTAINED GOOD BEHAVIOR; ONLY PRISONERS IN LARGE SECTION C WERE ALLOWED TO SEND AND RECEIVE MAIL, ALL OF WHICH, SOURCE BELIEVED, WAS CAREFULLY CENSORED BY THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION. UPON ENTRY INTO THE CAMP, ALL...
PRISONERS WERE REQUIRED TO MEMORIZE THE "FOUR STANDARDS OF REEDUCATION" (4 TIEU CHUAAUR CAIR TAOJ) AS WELL AS THE CAMP'S 36 INTERNAL REGULATIONS. FAILURE TO DO SO, OR VIOLATION OF ANY OF THESE RULES, WAS GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION. PRISONERS NOT ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN LABOR DETAILS WORE BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED PAJAMA-STYLE UNIFORMS WITH THE VIETNAMESE TERM FOR REEDUCATION (CAIR TAOJ) EITHER PAINTED OR SEWN ON THE BACK OF THE SHIRT IN LETTERS ABOUT 20 CM HIGH. PRISONERS WHO PERFORMED LABOR DETAILS WORE IDENTICALLY STYLED UNIFORMS THAT WERE HALF WHITE AND HALF BLUE IN COLOR (THE FRONT PANELS OF THE SHIRTS AND PANTS WERE ONE COLOR AND THE BACK PANELS THE OTHER).

OF SOURCE'S FELLOW INMATES, HE RECALLED THE NAMPS OF FOUR WHOSE THOUGHT MIGHT HAVE BEEN OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. ((HOANG)) "HOA (HOANG HOA) WAS A FORMER PAVN LTC WHO WAS ON SPECIAL DETAIL TO LAOS. HE WAS IMPRISONED FOR ALLLEGEDLY PARTICIPATING IN A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE SRV GOVERNMENT. FORMER PAVN MAJ ((BA)) DIENG (BA ZIEENX), FORMER PAVN SR CPT ((NGUYEN)) TONG NGUYEN TONG (NGUYEN TONG), AND FORMER PAVN SOLDIER (BA) UNRECALLED) ((LE)) XUAN CHUYEN (LIE XUAN CHUYEN) WERE ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE "OPEN ARMS" PROGRAM AND WERE IMPRISONED AFTER THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER.

THE CADRE OF BAT FAT CAMP CONSISTED ENTIRELY OF UNIFORMED PAVN SOLDIERS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY (DAI DJ DOOIJ DOOIJ LAAPJ) ASSIGNED TO MANAGE THE CAMP. SOURCE ESTIMATED THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THIS COMPANY AT ABOUT 120. EACH OF THE VARIOUS GUARD TOWERS AROUND THE CAMP (EXACT NUMBER AND PLACEMENT NOT RECALLED) WERE MANNED BY ONE GUARD AT ALL TIMES.

ADDITIONALLY, THERE WERE THREE ROAMING GUARDS WHO PATROLLED THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CAMP. ALL GUARDS WERE ARMED WITH AK-47 RIFLES. THE CADRE SPECIFICALLY RECALLED BY SOURCE INCLUDED PAVN 2LT LNU ((THAI)) (THAIS), PRESENTLY 35-39 YOA, AND PAVN 1LT LNU ((THIN)) (THINP), PRESENTLY ABOUT 42 YOA. BOTH WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTLY SUPERVISING PRISONERS IN THE CAMP.

ADDITIONALLY, SOURCE RECALLED THAT THE DIRECTOR (CUCJ TEWONGR) OF THE PAVN MILITARY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, SR COL ((HOANG)) VAN TAI (HOANGP PAVN THAIS), WAS PERSONALLY IN CHARGE OF THE INTERROGATION PROGRAM AT BAT FAT.

SOURCE STATED THAT AT NO TIME DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT AT BAT FAT DID HE EVER OBSERVE OR HEAR OF ANY PRISONERS WHO WERE AMERICANS, FOREIGNERS, OR ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE, WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN MISSED TO BE AMERICANS. SOURCE ALSO HAD NO KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE STORAGE OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS OR RELATED ARTIFACTS AT BAT FAT AND COULD NOT SPECULATE WHICH FACILITIES IN THE CAMP MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED FOR SUCH A PROGRAM.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0161 91.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0161 91/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT BAT
BAT PRISON PURPOSE.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS GENERALLY COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY.

2. SOURCE IS CURRENTLY HELD IN A SPECIAL HIGH-SECURITY DETENTION CENTER IN HONG KONG FOR HAVING ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS AND PARTICIPATED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN OTHER CENTERS. IN VIEW OF THIS FACT, SOURCE'S CREDIBILITY MAY BE QUESTIONABLE. DURING THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, SOURCE PASSED A LETTER TO RO WHICH CONTAINED AN APPEAL FOR LEGAL AID IN HIS CASE AND THE CLAIM THAT HIS RIGHTS AS A REFUGEE HAD BEEN VIOLATED BY HIS DETENTION IN THE HIGH-SECURITY CAMP. HE ASKED THAT RO PASS THE LETTER TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. CONSULATE. THE OPPORTUNITY TO PASS THIS LETTER TO RO WAS PROBABLY SOURCE'S PRIMARY MOTIVATION FOR CONSENTING TO AN INTERVIEW.

3. SOURCE INSISTED THAT THE CAMP DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT WAS KNOWN AS BOTH BAT BAT AND MO CHEN. THIS CREATED SOME CONFUSION AS TO WHETHER SOURCE WAS ACTUALLY HELD IN BAT BAT OR IN SON TAY PRISON, OR HAD PERHAPS CONFUSED HEARSAY DETAILS CONCERNING BOTH OF THESE CAMPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PRESENT THEM AS FIRSTHAND INFORMATION.

SOURCE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF BAT BAT CAMP.
ON A MAP, BUT THE DETAILS OF HIS MEMORY SKETCHES SEEM TO SUPPORT HIS CLAIMS OF HAVING BEEN HELD THERE. HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCATION OF THE CAMP ALSO SEEMS TO PRECLUDE THAT HE WAS ACTUALLY HELD IN SON THAY PRISON.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA(PW-MIA): 3 ENCLOSURE
1. LOCATION MEMOY SKETCH, RAT PAT, 1 PG, 1 CY
2. MEMORY SKETCH, RAT BAT CAMP, 1 PG, 1 CY
3. FACILITY SKETCH, SEC. A, RAT PAT, 1 PG, 1 CY

ACO: CENTER, (901019).
DISSEM: FIELD: AMBASSASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATLO, TV/A, JCRC).
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0008 92.

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0008 92/REMAINS OF AMERICANS IN BAT BAT MILITARY PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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DOI: 760000.
SOURCE: A 36 YEAR OLD VIETNAMESE BOAT PERSON AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVY WHO WAS HELD IN BAT BAT MILITARY PRISON FROM SEPTEMBER 1975 TO AUGUST 1980. RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BAT BAT MILITARY PRISON (PARAS ONE THRU FIVE) AND IT'S USE AS A STORAGE LOCATION FOR THE REMAINS OF AMERICANS (PARA SEVEN).

TEXT:


I. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF FIVE DETENTION AREAS. THREE AREAS IN THE CAMP PROPER WERE DESIGNATED KHU A, KHU B, AND KHU C. A WORK AREA OUTSIDE THE CAMP WAS CALLED KHU KHE SANH, AND APPROXIMATELY FOUR KM NW A FIFTH WORK AREA WAS KNOWN AS KHU DAM LONG (DAAMF LONG), NAMED AFTER THE THON DAM LONG HAMLET WHICH WAS LOCATED NEAR THE DAM LONG LAKE. THIS WORK AREA WAS PRINCIPALLY INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF BRICKS. SOURCE WAS HELD IN ALL FIVE AREAS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. HE WAS HELD IN KHU B FROM SEP 75 UNTIL JUL 76, IN KHU A FROM JUL 76 UNTIL OCT 76, IN THE DAM LONG WORK SITE FROM OCT 76 UNTIL APRIL 1977, IN KHU C FROM MAY 78 UNTIL OCT 78, AND IN THE KHE SANH WORK AREA FROM OCT 78 UNTIL HIS RELEASE IN SEP 80.

II. BAT BAT CAMP HAD ONE MAIN GATE WHICH WAS MADE

IWI. KHU B WAS PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM KHU A AND WAS SURROUNDED BY A FIVE METER TALL BRICK WALL. IT HAD ONE PRIMARY GATE AND ONE SECONDARY GATE. THE AREA WAS DIVIDED BY AN INTERIOR TWO METER TALL BRICK WALL, WHICH SEPARATED KHU B'S FOUR BUILDINGS INTO TWO DISTINCT AREAS OF TWO BUILDINGS EACH. KHU B ALSO MEASURED APPROXIMATELY 80 BY 50 METERS AS DID KHU A, AND WAS USED TO CONFINE THREE TYPES OF PRISONERS: SERIOUS OFFENDERS, THOSE NOT YET SENTENCED, AND THOSE ALREADY SENTENCED. SERIOUS OFFENDERS AND THOSE NOT YET SENTENCED WERE HELD IN TWO SEPARATE BUILDINGS ON ONE SIDE OF THE WALL WHILE THOSE ALREADY SENTENCED WERE MIXED IN THE OTHER TWO CONFINEMENT BUILDINGS, WHICH MEASURED APPROX 12 BY FOUR METERS. THE SERIOUS OFFENDERS BUILDING MEASURED APPROX FIVE BY EIGHT METERS AND THE BUILDING HOLDING THOSE NOT YET SENTENCED MEASURED APPROX FIVE METERS BY 10 TO 12 METERS. SOURCE WAS NEVER INSIDE THE BUILDINGS AND DID NOT KNOW HOW THE ROOMS OR THE INMATES WERE ARRANGED. THE SENTENCED OFFENDER BUILDINGS EACH HOUSED FROM 30 TO 40 INMATES AND EACH INMATE WAS ENTITLED TO 80 CENTIMETERS OF SPACE. KHU B HAD ONE OTHER BUILDING WHICH, PRIOR TO 1975, HAD BEEN USED AS AN INMATE KITCHEN BUT THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF SOURCE'S CONFINEMENT, WAS ABANDONED AND OPEN WITH NO DOORS AND WINDOWS STANDING OPEN. TWO CORNERS OF KHU B SPORTED PERMANENT GUARD TOWERS AND ONE CORNER TEMPORARILY HAD A GUARD TOWER WHICH WAS IN USE DURING THE TIME HIGH RANKING ARVN OFFICERS WERE HELD THERE (THREE MONTHS DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1975). SOURCE RECALLED SOME OF THESE OFFICERS INCLUDED ARVN GENERAL ((NGUYEN)) VINH NGHI (NGUYENX VINX NGHI) AND GENERAL ((LE)) MINH DAO (LEE MINH DAO). APPROXIMATELY TWO METERS FROM THE INTERIOR WALL WERE TWO INDIAN ALMOND TREES (CAAY BANGF), BOTH OF WHICH WERE OVER SIX METERS TALL. BOTH TREES WERE CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE WALL AND TALL ENOUGH THAT IF CLIMBED, ONE COULD SEE OVER THE WALL. SOMETIME AFTER 1976, KHU B WAS NO LONGER USED FOR MILITARY CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND WAS
USED PRIMARILY TO HOUSE THOSE CONFINED FOR THE OFFENSE OF RALLYING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM (CHIEU HOI’S). ONE OF THE MORE MEMORABLE KHU B INMATES INCLUDED DU (ZUW), WHO WAS FROM HA DONG AND WHO HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR SHOOTING HIS COMMANDER DURING A BATTLE. THOSE SENTENCED TO LIFE CAN BE PAROLED IN 25 YEARS, PROVIDED THEY HAVE A RECORD OF GOOD BEHAVIOR. DU WAS STATIONED IN MR 5 IN SOUTH VIETNAM WHEN THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AND WAS CONFINED IN THE SOUTH PRIOR TO HIS TRANSFERRAL TO BAT BAT SOMETIME IN DECEMBER 1975.

IV. BAT BAT HAD NO DISPENSARY. MEDICAL CASES REQUIRING PROFESSIONAL CARE WERE EVACUATED TO SON TRY.

INMATE SUMMER DAILY ROUTINE WAS AS FOLLOWS:

0530-0545: WAKE UP AND PERSONAL HYGIENE
0545-0600: BREAKFAST
0600-1130: LABOR
1130-1215: LUNCH
1215-1330: REST
1330-1700: LABOR
1700-1730: PERSONAL HYGIENE
1730-1800: SUPPER
1800-2100: POLITICAL STUDIES
2100: SLEEP

THE WINTER ROUTINE VARIED IN THAT THEY WOKE UP 15 MINUTES LATER (MOVING BACK OTHER AM EVENTS BY 15 MINUTES) AND WORKED IN THE AFTERNOON FROM 1300 TO 1700 WITH NO REST PERIOD. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR TEAMS (DOI) INCLUDING COOKS, BRICK MAKERS, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK TENDERS, SANITATION, FORESTRY, AND A COMBINED TEAM FOR BLACKSMITHS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

V. SOURCE RECALLED THE COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP WAS PAVN MAJOR SANG (SANG) (LINU). HIS DEPUTY WAS PAVN CAPTAIN (DAI UY) HANH (HANHF) (LINU). MEMORABLE FELLOW INMATES INCLUDED PAVN LTC ((HOANG)) HA (HOANGF HAF), ASSIGNED TO THE PAVN MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP IN LAOS, SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS CONFINEMENT, REASON UNKNOWN; PAVN MAJOR VE (VEX), POLITICAL CHIEF, SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS, REASON UNKNOWN; PAVN STAFF OFFICER CAPTAIN (DAI UY) DAO (DAO); ((NGUYEN)) VAN THANH (NGUYENX VAWN THANH), RELEASED AND LIVING IN HAI PHONG WORKING AS A DRIVER FOR THE FOREIGN TRADE OFFICE (CONG TY NGOAI THUONG), REASON FOR CONFINEMENT UNKNOWN; AND ((TRAN)) BAC HA (TRAANF BAWCS HAF), FROM THUY NGUYEN, HELD IN KHU B WITH THOSE ALREADY SENTENCED.

Gate and parked in the open area. The vehicle contained three individuals, two of whom appeared to be military officers. All wore daily wear PAVN uniforms, two wore soft hats while the driver wore a pith helmet. From approximately ten meters away, source observed as two men got out of the car and walked towards the camp commandant's quarters. Several minutes later, they returned from the commandant's quarters with the commandant, a deputy, the camp operations officer (DOOIJ TRWONGR QUANR GIAO), and a guard. The commandant picked several inmates (which included PHI, HOA DEN (DARK SKINNED HOAF) AND DU (ZW) who was from HA DONG. The chosen detail assembled at the rear of the command car, opened it, and proceeded to unload rectangular wooden boxes which measured approximately 45 cm long, 32 cm tall, and 25 cm wide. All boxes were made of wood and had metal reinforced (covered) corners. Source watched as the group unloaded approximately ten boxes and carried them away in the direction of the commandant's quarters. The final destination or storage area of the boxes was unknown to source. The following day, camp cadre (NF1) told the inmates that the boxes contained the remains of American pilots who were killed during the war. The next day, source heard from an unrecalled individual (IF cadre or fellow inmate, unknown) that the camp blacksmith was tasked with making permanent boxes for the remains (NF1).

Comments:

1. Source answered all questions in sincere manner. He appears to be above average intelligence.

Source was initially interviewed regarding his knowledge of live Americans held in Bat Bat shortly after 1975 (see IIR 6-024-0721-91) and had forgotten about the remains boxes information until RO reinterviewed source regarding Bat Bat military prison.

2. Source's information seems to support information previously collected regarding American remains storage in Bat Bat provided by JCRC sources \( \text{85-103, 85-104, 85-237 and 85-238} \) and \( \text{87-037} \), both of whom were originally interviewed by RO. Source verified that the trees in Khu B were tall enough to at least see over the wall when climbed as reported by Thanh. Source did not recall ever having met \( \text{85-103} \) or \( \text{87-037} \) but did recall a Chieu Hoi blacksmith in the camp and described him as being stocky, strong, and having had a rough facial complexion which agrees with RO's memories of features. Source did not recall anyone by the name of \( \text{85-103} \) or \( \text{87-037} \). After viewing a sanitized version of sketch of Bat Bat, source concluded that whoever drew the sketch must have been held there after source due to the appearance of a new building in the corner of Khu B.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0721 91.

/******* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *******/

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0721 91/TEN AMERICANS HELD IN BAT BAT

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 750925-761000.
SOURCE: A 36 YEAR OLD VIETNAMESE BOAT PERSON AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVY WHO WAS HELD IN BAT BAT MILITARY PRISON FROM SEPTEMBER 1975 TO AUGUST 1980. RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT TEN AMERICANS WHO WERE HELD IN BAT BAT MILITARY PRISON FROM 1975 TO 1976. THESE AMERICANS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED IN GROUPS OF FIVE, FOUR AND ONE.

TEXT:

1. DURING THE HO CHI MINH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SOUTH, SOURCE WAS AN ASPIRANT WEAPONS SPECIALIST WORKING ABOARD A SHIP WHICH WAS INVOLVED IN MINING THE DANANG HARBOR. SOURCE'S MISSION WAS TO ARM THE MINES BEFORE LOWERING THEM INTO THE WATER. THE LAND WAR WAS RAGING AND THE HARBOR WAS FILLED WITH CIVILIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO WERE LOOKING FOR WAYS TO EVACUATE DANANG AND EVADE THE ATTACKING TROOPS. SOURCE VIEWED THE PANDEMONIUM FROM HIS SHIP THROUGH BINOCULARS AND NOTICED THERE WAS NO ONE BUT INNOCENT CIVILIANS AND DECIDED TO LOWER THE MINES AS ORDERED, BUT WITHOUT PULLING A PIN THAT ARMED THEM. THE MINES WERE PRESET TIME DELAY DESIGNED TO DESTROY THE EVACUATION SHIPS FLEEING FROM THE HARBOR. SOURCE RECALLED THAT DAY WAS HIS 20TH BIRTHDAY (27 MAR 75). AFTER LOWERING THE MINES, SOURCE'S SHIP PULLED BACK TO WATCH THE EFFECTS THROUGH BINOCULARS. AS EVACUATION SHIPS PULLED SAFELY OUT OF THE HARBOR AND THE LAND ATTACK WANED, SOURCE'S SHIP PULLED BACK UP NORTH. AT THAT TIME, SOME OF SOURCE'S SUPERIORS BEGAN TO SUSPECT SOURCE DID NOT PROPERLY ARM THE MINES BUT HAD NO PROOF. SOMETIME LATER, ANOTHER PAVN NAVY VESSEL RETURNED TO THE AREA, RECOVERED THE MINES, AND DISCOVERED THAT SOURCE HAD INTENTIONALLY NOT ARMED THE MINES. SOURCE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY TRIED, CONVICTED, AND SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

2. SOURCE ARRIVED IN BAT BAT ON 29 AUG 75 TO SERVE OUT HIS SENTENCE. THE TEN AMERICANS HELD IN BAT BAT ARRIVED AND DEPARTED IN THREE GROUPS. ALL TEN WERE CAUCASIAN MALES, NONE WERE FORMER PILOTS, AND ALL HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM SOUTHERN VIETNAM. THE FIRST GROUP OF AMERICANS OF WHICH SOURCE WAS AWARE WAS ALREADY CONFINED IN THE CAMP WHEN HE ARRIVED. THE GROUP CONSISTED OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS. ALL FOUR WORE WATCHES AND JEWELRY AS SOURCE RECALLED HAVING OCCASIONALLY ASKING THEM FOR THE TIME OF DAY. SOME OF THE FOUR SPOKE
RUDIMENTARY VIETNAMESE but their pronunciation was so poor, he could not discern whether they spoke southern, central or northern dialect. All four looked to be under 30 years of age, all seemed healthy and of average height and weight. All four exercised daily. All four wore striped white and blue uniforms. Source could not recall if any wore eyeglasses. All had dark brown hair and one or two of the four had full beards, as if they had not shaved for months. All four were transferred from the camp one night sometime near the end of 1975. Approximately one week later, a second group of five Americans arrived.

3. THIS GROUP OF FIVE AMERICANS WERE HELD IN AREA C (KHU C) FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AND THEN WERE TRANSFERRED OUT OF THE CAMP AT NIGHT BY WHAT MEANS WAS UNKNOWN TO SOURCE (NFI). SOURCE RECALLED ONE OF THE FIVE WAS SHORTER AND HEAVIER THAN THE OTHER FOUR. ONE WORE A WATCH AND OTHERS WORE FINGER RINGS. ONE OF THE FIVE SPOKE BASIC VIETNAMESE, SUCH AS HOW ARE YOU, BUT SOURCE COULD NOT DISCERN WHICH DIALECT. THEY TOLD SOURCE THEY WERE AMERICANS. NEITHER SOURCE NOR THE AMERICANS WERE EVER ABLE TO DISCUSS BACKGROUNDS, AS THE ONLY TIME HE COULD GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO SPEAK WITH THEM WAS WHEN HE WAS TASKED WITH DELIVERING FOOD TO THEM. IT WAS AGAINST CAMP REGULATIONS TO SPEAK TO THE AMERICANS.


5. SOURCE RECALLED THIS SINGLE AMERICAN REPORTEDLY AN INTELLIGENCE AGENT HAD ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP FOR 19 DAYS BEFORE HE WAS RECAPTURED BY THE SELF DEFENSE FORCES OF HOA BINH. WHEN RETURNED TO CONFINEMENT, THE AMERICAN WALKED AS IF HE HAD EXTREME PAIN IN HIS FEET OR LEGS. PRIOR TO THE MAN'S ESCAPE, SOURCE HAD SERVED HIM FOOD ON ONE OCCASION. FOLLOWING HIS ESCAPE, SOURCE WAS PUT INTO SPECIAL CONFINEMENT AND INTERROGATED AS HE WAS SUSPECTED OF AIDING THE AMERICAN IN HIS ESCAPE. WHEN THE MAN ESCAPED FROM BAT BAT, HE WAS WEARING A WATCH AND RING, BUT WHEN HE RETURNED, HE WAS ONLY WEARING THE RING. AFTER HIS RETURN, THE MAN TOLD THE CADRE THAT HE HAD ESCAPED WITHOUT ANY FELLOW INMATE ASSISTANCE.
APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AFTER THE AMERICAN WAS RECAPTURED AND RETURNED TO BAT BAT, THE MAN WAS TRANSFERRED OUT OF THE CAMP AND SOURCE NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN. SOURCE NEVER HEARD ANYTHING FURTHER ABOUT ANY OF THE AMERICANS.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN AN OPEN AND UNPRETENTIOUS MANNER. WHILE THERE MAY BE DOUBT AS TO THE ACTUAL REASON SOURCE WAS SENTENCED AND CONFINED IN BAT BAT, THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT HE HAS BEEN THERE.

2. RO RECALLS THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF CONFINEMENT FOR THE STRUHARIK GROUP AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE CASE OF ARLO GAY, ALL OF WHOM WERE CONFINED AT BAT BAT. RO RECALLS ARLO GAY HAD ESCAPED FROM BAT BAT AND HAD HIDDEN OUT IN THE BA VI MOUNTAIN AREA UNTIL HIS FEET WERE SO BADLY CUT UP THAT HE WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA(PW-MIA): 1 ENCL, REDRAWN MEMORY SKETCH OF BAT BAT PRISON, 1 PG, 1 CY

#5326

NNNN
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX513 MCN = 90064/05455 TOR = 900640755
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS1971 0640755- RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 050755Z MAR 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEAAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEKJCS/MPCFTGEORGE M EADE MD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 050734Z MAR 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA/
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM/DAT-3/
INFO RUEADWD/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON/
RUEKJCS/SECF D WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA/
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA/
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36/
RUEAI/A/CIA WASHDC
RUHQFPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CONTROLS
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 11971

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0366 90.

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/ 

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0366 90/AMERICAN PRISONER AND US REMAINS AT BAT BAT, 7603

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 750600-760300.
SOURCE: A FORMER PAVN MEDICAL CORPS DOCTOR AND DEFECTOR, OBTAINED INFO REGARDING THE ALLEGED AMERICAN PRISONER FROM A FIRST HAND SIGHTING WHILE REMAINS INFO WAS HEARSAY. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE BAT BAT PRISON, WHICH HELD AN ALLEGED AMERICAN PRISONER IN 1975 AND IN WHICH AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF US REMAINS WERE PROCESSED AND STORED. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. IN JUN 75 SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN BAT BAT PRISON IN SON TAY PROVINCE //UTMCOORDS--48QWJ355388, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 605111, HOANG XA, AMS 1965/\, WHERE HE WAS HELD FOR NINE MONTHS.

2. THE PRISON WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PAVN. THE COMMANDER WAS LTCT ((LN)) MINH, AN INFANTRY OFFICER. THE DEPUTY WAS SR CPT ((LN)) MANH (MANHF). THERE WAS A LARGE NUMBER OF REEDUCATION CADRES AND ARMED GUARDS WHO ESCORTED INMATE TEAMS TO THEIR WORK SITES.

3. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF THREE INMATE DETENTION CAMPS--A, B AND C (SEE ENCL)--A DISCIPLINARY FACILITY, CONCRETE STORAGE BUILDING WITH ROUNDED (ARC-LIKE) ROOF, CADRE AND HEADQUARTERS AREAS AND SOME SMALLER BUILDINGS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE AREA. AREA C WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK WALL AND CONSISTED OF SIX BRICK AND CONCRETE BUILDINGS WITH TILE ROOFS. THESE BUILDINGS WERE ABOUT 20 METERS LONG, 3 METERS WIDE AND 2 METERS HIGH AT THE EAVES. THEY HAD CONCRETE FLOORS AND 1.8 METER WIDE SLEEPING PLATFORMS WHICH RAN THE LENGTH OF EACH ROOM ALONG ONE WALL.

4. NEAR THE RIVER WHERE THE INMATES WENT TO BATHE AFTER THEIR DAY'S WORK WAS FINISHED, LOCATED BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE INMATE DETENTION AREA, WAS A WHITENASHED MUD AND STRAW BUILDING WITH A CORRUGATED METAL ROOF AND A WOODEN DOOR. IN THIS HOUSE WAS A CAUCASIAN PRISONER WHO, SOURCE WAS TOLD, WAS AN AMERICAN. THE HOUSE WAS ABOUT 5 M LONG AND 2.5 M WIDE AND A GUARD WAS POSTED OUTSIDE THE DOOR. ALTHOUGH IT WAS LIGHT ENOUGH TO EASILY SEE INTO THE HOUSE, THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT LIGHT TO MAKE OUT DETAILS CLEARLY. HOWEVER, THE ALLEGED AMERICAN COULD BE SEEN AND, THOUGH THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO APPROACH THE HOUSE CLOSELY, INMATES PASSING BY WOULD ALWAYS GREET HIM BY CALLING OUT "HELLO"
5. THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS SEEN FIRST IN ABOUT AUG 75 AND WAS SEEN ON FOUR OR FIVE OCCASIONS IN THE HOUSE, BUT WAS NEVER SEEN OUTSIDE. HE WAS ABOUT 1.7 M TALL AND HAD LIGHT BROWN OR DARK BLONDISH HAIR. HE WAS OF MEDIUM BUILD AND WORE A RED STRIPED PRISON UNIFORM—HE WAS NEVER SEEN TO WEAR GLASSES. AFTER ABOUT OCT OR NOV 75 SOURCE NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN AND DID NOT KNOW WHERE HE MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

6. THE INMATE POPULATION CONSISTED OF PAVN MILITARY CRIMINALS, ANTI-COMMUNIST REBELS AND POLITICAL OFFENDERS TO INCLUDE FORMER DEFCETS TO THE RVN. THERE WERE NO CIVILIAN CRIMINALS OR FORMER RVN MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THIS PRISON. IN 1975 THE POPULATION WAS ABOUT 1,000 INMATES BUT THIS SWELLED TO OVER 2,000 IN 1976. THEY WERE ORGANIZED INTO UNITS (DOOIJ) OF ABOUT 30 INMATES EACH. PAVN MILITARY CRIMINALS WERE TRUSTED TO WORK AT A DISTANCE FROM THE CAMP BUT THE POLITICAL OFFENDERS WERE KEPT CLOSE TO THE CAMP AND WERE ALWAYS ESCORTED BY 4 OR 5 ARMED GUARDS. SOURCE'S UNIT WERE EMPLOYED IN BREAKING UP ROCKS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION. SOME OF HIS FRIENDS, HOWEVER, TOLD HIM THAT THEY WERE OCCUPIED IN CLEANING UP HUMAN SKELETONS.

7. THE REMAINS, WHICH THEY TOLD HIM WERE THE REMAINS OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN, WERE WASHED AND CLEANED, AND SOAKED IN A PRESERVATIVE, THEN PACKED FOR STORAGE. SOURCE NEVER SAW THESE REMAINS BUT BELIEVES THEY WERE PACKED IN SMALL CASKETS. THE REMAINS WERE KEPT IN A SOLID CONCRETE BUILDING WITH A SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, CONCRETE ROOF, REMINISCENT OF A QUONSET HUT. IN MAR 76 WHEN SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO HOA LO PRISON, THESE REMAINS WERE STILL AT BAT BAT. HE RETURNED TO BAT BAT IN MAY 77 AND REMAINED UNTIL MAY 78, BUT DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE REMAINS WERE THERE AT THAT TIME, THOUGH THE CONCRETE BUILDING STILL EXISTED.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

--- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ---
SOURCE: 'SOURCE, A FORMER COMMUNIST DEFECTOR, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.


TEXT:

1. IN JUN 76 SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN BAT BAT PRISON, DESIGNATED T-171, IN SON TAY PROVINCE //UTMCOORDS--480WJ355388, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 6051II, HOANG XA, AMS 1965//, WHERE HE WAS HELD FOR OVER TWO MONTHS.


3. DURING THE PERIOD JUN TO AUG 76, THERE WAS A CAUCASIAN MAN BEING HELD AT BAT BAT WHOSE OTHER INMATES SAID WAS AN AMERICAN. HE WAS HELD IN A SMALL BUILDING NEAR THE CAMP KITCHEN NOT FAR FROM THE RIVER IN A 2 BY 2 METER ROOM WITH OPEN WINDOWS. THE CAUCASIAN COULD BE EASILY SEEN THROUGH THE WINDOWS FROM THE OUTSIDE AND HE WAS NEVER SEEN OUT OF HIS ROOM. QUITE OFTEN SOME OF THE OTHER INMATES WHO COULD SPEAK ENGLISH WOULD CALL OUT HELLO TO HIM AND HE WOULD WAVE AND REPLY IN KIND.

4. THE CAUCASIAN WAS ABOUT 36 YOA, TALL AND FAT COMPARED TO THE VIETNAMESE. HE HAD LIGHT BROWN HAIR AND DID NOT WEAR GLASSES OR ANY TYPE OF JEWELRY THAT COULD BE SEEN. BECAUSE HE WAS INSIDE THE BUILDING, SOURCE ONLY HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS TALL BECAUSE OF HIS COMPARISON WITH THE WINDOW OF HIS BUILDING. NO GOOD DESCRIPTION COULD BE GIVEN.

5. THE CAUCASIAN WAS ALREADY IN THE BAT BAT PRISON WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED IN JUN 76 AND HE WAS STILL THERE WHEN SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CAO BANG/LANG SON JUST OVER TWO MONTHS LATER. SOURCE NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN AND DID NOT KNOW WHAT MAY HAVE BECOME OF HIM.
6. ALSO HELD IN BAT BAT WERE FORMER ARVN LTC \((LNU)\) XINH OF THE II CORPS MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE (MSS) AT CHU LAI AND COL \((LNU)\) HOC (HOCJ) ALSO OF THE MSS (SEE COMMENTS). THEY WERE HELD IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND COL HOC'S LEGS BECAME PARALYZED (NFI). THESE TWO WERE NO LONGER AT THIS PRISON WHEN SOURCE RETURNED IN JUN 77.

7. SOURCE RETURNED TO BAT BAT IN JUN 77 AND REMAINED UNTIL FEB 79. IN ABOUT NOV 77 SOURCE AND A FRIEND DECIDED TO CLIMB OVER AN INTERNAL WALL TO PICK SOME PAPAYAS WHICH WERE GROWING THERE. THE INTERNAL WALLS WERE ONLY ABOUT 1.8 M HIGH SO THIS WAS NOT DIFFICULT. WHEN THEY GOT INTO THE OTHER PART OF THE COMPOUND, THEY SAW THE WINDOWS OF A BUILDING. THIS BUILDING CONSISTED OF FOUR 5 BY 5 METER ROOMS FILLED WITH SHELVING STANDING 4 OR 5 SHELVES HIGH. ON THESE SHELVES WERE A LARGE NUMBER OF CLEAR PLASTIC BAGS WHICH CONTAINED BONES. HIS GUESS IS THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL HUNDRED SUCH BAGS.

8. LYING AROUND THE BUILDING WERE SOME CLOTHES WHICH HAD BELONGED TO FORMER US PRISONERS AND HAD BEEN USED TO CLEAN THE BONES. DAT TOOK SOME OF THESE, WASHED THEM OUT AND, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WORKING OUTSIDE THE CAMP, TRADED THEM TO LOCAL RESIDENTS FOR EXTRA FOOD.

9. EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE A GROUP FROM THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE WOULD VISIT THIS FACILITY AND TAKE AWAY TWO OR THREE REMAINS IN METAL BOXES.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.

2. REF PARA 6 ABOVE, NAME WAS THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR AT THE NATIONAL MSS HEADQUARTERS IN SAIGON PRIOR TO 1975. HE ALWAYS WORKED CLOSELY WITH HIS AMERICAN ADVISORS. SOURCE SAID THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE NORTH BY AIR.
1: Tên.tom chử hung hai
2: Tên tháp tru bị phá e1 trái
3+4+5+6: Tên lê đc canh ở E
7: Tên kho
8+9+10: Tên quan từ
11: Tên đê chia cắt
12: Tên đài cùng vào vịnh Mỹ
13+14+15+16: Tên đài cung
17+18+19+20+21+22+23: ưa - cảm
24: Khu đào ma leo
25: Lù - thà cá
26: Đập nước
27: Lù lề
--- = Happy 2 in 1 mặt chạy từ tháp đc lờ
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX247  MCN = 89075/09401  TOR = 890750551
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS3046 0750550 -RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 160550Z MAR 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 160552Z MAR 89
FM WSDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM/DAH-3//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36/
RUEAILIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHKK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
CONTROLS
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 13046

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0115 89.

BODY
************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0115 89/ALLEGED AMERICAN CIVILIAN SIGHTED IN BAT BAT

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780000.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED EYE WITNESS INFORMATION ON THE DETENTION OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN CIVILIAN AT BAT BAT CAMP 1977-1978. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. WHEN PASSING A SMALL, SEPARATE BUILDING NORTHWEST OF HIS OWN DETENTION AREA IN BAT BAT CAMP, SOURCE OFTEN SAW AN ALLEGED AMERICAN IN THE BUILDING. SOURCE FIRST SAW THE ALLEGED AMERICAN IN THE SUMMER OF 1977. ABOUT A YEAR LATER THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS NO LONGER THERE. SOURCE ASSUMED HE HAD BEEN TAKEN AWAY TO ANOTHER PRISON OR REPATRIATED.

2. SOURCE'S REEDUCATION COMPOUND WAS TO THE RIGHT OF THE MAIN GATE LEADING INTO THE COMPLEX OF CAMPS AT BAT BAT. A PATH LED FROM SOURCE'S COMPOUND TO THE NORTHWEST, THEN CURVED NORTH TO THE RIGHT OF THE SEPARATE DWELLING IN WHICH THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS CONFINED, THEN LED BACK BETWEEN TWO Ponds TO THE POND FURTHER ON WHERE PRISONERS WASHED AND A WOODED AREA WHERE THEY FREQUENTLY WORKED (SEE ENCLOSURE). AS THEY PASSED THE ALLEGED AMERICAN SOME OF THEM GREETED HIM IN ENGLISH. THE ALLEGED AMERICAN NEVER SPOKEVIETNAMESE, BUT OFTEN RETURNED THEIR GREETINGS IN ENGLISH AND HELD UP TWO FINGERS IN A V SIGN. THEY SAW HIM THROUGH A WINDOW IN THE WALL FACING THE PATH THEY WERE ON. HE WOULD BE SITTING OR LYING ON A BENCH ALONG THE BACK WALL OF THE BUILDING.

3. THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS APPROXIMATELY 35 YEARS OLD, 1.8 METERS TALL. HE HAD A LIGHT COMPLEXION AND LIGHT BROWN HAIR. HE WORE NO GLASSES AND WAS CLEAN SHaven. HE WORE A PINK, LONG-SLEEVED SHIRT. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL ANY DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS, BUT ASSUMED THE MAN WAS AMERICAN FROM HIS ENGLISH AND GENERAL FEATURES. ALSO, A CADRE OF THE CAMP, ONE HUE (HUEEJ) (SURNAME UNRECALLED), STATED THAT THE MAN WAS AN AMERICAN WHO HAD ENTERED VIETNAM ILLEGALLY BY BOAT. FELLOW PRISONERS WERE OF THE OPINION THAT THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS FLEEING FROM LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF SOME CRIME.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS FOR FURTHER INTERVIEW. HE REQUESTED NO REWARD FOR HIS COOPERATION. SUBSEQUENT REPORTING WILL COVER HIS DESCRIPTION OF REEDUCATION CAMPS IN WHICH HE WAS CONFINED.
ENCL: TO FOLLOW: 1 ENCLOSURE.
1. MEMORY SKETCH, BAT BAT CAMP, 1 SHT, 1 CY.

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SECTION 01 OF 02

CONFINEMENT CHRONOLOGY

A. SOURCE IS A CREWMAN FROM COMMANDO SUPPORT TEAM "TAN BINH" BORN IN 1943 IN QUANG BINH PROVINCE. HE ACCOMPANIED HIS FAMILY TO SOUTH VIETNAM IN 1954 AND SETTLED AT DA NANG CITY. IN 1960 HIS FAMILY MOVED TO CAM RANH WHERE SOURCE WAS RECRUITED BY TEAM MACHINIST NAME IN EARLY 1962, TO SERVE AS A CREWMAN. HE WAS CAPTURED ON 30 JUN 62 AND TAKEN INITIALLY TO SONG GIANG MILITARY BASE THEN TRANSFERRED TO DONG HOI CITY, QUANG BINH PROVINCE, WHERE HE AND OTHER TEAM MEMBERS WERE IMPRISONED AT THE DONG HOI CITY PRISON. EACH TEAM MEMBER WAS PLACED IN A SEPARATE CELL AND THEY UNDERWENT INTERROGATION UNTIL EARLY AUGUST 1962 WHEN ALL WERE PLACED ON TRIAL BY MILITARY REGION 4 AT DONG HOI. SOURCE RECEIVED A THREE YEAR PRISON SENTENCE.

B. IN AUG 62 SOURCE AND HIS TEAM WERE TRANSFERRED TO HAO LO PRISON AT HANOI WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR SIX MONTHS BEFORE BEING TRANSFERRED
TO MO CHEN PRISON (AKA BAT BAT PRISON). IN LATE 1963 THE TEAM WAS MOVED TO TAN LAP PRISON (AKA PHU THO PRISON). WHILE AT TAN LAM SOURCE MET 12 COMMANDOS INCLUDING TRUONG LAM KIM AND VUONG VIENG QUANG. IN 1965 THEY WERE MOVED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON AND PLACED IN AREA "A," EVENTUALLY CALLED AREA 51 BECAUSE 51 COMMANDOS WERE THERE. AREA A WAS THEN VACANT AND STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1965. IN 1972 THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO SUB-CAMP K1 AT PHO LU PRISON FOR PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION AT K3, THEN RETURNED TO K1 TO AWAIT THEIR RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM. IN MID-1973 A NUMBER OF COMMANDOS WENT ON STRIKE OVER NOT BEING RETURNED TO SOUTH VIETNAM. THE STRIKE WAS BROKEN UP BY SECURITY SERVICES GUARDS AND THE STRIKERS TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON. SOURCES BOAT TEAM WAS IN POOR HEALTH AND DID NOT JOIN THE STRIKE, THEREBY REMAINING AT K1 WHEN THE OTHER COMMANDOS WERE TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN.

C. IN 1977 SOURCE'S BOAT CREW WAS GRANTED PAROLE UNDER THE 1975 PAROLE ORDER (LENH DACXA) AND IN LATE 1977 SHIPPED TO K4 SUB-CAMP TO CONSTRUCT THE HONG THANG WORKSITE QUARTERS. THE QUARTERS WERE COMPLETED IN 1978 AND THE PAROLEES MOVED INTO THEIR NEW QUARTERS. THE PAROLEES EVACUATED HONG THANH IN FEB 79 ON FOOT, DUE TO THE LACK OF VEHICLES, WALKING TO YEN BAI THEN TRUCKED TO SUB-CAMP K7 AT TAN LAP PRISON. IN NOV 79 THE PAROLEES WERE TRANSPORTED TO THANH PHONG PRISON WHERE THEY CONSTRUCTED THEIR NEW QUARTERS COLOCATED WITH SUB-CAMP K4. SOURCE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CREW WERE PERMITTED TO RETURN HOME ON LEAVE IN JAN 81.


3. MO CHEN PRISON, SON TAY PROVINCE. MO CHEN PRISON DURING LATE 1962-LATE 1963 WAS OPERATED BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY. THE PRISON REPORTEDLY WAS ALSO A PRISON FOR PAVN MILITARY OFFENDERS BUT SOURCE DID NOT KNOW WHERE THEY WERE HELD. HE WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY SUB-CAMPS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRISON OTHER THAN THE FACILITY IN WHICH HE WAS DETAINED. THE PRISON WAS CALLED EITHER CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1 OR BAT BAT PRISON. THE PRISON WAS A WALLED FACILITY CONTAINING TWO DETENTION AREAS SEPARATED BY A COURTYARD INSIDE THE FRONT ENTRY GATE. THE TWO AREAS WERE AREA "A" FOR POLITICAL INMATES AND AREA "B" FOR CRIMINALS. THERE WERE FIVE BARRACKS IN EACH AREA. THE FIRST BARRACK INSIDE THE PRISON IN AREA "A" WAS FOR FEMALES. TO THE REAR OF THE CENTER COURTYARD WAS AN ASSEMBLY HALL. THE PRISON KITCHEN WAS TO THE REAR OF THE ASSEMBLY HALL AND ADJACENT TO AN ISOLATION DETENTION AREA USED TO CONFINE TEAM "TAN BINH". THE CAMP DISPENSARY WAS IN AREA "B". THE COMMANDOS WERE KEPT IN ISOLATION WHILE AT MO CHEN AND HAD NO CONTACT WITH OTHER PRISON INMATES.

4. PRISON INMATE NUMBERS. WHILE AT MO CHEN PRISON SOURCE AND OTHER CREWMEN WERE ASSIGNED THEIR REEDUCATION CAMP NUMBERS. SOURCE'S NUMBER WAS SD HOANG THU'S WAS XZ135, NGUYEN THIEU'S WAS XZ125.

5. USE OF PHOTOS OF CAPTURED COMMANDOS. WHILE AT DONG HOI CITY PRISON CAPTURED COMMANDOS IN TEAM "TAN BINH" WERE SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH MEMBER OF TEAM "XUAN NINH". MEMBERS OF "TAN
Binh" were encouraged to provide the true name and background of each "Xuan Nin" member. Members of "Tan Binh" complied with the requests of their interrogators. Source and other team members were aware Team "Tan Binh" was missing during a Feb 62 delivery of equipment to an in place agent in Quang Nin Province.

   A. Nguyen Van Tin (Nguyen Xuan Tin), Boat Team Commander. Released from prison in early 1980 from Thanh Lam Production Area. Reportedly arrested at Cam Ranh for trying to escape from Vietnam by boat.
   C. NAME
      Machinist. Released from prison in 1980. Resettled in U.S.
   D. Le Van Thao (Lee Vawn Thaoj). Frogman. Killed at Song Giang on date of incident from mine explosion.
   F. Nguyen Van Tam (Nguyen Xuan Tam), Frogman. Status unknown. Still at Thanh Lam in Jan 80.
   G. NAME
      Crewman. Resettled in U.S.
   H. Hoang Bai (Hoang Bai) Crewman. Released from prison in 1980. Status unknown.
   I. Nguyen Van Hung (Nguyen Xuan Hung) killed by small arms fire on date of incident.

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FINAL SECTION OF 02

EZ2:

NAME CREWMAN. ESCAPED CAPTURE DATE OF INCIDENT. RESSETTLED IN U.S.
K. NAME CREWMAN. RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1980.
L. HOANG CUNG (HOANG CUNG), CREWMAN. RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1980.
STATUS UNKNOWN.
N. HOANG THIEM (HOANG THIEEM), CREWMAN.
O. NGUYEN THIEU (NGUYEENX THIEEUJ), CREWMAN. DIED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON CIRCA 1968 DUE TO MALARIA/MALNUTRITION.
COMMENTS: DIA/VO-PW IS CURRENTLY LOCATING AND INTERVIEWING MEMBERS OF TEAM "TAN BINH" IN THE U.S.

INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: FRANK J. CAPILLUPO, COL, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF
MO CHEN PRISON was a small northern Vietnamese national level prison. One part of the prison, constructed in 1963, was reportedly used during the war to incarcerate U.S. PWS. The prison also was used to imprison a small number of South Vietnamese boatmen and frogmen commandos from boat delivery team "Tan Binh" captured in June 1962 at the Song Giang River in Quang Binh Province.

1. During 1963 the MO CHEN PRISON in Son Tay Province was a small national level detention facility, possibly associated in some way with Hoa Lo prison at Hanoi City. In 1963 it was being used to detain high ranking military offenders, criminals, and low level political prisoners. During 1963 MO CHEN PRISON also was used to imprison a small number of South Vietnamese boatmen and frogmen commandos from boat delivery team "Tan Binh" captured in June 1962 at the Song Giang River in Quang Binh Province.

2. MO CHEN PRISON consisted of a camp headquarters area and two sub-camps. One sub-camp was reportedly 500-1000 meters distance from the sub-camp in which the commandos were held and reportedly was used to detain senior officers from the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) imprisoned for serious crimes. The commandos never saw the sub-camp for the PAVN officers. The source could not recall the precise location of the headquarters area and
DID NOT ENTER IT. THE PRISON COMMANDER, A MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY MAJOR DANG (DDAWNG) WAS A NATIVE OF NGHE AN PROVINCE OVER 50 YEARS OF AGE. HE FREQUENTLY CAME TO VISIT THE COMMANDOS AND SPOKE OF EXPLOITS WHILE WITH THE VIET MINH PRIOR TO 1954, OFTEN QUOTING SAYINGS FROM THE CHINESE STYLE OF FORMER VIETNAMESE KNOWN AS "CHU NH."  


4. WHILE AT MO CHEN PRISON THE COMMANDOS WERE CONFINED TO ONE HALF OF ONE BUILDING LOCATED IN THE FAR REAR CORNER OF AREA "A". THE REMAINDER OF THE BUILDING WAS USED TO DETAIN LOW LEVEL POLITICAL PRISONERS. THE COMMANDOS WERE NOT INTERROGATED WHILE AT MO CHEN AND MERELY STAYED THERE DURING 1963 WHILE AWAITING TRANSFER TO ANOTHER PRISON. THE COMMANDOS WERE USED TO PLANT AND HARVEST RICE IN PRISON CONTROLLED RICE FIELDS ADJACENT TO THEIR CAMP. THERE WAS NO BARBED WIRE NOTED OUTSIDE THE CAMP, NO TRENCHES OR GUN POSITIONS, NO PONDS, AND NO ELECTRICITY AT THE SUB-CAMP IN WHICH COMMANDOS WERE DETAINED. SEVERAL COMMANDO INMATES WERE TAKEN IN 1963 TO ASSIST CRIMINAL INMATES IN CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW DETENTION AREA AT THE BASE OF HILLS APPROXIMATELY 3 KILOMETERS DISTANT WHICH WAS RUMORED SEVERAL YEARS LATER TO BE USED TO DETAIN AMERICAN PILOT PWS. (VO-PW COMMENT: UNKNOWN TO TEAM "TAN BINH" AT THE TIME, PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH "TAN BINH" TEAM MEMBER WERE SHOWN TO MEMBERS OF TEAM "XUAN NINH" WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN JANUARY 1962 DURING A SUPPLY DELIVERY MISSION IN QUANG NINH PROVINCE. THIS PERMITTED THE SECURITY SERVICES TO ACCURATELY NAME AND OBTAIN THE COMPLETE BACKGROUNDS ON ALL MEMBERS OF TEAM "TAN BINH" AT MO CHEN. THIS INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY NGUYEN QUOC TUAN, A MEMBER OF TEAM "XUAN NINH" CURRENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED BY DIA/VO-PW).  

5. THE COMMANDOS WERE OF THE OPINION THEIR IMPRISONMENT AT MO CHEN WAS A FIELD EXPEDIENT AS THEY WERE AMONG THE EARLIEST COMMANDOS CAPTURED AND THE PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIALS WERE NOT YET PREPARED TO INTRODUCE THEM INTO THE GENERAL PRISON SYSTEM. ONLY ONE OTHER COMMANDO TEAM WAS REPORTEDLY HELD AT MO CHEN, THOUGH PERHAPS SEVERAL YEARS LATER. THAT WAS A COMMANDO TEAM DROPPED BY PARACHUTE INTO THE DIEN BIEN PHU AREA AND INCLUDED COMMANDOS LO VAN...
GUONG (LOF VAWN CUWOWNG), DEO VAN BAT (DDEOF VAWN BATJKK), AND ((FNU)) TON (TOON).

COMMENTS: INFORMATION ABOVE WAS PROVIDED BY FORMER VIETNAMESE BOATMEN, NAME NAME, MEMBERS OF BOAT SUPPORT TEAM "TAN BINH", CAPTURED IN MID-1962 DURING AN ABORTIVE MISSION WITH SOUTH VIETNAMESE FROGMEN AGAINST NORTH VIETNAMESE VESSELS ON THE SONG GIANG RIVER, QUANG BINH PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. BOTH NAME NAME WERE IMPRISONED AT MO CHEN PRISON DURING DECEMBER 1962 - DECEMBER 1963. THEY CONTINUE TO UNDERGO INTERVIEWS BY DIA/VO-PW CONCERNING THEIR PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT IN NORTH VIETNAM. THEIR DESCRIPTION OF MO CHEN PRISON CORRELATES TO THAT FACILITY AT 210908N/1052031E AND REFERRED TO DURING THE VIETNAM CONFLICT AS THE XOM APLO PW CAMP N-51. VO-PW IS ALSO INTERVIEWING TRINH VAN TRUYEN, A MEMBER OF THE SAME TEAM "TAN BINH" WHO WAS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DETENTION FACILITIES REPORTEDLY USED LATER FOR CONFINEMENT OF U.S. PWS.

INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: FRANK J. CAPILLUPO, COL, USAF, CHIEF, VO-PW

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SOURCE WAS CAPTURED ON 30 JUNE 1962 AT THE MOUTH OF THE SONG GIANG RIVER IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL FORCES. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL FORCES HAD LOCATED SOURCE'S INFILTRATION TRAWLER SUPPORTING FROGMEN PLANTING MINES ON NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL CRAFT. AFTER IMPRISONMENT AT THE PROVINCIAL SECURITY SERVICES TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITY HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO HOA LO PRISON IN HANOI FOR FURTHER INTERROGATION BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY, SINCE RENAMED THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. AFTER APPROXIMATELY TWO MONTHS HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO MO CHEN PRISON, EAST OF SON TAY CITY. HE REMAINED AT MO CHEN UNTIL TRANSFERRED IN 1963 TO YEN THO PRISON IN CURRENT VINH PHU PROVINCE, SINCE RENAMED TAN LAP PRISON.

2. IN 1963, EXACT DATE UNRECALLED, SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED ON A WORK DETAIL OUTSIDE THE PRISON. RETURNING TO THE PRISON HE OBSERVED THREE CAUCASIAN MALES WORKING AT THE PRISON KITCHEN. TWO WERE DECIDEDLY CAUCASIAN, THE THIRD APPEARING TO BE A SWARTHY NORTH AFRICAN EURASIAN. ALL THREE WERE ADULT MALES AND SOURCE INITIALLY ASSUMED THE TRIO WERE FORMER FRENCH MILITARY. HE DID NOT TALK TO...
ANY OF THE THREE.
3. RETURNING TO HIS CELL SOURCE QUESTIONED POLITICAL PRISONERS 
HE MET ABOUT THE IDENTITY OF THE THREE PERSONS HE BELIEVED TO BE 
FRENCH WHO WERE WORKING AT THE PRISON KITCHEN. THE POLITICAL 
PRISONERS REPLIED THE THREE WERE INDEED FORMER FRENCH MILITARY 
PERSONNEL FROM THE EARLIER INDOCHINA WAR. HE ASKED WHY THEY WERE IN 
PRISON. THE POLITICAL PRISONERS REPLIED THE THREE FRENCH WANTED TO 
RETURN TO FRANCE BUT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO AND WERE NOW IN PRISON. 
SOURCE NEVER SAW OR HEARD REFERENCE TO THE TRIO AFTER LEAVING MO 
CHEN PRISON. 
VO-PW COMMENTS: THE THREE INDIVIDUALS SOURCE REPORTED SEEING AT 
MO CHEN WERE ALSO SEEN AND REPORTED TO DIA BY ANOTHER BOAT CREWMAN 
AT MO CHEN IN 1962-63. THE THREE HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY CORRELATED 
TO FORMER FRENCH MILITARY FROM THE BA VI STATE FARM, POSSIBLY TWO OF 
WHOM WERE LATER OBSERVED AT PHO LU PRISON IN THE LATER 1960s. NONE 
WERE OBSERVED IN THE PRISON SYSTEM BY FORMER COMMANDOS AFTER 1971.

INSTRU: U.S. NO 
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, 
VO-PW 
APPR: K.M. GAINES, COL, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF

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TOLD HIM THAT THE 100 AMERICAN POMS MENTIONED BY HIM HAD BEEN MOVED TO BAT BAT SATHEE DURING 1984. SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD HEARD NO FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE ALLEGED 100 AMERICAN POMS. SOURCE STATED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE ANY FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AMERICANS REMAINING IN VIETNAM BUT THAT HE HAD HEARD A COMMON RUMOR AMONG INMATES WHILE HELD IN CAMP 5 LAI SOM-THANG HOA FROM NOVEMBER 1979 TO DECEMBER 1981 THAT SOME AMERICANS WERE BEING HELD IN YEN DINH DISTRICT OF THANG HOA PROVINCE. SOURCE ADDED THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD ANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCATION OR NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHO ACCORDING TO RUMOR WERE BEING HELD.

5. SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN LAI SOM 5 RE-E D CAMP DUE TO AN UNSUCCESSFUL BOAT ESCAPE ATTEMPT FROM HON GAI, QUANG NHON ON 29 MAY 1979. SOURCE STATED THAT AFTER ARREST HE WAS HELD IN HON GAI TOWN FOR ONE NIGHT AND THEN TRANSFERRED TO TRAM PHU PRISON IN HAI PHONG ON 30 MAY 1979. SOURCE STATED THAT TRAM PHU PRISON WAS LOCATED AT 125 NGUYEN HUU CANDH (FORMERLY 175 TRAN PHU STREET) IN HAI PHONG CITY. SOURCE STATED THAT THE LETTER BOX NUMBER (LBN) OF THE PRISON WAS THE REGULAR STREET ADDRESS ABOVE. SOURCE STATED THAT TRAM PHU PRISON WAS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE HAI PHONG PUBLIC SECURITY STATION. THE CHIEF OF TRAM PHU PRISON WAS MSS LTC NGUYEN TIEN CAN, APPROX 40 YO NATIVE OF HAI PHONG. THE DEPUTY WERE MSS MAJ NGUYEN VAN HUAN, APPROX 50 YO NATIVE OF HAI PHONG. THE POLITICAL OFFICER WERE MSS MAJ PHONG (LW), APPROX 40 YO NATIVE OF HAI PHONG. THE INMATE POPULATION OF TRAM PHU PRISON WAS APPROX 3000 INMATES, MOST OF WHOM WERE CLASSIFIED AS CRIMINALS. APPROX 200 INMATES WERE ATTEMPTED BOAT ESCAPES. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR ABOUT ANY AMERICANS WHILE IN TRAM PHU PRISON.

6. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED ON 25 NOVEMBER 1979 TO

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 46

MCN=85351/01338 TOR=85351/05372 TAD=85351/05512 COS=N=MAK722
TO SUBCAMP "A" OF CAMP 5 (TRAI 5) LAW SON-THANH HOA LOCATED NEXT TO THE LAW SON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SITE (NGO TRUONG LAW SON) IN YEN Dinh DISTRICT OF THANH HOA PROVINCE. THE LETTER BOX NUMBER OF THE CAMP WAS "TD 63.05 YEN Dinh-THANH HOA". SOURCE STATED THAT THE CAMP WAS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT (CUIC LAO CAI) OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY (BO COMG AW). THE CHIEF OF LAW SON 5 CAMP WAS PSS MAJ DU NAM, APPROX 45 YOA NATIVE OF THANH HOA. THE DEPUTY WAS PSS SR CPT PHAN QUOC HARRI, APPROX 42 YOA NATIVE OF THANH HOA. THE INMATE POPULATION CONSISTED OF APPROX 420 FORMER RVN MILITARY, EIGHT FORMER RVN POLICE OFFICERS, APPROX 600 FORMER RVN CIVIL SERVANTS, FOUR CLERGYMEN, APPROX 1,700 CRIMINALS, AND APPROX 200 ATTEMPTED BOAT ESCAPES (INCLUDING SOURCE). THE CAMP WAS GUARDED BY AN APPROX 120 MAN SECURITY FORCE COMPRISED OF NINE OFFICERS, 21 NCO'S, AND 120 ENLISTED PERSONNEL. ALL OF WHO MWER MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES. SOME PROMINENT INMATES WHO SOURCED WAS ABLE TO RECALL INCLUDED ARVN COL TRUAN DUNG (FORMER ARMORED DIVISION CDA), LTC NGUYEN BA THU (FORMER DIRECTOR OF A BANK IN SAIGON), COL KHANH (LUN) (FORMER DEPUTY OF WHAT FORCES IN THE SAIGON AREA), LTC MAI (DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMS IN SAIGON), AND LTC TRAN QUANG (FORMER CHIEF OF ONE OF THE POLICE STATIONS IN SAIGON).

7. SOURCE STATED THAT THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SUBCAMPS CALLED "PHAN TRAI" WHICH INCLUDED THE COMMAND SUBCAMP (PHAN TRAI BO), SUBCAMP A FOR FEMALES (PHAN TRAI A NU), SUBCAMP A FOR MALES (PHAN TRAI A NAM), SUBCAMP B, AND SUBCAMP C. THE COMMAND SUBCAMP INCLUDED QUARTERS FOR THE CHIEF, THREE QUARTERS FOR DEPUTIES, A MEETING HALL, A DISPENSARY, A KITCHEN, EIGHT QUARTERS BUILDINGS FOR CADRE, AND A DEPENDENTS HOUSING AREA. NO INMATES WERE HOUSED IN THE COMMAND SUBCAMP AREA.

SUBCAMP "A" FOR FEMALES WAS LOCATED NEAR THE COMMAND SUBCAMP AND HELD APPROX 800 INMATES DIVIDED INTO THREE AREAS (KHU) DESIGNATED A, B, AND C. FEMALE INMATES WERE HOUSED IN EIGHT BUILDINGS AND DIVIDED INTO FOUR RICE GROWING TEAMS, FOUR TEAMS FOR GROWING ROW CROPS, TWO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TEAMS, AND ONE TEAM WHICH PERFORMED VARIOUS DUTIES IN THE COMMAND SUBCAMP. SUBCAMP A FOR MALES WAS LOCATED NEXT TO SUBCAMP A FOR FEMALES AND HELD 600 INMATES WHICH WERE DIVIDED INTO THREE AREAS (KHU) DESIGNATED A, B, AND C. AREA A HELD 420 FORMER RVN PERSONNEL HOUSED IN EIGHT BUILDINGS. AREA B HELD 120 ATTEMPTED BOAT ESCAPES HELD IN THREE BUILDINGS. AREA C HELD APPROX 80 CRIMINALS HOUSED IN TWO BUILDINGS. THE SUBCAMP WAS ORGANIZED FOR WORK WITH TWO CONSTRUCTION TEAMS, FOUR TEAMS FOR ROW CROPS, TWO CARPENTER TEAMS, ONE FORGE/FURNACE TEAM, ONE ROCK QUARRY TEAM, AND TWO GENERAL AGRICULTURE TEAMS.

8. SUBCAMP B HELD 700 INMATES DIVIDED INTO AREAS (KHU) DESIGNATED A, B, AND C AND WAS LOCATED APPROX TWO KILOMETERS FROM SUBCAMP A. SUBCAMP B HAD 12 INMATES HOUSES WITH APPROX 500 CRIMINALS AND 200 FORMER CIVILIAN SERVANTS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR TEAMS FOR ROW CROPS, ONE STONE QUARRY TEAM, ONE FORGE/FURNACE TEAM, AND ONE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TEAM.

9. SUBCAMP C WAS LOCATED APPROX 15 KILOMETERS FROM SUBCAMP A AND HELD APPROX 700 INMATES ORGANIZED INTO TWO GENERAL AGRICULTURE TEAMS, FOUR TEAMS FOR ROW CROPS, AND ONE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TEAM.

10. INMATE WORK HOURS IN LAW SON 5 CAMP WERE FROM 0700 TO 1630 WITH A NOON BREAK FROM 1130 TO 1300 HOURS. "LIGHTS OUT" WAS AT 1900 HOURS, INMATES RESTED ON SUNDAYS, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1 MAY, AND THE LUNAR NEW YEAR (TET).

11. SOURCES HAND-DRAWN MEMORY SKETCHES WILL BE FORTHCOMING SEPARATELY. SOURCE GAVE A POSSIBLE FORWARDING ADDRESS AS: SD

12. COMMENT #1. SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE HEARD THE STORY CONCERNING 300 AMERICANS AT BAT BAT FROM ANOTHER REFUGEE, THIS REFUGEE, WHO TURNED OUT TO BE SD, WAS INTERVIEWED AND RESULTS WILL BE REPORTED SEPARATELY. BT

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PAGE 1 OF 1  170527Z DEC 85  SECT 02 03
CITE: 3804 DEC 85

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT ' 85-096, HEARSAY CONCERNING LIVE

13. COMMENT #2. SINCE SOURCE MENTIONED AMERICANS ALLEGED TO BE HELD AT BAT BAT, HE WAS QUERIED CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE/ASSOCIATION WITH ANOTHER REFUGEE (JCRC-LNB LTR RPT 84-088, 20 SEP 84) WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY REPORTED OBSERVING FOUR LIGHT SKINNED FOREIGNERS AT BAT BAT. SOURCE ADMITTED THAT HE HAD LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE WITH SS AND HEI LING CHAU CAMP BUT DENIED THAT HE HAD HEARD ABOUT BAT BAT FROM HIM. SOURCE STATED THAT SS WAS ALSO CALLED SS AND WAS REPORTED TO BE AN INDOCHINA INTELLIGENCE AGENT WHO COULD SPEAK JAPANESE, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH. SOURCE RECALLED THAT SS HAD MOST FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANOTHER REFUGEE CALLED JS. JS, WHO HAD BEEN BORN IN NOUMEA, WHO WAS APPROX 40 YOA, HAS BEEN RESETTLED TO CANADA ACCORDING TO SOURCE.

BT

MCN=85351/01369 TOR=85351/05512 TAD=85351/05522 CDSN=MAK755
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, American Observed at Yen Bai; Hearsof Americans at Son Tay.

TO: COMMANDER, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

Source: SC DPOB SD. A former Pvt, PAVN, ID SD.

Source is presently located at SD. Source arrived Hong Kong 81, SD.

Date of interview SD 1984, date of info 1979.

Source stated that he observed an American living freely at Yen Bai, Hoang Lien Son during mid (possibly July) 1979. Source stated that at the time of his observation he was being held at Joint Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1) at Yen Bai. Source stated that he observed the American periodically for about two weeks and then the man departed the camp and Source did not see or hear about him again. Source described the man as male caucasian, approx 30 YOA, light brown hair, blue eyes, 1.8 meters tall, and with a chinstrap beard. Source recalled that the man wore assorted Vietnamese civilian attire but could not remember the color or type except that it was the type of clothing worn by peasant farmers. Source stated that he saw the man riding on a Soviet bicycle several times with a small monkey on his shoulder. Source at times saw him wear a green cloth billed (baseball type) cap. Source did not see or hear about a wife of the man but heard from cadre that the man was an American but often told the girls at Yen Bai town that he was a specialist from Cuba. Source heard from the cadre that the man received a salary of 180 dong per month which was considered a high salary. On one occasion when the man rode his bicycle near Source, Source called out and asked the man what time it was since the man wore a watch. The man gave Source the time and when Source asked for his name the man said his name was Son (Sown) according to Source. Source observed that the man could speak Vietnamese well and with the northern accent. Source also observed that the man was skillful in repairing radios and often repaired radios and cassette players for the camp cadre. Source observed another man who worked with the American repairing radios and cassette players. Source heard from cadre that the second man was from Thailand. Source recalled that the man from Thailand also had a small monkey and a Soviet bicycle. Like the American the man from Thailand was allowed to move about freely and could leave the camp. Source stated that the Thai man lived in a small hut with the American. Source did not hear the Thai man speak but speculated that he could speak Thai and also Vietnamese. Source described the Thai man as slightly older than the American, 1.75-1.76 meters tall, big build, dark skin, no beard, and dressed in normal Vietnamese civilian clothing. Source recalled that the Thai man always looked sad. Source stated when asked that the Thai man did not appear to be Eurasian or Amerasian and looked like an oriental similar to a...
Vietnamese but larger. The Thai man departed from the camp at the same time as
the American and cadre told Source that both men had returned to Thailand. After
the men departed Source did not see or hear about them again. Source did
not know of anyone else who saw the men and subsequently departed from Vietnam
but Source recalled that former ARVN Airborne Colonel Nguyen Van Tho who had been
captured in southern Laos was present during that time and might be able to
provide additional information if he is able to escape from Vietnam. Source
stated that sometime during late 1978 (possibly Sept) while at Son Tay Camp
he heard from inmates at Son Tay Camp, Bat Bat Village that two Americans had
been held in the same building as him the year before. Source heard that one of
the Americans could play the guitar well and that both of them were allowed
outside every morning to exercise around the fish pond. Source did not see any
Americans at Son Tay and could not recall the names of any inmates who had.
Source was not able to provide further information concerning Americans remaining
in Vietnam.

Source Background: Source stated that he was conscripted into military service
as a Pvt in the Army (PAVN) at Hai Phong. Source infiltrated into southern
Vietnam in Aug 1974 and deserted immediately after arrival. Source stated that
he hid at the home of his paternal grandfather at Lang Dai Hoc (University Village)
at Thu Duc. Source intended to turn himself in for the returnee (chieu hoi)
program but became afraid when Phuoc Long Province fell to the communists in
December 1974. Source remained at Thu Duc until June 1975 when a neighbor
informed the communist authorities that he was a deserter which resulted in his
arrest. Source was held at Go Vap with several other deserters and returnees
until March 1976 when he was transferred to Ka Tum, Tay Ninh with low ranking
PAVN/VC deserters and returnees. Source was transferred back to Go Vap in August
1978 for 10 days then transferred to Son Tay-Bat Bat. Source recalled that several
high ranking returnees were held at Son Tay when he arrived but that he could not
remember any names. After three months Source was moved to an unnamed prison
near Bo Duong (V), Dong Khe (D), Cao Bang (P). In March 1979 Source was moved
to Joint Camp 1 (LT1) Yen Bai for approx 15 days then moved to Joint Camp 6 (LT6)
Yen Bai. In August 1979 Source was transferred to Thach Thanh Re-ed Camp at
Thanh Hoa (P). In April 1980 Source was released to reside at Hai Phong. Copy
of a letter written by Source to the American Consulate, Hong Kong is
attached.

Comment: Source also provided information concerning possible American remains
at Dong Khe, Cao Bang (see JCRC-LNB LTR RPT 84-063 dated 20 June 1984.

AN

Atch:

AS

GEB/mbr
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Hearsay of Americans Escaping from Son Tay

TO: Commander, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

SC (DPOB: SD) on December 1980.

He reported a grave site which is covered in a separate report (Ref 30-024)
In addition, he related an incident which led him to believe that 3 Americans
had been held in Bat Bat, Son Tay, as late as 1978. He stated that in October
of 1978 he took leave from his job as an electrical engineer in Thu Duc to
return north for the funeral of an old friend. His destination for this
funeral was Yen Ky Village in Son Tay. In order to get there he had to go to
the district town of Trung Ha, then to Yen Ky. After returning from the
funeral and passing through Trung Ha he encountered five vehicles filled with
soldiers and guard dogs. He asked one of the soldiers what was going on and
was told that "three American prisoners" had escaped two days previous and
they were sent out to recapture them. SC kept his ears open for more
information but that was the only mention he heard about the escaped prisoners.
The soldier told him nothing further about the description of the prisoners or
circumstances of capture, detention, or escape. The only other witness to
this soldier's remarks was SC 5 year old daughter who was traveling
with him. SC speculated that the prisoners had come from "Bat Bat" or the
8Phu Tho" area across the river from Trung Ha but he was unable to locate any
of the places named on the map (Sheet NF 48-11). The gazetteer shows several
Trung Ha's, Phu Tho's, and Yen Ky's in that area but none seem to fit the
description provided. Bat Bat is not in the gazetteer.

AN
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELL

1. COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

2. TITLE: POSSIBLE MIA AND POW CAMP

3. PROJECT NUMBER:

4. DATE OF INFO: 73XX XX-70XX

5. DATE OF REPORT: 800111

6. DATE/PLACE OF ACQUISITION: HONG KONG 800111

9. ASSESSMENT: SRC: F/F INFO: 3/4 SEE COMMENTS

10. ORIGINATOR: USOLO HONG KONG

11. RED EVAL: GPA:

12. PREPARING OFFICER: P. MR. JORDAN, LTC, USMC, ANAVLO

13. APPROVING AUTHORITY: S.P. KULLY, CAPT, USN, OLOP.

PAGE 1
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 14.

SOURCE:

15. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

16. SUMMARY: THE VILLAGERS AND RESIDENTS OF THAN THU, PHU THO PROVINCE AND BAT RAT "ALL" SAY THERE ARE STILL AMERICAN PRISONERS BEING HELD IN A PLACE CALLED TRYP QUAN PHAP LOCATED NEAR BAT RAT DISTRICT TOWN, SAN TAY PROVINCE.


ORIGINATOR'S COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE ADMITTED THAT THIS WAS ALL SECOND-HADN INFO, BUT THIS IS ALL HE KNOWS, NOTHING MORE. WHEN ASKED IF HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW COULD ADD TO THE STORY HE SAID NO, SHE COULD NOT AND FURTHERMORE SHE IS VERY SHY AND WOULD NOT TALK WITH US.
2. Since is SC

(CHINESE NAME-NFU) BORN SB 1.

HE CAME TO VIETNAM DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF TAIWAN AS AN AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIAN OF THE JAPANESE ARMY BUT WAS GIVEN THE TASK BY THE VIETMINH TO TEACH WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SMALL SCALE). HE IS TRYING TO APPLY TO RETURN TO JAPAN AND HAS HIS WIFE AND SEVERAL CHILDREN (INCLUDING THE SUBJECT DAUGHTER-IN-LAW) WITH HIM. HIS BOAT NUMBER IS SD AND HE LIVES AT SD.

3. NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT THE SAME "ESCAPED PILOT" MENTIONED IN IIP 5 542 2025 32.

4. IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE THAT AN AMERICAN PILOT ESCAPED USING A CAR AFTER BEING FOLLOWED BY DOGS AND THE VILLAGERS NEVER NEVER HEARD ANYTHING ELSE ABOUT IT, ESPECIALLY WHEN ALMOST ALL NEWSPAPERS LIKE "WILD-FLOWER" IN THESE SMALL VILLAGES. RO RATES INFO ON THE PRISON CAMP FOR AMERICANS AS F-3 AND THE INFO ON THE ESCAPED AMERICAN PILOT "AS F-4.

ST

#03582

ANNOTES

ABN 117

PAGE 3
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Sighting of Live American

TO: Commander, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

Reference 79-012
23 February 1979

Refugee Si was interviewed on 14 February 1979 at
(Refer to Report 79-011). Si had been
captured in Laos in 1971, taken to North Vietnam, and held at a number
of different prison locations. In 1973 when the Paris Peace Accords were
signed, Si was in a prison on Ly Nam De Street in Hanoi. He and the
other prisoners rioted to be released. After 3 days of demonstrations,
all were moved to Ha Tay where the prisoners again began rioting. After
15 days he was taken to Son Tay at Bac Bat, Suoi Hai. After another
month, he was blindfolded and taken to another place (location unknown).
Finally in mid-1975 he was taken to a camp at Yen Bai. There he saw an
American who reportedly had followed the VC for many years. Other prison-
ners told Si that they had recognized this American as being a former
advisor from the Pleiku/Kontum area. Si described the American as being
white, over 30 years old, tall and skinny, short brown hair, and spoke
Vietnamese like a native. Si heard from the guards that the man's name
was "Jim". The guards said Jim had deserted the US forces 7-8 years
earlier, had completed his indoctrination phase, and was now beginning
the work phase of his training. Jim was being prepared to go back to
America as a spy. Jim was at Yen Bai for the purpose of lecturing all the
POWs on the American sins in Vietnam, had been presented to the POWs as
an example to follow, and was described as being tough and cunning. Jim
lived with the camp cadre, and was still living at that camp when Si
was finally released from prison to return to the south in July 1976.
SEVENTY PERCENT OF THE OTHER PARTS.

MY BROTHER-IN-LAW HAS A DAUGHTER WHO MARRIED AN AMERICAN IN SAIGON AND HAS A SON SHE JUST ARRIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE ODP PROGRAM AND EXPECTS TO BE IN THE USA NEXT MONTH. SHE WROTE IN A LETTER TO MY WIFE THAT SHE HAS PASSED THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO US AUTHORITIES AT HIS CAMP. HER NAME IS

JOHN. I THINK THAT I MUST SHOW YOU HOW TO GET THE SKELTON IN SAIGON, IN A WAY THAT MY DAUGHTER CANNOT EXPLAIN. MY BROTHER-IN-LAW WHOSE NAME IS JOE IS A DESCENDANT OF A FRENCH FAMILY, AND SERVED THE FRENCH CULTURAL MISSION OF SAIGON FOR A LONG TIME. HE IS WAITING TO GO WITH HIS FAMILY TO FRANCE, AND HE KNOWS SOME FRENCH PEOPLE AT THE FRENCH CONSULATE IN HO CHI MINH CITY. THROUGH THE FRENCH CONSULATE YOU COULD WRITE TO HIM ON THE PRETEXT OF NEEDING TO DISCUSS WITH HIM HIS VISA APPLICATION FOR FRANCE. WHEN HE ARRIVES AT THE FRENCH CONSULATE, YOU CAN SHOW HIM THE LETTER HE WROTE TO ME AND ASK HIM HOW BEST HE COULD BRING THE SKELTON TO A FRENCH FRIEND'S HOUSE, WHERE YOU CAN HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO EXAMINE THE REMAINS. IN MY NOVEMBER 1984 LETTER TO THEM AT THE EMBASSY, I DID NOT DISCUSS THE TRANSFER OF THE SKELETON, BUT RATHER ASKED TO CHECK THE FACTS ABOUT THE DONATED SPECIMEN.


IN MY PAST LETTER, I ALSO ADVISED US PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIETNAM. MY FRIEND, FORMER LT. COLONEL DAI DUAN BAI, WHO WITH ME WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF USDAO AT THE US EMBASSY IN SAIGON, SENT A LETTER FROM VIETNAM TO HIS SON (MY SISTER'S SON-IN-LAW) WHO NOW LIVES IN NORWICH, UNITED KINGDOM. MY FRIEND TOLD ME THAT HE ADVISED HIS BROTHERS WHO ARE NOW LIVING IN THE USA OF THE SERIAL NUMBERS OF SOME US SOLDIERS. THE BROTHERS CONFIRMED THE NUMBERS BUT ADVISED HIM TO FORGET DOING ANYTHING BECAUSE IT WOULD BE TOO DANGEROUS FOR HIM. IF YOU WANT TO OBTAIN THESE SERIAL NUMBERS, COME TO VISIT ME AND WE WILL GO TO NORWICH FOR THEM; MY SISTER IN NORWICH HAS AGREED TO GIVE YOU THOSE NUMBERS IF YOU PERSONALLY COME FOR THEM. HER SON-IN-LAW CAN SPEAK ENGLISH.

NOW LIVES WITH ME AND SPEAKS GOOD ENGLISH.

FINAL SECTION OF 02 //NOIDDD//

BUT THOSE PRISONERS SAID THEY WERE VIETNAMESE AND CAN SPEAK A LITTLE VIETNAMESE. THEY AGREED TO BE AT THE CENTER AND DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE WAR WAS ENDING. ALSO, SOME OF THEM WERE PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED AS VIETNAMESE. THEY WERE TOLD THAT THEY WOULD GET INTO TROUBLE UNDER US LAW IF THEY WENT BACK TO THE USA. APPARENTLY THEIR LIFE IS SATISFACTORY. THEIR EXISTENCE COULD ALSO BE A PROBLEM FOR THE COMMUNISTS TO EXPLAIN TO THE USA. I TOOK MR. MODRELL TO MEET A NORTH VIETNAMESE WHO TOLD HIM THIS SAME STORY.

AFTER MR. MODRELL LEFT FOR THE USA, I WAS TALKING WITH MY FAMILY ABOUT BAVI CENTER. WHEN MY DAUGHTER REMEMBERED THAT THE FATHER OF A PREVIOUS CLASSMATE AT SAIGON HIGH SCHOOL HAD SECRETLY CONFIDED TO HIS DAUGHTER AND MY DAUGHTER THAT BAVI WAS REALLY A PRISONERS CENTER AND NOT A CENTER... THIS MAN WAS A COMMUNIST WHO HAD BEEN EVACUATED TO THE NORTH AFTER THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1954, AND HAD NOW WORKED AS A FOOD COMPANY MANAGER. HE ASKED MY DAUGHTER TO KEEP THIS INFORMATION SECRET BECAUSE IT COULD ENDANGER HIM. I IMMEDIATELY ADVISED COLONEL CORDEIR, BUT NO REPLY. MY DAUGHTER IS NOW SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD AND YOU CAN ASK HER TO REPEAT THE STORY. THAT IS HOW I CONFIRMED THAT BAVI OF NORTH VIETNAM IS A US PRISONER OF WAR CENTER.

1) INFORMATION I GOT MYSELF IN VIETNAM.

2) INFORMATION FROM MR. HA TRUNG HAI, A FORMER COMMUNIST SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN AT BAVI, AND (3) NEWS FROM MY DAUGHTER.

MY HARD WORK NOW IS AS A PROFILE OPERATOR (ENGINEERING WORKER) WITH A NET WAGE OF 250-420 US DOLLARS A WEEK, ENOUGH FOR MY FAMILY. IF WE WATCH OUR BUDGET.

I CAN SEEK MORE NEWS FROM OTHER VIETNAMESE AND HAVEN'T ARRIVED VIETNAMESE. I CAN SEND SOME HELP FROM THE CURRENT VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES. THERE IS STILL MUCH TO DO.

I HAVE DONE MUCH TO TRY TO GET NEWS AND PASS IT ON TO US AUTHORITIES. A VISIT TO MY HOME FOR A FULL DAY WILL ALLOW YOU TO COLLECT NEWS ABOUT VIETNAM.


6. SPEAKEN ENGLISH IS WEAK, BUT HIS WRITTEN ENGLISH IS QUITE GOOD. CLAIMS THAT WITH DETAILED MAPS OF AREAS OF VIETNAM HE CAN EXPLAIN OTHER MIA NEWS. HE HAS LEARNED WITH MAPS PROVIDED BY CIA, CONTINUED INTERVIEW WOULD BE MORE PRODUCTIVE. SHOULD CIA/V0-PW WISH TO PURSUE WITH CLAIMS YOU MAY WISH TO PROVIDE LOCAL MAPS AND DETAILED LIST OF BACKGROUND AND MIA QUESTIONS YOU WANT TO ANSWER. REALIZE LANGUAGE COULD BE A PROBLEM. ADVISE WHAT MONETARY REMUNERATION IS DONE IN THESE CASES. THIS OFFICE WILL NOT PROCEED WITH CLAIMS UNTIL ADVISED OF FURTHER ACTIONS DESIRED.
DETAIL CONCERNING THEIR APPEARANCES. HE DID OBSERVE THEY WERE WEARING PRISON UNIFORMS DESCRIBED AS LIGHT BLUE WITH A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. SOURCE SAID HE AND SEVERAL OTHER INMATES WHO WERE ON THESE WOOD GATHERING DETAILS WERE TOLD BY CAMP GUARDS TO STAY AWAY FROM THAT SPECIAL AREA AS IT WAS FOR THE DETENTION OF U.S. PILOTS.

3. AFTER HIS DEPARTURE FROM BAT BAT, SOURCE NEVER HEARD ANY MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THESE SIX AMERICANS.

COMMENTS: 1. INTERVIEW OF SOURCE IS CONTINUING TO OBTAIN DETAILED INFORMATION AND DIAGRAMS ON THE BAT BAT FACILITY. SEPARATE IIR ON BAT BAT WITH ENCLOSURES WILL FOLLOW. 2. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS FOR PROVIDING THE INFORMATION. SOURCE ALSO HAD SOME INFORMATION ON TWO US AIRCRAFT CRASH SITES HE OBTAINED WHILE IN THE NVA PRIOR TO HIS ENTERING THE GVN CHIEU HOI PROGRAM IN 1974. THIS INFORMATION WAS PASSED TO JCRC LNO, BANGKOK, FOR ADMIN.

BT
#2782

NNNN

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED FIRST HAND INFORMATION ABOUT SIX AMERICANS WHO WERE SIGHTED IN BAT BAT PRISON (APPROX UTM COORD WJ 356388) BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1979.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE ARRIVED AT BAT BAT PRISON IN DECEMBER 1978. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN THAT SUPPLIED FOOD FOR INMATES OF AREAS A, B, AND C. IN JANUARY WHILE ON A WORK DETAIL TO GATHER WOOD FOR USE IN THE KITCHEN, HE OBSERVED SIX AMERICANS IN THEIR CELLS IN A SEPARATE AREA OF THE CAMP. THIS WAS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL OCCASIONS ON WHICH HE OBSERVED THEM. HE WAS ON THE SLOPE OF A HILL ABOVE THE SPECIAL DETENTION AREA AT A DISTANCE OF 80-100 METERS FROM THE AMERICANS' CELLS. THERE WERE 20 OF THESE CELLS, TEN ON BOTH SIDES OF A FISH POND. THE CELLS WERE ABOUT FOUR METERS BY FOUR METERS OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION WITH STUCCO COVERING. THE ROOFS WERE PEAKED AND MADE OF RED TILES. THE BACKS OF CELLS 1 - 10 FACED THE SLOPE OF THE HILL, AND HAD ONE BARRED WINDOW ABOUT FOUR FEET wide BY SIX FEET high. THE AMERICANS WERE INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALLY IN SIX ADJACENT CELLS. THE OTHER 14 CELLS IN THIS SECTION WERE VACANT.

2. ONCE OR TWICE PER MONTH SOURCE WOULD BE DETAILED TO GATHER WOOD IN THIS SAME LOCATION AND OBSERVED THE AMERICANS ON EACH OCCASION. DURING THE MORNINGS, THE AMERICANS APPEARED TO BE EXERCISING BY WALKING AROUND THE PERIMETERS OF THEIR CELLS. ON ONE OCCASION HE OBSERVED ONE AMERICAN UNDER ESCORT BY A GUARD STANDING OUTSIDE HIS CELL NEAR THE FISH POND. THIS OBSERVATION AND THE OTHERS THROUGH THE CELL WINDOWS WERE AT SUCH A DISTANCE HE COULD NOT DETERMINE ANY SPECIFIC
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0118-88

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0118-88/ SIX AMERICANS IN BAT BAT PRISON BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1979
L. OTHER: SOURCE ARRIVED IN 20 JAN 1987 AND ARRIVED AT THE CONCERNING SOURCE'S LAST ADDRESS IN VIETNAM PRIOR TO HIS ESCAPE WAS HAIPHONG (P), NORTH VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS ACCOMPANIED ON HIS ESCAPE BY HIS BROTHER, WHO RESIDES WITH SOURCE IN DATA.

M. MAPS USED. SCALE: 1:50,000; SERIES: L7014; SHEET: 6051-2.

2. SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES FIRSTHAND INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF 600 US PILOTS WHICH WERE STORED IN BAT BAT PRISON (VICINITY WJ 35493884) AT LEAST FROM 20 TO 28 DECEMBER 1981. END SUMMARY.

3. INFORMATION. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED BY SOURCE TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT. ON 17 DECEMBER 1981, SOURCE WAS WORKING AS AN ESCAPE BOAT ORGANIZER WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM BY DEPARTING FROM THE KHU NE CHAN (KHU NEE CHAAN) AREA OF HAI PHONG CITY. SOURCE'S ATTEMPT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL AND HE WAS ARRESTED AND WAS CONFINED IN HAI PHONG FROM 17 - 20 DECEMBER 1981. EVIDENTLY, DURING THIS INITIAL INCARCERATION THE AUTHORITIES SUSPECTED SOURCE WAS ENGAGED IN SPY ACTIVITIES, AND ON 20 DEC 81 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM HAI PHONG TO BAT BAT PRISON IN SON TAY PROVINCE. AT THIS POINT SOURCE WAS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION AND HAD NOT YET BEEN SENTENCED. SOURCE WAS HELD IN AREA B (KHU B) ALONG WITH 12 OR 13 FELLOW PRISONERS (NOTE: SOURCE INITIALLY ESTIMATED THAT HE WAS HELD WITH APPROXIMATELY 10 OTHERS AND THEN CHANGED HIS ESTIMATE TO 12-13). SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE ROOM NUMBER WHERE HE WAS HELD OR EVEN IF THE ROOM HAD A NUMBER.

4. ONE EVENING AT APPROXIMATELY 1930 HOURS (SOURCE RECALLED IT WAS APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF HOUR AFTER SUNDOWN), SOURCE LEFT HIS BUILDING, TURNED LEFT AND WALKED TO THE BARBED WIRE FENCE WHICH SEPARATED EACH OF THE THREE CONFINEMENT BUILDINGS IN KHU B. WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE FENCE, HE CLIMBED UP THE FENCE, AND FROM THE TOP HE MANAGED TO STRETCH ACROSS TO A PAPAYA TREE WHICH WAS GROWING ALONGSIDE THE FENCE. SOURCE THEN LOOKED DOWN FROM THE TOP OF THE PAPAYA TREE AND COULD SEE THE DOOR TO THE BUILDING ADJACENT TO HIS OWN AND DECIDED TO SEE WHAT WAS INSIDE THE BUILDING. HE CLIMBED DOWN THE TREE WHICH PLACED HIM IN THE AREA OF THE NEIGHBORING BUILDING. WALKING TO THE DOOR, SOURCE SAW THAT THERE WAS NO APPARENT LOCK ON IT. HE OPENED IT AND BT #4453
EMI DTG: 87100800254620
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS4453 2810428-RUEALGX.
R 080428Z OCT 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/Safe
R 080414Z OCT 87
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQHPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQHP/UUSCINCPAC HONOLULU HI/J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/VO-PW//
RUEKJCS/SECEDEF WASHDC/OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC/NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC/J5/PW-MIA//
BT
EZ:
SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44453
EZ2:
3868 OCT 87
SUBJECT: 37-038, REMAINS OF SIX HUNDRED US PILOTS
- STORED IN BAT BAT
REF: A. 37-037 (BY SAME SOURCE)
  B. 85-103
  C. 85-104
  D. 85-237
  E. 85-238
  F. JCRC LNB LTR OF TRANS, DTD 1 APR 85 (SKETCH BY
  X)
1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA.
  A. NAME: 
  B. DPoB: SD 1952; SD
DO SON (D), HAI PHONG (P)
  C. PROFESSION:
  - PRE-1975: FISHERMAN
  - POST-1975: FISHERMAN
  D. PRESENT LOCATION:
  SD
  E. IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD
  F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: COMPLETED SEVENTH GRADE
  G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE)
  H. RELIGION: BUDDHIST
  I. STATUS: REFUGEE
  J. DATE OF INFORMATION: 20 - 28 DEC 1981
  K. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT
TUEN MUN CLOSED CAMP ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1987 BY
SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44453

ERZ1:

SUBJECT: 87-038, REMAINS OF SIX HUNDRED US PILOTS
SOURCE RESIDED WAS THE CENTER BUILDING OF THE THREE ON
THE LEFT (KHU B). EACH BUILDING IN KHU B WAS SURROUNDED
BY A SEPARATE BARBED WIRE FENCE, MEANING THAT THERE WERE
TWO FENCES BETWEEN EACH BUILDING. FROM SOURCE'S
BUILDING, HE EXITED BY WAY OF THE MAIN DOOR WHICH OPENED
TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND. TURNING LEFT
TOWARDS THE FENCES AND THE PAPAYA TREE TOOK HIM TO THE
THIRD BUILDING OF KHU B, WHICH WAS THE FARDEST KHU B
BUILDING FROM THE MAIN GATE AND WHICH WAS THE BUILDING
WHERE THE REMAINS WERE STORED. THE BAT PRISON HELD
AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF INMATES:
SUBVERSIVES (WHICH INCLUDED MILITARY, COMMON CITIZENS,
PUBLIC SECURITY MEMBERS, LABORERS, AND FOREIGNERS, WHO
CONSISTED OF ONLY CHINESE AND NO WESTERNERS, SOVIET, US
OR OTHERWISE), THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF
HAVING QUESTIONABLE POLITICAL VIEWS, AND MILITARY
OFFENDERS WHO HAD BROKEN MILITARY REGULATION OR LAW.
WHEN ASKED, SOURCE INITIALLY STATED THAT THERE WERE NO
DESERTERS HELD IN THE FACILITY (NOTE: JCRC TECH ASKED
THIS TO ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE VALIDITY OF INFORMATION
PROVIDED BY THE SOURCE OF REFERENCED REPORTS). SOURCE THEN ALMOST IMMEDIATELY APPENDED HIS
STATEMENT, ADDING THAT THE ONLY DESERTERS WHO WOULD BE
HELD THERE WERE THOSE DESERTERS WHOSE MOTIVATIONS,
LOYALTIES OR POLITICAL VIEWS WERE SUSPECT (NOTE: SUCH AS
"CHIEU HOI" RALLIERS, LIKE SEE REFS).
SOURCE STATED HE WAS AWARE THE PRISON HAD A BLACKSMITH
THE TRAINING BATTALION PERSONNEL HAD ROUTINE CONTACT WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS, VISITED THE BAT BAT VILLAGE MARKET, AND CONDUCTED

PAGE 03 RUEKJCS5135
ROUTINE SAPPER TRAINING ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE SURROUNDING AREA. VILLAGERS IDENTIFIED A NEARBY PRISON AS EITHER MO CHEM PRISON OR BAT BAT PRISON. THE VILLAGERS STATED THE PRISON WAS A PARTICULARLY HARSH PRISON AND CONTAINED POLITICAL PRISONERS THEY DID NOT IDENTIFY AS TO NATIONALITY. NONE OF THE VILLAGERS EVER MENTIONED THE PRESENCE OF ANY U.S. PWS AT BAT BAT PRISON.

2. DURING 1972-73 SOURCE'S TRAINING BATTALION WAS SENT ON TWO FORCED PRACTICE MARCHES WITH HEAVY SAND/BRICK FILLED PACKS. THE ROUTE OF MARCH TOOK THE BATTALION PAST BAT BAT PRISON. SOURCE RECALLS A MASONRY WAILED FACILITY WITH GUARD TOWERS ON THE WALL CORNERS, GLASS EMBEDDED IN THE TOP OF THE WALL, AND CONCERTINA BARBED WIRE ALONG THE TOP OF THE WALL. DUE TO THE PASSAGE OF TIME HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL ANY FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE WAILED COMPOUND ITSELF. HE DID RECALL THE COMPOUND WAS IN A HILLY AREA AND THE AREA AROUND THE COMPOUND APPEARED TO BE CLEARED BUT THERE WAS NO VILLAGE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY APPARENT UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 300-400 METERS FROM THE COMPOUND. ON BOTH MARCHLS SOURCE NOTED UNIFORMED ARMED GUARDS OUTSIDE THE PRISON WHO WERE CLEARLY MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES ON OUTER PERIMETER PATROL.

PAGE 04 RUEKJCS5135
3. SEVERAL KILOMETERS TO THE SOUTH OF BAT BAT PRISON WAS A HILL LINE KNOWN AS MO CHEM HILL FROM WHICH BAT BAT PRISON DREW ITS ALTERNATE NAME. THE TERM BAT BAT PRISON CAME FROM THE NORMAL PRACTICE OF GIVING A PRISON A NAME BASED ON THE DISTRICT OR PROVINCE IN WHICH IT WAS LOCATED. THE 305TH SAPPER COMMAND OPERATED AN ASSAULT RIFLE (AK-47) FIRING RANGE ON MO CHEM HILL AND SOURCE AND OTHER SAPPER TRAINEES ROUTINELY VISITED THE AREA FOR PRACTICE WEAPONS FIRING. WHILE IN THE AREA OF MO CHEM HILL HE NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY U.S. PWS DURING CONVERSATIONS WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS AND OTHER SAPPER TRAINEES.

**THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE**

**PASS:** N/A

**COUNTRY:** VIETNAM (VM)

**SUBJ:** IIR 6-014-0038-88/BAT BAT PRISON

**WARNING:** THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

**SOURCE:** A VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT, who has been a reliable reporter to date.

**SUMMARY:** Elements of the People's Army of Vietnam 305th Sapper Command Training School conducted routine training in the area surrounding Bat Bat Village, Bat Bat District, Son Tay Province, in close proximity to Bat Bat Prison. Source neither saw nor heard of any U.S. PWS in this area during 1972-73.

**TEXT:**

1. From April 1972 through Dec 1973 source underwent training at the 305th Sapper Command Training School approximately two kilometers from Bat Bat Village, Son Tay Province. His training battalion was deployed over a two kilometer area to the northeast of Bat. His training battalion's 10th company was located in rural villager houses within one kilometer of Bat Bat Village proper and the 6th company to which source was assigned was approximately 1500 meters to the northeast of the 10th company.
SHOP but was never there and knew no-one who had worked there. He recalled the blacksmith shop was approx 250 meters from the main gate, but off at an angle and not directly in line with the main gate. Source stated he never knew anyone named NAME or NAME.

9. INTERVIEWER COMMENTS. We note with interest that this is the second report which deals with the storage of American remains in Bat Bat Prison. The first, by SC (see refs), was never challenged directly by polygraph testing, even though SC did undergo polygraph testing on other aspects of information provided by him. SC indicated no deception in any of his polygraph testing. The information provided by source SC could possibly verify SC information. Therefore, polygraph of SC may be warranted.

10. INTERVIEWER COMMENTS REGARDING SOURCE. Source SC appeared to be in good physical condition and probably above average intelligence, based in part on his quick, pointed replies to questions asked. Although not specifically suspected, interviewer feels that source is most assuredly mentally quick enough to fabricate a logical, plausible account on the spot. Source made no requests of interviewer. Source claimed he was able to successfully evade induction into the military by paying bribes to local officials. Due to time constraints, many points were not covered during the interview, but the interview was monitored by the new JCRC TECH CW3 Smith, who will be able to reinterview source during next trip to Hong Kong if necessary.
INMATES WERE WEAK AND SUBMISSIVE.

C. CLOTHING: AREA A INMATES WORE MILITARY TYPE UNIFORMS WITH THE WORDS "CAI TAO" (CAIR TAOJ) STENCILED ON THE BACKS OF THE SHIRTS. AREAS B AND C INMATES WORE GREEN PRISON UNIFORMS STENCILED WITH THE WORDS "CAI TAO" AND A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. THE AMERICANS IMPRISONED HERE WORE BLUE OR GRAY UNIFORMS WITH A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE OF OBSERVATION SOURCE COULD NOT TELL IF THERE WERE ANY WORDS STENCILED ON THE AMERICAN PRISON UNIFORMS.

D. DISCIPLINE: DURING HIS STAY AT BAT BAT THERE WERE FOUR FORMER HOI CHANHS WHO WERE DISCIPLINED. THEY WERE CHAINED IN PAIRS AT THE ANKLES BY A TWO METER LONG CHAIN. THEY WERE FREE TO MOVE AROUND, BUT HAD TO GO TOGETHER AND HOLD UP THE CHAINS WHICH WERE LARGE AND HEAVY. THERE WAS A SEPARATE DISCIPLINE HOUSE IN AREA A, BUT SINCE SOURCE WAS NEVER INSIDE THIS AREA HE KNEW NO DETAILS. THERE WERE TWO FORMER HOI CHANHS WHO ESCAPED WHILE OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND ON A WORK DETAIL, BUT DURING SOURCE'S STAY HERE THEY WERE NOT RECAPTURED. ALL INMATES WERE SUBJECT TO FREQUENT BEATINGS FOR MINOR INFRACTIONS OF RULES. INMATES HAIR WAS KEPT VERY SHORT.

9. MORALE: SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES, NO CONTACT WITH FAMILIES/FRIENDS, POOR MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND FREQUENT BEATINGS CAUSED INMATES' MORALE TO BE LOW AND FOR THEM TO THINK ONLY OF THEMSELVES AND SURVIVAL. AS A RESULT, INMATES WERE ALWAYS ANNOYED WITH EACH OTHER AND FREQUENTLY ARGUED AND FUGHT. THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF RUSSIAN AND EASTERN BLOCK MOVIES WHICH WERE SHOWN TWICE A MONTH. THE MOVIES WOULD ROTATE FROM AREA TO AREA.

10. THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITIES WERE IMPRISONED AT BAT BAT:

A. AREA A:
- COL CHIEU (CHIEEUS) FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NVN AIRFORCE AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCE. HE WAS IMPRISONED FOR TAKING BRIBES AND FOR RAPE. WHEN THE WIFE OF ANOTHER NVN AIR FORCE COL WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR SMUGGLING CAME TO SEE HIM FOR HELP IN OBTAINING HER HUSBAND'S RELEASE, COL CHIEU RAN THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
- LTCOL HOANG HA (HOANGF HAF) YOUNGER BROTHER OF HOANG LUONG, A VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HE WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS FOR EMBEZZLING MILITARY FUNDS. HE STAYED IN JAIL FOR TWO YEARS AND WAS RELEASED BECAUSE THE LAO EMBASSY IN HANOI SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED HIM AS A MILITARY ADVISOR IN LAOS. HIS RELEASE WAS IN EARLY 1979 DURING THE TIME CHINA ATTACKED NVN.
- DIEU THUY (DZIEEUJ THUY) A SINGER WHO WAS THE MINOR WIFE OF VU QUANG. VU QUANG WAS THE SECRETARY OF THE HO CHI MINH YOUTH GROUP AND LATER COMMISSIONER OF
GARRY L. SMITH, CW3, USA
- M. MAP USED: MAP SHEET 6051 II; SERIES L7014;
1:50,000

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE PROVIDED HEARSAY
INFORMATION CONCERNING AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF
AMERICAN PW'S THAT WERE ALLEGEDLY BEING HELD IN THE
LATE 1970'S AND EARLY 1980'S AT THE CENTRAL MILITARY
PRISON CAMP (TRAIJ QUAN PHAPS TRUNG WONGR) (POSSIBLY
WJ355388), VINH PHU PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM.

3. INFORMATION: IN DECEMBER 1980, SOURCE WAS
ARRESTED FOR A BOAT ESCAPE ATTEMPT AND INCARCERATED AT
A MAKESHIFT REEDUCATION CAMP IN BAT BAT VILLAGE
(POSSIBLY WJ355388). THE TEMPORARY CAMP WAS 300 METERS
FROM A PRISON IN THE CENTER OF THE VILLAGE THAT SOURCE
SAID WAS CALLED THE CENTRAL MILITARY PRISON CAMP (TRAIJ
QUAN PHAPS TRUNG WONGR).

4. DURING THE TIME OF SOURCE'S DETENTION AT
BAT BAT, CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT VINH PHU PROVINCE
REACHED ALMOST FAMINE PROPORTIONS AND GUARDS AT THE
CAMP OCCASIONALLY LET INMATES LEAVE THE CAMP TO
SCROUNGE FOR FOOD AND FIREWOOD. WHILE ON THESE TRIPS,
SOURCE WAS ABLE TO TALK TO VILLAGERS FROM BAT BAT, AND
IN THE COURSE OF GENERAL CONVERSATION WITH LOCAL
PEOPLE, SOURCE HEARD SEVERAL TIMES THAT AMERICAN PW'S
WERE BEING HELD AT THE PRISON (SOURCE NEVER HEARD HOW
MANY). SOURCE ALSO HEARD THAT SOMETIME IN 1979, THREE
US PRISONERS ESCAPED AND HID ON TOP OF BA VI MOUNTAIN
(WJ2338) FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL THEY WERE RECAPTURED.
SOURCE HIMSELF NEVER SAW ANY EVIDENCE OF AMERICANS
BEING HELD AT THE PRISON DURING HIS TWO-MONTH STAY IN
BAT BAT, AND EVERYTHING HE KNOWS ABOUT THIS INCIDENT
WAS OBTAINED SOLELY THROUGH HEARSAY.

5. INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO
IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF BAT BAT VILLAGE BECAUSE HE WAS
UNFAMILIAR WITH THE PLACE NAMES ON AVAILABLE US MAP
SHEETS, AND ALSO BECAUSE OF HIS GENERAL DISORIENTATION
DURING HIS TIME OF CAPTIVITY. HE SAID THAT BAT BAT WAS
LOCATED ON A LOOSE-SURFACE ROAD FIVE KILOMETERS FROM A
VILLAGE CALLED SUOI HAI (POSSIBLY WJ2338) AND EIGHT
KILOMETERS FROM A MAJOR RIVER (POSSIBLY WJ3141).
SOURCE ALSO SAID BAT BAT WAS TEN OR FIFTEEN KILOMETERS
FROM BA VI MOUNTAIN (WJ2338). ALTHOUGH SOURCE WAS
UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF BAT BAT, INTERVIEWER
BELIEVES THAT HIS DESCRIPTION ROUGHLY EQUATES TO THE
WAR-TIME PRISONER-OF-WAR COMPOUND KNOWN TO US PW'S AS
THE "BRIARPATCH," WHICH WAS LOCATED AT WJ3588.

6. INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT WAS PASSED TO THE
SUBJ: JCRC RPT HK88-063; HEARSAY OF AMERICAN PW'S HELD IN NORTHERN VIETNAM

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
   - A. NAME: SCR
   - B. DPOB: SD
   - C. PROFESSION:
     - PRE-1975: STUDENT
     - POST-1975: STUDENT; TEACHER
   - D. PRESENT LOCATION: SD
   - E. IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD
   - F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 14 YEARS
   - G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: ENGLISH (GOOD); RUSSIAN (GOOD); VIETNAMESE (NATIVE)
   - H. RELIGION: BUDDHIST
   - I. STATUS: REFUGEE
   - J. HIS FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS SD HA NOI CITY
   - K. SOURCE ARRIVED IN HONG KONG ON SD 88.
   - L. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT
DlSPENS#RY. every MORNING A NURSE FROM THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION WOULD COME TO VISIT AND PASS OUT MEDICINE. SOURCE NEVER SAW ANYONE, EVEN SOMEONE SERIOUSLY SICK, TRANSFERRED TO A HOSPITAL. HE KNEW OF ONE TIME WHEN 60 INMATES BECAME VERY ILL BECAUSE OF FOOD POISONING (MANIOC). THERE WAS NO CEMETARY AT BAT BAT. DUE TO THE SOMewhat MEAGER RATIONS AND THE LACK OF GOOD MEDICAL ATTENTION, MOST
THE PARTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNCIL—SHE WAS IMPRISONED BECAUSE SHE DISCLOSED SECRET INFORMATION ON AN IMPENDING CURRENCY CHANGE IN 1978.

B. AREA B:
- LTCOL PHAN VAN XUONG (PHAN VAWN XUWONGS) FORMER
BT
#3963
NNNN
NNDD
RUEKJCS/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/Safe

R 070949Z DEC 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
<> TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON <<>DC//VO-PW/DAM/<>>
INFO RUEADWD/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS/
RUEKJCS/SECCDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQL/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC/
<> RUEHQP/CIA <<>JCRC<> BARTERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHGP/USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHKK/USDAO HONG KONG
BT

SECTION 04 OF 04 BANGKOK TH//PW- 53963

EZ2:
REGIMENTAL COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST QUIET THANG
REGIMENT THAT OPERATED IN THE SAIGON/GIA DINH AREA.
HERETURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT (HOI CHANH) IN 1968. AFTER
1968 HE WORKED AT THE CHIEF HOI HQ IN SAIGON.
- HAI THANH (AKA NAWM NANG) WAS THE POLITICAL
COMMISSAR OF MILITARY REGION II FOR THE NATL LIBERATION
FRONT FOR SOUTH (MAT TRAN GIAI PHONG MIENT NAM
(VIET NAM)). AFTER HOI CHANH HE WORKED FOR MACV AT III
CORPS, BIEN HOA.
- LE XUAN CHUYEN (LEE XUAAN CHUYEEN) WAS THE SECTION
CHIEF OF PROPAGANDA AND TRAINING OF THE COMMUNIST 320B
DIVISION. HE RETURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT IN 1968.
SGT Tran Ba Thiet (Traanf Bas-Thieets) after return to the government he worked at the interrogation center in Thi Nghe. According to source, he was given an incentive award of 27 million piastres after leading the 21st ARVN Infantry Division to attack the NVN 1st Division (Cong Truong 1) at Takeo, Cambodia. A very large cache of weapons and ammunition was seized. After source left Bat Bat he heard from a Communist announcement that Thiet had been executed.

Comments: Source was cooperative during the interview and asked for no favors for providing the information.

ENCL: One detailed memory drawing of the Bat Bat facility.

DISSEM: Field: AMEMB Bangkok (AMB DCM2 POL SA, DATT/TLO, JCRC). Sent to DIA/VO-PW only with enclosures.

BT #3963
NNNN
NNDD
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0118-88

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0118-88/ SIX AMERICANS IN BAT BAT PRISON BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1979
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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DOI: 790100 - 790600


SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED FIRST HAND INFORMATION ABOUT SIX AMERICANS WHO WERE SIGHTED IN BAT BAT PRISON (APPROX UTM COORD WJ 356388) BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1979.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE ARRIVED AT BAT BAT PRISON IN DECEMBER 1978. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN THAT SUPPLIED FOOD FOR INMATES OF AREAS A, B, AND C. IN JANUARY WHILE ON A WORK DETAIL TO GATHER WOOD FOR USE IN THE KITCHEN, HE OBSERVED SIX AMERICANS IN THEIR CELLS IN A SEPARATE AREA OF THE CAMP. THIS WAS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL OCCASIONS ON WHICH HE OBSERVED THEM. HE WAS ON THE SLOPE OF A HILL ABOVE THE SPECIAL DETENTION AREA AT A DISTANCE OF 80-100 METERS FROM THE AMERICANS' CELLS. THERE WERE 20 OF THESE CELLS, TEN ON BOTH SIDES OF A FISH POND. THE CELLS WERE ABOUT FOUR METERS BY FOUR METERS OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION WITH STUCCO COVERING. THE roofing WERE PEAKED AND MADE OF RED TILES. THE BACKS OF CELLS 1 - 10 FACED THE SLOPE OF THE HILL, AND HAD ONE BARRED WINDOW ABOUT FOUR FEET WIDE BY SIX FEET HIGH. THE AMERICANS WERE INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALLY IN SIX ADJACENT CELLS. THE OTHER 14 CELLS IN THIS SECTION WERE VACANT.

2. ONCE OR TWICE PER MONTH SOURCE WOULD BE DETAILED TO GATHER WOOD IN THIS SAME LOCATION AND OBSERVED THE AMERICANS ON EACH OCCASION. DURING THE MORNINGS, THE AMERICANS APPEARED TO BE EXERCISING BY WALKING AROUND THE PERIMETERS OF THEIR CELLS. ON ONE OCCASION HE OBSERVED ONE AMERICAN UNDER ESCORT BY A GUARD STANDING OUTSIDE HIS CELL NEAR THE FISH POND. THIS OBSERVATION AND THE OTHERS THROUGH THE CELL WINDOWS WERE AT SUCH A DISTANCE HE COULD NOT DETERMINE ANY SPECIFIC
DETAIL CONCERNING THEIR APPEARANCES. HE DID OBSERVE THEY WERE WEARING PRISON UNIFORMS DESCRIBED AS LIGHT BLUE WITH A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. SOURCE SAID HE AND SEVERAL OTHER INMATES WHO WERE ON THESE WOOD GATHERING DETAILS WERE TOLD BY CAMP GUARDS TO STAY AWAY FROM THAT SPECIAL AREA AS IT WAS FOR THE DETENTION OF U.S. PILOTS.

3. AFTER HIS DEPARTURE FROM BAT BAT, SOURCE NEVER HEARD ANY MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THESE SIX AMERICANS.

COMMENTS: 1. INTERVIEW OF SOURCE IS CONTINUING TO OBTAIN DETAILED INFORMATION AND DIAGRAMS ON THE BAT BAT FACILITY. SEPARATE IIR ON BAT BAT WITH ENCLOSURES WILL FOLLOW. 2. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS FOR PROVIDING THE INFORMATION. SOURCE ALSO HAD SOME INFORMATION ON TWO US AIRCRAFT CRASH SITES HE OBTAINED WHILE IN THE NVA PRIOR TO HIS ENTERING THE GVN CHIEU HOI PROGRAM IN 1974. THIS INFORMATION WAS PASSED TO JCRC LNO, BANGKOK, FOR ADMIN BT #2782
SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44453

3868 OCT 87

SUBJECT: 87-038, REMAINS OF SIX HUNDRED US PILOTS

SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA.

A. NAME: SC

B. DPOB: SD 1952; SA

DO SON (D), HAI PHONG (P)

C. PROFESSION:

PRE-1975: FISHERMAN

POST-1975: FISHERMAN

D. PRESENT LOCATION: SD

E. IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD

F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: COMPLETED SEVENTH GRADE

G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE)

H. RELIGION: BUDDHIST

I. STATUS: REFUGEE

J. DATE OF INFORMATION: 20 - 28 DEC 1981

K. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT TUEN MUN CLOSED CAMP ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1987 BY
L. OTHER: SOURCE ARRIVED IN SD ON 1987 AND ARRIVED AT THE SD ON 1987. SOURCE HAS NO RELATIVES CURRENTLY LIVING IN ANY COUNTRY OTHER THAN VIETNAM. SOURCE'S LAST ADDRESS IN VIETNAM PRIOR TO HIS ESCAPE WAS HAI PHONG (P), NORTH VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS ACCOMPANIED ON HIS ESCAPE BY HIS BROTHER, WPH, WHO RESIDES WITH SOURCE IN DATA.

M. MAPS USED. SCALE: 1:50,000; SERIES: L7014; SHEET: 6051-2.

2. SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES FIRSTHAND INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF 600 US PILOTS WHICH WERE STORED IN BAT BAT PRISON (VICINITY WJ 35493884) AT LEAST FROM 20 TO 28 DECEMBER 1981. END SUMMARY.

3. INFORMATION. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED BY SOURCE TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT. ON 17 DECEMBER 1981, SOURCE WAS WORKING AS AN ESCAPE BOAT ORGANIZER WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM BY DEPARTING FROM THE KHU NE CHAN (KHU NEE CHAAN) AREA OF HAI PHONG CITY. SOURCE'S ATTEMPT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL AND HE WAS ARRESTED AND WAS CONFINED IN HAI PHONG FROM 17 - 20 DECEMBER 1981. EVIDENTLY, DURING THIS INITIAL INCARCERATION THE AUTHORITIES SUSPECTED SOURCE WAS ENGAGED IN SPY ACTIVITIES, AND ON 20 DEC 81 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM HAI PHONG TO BAT BAT PRISON IN SON TAY PROVINCE. AT THIS POINT SOURCE WAS STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION AND HAD NOT YET BEEN SENTENCED. SOURCE WAS HELD IN AREA B (KHU B) ALONG WITH 12 OR 13 FELLOW PRISONERS (NOTE: SOURCE INITIALLY ESTIMATED THAT HE WAS HELD WITH APPROXIMATELY 10 OTHERS AND THEN CHANGED HIS ESTIMATE TO 12-13). SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE ROOM NUMBER WHERE HE WAS HELD OR EVEN IF THE ROOM HAD A NUMBER.

4. ONE EVENING AT APPROXIMATELY 1930 HOURS (SOURCE RECALLED IT WAS APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF HOUR AFTER SUNDOWN), SOURCE LEFT HIS BUILDING, TURNED LEFT AND WALKED TO THE BARBED WIRE FENCE WHICH SEPARATED EACH OF THE THREE CONFINEMENT BUILDINGS IN KHU B. WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE FENCE, HE ClimBED UP THE FENCE, AND FROM THE TOP HE MANAGED TO STRETCH ACROSS TO A PAPAYA TREE WHICH WAS GROWING ALONGSIDE THE FENCE. SOURCE THEN LOOKED DOWN FROM THE TOP OF THE PAPAYA TREE AND COULD SEE THE DOOR TO THE BUILDING ADJACENT TO HIS OWN AND DECIDED TO SEE WHAT WAS INSIDE THE BUILDING. HE ClimBED DOWN THE TREE WHICH PLACED HIM IN THE AREA OF THE NEIGHBORING BUILDING. WALKING TO THE DOOR, SOURCE SAW THAT THERE WAS NO APPARENT LOCK ON IT. HE OPENED IT AND BT

#4453
Page 05 RUEKJCS5135

Freedom of movement of local villagers, the absence of any screening devices around the walled prison, and the frequent sapper practice marches in the area would have resulted in general knowledge of the presence of any U.S. PWS at Bat Bat if any had been in the prison and working outside the prison where they would have been easily seen by villagers and sapper trainees. During 1972-73 there was no reference to any South Vietnamese prisoners in the area and source concluded there were none based on the absence of conversation about any.

Vo-Fm Comment: Bat Bat prison (aka Mo Chem prison) has been previously identified as a national level detention facility of interest to the PW/MIA issue. Vietnamese inmates at this prison in 1962-64 identified it as a temporary detention facility (TRAI TAM GIAM) used to confine individuals of interest to the State Security sector of the Ministry of Public Security who were under pre-trial investigation. Wartime aerial photography clearly depicted a complex of two walled compounds set approximately one half kilometer apart with a prison administration area between the two walled compounds. One compound contained two classic detention areas either side of a center open area, the second compound being

Page 06 RUEKJCS5135

A walled compound with inner walls forming a "Tic-Tac-Toe" arrangement. Vietnamese inmates in the Classic style detention compound in 1963-64 reported the second compound (Tic-Tac-Toe) was turned over by the Ministry of Public Security circa late 1963 or early 1964 for use by the Vietnamese Ministry of Defense. U.S. PWS held in Bat Bat prison during the 1960s were kept in the "Tic-Tac-Toe" compound and did not wander outside the compound. The configuration of inner walls precluded general contact. A number of senior North Vietnamese military and political officers were detained here during the 1960s for investigation after their arrest in what the Vietnamese security services concluded was an effort by the Soviets to recruit a number of their Vietnamese counterparts. Vietnamese prison inmates who encountered these individuals later in the Vietnamese prison system in the late 1960s and through 1978 have referred to them as the "Revisionists" (Phe Xet Lai).

Vietnamese inmates at Bat Bat in 1962-63 reported 2-3 Caucasians at Bat Bat prison but working at a small kitchen inside the complex outside the compound constructed in the classic style. These Caucasians were identified as Caucasian French from the French stay-behinds who had been arrested on unspecified charges. Individuals with similar descriptions were later reported at central prison number 1 (aka Lao Cai prison, aka Pho Lu prison) and all three may have died in prison by 1971. Former Marine Corp enlisted man and convicted collaborator Robert Garwood claimed he was held at Bat Bat prison during 1970-74 and claimed he was routinely working outside his prison compound. His claims have not been supported to date. An inmate at Bat Bat prison in the later
1970s, a former NCO from the People's Army of Vietnam who defected during the war years in the South, reported being detained at Bat Bat during 1976-79 by the People's Army of Vietnam Military Security Department. His prison release certificate identified Bat Bat as a military security department prison. One group of Americans stranded in South Vietnam at the time of the communist takeover of the South on 30 April 1975 were held there until their release in the fall of that year. A stranded American civilian was also held there in 1975-76 and one or more groups of American yachtsmen may also have been held there during 1977-79. DIA/VO-PW has continuing interest in this facility.

PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, ANALYSIS BRANCH CHIEF, VO-PW 2
APPR: JOSEPH A. SCHLATTER, COL, USA, VO-PW, CHF

PAGE 02 RUEKJCS5136
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
MSGNO 33 (PCXX) *12/07/87* *06:10:17.0.9*
ZCZC 11:09:28Z (FC)
EMI DTG : 87120705122142
RTYCZYUY WUEKJCS3963 3411009- --RUEALGX.

R 071009Z DEC 87/
PM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEAA/A/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC//
RUEHDAD/AFS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC/XOXX//
RUEAAIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUECIA/D/IRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUCJAAA/USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOJ2//
RHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUEIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/Safe
R 070949Z DEC 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
<> TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON <>/<></<//VO-PW/DAM/<>//>
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS/
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEIAIA/CIA WASHDC
<> RUEHPL/PILOT CDR <<<<JCRC<<<< BARBERS PT HI
RUEHLK/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHP/USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHHK/USDAO HONG KONG
BT
EZ1: SECTION 01 OF 04 BANGKOK TH//PW 53963

EZ2:
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0139 88

<> COUNTRY: <<<<VIET NAM<<<< (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0139 88/ BAT BAT PRISON
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 781200 - 790600.


SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BAT BAT/SON TAY (K71) PRISON FACILITY. REPORT CONTAINS NO INFORMATION ON AMERICAN POW ENCLOSURES.


3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: ONE LAYER OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH A CONCERTINA AT THE TOP SURROUNDED AREAS
A and B on the northeast and east sides. The south side was bound by a dirt road and fish ponds. The main entrance to Bat Bat was through a steel gate about three meters high by five meters wide at the northwest side of the compound. Areas A and B were completely enclosed by brick walls about six meters high and 16 inches thick. On the top was concertina and wire which was electrified by two wires. Four spotlights lit up the perimeters of these two areas 24 hours a day. Four guard towers, eight meters high, stood at the corners of areas A and B compounds. Both these areas were built in about 1960. Area C, built post 1960, was located on the southeast side of the dirt perimeter road; it was not enclosed by a fence. It contained four detention buildings built of BT #3963

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NNDD
SECTION 02 OF 04 BANGKOK TH//=PW- 53963

EZ2:

BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. IN THIS AREA WERE ALSO LOCATED THE BRICK KILN AND A LARGE MULBERRY TREE ORCHARD. SOURCE NEVER ENTERED AREA C AND HAS NO FURTHER KNOWLEDGE THAN THIS. THE AMERICAN DETENTION AREA CONSISTED OF TWENTY SEPARATE HOUSES, ABOUT THREE BY FOUR METERS EACH, BUILT OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. THERE WAS ONE BED INSIDE EACH HOUSE. THE HOUSES WERE ABOUT 50 METERS APART AND WERE LOCATED TEN EACH ON TWO SIDES OF A FISH POND. THERE WERE THREE GUARD TOWERS ABOUT FIVE METERS HIGH LOCATED AT THE NORTHEAST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST CORNERS OF THIS AREA. THE TOWER AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER WAS NOT MANNED. THE OTHER WERE MANNED BY GUARDS ARMED WITH INDIVIDUAL
WEAPONS. BETWEEN THE AMERICAN DETENTION AREA AND AREA A THERE WAS AN INTERROGATION HOUSE WHICH WAS ALWAYS GUARDED.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS: AREA A INMATES WERE ALL COMMUNIST MILITARY CRIMINALS OR THOSE AWAITING SENTENCING. THEY WERE ONLY INCARCERATED, NOT ASSIGNED ROUTINE LABOR RESPONSIBILITIES. AREA B'S RESPONSIBILITY WAS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF TEA. THE TEA ORCHARD WAS LOCATED ON A HILL TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE CAMP. SOURCE COULD NOT ESTIMATE ITS DISTANCE FROM THE COMPOUND OR ITS SIZE AS HE WORKED IN THE PRISON KITCHEN. AREA C WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR FARMING: THE MAIN CROP WAS MANIOC. THIS AREA COMPOSED OF COMMON CRIMINALS ALSO PROVIDED LABOR FOR THE LIME KILN, BRICK KILN, LIVESTOCK, FISH PONDS, AND KITCHEN WORK. THEY CARRIED FOOD TO ALL AREAS EXCEPT THE AMERICAN DETENTION AREA. PRISONERS, 25 EX HOI CHANHS FROM AREA B, ASSISTED IN THE KITCHEN BY GATHERING WOOD, CARRYING CHARCOAL AND WATER.

5. SCHEDULE:

- 0530 - 0600 AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE, BREAKFAST.
- 0600 - 1000 SUMMER LABOR DETAILS
- 1400 - 1700 SUMMER LABOR DETAILS
- 0700 - 1100 WINTER LABOR DETAILS
- 1300 - 1600 WINTER LABOR DETAILS
- 1700 - 1800 WINTER - EAT DINNER THEN LOCKED IN CELLS
- 1800 - 1900 SUMMER - EAT DINNER THEN LOCKED IN CELLS

AFTER ENTERING THE CELLS FOR THE EVENING, ONE OF THE PRISONERS WOULD BE DETAILED TO READ THE QUAN DOI NHAN DAN AND NHAN DAN NEWSPAPERS FOR ALL TO LISTEN. THIS WOULD TAKE PLACE FOR THIRTY MINUTES EVERY EVENING. AT 2100 HOURS EVERY NIGHT A GONG WOULD SOUND FOR ALL PRISONERS TO BE QUIET AND GO TO SLEEP. ALL ELECTRICITY EXCEPT FOR THAT WHICH SUPPLIED PERIMETER SPOTLIGHTS WOULD BE TURNED OFF UNTIL THE FOLLOWING MORNING. SOME SUNDAYS, TET, LABOR DAY AND NATIONAL DAY WERE DAYS OF REST.

CADRE. Sometimes at Tet, and on National and Labor Days, inmates would be given some of these items to eat. Each day each prisoner was provided one and a half liters of boiled water for drinking.

7. Hygiene: All inmates were allowed to attend to personal hygiene in the mornings. Toilets which hand flushed by water, were located in each detention house. Criminals from Area C were detailed to gather the containers of "night soil" each morning and carry to the vegetable gardens for use as fertilizer. Necessities such as soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and shoes/clogs were not provided.

BT
#3963
NNNN
NNDD
CAMP POLICIES:

8. VISITATION: AREA B INMATES WERE NOT ALLOWED VISITS NOR WERE THEY ALLOWED TO CORRESPOND WITH FRIENDS/FAMILY.

B. MEDICAL: THERE WAS NO DISPENSARY. EVERY MORNING A NURSE FROM THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION WOULD COME AROUND TO VISIT AND PASS OUT MEDICINE. SOURCE NEVER SAW ANYONE, EVEN SOMEONE SERIOUSLY SICK, TRANSFERRED TO A HOSPITAL. HE KNEW OF ONE TIME WHEN 60 INMATES BECAME VERY ILL BECAUSE OF FOOD POISONING (MANIOC). THERE WAS NO CEMETARY AT BAT BAT. DUE TO THE SOMEWHAT MEAGER RATIONS AND THE LACK OF GOOD MEDICAL ATTENTION, MOST
C. CLOTHING: AREA A INMATES WORE MILITARY TYPE UNIFORMS WITH THE WORDS "CAI TAO" (CAIR TAOJ) STENCILED ON THE BACKS OF THE SHIRTS. AREAS B AND C INMATES WORE GREEN PRISON UNIFORMS STENCILED WITH THE WORDS "CAI TAO" AND A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. THE AMERICANS IMPRISONED HERE WORE BLUE OR GRAY UNIFORMS WITH A WHITE STRIPE DOWN THE BACK. BECAUSE OF THE DISTANCE OF OBSERVATION SOURCE COULD NOT TELL IF THERE WERE ANY WORDS STENCILED ON THE AMERICAN PRISON UNIFORMS.

D. DISCIPLINE: DURING HIS STAY AT BAT BAT THERE WERE FOUR FORMER HOI CHANHS WHO WERE DISCIPLINED. THEY WERE CHAINED IN PAIRS AT THE ANKLES BY A TWO METER LONG CHAIN. THEY WERE FREE TO MOVE AROUND, BUT HAD TO GO TOGETHER AND HOLD UP THE CHAINS WHICH WERE LARGE AND HEAVY. THERE WAS A SEPARATE DISCIPLINE HOUSE IN AREA A, BUT SINCE SOURCE WAS NEVER INSIDE THIS AREA HE KNEW NO DETAILS. THERE WERE TWO FORMER HOI CHANHS WHO ESCAPED WHILE OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND ON A WORK DETAIL, BUT DURING SOURCE'S STAY HERE THEY WERE NOT RECAPTURED. ALL INMATES WERE SUBJECT TO FREQUENT BEATINGS FOR MINOR INFRACTIONS OF RULES. INMATES HAIR WAS KEPT VERY SHORT.

9. MORALE: SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES, NO CONTACT WITH FAMILIES/FRIENDS, POOR MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND FREQUENT BEATINGS CAUSED INMATES' MORALE TO BE LOW AND FOR THEM TO THINK ONLY OF THEMSELVES AND SURVIVAL. AS A RESULT, INMATES WERE ALWAYS ANNOYED WITH EACH OTHER AND FREQUENTLY ARGUED AND Fought. THE ONLY ENTERTAINMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF RUSSIAN AND EASTERN BLOCK MOVIES WHICH WERE SHOWN TWICE A MONTH. THE MOVIES WOULD ROTATE FROM AREA TO AREA.

10. THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITIES WERE IMPRISONED AT BAT BAT:

A. AREA A:

- COL CHIEU (CHIEEUUS) FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NVN AIRFORCE AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCE. HE WAS IMPRISONED FOR TAKING BRIBES AND FOR RAPE. WHEN THE WIFE OF ANOTHER NVN AIR FORCE COL WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR SMUGGLING CAME TO SEE HIM FOR HELP IN OBTAINING HER HUSBAND'S RELEASE, COL CHIEU RAPED BOTH THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

- LT COL HOANG HA (HOANGF HAF) YOUNGER BROTHER OF HOANG LUONG, A VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HE WAS SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS FOR OF EMBEZZLING MILITARY FUNDS. HE STAYED IN JAIL FOR TWO YEARS AND WAS RELEASED BECAUSE THE LAO EMBASSY IN HANOI SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED HIM AS A MILITARY ADVISOR IN LAOS. HIS RELEASE WAS IN EARLY 1979 DURING THE TIME CHINA ATTACKED NVN.

- DIEU THUY (DZIEEUJ THUYIS) A SINGER WHO WAS THE MINOR WIFE OF VU QUANG. VU QUANG WAS THE SECRETARY OF THE HO CHI MINH YOUTH GROUP AND LATER COMMISSIONER OF
THE PARTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNCIL. SHE WAS IMPRISONED BECAUSE SHE DISCLOSED SECRET INFORMATION ON AN IMPENDING CURRENCY CHANGE IN 1978.

B.

AREA B:

- LTCOL PHAN VAN XUONG (PHAN VAWN XUWONGS) FORMER BT
#3963
NNNN
NNDD
REGIMENTAL COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST QUYET THANG REGIMENT THAT OPERATED IN THE SAIGON/GIA DINH AREA. HE RETURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT (HOI CHANH) IN 1968. AFTER 1968 HE WORKED AT THE CHIEU HOI HQ IN SAIGON.

- HAI THANH (AKA NAWN NANG) WAS THE POLITICAL COMMISSAR OF MILITARY REGION II FOR THE NATL LIBERATION FRONT FOR SOUTH (VIET NAM) (MAT TRAN GIAI PHONG MIEN NAM). AFTER HOI CHANH HE WORKED FOR MACV AT III CORPS, BIEN HOA.

SGT Tran Ba Thiet (Traanf Bas-Thieets) after return to the government he worked at the interrogation center in THI NGHE. According to source, he was given an incentive award of 27 million piastres after leading the 21st ARVN infantry division to attack the NVN 1st division (Cong Truong 1) at Takeo, Cambodia. A very large cache of weapons and ammunition was seized. After source left Bat Bat he heard from a Communist announcement that Thiet had been executed.

Comments: Source was cooperative during the interview and asked for no favors for providing the information.

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ENCL: One detailed memory drawing of the Bat Bat facility.

DISSEMINATION FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB DCM2 POL SA, DATT/TLO, JCRC.

SOMTH TO DIA/VO-PW ONLY WITH ENCLOSURES.

BT #3963
NNNN
NNDD
AKA's: COC MI, PHO LU, N-34

LOCATION: The main compound was located north of Highway Route 410 at the west edge of Coc Mi village about 3.3 NM north of the town Pho Lu, Bao Thang district, Lao Cai provinc (now Hoang Lien Son province). Compound A was located 1.3 NM NW of Coc Mi. Compound B was located .9 NM east of Coc Mi. Compound C was located .5 NM south of Coc Mi. Compound D was located 1 NM SW of Coc Mi. Compound E was located 1.4 NM south of south of Coc Mi. Compound F was located on the eastern edge of Coc Mi and Compound G was located 1.5 NM SE of Coc Mi. The following are a listing of Geographic and UTM Coordinates:

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<th>GEO'</th>
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<td>1041216E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>222245N</td>
<td>1041103E</td>
</tr>
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<td>1041227E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compound F</td>
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Map Reference: a- Series L7014; Sheet 5853IV; Scale 1:50,000
b- Series 1501; Sheet NF 48-6; Scale 1:250,000

Facility Description: The main compound had maximum dimensions 600'X520' and contained up to 47 buildings for detention, security, and support. Two entrances to the compound were situated on the southeast side. Numerous internal containment walls, trenches and a possible personnel shelter were present. Each of the satellite work camps/support areas had a walled compound with one roadway entrance and an adjoining support area.

Administration: National level Prison administered by the Ministry of the Interior.
Inmate Population: In the 1960's and until 1973 Compound A included a large number of criminals and most of the Southern Vietnam Commando's captured in the North of Vietnam in the mid 1960's. Camp B was maintained for females. Camp C was primarily for political prisoners. Camp D was also for political prisoners. The South Vietnamese Commando's were transferred to Quyet Tien Prison in 1973. No American prisoners are known to have been held at this prison.

(1)
Central Prison #1 was established in early 1965 when the re-established Son Tay Camp located about 4KM's NE of Pho Lu was broken down into 5 separate sections and relocated in small gorges vicinity of Coc Mi village. The facility was shut down after the 1966 bombings when approximately 50% of the main compound was noted destroyed. By October 1979 the facility was noted active after being rebuilt that year. Two new compounds (E and F) were completed by 1975-1976 while compounds A and D had been dismantled in 1972. In late 1977 or early 1978 inmates at Central Prison #1 were transferred to other prisons in the Northern part of Vietnam as a defensive measure in face of impending border hostilities with China. The Prison was physically overrun by the Chinese in 1979.

Inclosures: 1-7
11 November 1971

PHOTO INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING NOTES
ON
BRIEFING BOARD NOS. DI-3=71=331A AND
DI-5=71=831B

1. INSTALLATION: COC MI POSSIBLE PW CAMP, N-34

3. COORDINATES: 22°21'07"N 104°12'16"E

4. Briefing Board No. DI=3=71=331A illustrates the COC MI Possible PW Camp, N-34. This installation is located on the west edge of the village of COC MI (NIS, 2222N/10412E) approximately 3.3 NM north of Pho Lu (NIS, 2219N/10412E).

5. Previously identified as the COC MI Possible PW Detention Installation, N-34, the facility was inactivated when post-strike photography of July 1966 and December 1967 revealed it was no longer serviceable. The installation was reactivated in October 1970. With the name changed as indicated in paragraph 1, above, when photography revealed the facility had been rebuilt. The security features identified in and around the compound, i.e., guard towers, walls and segregated areas, strongly indicate it serves as a detention installation.

6. Briefing Board No. DI=5=71=831B illustrates five possible satellite compounds to the COC MI facility. These compounds were identified through a report which stated that the COC MI prison had been abandoned and re-located into five separate sections in the COC MI vicinity. The report also stated that the compounds were used for the detention of political, criminal and military prisoners.

7. There is no collateral information available to confirm or deny the occupancy of these compounds by U.S. POWs. However, it is significant that the main compound and satellite areas "A" and "C" appear to have reacted to the Son Tay SAR effort of 21 November 1970. A few days after the Son Tay SAR effort, aerial photography revealed newly constructed perimeter defenses around the only two confirmed PW camps outside the environs of Hanoi, the Xom Ap Lo PW Camp, N-51, and the Dan Hoi Barracks/Training/Radcom and PW Camp, N-84, while no such construction was noted around other military facilities. It is
reasoned that Hanoi was taking steps to thwart other possible SAR efforts to rescue U.S. FWs. Similarly, at the Coc Mi facilities, photography of October 1970 revealed no perimeter defenses around any of the compounds while photography of January 1971 reveals AW positions and fighting trenches completed and occupied around the Coc Mi compound and satellite areas "A" and "C".

8. Queries and/or comments on this product should be directed to DIA, ATTN: DI-6C.
INTERPRETATION DIVISION
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BASIC REPORT

MILITARY LOGISTICS
NORTH VIETNAM

COC MI POSSIBLE PW CAMP N-34
FEBRUARY 1973
ABSTRACT

This report is a detailed analysis of Coc Mi Possible PW Camp N-34 located in northwest North Vietnam. The installation consists of a main detention compound with maximum dimensions of 600' x 520' and an adjoining administration/support area. In addition, five work camps/support areas are associated with the installation. The detention compound contains 47 buildings for possible detention, security, and support. Four guard towers, a possible personnel shelter, and numerous trenches are also present.
INTRODUCTION

Location and Identification

Coc Mi Possible PW Camp N-34 is located in northwest North Vietnam. It is 3.2 nm north of the town of Pho Lu, which is situated on the Red River (Song Hong), and 14.5 nm southeast of Lao Cai Airfield (BE 0616-081419). It is also 13.9 nm southeast of the North Vietnam - People's Republic of China border (Figures 1 and 2).

BASIC DESCRIPTION

Physical Features

The main detention area has maximum dimensions of 600' x 520' and contains 47 buildings for possible detention, security, and support. The two entrances to the compound are situated on the southeast side. Numerous internal containment walls, trenches, and a possible personnel shelter are present (Figures 3 and 4).

Each of the five satellite work camps/support areas (Areas A-E) has a walled compound with one roadway entrance and an adjoining support area (Figures 5-9).

Status and Activity

The facility appears to be operational with a high level of activity. This evaluation is supported by heavy ground scarring, vehicle trackage, significant new construction in both the main detention area and Area B, and the dismantling of buildings in Areas A and D. Photographic intelligence indicates a high probability that prisoner detention is the major function of the main compound, based on the apparent high level of security. However, its occupancy by U.S. prisoners of war cannot be determined.

The five satellite areas were previously reported as possible detention areas 1/, but they presently appear to be oriented toward forced labor compounds with associated support areas. Permanent detention cannot be entirely discounted; however, the lack of guard towers, presence of monitor-roofed buildings, and the general orientation of the areas suggest labor camps. Areas A and D appear to be abandoned.

Security

The main detention area is completely walled with two entrances on the southeast side, one of which is an arcade-type entrance and security building. A guard tower is located at each of the four corners of the compound. Numerous internal containment walls are also present.

Defensively, the main detention area contains a possible personnel shelter, numerous trenches both inside and outside the compound, and four weapon positions south of the compound (Figures 3 and 4).

Each of the satellite areas has a walled compound with one roadway entrance. Areas B, C, and E also contain trenches (Figures 6, 7, and 9).

No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible at the installation.

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Note: All buildings are single story.
THE DISBANDMENT OF REEDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM

February 1978 to January 1985

From the debriefing of a Vietnamese refugee who is a former South Vietnamese Air Force captain and helicopter pilot, he obtained the information from fellow officer-inmates who were transferred to his reeducation camp after their camps were disbanded. He departed Vietnam in January 1986.

1. As of mid-January 1985, there were only three major reeducation camps remaining in northern Vietnam for the detention of large groups of former South Vietnamese military personnel and civil servants. Those camps included the Tan Ky Camp in Nghe Tinh province, the Nam Ha Camp in Ha Nam province, and the Thanh Cam Camp in Thanh Hoa province.

2. From approximately February 1978 to June 1983 the Ministry of Interior (BO NOI) in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) closed several camps in northern Vietnam. In approximately February 1978, the BNV closed the Phong Quang reeducation camp in Lao Cai province before the Chinese Army overran the province. This camp was located about 15 kilometers south of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) inmates from this camp were transferred to Tan Ky subcamp number three in Nghe Tinh province. (Field comment: Another source states that a South Vietnamese police lieutenant at the Lao Cai reeducation camp said the Chinese Army practically leveled the Lao Cai camp during its attacks. He said the BNV transferred the ARVN inmates to the Thanh Cam Camp in Thanh Hoa province before the Chinese attacks. Later, source and other camp inmates were returned to clean up the rubble at the Lao Cai camp. They were ordered to haul all salvageable materials such as lumber and bricks for reuse at the Phong Cam Camp.) (Headquarters comment: According to DIA analysis, the Chinese attacked the camp in February 1979, leaving minimal damage. Lao Cai was active again by March 1979.)

3. Around February 1979, the Pho Lu reeducation camp was closed during Chinese attacks in Hoang Lien Son province. Those inmates from this camp were transferred to the Tan Ky reeducation camp.

4. The Phu Son reeducation camp in Hoang Lien Son province was also disbanded in February 1979 during Chinese attacks. The ARVN prisoners at Phu Son were sent to Tan Ky. In 1982, the Vinh Phu reeducation camp in Vinh Phu province was disbanded. Some inmates at this camp were released and sent south to rejoin their families. The majority of prisoners at this camp were transferred to the Nam Ha reeducation camp in Thanh Hoa province. (Field comment: Source learned about the closure of the Vinh Phu camp through letters from friends and relatives sent to Nam Ha from Vinh Phu.)

5. In approximately 1983, the BNV closed down the Nam Ha reeducation camp located about 20 kilometers west of Hanoi. The Ha Tay camp had previously been used to hold general and colonel grade officers of the South Vietnamese armed forces. A few South Vietnamese colonels were transferred from Ha Tay to Tan Ky, but the majority of the ARVN colonels and all of the ARVN generals were sent to the Nam Ha reeducation camp in Ha Nam province.

6. The Thanh Phong reeducation camp, located quite near the Thanh Cam reeducation camp in Thanh Hoa province, was disbanded circa June 1983. About 120 inmates, including former government of Vietnam (GVN) Central Intelligence organization officials, GVN police officers, ARVN specialist forces, and a number of Tadaihese commandos and officers from the former Royal Lao Army (Far), were transferred from the Thanh Phong camp to the Tan Ky reeducation camp. The Thanh Phong camp had previously been administered directly by the BNV. (Field comment: Source did not know why the BNV closed down the Thanh Phong reeducation camp.)

7. From approximately 1980 to about mid-1983, the BNV sent three fairly large groups of inmates from the Thanh Cuong reeducation camp in Nghe Tinh province, the Vinh Phu camp, and the Thanh Phong camp in Thanh Hoa to the Tong Le Cam reeducation camp in Song Be province. The Gia Trung camp in Kontum Gia Ria province and the Nam Tan camp in Thuan Hai province in southern Vietnam. Some inmates from the three reeducation camps in northern Vietnam were transferred to the Nam Ha and Tan Ky reeducation camps. The Thanh Cuong camp was disbanded in 1982 and 150 ARVN prisoners were transferred to Tan Ky. (Headquarters comment: According to DIA analysis, the prison camps mentioned in this report, with the exception of Pho Lu prison, are still active. Therefore, the sources' statements that the camps were disbanded probably refer to prison sub-camps used for ARVN reeducation prisoners that may have been temporarily closed during the transfer of those prisoners.)
1. VO-PW interviewed SC on 22 Jan 85 concerning his experiences while imprisoned at PHO LU (AKA CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1, AKA TI, AKA LAO CAI). SC was imprisoned there in sub-camps K1 and K3 during 1972-73 and in K4 during 1977.

2. PHO LU PRISON SENIOR CADRE. TOAN was the prison director (Giam Thi Truong) in late 1971 and was replaced in early 1972 by CHAN, his deputy. TOAN had served with the Viet Minh prior to 1954. He was a large man physically and blind in one eye. CHAN didn't seem to have the skill necessary to be a prison director. DUONG replaced CHAN in early 1973. MAJOR THICH was the director in 1977 and DUYEN was his deputy. DUYEN was later transferred to THANH PHONG PRISON in the early 1980s where he also served as the deputy director. HOAN THANH was a senior lieutenant at PHO LU in 1968. HOAN THANH was transferred to the
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN LATE 1972-OR 1973, LATER SERVING AS A
PRISON INSPECTOR FOR THE MOI. TO BA OANH WAS IN CHARGE OF K4 IN
1977 AND WAS LATER SENT TO SUB-CAMP K4 OF THANH PHONG PRISON IN THE
EARLY 1980S.

3. PHO LU PRISON ORGANIZATION.
A. PHO LU PRISON HAD FOUR SUB-CAMPS DESIGNATED K1 THRU K4. IN
THE 1960S AND UNTIL 1973 K1 INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF CRIMINALS
AND MOST OF THE STRATEGIC TECHNICAL DIRECTORATE (STD) COMMANDOS.
K2 WAS FOR FEMALES, K3 WAS PRIMARILY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS. K4
WAS ALSO FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND CIRCA 1976-77 THE PRISON
REDEFINED THE FUNCTION OF K4 AT WHICH IT ESTABLISHED A STATE FARM
KNOWN AS THE HONG THANG WORK SITE (CONG TRUONG HONG THANG). NEARLY
ALL COMMANDOS AT K1 WERE TRANSFERRED IN 1973 TO QUYET TIEN PRISON
AS AN OUTGROWTH OF A COMMANDO PRISONER DISTURBANCE BECAUSE THEY
WERE NOT SENT BACK TO SOUTH VIETNAM IN 1973 AT THE TIME OF THE
PRISONER EXCHANGE. IN 1977 THE COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN K-1 SUB-
CAMPS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE K-2 SUB-CAMP AT TUyen QUANG. SOME
COMMANDOS FROM TUyen QUANG WERE PAROLED TO K4 AT PHO LU. IN LATE
1977 OR EARLY 1978 INMATES AT PHO LU WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER
PRISONS IN THE NORTH AS A DEFENSIVE MEASURE IN THE FACE OF
IMPENDING BORDER HOSTILITIES. CAMP CADRE AT K4 REMARKED THEY WERE
LEAVING MOST OF THE CRIMINAL INMATES BEHIND BECAUSE THEY COULDN'T
BE REHABILITATED AND IT WOULD BE PRACTICAL TO LET THE CHINESE
INHERIT THEM. PHO LU WAS OVERRUN BY CHINESE FORCES IN EARLY 1979.)
B. SUB-CAMP K1 CONSISTED OF TWO MAIN AREAS, AREAS "A" AND "B".
THERE WAS ALSO A SMALL SEPARATE DISCIPLINARY DETENTION AREA
ASSOCIATED WITH K1. AREA "A" WAS FOR COMMANDOS, AREA "B" FOR
CRIMINALS. THERE WERE 3 INMATE STRUCTURES IN AREA "A" AND 6-7 IN
AREA "B". EACH INMATE BARRACKS CONTAINED AN AVERAGE OF 120 INMATES
WHO SLEPT IN DOUBLE DECK WOODEN SLAT BEDS WHICH RAN THE LENGTH OF
THE BARRACKS AND ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CENTER AISLE. BUILDINGS IN
AREA "A" WERE NUMBERED 1 THRU 3.

COMMENTS:
SOURCE WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON PRISON CADRE OFFERED BY
VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT NAME WHO CLAIMED HE WAS HELD AT K1
DURING 1973-78. SOURCE STATED HE NEVER HEARD OF ANY OF THE
PERSONALITIES AT PHO LU MENTIONED OR ANY OTHER PRISON WHILE IN THE
NVN PRISON SYSTEM DURING 1961-1981. HE WAS NOT ABLE TO RECOGNIZE
THE NAME OR OTHER INMATES IDENTIFIED BY NAME.

PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTR: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-
PW2
APPR : K.M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CHIEF, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEMIN: NONE
WARNING: N/A
SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH

CITE: 443 JULY 85

SUBJ: 1.

SOURCE. NAME: SC 43, KHANH HOA (P); FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN; MR 3 IG, SERVICE NUMBER SD, PRESENT LOCATION: SD

ID DATA: SD DOI: 1980; INTERVIEWED ON 20 JUNE 1985 BY THOMAS R. MCKAY, CW2, USA; OTHER: SOURCE'S FINAL ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS SD WHERE HE LIVED WITH HIS WIFE AND HER TWO AMERASIAN DAUGHTERS.

SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES INFORMATION OF A HONG KONG CITIZEN REPORTEDLY WHO WAS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND IS HELD PRISONER IN THANH PHONG RE-EDUCATION CAMP. SOURCE ALSO PROVIDES INFORMATION OF COMMANDOS HE MET WHILE IN CAPTIVITY. END SUMMARY.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED TO INTERVIEWER BY SOURCE AS FACT. SOMETIME IN 1980, WHILE SOURCE WAS HELD CAPTIVE IN THE THANH PHONG RE-EDUCATION CAMP, HE FIRST MET A HONG KONG CITIZEN NAMED TRIEU CHI KIEN. KIEN WAS APPROXIMATELY 60 YOA AND SPOKE ONLY A LITTLE VIETNAMESE. SOURCE IS ETHNIC CHINESE SO THEY BEFRIENDED EACH OTHER, SPEAKING IN THEIR COMMON TONGUE, CANTONESE. KIEN TOLD SOURCE HE WAS A SCHOONER CAPTAIN AND HAD WORKED FOR THE ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE WINNANY SHIPPING COMPANY AND HAS A FRIEND, KINH CHUAN DAO WHO WORKED FOR THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT IN HONG KONG. HIS ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS 101 HONG KONG, KOW...
LOON, TAM GIOI (NEW WORLD). NGUYEN AP, PING SAN THOM YAN, SAN CHUON. HIS WIFE'S NAME IS CU PING YING, AKA SAM TICH AND HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED CHIEU KHAO TAY. KIEN PROVIDED SOURCE WITH A SECOND ADDRESS: 314 PRINCESS ROAD, DELUXE MANSION, 8TH FLOOR, A FLAT, KOWLOON, HONG KONG, TELEPHONE 635085.

4. KIEN TOLD SOURCE HE WASHING HELD AS AN INTERNATIONAL SPY AND PREVIOUSLY WORKED FOR THE US CIA, HAVING BEEN ISSUED THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 14140 BY THE CIA. HE TOLD SOURCE THAT HIS COMMERCIAL VESSEL WAS UNDER REPAIR IN JAPAN FOR AN ESTIMATED THREE MONTHS. DURING THE LAY-OVER, HE ASKED PERMISSION AND WAS GRANTED PERMISSION (FROM WHICH COMPANY, UNK) TO TRAVEL TO VIETNAM. HE PROCEEDED ON TO VIETNAM WITH THREE OTHER ACQUAINTANCES (NOT CREW MEMBERS) AND ENDED UP IN PHU BAI WHERE HE ENGAGED HIMSELF AS A TAILOR MAKING CLOTHES FOR AMERICAN TROOPS WHO WOULD BUY THEM TO SEND HOME. HE WORKED AS SUCH FOR ONE MONTH BEFORE TET 1968. DURING THE TET 68 ATTACKS, HE WAS LIVING AT THE HUONG GIANG HOTEL IN HUE WHICH WAS INITIALLY ATTACKED BY ARTILLERY. HE ESCAPED INJURY AND EVaded TO THE MILITARY POST AT PHU BAI WHERE HE WAITED OUT THE ATTACKS. AFTER THE MAIN ATTACKS, HE RETURNED TO HUE, BUT WAS INTERCEPTED AND CAPTURED ENROUTE RETURNING TO THE HOTEL. ONE OF THE FOUR PEOPLE WHICH COMPRISED KIEN'S GROUP WAS VISITING A VIETNAMESE FRIEND ELSEWHERE AND WAS NOT PRESENT, SO ONLY KIEN AND TWO ACQUAINTANCES, LY MAU AN AND TUONG MINH PHAT (ALSO CHINESE WORKING AS TAILORS) WERE CAPTURED. THE THREE WERE CAPTURED WHILE WALKING ON FOOT. AFTER THREE DAYS MARCH, THEY ARRIVED AT A PRISONER CAMP WHICH WAS RUN BY PVN. LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO NVN IN A TRUCK CONVOY ON THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL AND WERE ATTACKED BY SKYRAIDERS. KIEN WAS WOUNDED IN HIS UPPER ARM. THE WOUND DID NOT PROPERLY HEAL AND KIEN NEVER REGAINED NORMAL RANGE OF MOTION OF HIS ARM. KIEN WAS TRANSFERRED TO CENTRAL PRISON NUMBER 3 IN NGHE TINH ONE DAY PRIOR TO SOURCE'S ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON IN OCTOBER 1982.

5. IN ACCORDANCE WITH REF B, SOURCE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING NAMES OF COMMANDOS, ALL OF WHOM HE MET AT K-1, THANH PHONG.

A. NAME: CAPTAIN, TM LDR, DATE OF CAPTURE (DOC) 1960, AS OF 19 MAY 84, STILL AT CENTRAL PRISON NUMBER 3 (CP-3).


#4119
MNNN
MNDD
SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

CITE:
3443 JULY 85

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-049, COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN
C. NGUYEN DINH THUY, 2LT, TM LDR, DOC 1963, AS OF
19/5/84, STILL AT CP-3.
D. NGUYEN VAN BANG, SGT, COMMUNICATOR, DOC 1962, AS
OF 19/5/84, STILL AT CP-3.
E. HUA VAN KIM, SGT, COMMUNICATOR, DOC 1963, AS OF
19/5/84, STILL AT CP-3.
F. HUYNH CONG THANH, PV2, DOC 1961, AS OF 19/5/84, STILL
AT CP-3.
G. TRAN OR NGUYEN VAN TAM, SGT, TM LDR, ARTIST, ETHNIC
SOUTH VIETNAMESE (NOTE: THEREFORE NOT SOURCE OF JCRC
RPT M85-044), DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED LIVING IN HCMC.
H. TRAN VAN DINH, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
I. LUU NGHIA LUONG, SGT, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
J. HA SON, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1964; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
K. HA VAN TAN, FROGMAN, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
L. NGUYEN KINH, FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
M. LUU NGHIA (FNU), FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
N. TRIEU CHI KIEN, LY MAU SON AND LUONG MINH PHAT,
CHINESE (HONG KONG) TAILORS, DOC 1967; HELD IN CP-3 AS
OF 1984.
O. TRAN CHI HIEN, 2LT, TM LDR, TAIWANESE COMMANDO, DOC
1965; HELD IN CP-3 AS OF 1984.
P. TWELVE ADDITIONAL TAIWANESE COMMANDOS (NAMES UNK)
INCLUDING 2 X MAJ, 3 X CAPT AND 1 X 2LT, ALL OF WHOM ARE STILL IMPRISONED IN CP-3.


SOURCE HEARD FROM KIEN (THE TAILOR) THAT AT SOME POINT IN HIS INCARCERATION, AT QUYET TIEN, HE HAD BEEN HELD WITH AMERICANS, EXPLAINING HE WAS ABLE TO CONVERSE WITH SOME OF THEM VIA MORSE CODE TAPPING (NFI). SOURCE UNDERSTANDS THE COMMANDOS HAD BEEN HELD IN QUYET TIEN, THEN PHU LU, THEN PHONG QUANG, THEN THANH PHONG AND THEN CP-3.

SOURCE WAS HELD IN K-2 THANH PHONG FROM 1979-80 AND K-1 THANH PHONG FROM 1980-OCTOBER 1982. HE MET THE COMMANDOS WHILE IN K-1. DURING THIS TIME, SOME COMMANDOS WERE GIVEN CONG NHAN DEU (COONG NHAAN DEEUR) STATUS (TRANSLATED, MEANS VILE OR VULGAR WORKER) WHICH MEANS THEY PERFORMED BASICALLY THE SAME TYPE OF PRISONER LABOR BUT IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION AND WERE PAID APPROX 20 DONG PER MONTH, SOMETIMES VARYING DEPENDING UPON WORK PRODUCTION. THEY WERE GIVEN ONE MONTH LEAVE ANNUALLY AND WERE ALLOWED TO GO HOME. MOST ETHNIC VIETNAMESE DID NOT RETURN AFTER THEIR LEAVE BUT ESCAPED INSTEAD. ONLY THE TAIWANESE RETURNED AS THEY HAD NO FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEM IN COUNTRY TO ASSIST IN EVADING RE-ARREST. THE WORK AREA FOR THE CONG NHAN DEU WAS APPROX 10 KM LONG AND WAS CALLED "KHU SAN XUAT THANH LAM" OR THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA. AFTER THE FIRST WAVE OF INMATES FAILED TO RETURN FROM LEAVE, THE WORK AREA WAS GREATLY REDUCED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SUPERVISION, EACH PLATOON OF 20-30 INMATES WAS MANAGED BY ARMED CADRE, AND A DAILY HEAD COUNT WAS CONDUCTED AT 2100 HRS. THE AREA WAS LOCATED APPROX 15 KM FROM THANH PHONG. SOURCE WAS NOT AWARE OF IT EVER HAVING BEEN CALLED K-4. NO CONG NHAN'S WERE EVER MOVED FROM THANH LAM ACCORDING TO SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGE. THEY REMAINED AT THANH LAM BT.

#4119
NNNN
NNDD
SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-049, COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN
(INCLUDING A GOOD NUMBER OF TAIWANESE) WHEN OTHERS WERE
MOVED FROM THANH PHONG TO CP-3. SOURCE HEARD AN IN-CAMP
RUMOR THAT THE VANG PAO LAO COMMANDOS WOULD ALSO BE MOVED
TO CP-3 AND THAT SRV OFFERED THEM TO THE LAO GOVT, BUT
LAOS HAD YET TO ACCEPT THEIR RELEASE AND RETURN.
8. SOURCE, WHEN ASKED BY INTERVIEWER, RECOGNIZED
BY NAME THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOW-
ING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THEM:
A. QUACH THUC, NUNG MINORITY, SPOKE CHINESE AND NORTH
VIETNAMESE, WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF A MILITANT SECT TO
FREE MAINLAND CHINA FROM MAO TSE DUNG, Fought AGAINST
THE FRENCH, AND WAS FORMER MBR OF THE ARVN 5TH DIVISION.
B. HAI, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER.
C. NGUYEN VAN TUNG, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER, IS HARD
OF HEARING AND NOW LIVES IN HCMC.
D. HANH, RELEASED, WAS FROM NGHE AN (P), LIVES IN HCMC.
E. NGUYEN CAO SON, TM LDR, IS A NORTHERNER, RELEASED.
F. HOANG VAN CHUONG, RELEASED, LIVES IN HCMC AND WORKED
AS A DISCIPLINARY CADRE FOR THE COMMUNISTS WHILE AN
INMATE.
9. SOURCE, AFTER RELEASE, ONLY MET TWO RELEASED
COMMANDOS, BOTH TOGETHER, IN HCMC AT THE CHO ONG TA
MARKET. ONE WAS EITHER NGUYEN OR TRAN VAN DINH (FAMILY
NAME NOT RECALLED) AND THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL'S NAME NOT
RECALLED. SOURCE ONLY KNOWS OF COMMANDOS CURRENTLY HELD
IN TWO LOCATIONS, THANH LAM AND CP-3.
10. SOURCE HAS A SISTER, WHO, IN 1972,
WAS MARRIED TO A US SOLDIER WITH WHOM SHE LIVED AT
HE HAS HAD NO
CONTACT WITH HER.

BT
#4119
NNNNN
NNDD
ROUTINE
R 141622Z MAY 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
SECEDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

SUBJ: EURASIAN IN CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1

1. A EURASIAN WAS INCARCERATED IN CAMP K-3, CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1
   (AKA: PHO LU, AKA: CAMP T-1, AKA: LAO CAI, AKA: COC MY)
   (222205N/1041217E), DURING 1972. THE INDIVIDUAL WAS INCARCERATED IN
   THAT AREA OF K-3 KNOWN TO CONTAIN ONLY
   SRV CONVICTED CRIMINALS AND WAS
   ACCEPTED BY SOURCES AS BEING AN SRV CITIZEN. THE INDIVIDUAL WAS
   DEFINITELY EURASIAN AND WITH SUFFICIENT ASIAN FEATURES THAT HE WOULD
   NOT NORMALLY BE ASSUMED TO BE ANYTHING OTHER THAN A EURASIAN.
   BARRACKS RUMOR WAS THAT HIS FATHER WAS FRENCH AND HIS MOTHER WAS

2. INFORMATION IN PARA ONE OBTAINED FROM FORMER VN COMMANDOS
   NAME AND NAME, BOTH PERSONALLY OBSERVED THE REPORTED
   INDIVIDUAL. NEITHER BELIEVED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WOULD BE CONFUSED
   WITH BEING AN AMERICAN.

3. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.
   BT

ACTION DC-2(2)
INFO USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CMH QC(1) SECEDEF:(1)
   SECEDEF(9) USDP(1) NMIC(1) VO(1) DIA(1)
   +SAFE
COUNTRY: Vietnam

SUBJECT: Use of Inmate Laborers for Agricultural Development Projects from the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province and the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp in Lao Cai Province; Camp Layouts and Division of Inmates (DOI: 1977-January 1981)

SOURCE: From the debriefing of a refugee who was an inmate of the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp from October 1980 to January 1981. He also was held at the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp from 1977 to 1979 and from 1977 to 1979. He fled Vietnam in April 1982.

SUMMARY: As late 1980, inmates of the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province had undertaken the task of clearing 5,000 hectares of land pursuant to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) plan to develop Nhu Xuan district agriculturally. The camp's population of 3,600 provided free labor for planting crops and trees and building houses as part of the reeducation process. Similarly, between 1977 and 1979 inmates of the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp in Lao Cai Province worked to develop 200 hectares of the Hong Thang State Farm 104, adjacent to the camp. Details on the physical layout and types of prisoners for both camps are provided. End summary.

THANH PHONG-THANH LAM REEDUCATION CAMP

1. As of late 1980, the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp was tasked with clearing 5,000 hectares of land to grow staple food, planting timber, and constructing housing for future workers in Nhu Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province. This responsibility was
assigned in response to a Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) government plan to develop Nhu Xuan District into an agriculture and forestry economic zone. Public Security Lieutenant Colonel To Sao ((Oanh)), Deputy Director and Political Officer of the camp, informed inmates during a political education session in late 1980 that former Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) personnel and other inmates were expected to contribute their efforts toward the economic project. They were told to bear in mind that their labor, hardships and sacrifice would be part of the SRV humanitarian policy of reeducation to redeem them from their past mistakes. Oanh said if they worked diligently and became politically enlightened, their citizenship rights would be restored. (Source comment: Colonel Oanh also noted that another economic zone called Hai Chanh State Farm was located 17 kilometers south of Thanh Lam Village. Five thousand young workers reportedly cleared land to convert 5,000 hectares into a tea and coffee plantation. This area is inhabited by Tai ethnic minorities.)

2. ARVN Major General Nguyen Huu ((Co)) was placed in charge of overall formulation of plans for land-clearing, irrigation and housing construction. Assigned to assist General Co were ARVN field grade and subaltern officers. The principal tasks were to cut down trees, build workers' living quarters, make bricks and tiles and grow rice, potatoes and tapioca.

3. The Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp, also known as Central Reeducation Camp Number One, was located in Thanh Phong and Thanh Lam Villages, Nhu Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, SRV. The camp occupied an area of about 20 square kilometers (km), including farmland developed by inmates. The camp consisted of five compounds known as K1 through K5. Compounds K1 and K3 were located in Thanh Phong Village, while K2, K4 and K5 were in Thanh Lam Village. In January 1981, the prison population was about 3,600 inmates: 2,000 ARVN, 310 Special Forces personnel and 1,300 criminal offenders. They were held in the five compounds in the following manner:

A. K1: 210 Special Forces personnel and 100 criminals
B. K2: 500 ARVN and 200 criminals
C. K3: 500 criminals
D. K4: 100 Special Forces inmates, 1,000 ARVN officers, including General Co and another brigadier general. There also were about 200 criminal offenders.
E. K5: 500 ARVN officers and about 200 criminals.
4. As of late January 1971, the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp director was Public Security Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van-Thu(Nguyen Thuy). Lieutenant Colonel Danh was also in charge of reeducation sessions and cadre and inmate management policies. Other deputy directors were heads of planning, security, prisoners education, rear services, and security guard committees and chiefs of each of the five compounds. Each compound had about 120 management personnel and security guards. Inmates were organized into 50-man work teams and each work team had five work cells.

**PHU LU REEDUCATION CAMP**

5. Between 1977 and February 1979, about 200 hectares of Phu Lu District, Lao Cai Province, SRV, had been cleared and planted by inmates of Phu Lu Reeducation Camp. This work was performed following an early 1977 directive by the camp director, Public Security Major Nguyen Dinh (Chieu), that ARVN personnel and other inmates were to provide free labor toward the development of the adjacent Hong Thang State Farm 104. Also in 1977, the camp population was increased by 1,500 ARVN officers.

6. SRV leaders had decided to convert 4,000 hectares of Phu Lu District wild land and forest into tea, fruit, and tree plantations. As of early 1979, tea and pineapple had been planted on 100 hectares and Bo De (Piney) trees had been planted on another 100 hectares to be used as raw material for paper mills and match-making factories.

7. In February 1979, the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp consisted of five compounds known as K1 through K5. K1 had about 120 management personnel and K2 through K5 each had about 60-70 management personnel. The layout was as follows:

A. K1, the central compound, housed the prison main administrative personnel and about 1,300 inmates comprising of 1,000 ARVN and 300 criminals. It consisted of 11 buildings surrounded by six-meter high concrete walls topped with high voltage electric fences.

B. K2 was located about five km southwest of K1. It held female inmates and was surrounded by bamboo walls and barbed wire fences, as were K3, K4 and K5.

C. K3 was about three km north of K1 and housed 500 ARVN officers and 200 criminals.
D. KA was located two km east of KL. It housed 250 Special Forces personnel and 500 criminals.

E. KS was located southeast of KL and it held about 200 political prisoners from the north, including members of the Vietnamese Nationalist Party (Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang/VNQDD), Dai Viet Party and Catholic clergy and laymen from Phat Dien, Nghe An and Minh Binh. Many VNQDD and Dai Viet Party inmates had been imprisoned since 1945; however, the majority were captured following the communist takeover of Hanoi in 1954.

8. One inmate was General Ly Ca ((Sa)), a leader of the Nung ethnic minority who had collaborated with the French during the French-Indochina War and who refused to surrender to Hanoi authorities after the French withdrawal in 1954. Sa was captured in 1961 during the DRV operations against "petty thieves" (tieu phi) to suppress Nung, Meo (Mường), Dao (Cham) and other minorities. General Sa escaped from prison in 1975.
MSGNO 7 (PCXX) *08/13/87* *21:04:12.3.1
ZCZC 02:03:08Z (PC)
EMI DTG: 87081320571134
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS4973 2260056-
R 140056Z AUG 87
FM JCS: WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEANQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEEABA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEACHC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEHMBR/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUEETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALG/SAFE
R 140036Z AUG 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW/MIA TEAM//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAM/VO-PW//
INFO RUEADW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASH DC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAI/JA/CIA WASHDC,
RUEHBP/CIA JRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHGP/USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHMK/USDAO HONG KONG
BT
EZ1:
SECTION 01 OF 05 BANGKOK TH//PW/34973

EZ2:
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024·0067 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0067 87//REEDUCATION CAMP 1,
- HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE, NVN
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
DOI: 770105-780714
SOURCE: A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE GVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN. SOURCE SPENT APPROXIMATELY TEN YEARS IN REEDUCATION CAMPS IN VIETNAM. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
SUMMARY: This is a Stony Beach Report. This report provides information concerning reeducation camp 1, Hoang Lien Son province, North Vietnam. Source observed one American identified as "Anh-Hai" working freely at the camp and described inscriptions he saw believed to have been made by former American prisoners at the camp.

TEXT: 1. From January 1977 to October 1978 source was held at camp K1, reeducation camp 1, PO BOX number 10/T653/K, Hoang Lien Son province //GEOCOORD 2200N 10420E//. When source first arrived at the camp it was under military control. Around April or May 1977 the camp was subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Bo Noi Vu). At that time guards wore tan/khaki uniforms (Mau Vang).

2. Reeducation camp 1 was located approximately 12km NE of the Pho Luu railway station //GEOCOORD 2219N 10412E/UTMCOORD VIC VK 167//, and was reached by a winding road (identified on map sheet 5853IV 1:50,000 Pho Luu, Vietnam, as route 410). While source recalled a ground distance of approximately 12km from Pho Luu, he could not locate the exact location on the map. (Field comment: The estimated location of K1, camp 1 based on SDP-CE description was vicinity //UTMCOORD VK 2174//). The Pho Luu railway station was about 40km SE of Lao Cai provincial town //GEOCOORD 2230N 10358E// on the railway line from Hanoi to Lao Cai. The camp was on the average altitude of 250 meters. It was surrounded by hills and forests and almost deserted of native inhabitants except for a small number of MEO tribesmen.

3. Source's prisoner group of approximately 1500 prisoners was transported from Thu Duc to Saigon Newport, and then by ship to Haiphong, North Vietnam. About 760 men were sent to Hoang Lien Son, the remainder went to other undisclosed facilities. Sources group was taken from Haiphong to Hoang Lien Son camp 1 via Pho Luu, overland by truck in convoy, rather than by train. There were about 30 to 40 prisoners per vehicle, about 760 prisoners in all. The road used paralleled the railway which ran from Hanoi to Lao Cay, the railbed following the course of the Red River (Song Hong Ha). The group departed from Haiphong about 0600, 4JAN77 and arrived at camp 1 about 0300 5JAN77, about a 21 hour trip.

4. Camp 1 organization:
   A. Overall the camp held about 1000 former civilian officials, military, police, politicians,
CHAPLAINS, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL FROM THE OLD SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT. THERE WERE ABOUT 200 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES (BIET KICH) "MIKE FORCE" PRISONERS CAPTURED BEFORE 1975. IN ADDITION THE CAMP HELD ABOUT 500 COMMON CRIMINALS FROM THE NORTH.

#4973

NNNND
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0067 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0067 87//REEducation CAMP 1, PFC, NORTHERNER.

5. CAMP CONSTRUCTION: K1 CAMP 1 WAS LAID OUT IN A ROUGH SQUARE. THE PRISONER AREA WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK MASONRY WALL, PAINTED WHITE. THE WALL WAS ABOUT TWO METERS HIGH AND HAD STRANDS OF CONCERTINA/BARBED WIRE ALONG THE TOP. THE ENTRANCE TO THE AREA WAS THROUGH A CENTRAL GATE, BOUNDED BY TWO COLUMNS, THAT FACED ROUGHLY SOUTH. THE K1 CAMP AREA CONSISTED OF ABOUT 20 PRISONER BARRACKS, AN ASSEMBLY AREA, A KITCHEN, A SPARSELY EQUIPPED CLINIC, AND A
SHALL GARDEN AREA. ROLLS OF CONCRETE/BARBED WIRE SEPARATED THE PRISONER AREAS FROM CADRE OFFICES, FOOD STORAGE AND LABOR/PRODUCTION ZONES. THE MAIN CADRE QUARTERS WERE JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE PRISONER AREA. THESE QUARTERS WERE OF SIMPLE BAMBOO AND WOOD CONSTRUCTION. THERE WAS ALSO A "POWER HOUSE", A DIESEL ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATOR JUST OUTSIDE THE WALLS THAT PROVIDED ELECTRICAL POWER FOR THE CAMP.

6. PRISONER LIVING QUARTERS WERE VERY SOLIDLY BUILT. THESE CONSISTED OF ABOUT 20 TWO STORY BARRACKS THAT MEASURED ABOUT 20 METERS LONG BY 5 METERS WIDE. THE FIRST STORY WAS CONSTRUCTED OF RED BRICK, AND THE SECOND STORY WAS CONSTRUCTED OF WOOD FRAME. BOTH STORIES WERE PAINTED WHITE. EACH BARRACKS HAD A PEAKED RED TILE ROOF. BARRACKS CAPACITY WAS ABOUT 120 PRISONERS ABOUT 60 PER FLOOR. EACH BARRACKS HAD A COMMUNAL SLEEPING AREA WHICH WAS A RAISED PLATFORM ALONG EITHER SIDE OF THE BUILDING, RUNNING ITS ENTIRE LENGTH ON BOTH FLOORS. THE SLEEPING PLATFORM PROVIDED ABOUT A 50 TO 60 CENTIMETER WIDE PERSONAL SPACE FOR EACH PRISONER. AT THE HEAD OF EACH SPACE THERE WAS A SMALL STORAGE BOX WITH A HINGED LID. THIS BOX COULD BE USED TO STORE SMALL PERSONAL ITEMS, MOSQUITO NETS, CLOTHING AND OTHER THINGS. ACCESS TO THE SECOND STORY WAS BY THREE LADDERS, ONE ON EACH END AND ONE IN THE CENTER OF THE BUILDING.

7. LABOR: THE WORK DAY AVERAGED ABOUT EIGHT
SECTION 04 OF 05 BANGKOK TH//PW/ 34973

EZ2:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0067 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0067 87//REEDUCATION CAMP 1,
HOURS AND WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO WORK PERIODS, MORNING
FROM 0700-1100 AND AFTERNOON FROM 1200-1700, WITH A
ONE HOUR BREAK AT NOON. DAILY WORK CONSISTED OF
CARING FOR AND HARVESTING ABOUT 10 HECTARES OF TEA
PLANTED NEAR AND FOR THE CAMP; PLANTING OF VEGETABLES,
TAPIOCA, SWEET POTATOES, CORN, ETC; LAND CLEARING FOR
FURTHER AGRICULTURAL USE; WOOD CUTTING; BRICK MAKING;
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, PIG RAISING ETC; CAMP AREA
MAINTENANCE, COOKING AND OTHER GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS
DETAILS. EVENINGS WERE DEVOTED TO POLITICAL
ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATION: Indoctrination. Prisoners were permitted several holidays including Western New Year, Tet-Lunar New Year, 1 May and 2 September. Sundays were seldom days of rest and were set aside for camp sanitary work and "Socialist Labor".

8. Source believed that American prisoners of war had once been held at K1, Camp 1 Hoang Lien Son. Apart from the American he had personally observed an American in May 1977 (Reference IIR 6 024 0066 87), source indicated the camp was of better construction than any others he had been or was later placed in. None of the others had as solidly built barracks, or similar sleeping arrangements with a personal locker box at the head of each sleeping space. When he first arrived at the camp (K1) the older "Mike Force" prisoners were still constructing similar buildings, and rumors were handed down from the older prisoners that American prisoners of war had once been held there. Source could not judge the actual age of the camp, other than it appeared relatively new, at least not run down, was well painted, and barracks were still under construction when he arrived. In addition, source had seen an inscription he believed was written by an American POW. As noted there was a small storage box with a hinged lid at the head of each sleeping space. This alone was unique to the K1, Camp 1 Hoang Lien Son camp. In one of the barracks in which he was held source found an English inscription on the inside lid of the storage box at his bed. He recalled that the inscription was written in dark red.

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SECTION 05 OF 05 BANGKOK TH//PW/ 34973

EZ2:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL:    IIR 6 024 0067 87
COUNTRY:    VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ:    IIR 6 024 0067 87//REEDUCATION CAMP 1,
PENCIL IN BLOCK PRINTED ENGLISH. HE COULD NOT RECALL
THE EXACT VERBAGE BUT WAS POSITIVE THAT IT AT LEAST
INCLUDED "I AM POW..." POSSIBLY FOLLOWED BY A NAME AND
OTHER GRAFTI. THE WRITING WAS CLEAR AND NOT
SMEARED. SOURCE WAS SURE THAT IT HAD BEEN WRITTEN BY
AN AMERICAN DUE TO THE BLOCK PRINTING STYLE, AND
CERTAIN THAT IT WAS NOT WRITTEN BY A VIETNAMESE; AS
THE STYLE WAS NOT COMMON TO VIETNAMESE PRINTING.
PRISONERS FREQUENTLY ROTATED SPACES AND BARRACKS, AND
HE NEVER SAW ANY SIMILAR WRITING ELSEWHERE.
9. REEDUCATION PRISONERS WERE MOVED FROM THE HOANG LIEN SON CAMP AROUND JULY 1978 DUE TO THE "MENACE" OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE PROVINCE FROM ACROSS THE COMMON BORDER. NO FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISITED THE CAMP DURING THE PERIOD SOURCE WAS HELD THERE. OTHER THAN THE CASE NOTED, SOURCE SAW NO OTHER AMERICANS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD HAVE BEEN CONFUSED WITH AMERICANS.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING. TWO ENCLOSES TO THIS IIR WILL BE FORWARD SEPARATELY DIPICTING CAMP LOCATION AND SKETCH MAP

ENCL: TO FOLLOW (2) ENCLOSES: ENCL 1: SOURCE LOCATION SKETCH, K1, CAMP 1, HOANG LIEN SON; ENCL 2: SOURCE SKETCH, K1, CAMP 1, HOANG LIEN SON.

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#4973.
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SECTION 02 OF 05 BANGKOK TH///PW/ 34973

EZ2:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0067 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0067 87//REEDUCATION CAMP 1,

B. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR ZONES
(KHU), NUMBERED K1, K2, K3 AND K4. THESE SUB-CAMPS
WERE FROM TWO TO THREE KILOMETERS APART. K1 HELD
ABOUT 750 SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS AND ABOUT 100
NORTHERN CRIMINALS. K2 HELD AROUND 250 FEMALE
PRISONERS FROM THE NORTH. K3 HELD ABOUT 150 MALE
CRIMINAL PRISONERS FROM THE NORTH. K4 HELD ABOUT 250
SOUTHERN PRISONERS. EACH K WAS ORGANIZED INTO GROUPS
(DOI) AND UNITS (TO). PRISONER ZONES WERE COMPLETELY
ISOLATED FROM ONE ANOTHER AND UNDER STRICT CONTROL OF
SUPERVISORY CADRE WHILE IN THE CAMP AND BY ARMED CADRES WHILE ON LABOR DETAILS. THE "MIKE FORCE" PRISONERS WERE HELD IN A SEPARATE ZONE (OR SUB-CAMP) REFERRED TO AS "TU GIAC", LITERALLY "TO KNOW ONES OWN FAULTS". THE "MIKE FORCE" PRISONERS DID LABOR UNDER THE CONTROL OF CAMP CADRE, BUT WITHOUT CONSTANT SUPERVISION OF ARMED CADRES AS WAS THE CASE WITH OTHER PRISONERS.

C. PROMINENT CVN PRISONERS INCLUDED: TRAN VAN QUÀ, FORMER SVN SENATOR; HO DUC TRUNG, ASSEMBLYMAN FROM TAY NINH PROVINCE AND FORMER COLONEL AND TAY NINH PROVINCE CHIEF; NGUYEN NGOC DU, TAY NINH EPUTY PROVINCE CHIEF; NGUYEN ANH TUAN, CHIEF OF SVN AGRICULSURAL SERVICE IN PHUOC TUY PROVINCE; NGUYEN VAN KIM, RVN AIR FORCE (VNAF) LIEUTENANT COLONEL; NGUYEN KAC LUONG, DEPUTY PROVINCE CHIEF OF KIEN TUONG PROVINCE.

D. CADRE: IN K1 WHERE SOURCE WAS DETAINED THE NUMBER OF CADRE WAS ABOVE 200 Consisting of: CAMP SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE; INDOCTRINATION (EDUCATION) SECTION; SECURITY SECTION; SUPERVISORY SECTION; ARMED CADRE COMPANY; AND REAR SERVICES (KITCHEN, PROVISIONS ETC); CAMP CADRE IN K1 INCLUDED: (FULL NAMES UNKNOWN UNLESS INDICATED) TIN (POSSIBLY VU TRONG TIN), CAMP COMMANDER, AROUND 35 YEARS OLD, A SECURITY SERVICES MAJOR FROM HANOI; PHAM, SECURITY SECTION CHIEF, AROUND 30, A WARRANT OFFICER, NORTH VIETNAM; THINH, INDOCTRINATION CADRE, AROUND 20, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, NORTHERNER; GIAU, INDOCTRINATION CADRE, ABOUT 20, BT #4973 NNNN NNND
SECTION 01 OF 02

1. In 1972 the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) assembled the captured South Vietnamese commandos at three different prisons: Pho Lu (aka Lao Cai Prison, aka Central Prison Nr. 1.), Tan Lap Prison, and Quang Ninh Prison. The commandos were told by prison staff they were to be returned to South Vietnam upon implementation of the ceasefire which everyone expected momentarily. The commandos went thru a formal period of instruction of several weeks conducted by cadre from the MPS. The purpose of the instruction was to provide the commandos with the North Vietnamese party line regarding the peace accords and the commandos' responsibility to work for peace upon their return to South Vietnam. As part of this indoctrination the commandos were photographed, fingerprinted, and required to fill out a detailed personal history statement. Prison cadre told the commandos these documents would be presented to officials in South Vietnam.
2. IN THE SPRING OF 1973 THE COMMANDOS AT PHO LU PRISON WERE MEASURED AND OUTFITTED FOR NEW CLOTHES MADE OF NAM DINH KHAKI MATERIAL. THE PHO LU PRISON DEPOT RECEIVED ALL THE CLOTHING NECESSARY TO OUTFIT THE COMMANDOS SO THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM IN THEIR STANDARD PRISON ISSUE CLOTHING. THEIR MONTHLY RATION ALLOWANCES WERE INCREASED FROM 18 DONG TO 21 DONG AND THE MEALS IMPROVED. IN THE EARLY PART OF 1973 THE COMMANDOS WERE FULL OF ANTICIPATION OF AN EARLY RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM. THERE WAS NO INDICATION FROM PRISON CADRE THAT THE COMMANDOS WOULD NOT RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM.


5. AT THE END OF JULY THE PRISON CADRE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THE COMMANDOS OF THE RECEIPT OF AN MPS ORDER THEY IDENTIFIED AS THE NON-REPATRIATION ORDER. THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ORDER, VERY MUCH IN LINE WITH THE RUMORS EARLIER, WAS THAT THE COMMANDOS WERE VIEWED AS SPIES AND THEREFORE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REPATRIATION SINCE THEY WERE NOT PRISONERS OF WAR UNDER THE DEFINITION OF PARIS PEACE ACCORDS. HAVING BEEN TOLD THIS THE COMMANDOS BEGAN TO STOCKPILE FOOD IN PREPARATION FOR A HUNGER STRIKE TO DRAMATIZE THEIR APPEAL TO BE RELEASED. THE COMMANDOS BEGAN TO FEEL DESPERATE AS THE DAYS SLIPPED BY AND THE NEWS BROADCASTS HAD NOTHING ABOUT ANY NEW PRISONER RELEASES.

6. ON THE MORNING OF 30 APRIL 1973 ONE OF THE COMMANDOS NAMED DANG DINH THUY SCALED THE WALL SEPARATING BARRACKS F2 FROM BARRACKS F3. THIS WASN'T A VERY UNUSUAL THING AND OCCURRED FREQUENTLY SINCE THE WALL WAS ONLY ABOUT 1.8 METERS HIGH AND COULD BE EASILY CLIMBED. MANY COMMANDOS DID THIS AND MANY WERE OFTEN CAUGHT BY THE SECURITY SERVICES DUTY OFFICER WHO PLACED THOSE CAUGHT IN ISOLATION CONFINEMENT IN METAL LEG IRONS FOR SEVERAL DAYS. MANY WERE CAUGHT SEVERAL TIMES OVER.
7. At noon the guards came to deliver the noon meal and the commandos refused to eat. The chief of the kitchen element implored the commandos to eat but they reiterated their refusal to eat or to come out of their inmate barracks. The camp guards immediately locked all the commandos into their barracks, returning at meal time to see if the commandos had a change of heart. As they had stockpiled food to prepare for such a contingency they were able to eat their hoarded food until 2 Aug 73 when the camp staff quickly and effectively put an end to the hunger strike.

8. On 2 Aug 73 a large group of forty guards quickly moved in and cleared the inmate barracks. These guards included both armed public security force personnel who provided camp security, public security guards assigned to the prison, and members of the prison's education staff element who had the primary responsibility for camp discipline. The guards were all in top physical shape, very strong, and obviously selected for their willingness to do whatever was necessary to break up the strike. The guards had deployed machine guns in the area outside the three walled-in barracks in the event of physical violence. In reality the commandos never planned much physical violence on their part because they were all in poor physical health, particularly those who had been imprisoned since the early 1960s.

9. The guards unlocked the inmate barracks and moved in quickly, chasing the commandos out of the barracks with physical blows. The commandos were then lined up outside the barracks and read a discipline order issued by the camp education section for the commander which listed the over ten commandos who were ring leaders of the strike and included Dang Cong Thin, Vu Viet Tinh, BT #7119

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Le Van Ngung, Bui Minh The, Thing Van Truyen, Lau Chi Chanh, Nguyen Van Tan, and several others. The designated ring leaders of the strike were looked upon with considerable respect by the other commandos for having taken a stand on behalf of everyone at Pho Lu at the risk of their own lives.

10. Having read the discipline order those called out for discipline were marched off under heavy guard toward the isolation cells. To insure that the commandos didn't try to resist they were all handcuffed with their arms behind their backs; at that point beating began. Those being taken away, and those left behind, understood well what would happen next. One of those who was not sent to the disciplinary barracks described it this way. "We saw them taken away and we knew what would happen. We didn't have to be there physically to understand what our friends were going through. We could hear it and that was enough. They hadn't gone many steps before the guards started the indiscriminate physical beatings; beatings to the point we knew people had to be bloodied. We heard it going on for the longest time, the sound of fists on bodies. Thln the screaming started".

11. For those commandos who stayed behind in the commando barracks area it was perhaps worse than for those sent for "discipline". For those sent for "discipline," unconsciousness eventually took over and the pain would seem to stop for a while. The beatings the commandos took prior to their arriving at the disciplinary barracks was just the beginning and everyone arrived there covered with blood as the guards struck the commandos with anything and everything. It was at the isolation detention cells where the guards lived up to their reputation for brutality.
12. (U) THE ISOLATION DETENTION CELLS WERE IN A RELATIVELY SHORT
BUILDING. THE BUILDING, LIKE OTHERS AT PHO LU, WAS IN ITS OWN
SEPARATELY SECURED COMPOUND WITH CONTROLLED ACCESS THRU A SINGLE
ENTRYWAY. ONCE INSIDE ONE SAW THE BUILDING WITH ITS ROW OF
INDIVIDUAL DOORS. EACH DOOR OPENED INTO A SMALL ROOM ONE METER
WIDE BY TWO METERS LONG. INSIDE EACH CELL IT WAS THE SAME.
INMATES WENT INSIDE AND THE GUARDS SHACKLED THEIR ANKLES WITH WIDE
METAL STRIPS. THE ANKLES COULD EITHER BE KEPT APART BY A METAL BAR
RUNNING FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER, OR A CHAIN COULD BE RUN BETWEEN
THEM. A METAL COLLAR WAS OFTEN PLACED AROUND THE NECK AND A METAL
CHAIN CONNECTED BETWEEN THE NECK COLLAR AND ANKLES TO KEEP SOMEONE
INMOBILE. THE NECK COLLAR WAS APPROPRIATELY NAMED THE "DOG
COLLAR". THE COLLARS, PARTICULARLY THE ANKLE COLLARS, WERE A
PARTICULAR FRIEND TO THE GUARDS WHO USED THEM TO KILL PRISONERS
SLOWLY AND PAINFULLY. THEY MERELY TIGHTENED THE CLAMPS DOWN TO THE
POINT THEY PUSHED INTO THE SKIN AND CUT OFF THE BLOOD FLOW. WITHIN
A MATTER OF DAYS GANGRENE SET IN AND THE PRISONER DIED. THIS HAD
HAPPENED MANY TIMES AND IN MANY PRISONS OTHER THAN PHO LU.
13. INSIDE THE CELLS THE COMMANDO HUNGER STRIKE RING LEADERS
WERE QUICKLY PLACED INTO THE ANKLE AND NECK COLLARS. ONCE THEY
WERE SO SECURED THE GUARDS TOOK CHAINS AND COLLARS AND BEGAN THE
BEATINGS. THE GUARDS BEAT EACH PRISONER ABOUT THE BACK, CHEST, AND
STOMACH, OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT GOT IN THEIR WAY. EACH PRISONER WAS
BEATEN INTO UNCONSCIOUSNESS AT WHICH POINT THE GUARD WENT FOR A
BUCKET OF WATER, TOSS THE WATER ON THE COMMANDO AND PRODDED HIM
BACK TO SEMI-CONSCIOUSNESS, THEN BEAT HIM AGAIN INTO
UNCONSCIOUSNESS. AT THIS POINT THE GUARDS LEFT.
14. THE COMMANDOS WERE LEFT IN THE DISCIPLINARY CELLS FOR FOUR
DAYS, THEN TAKEN OUT IN HANDCUFFS, PLACED ON A TRUCK, AND
TRANSPORTED TO QUIET TIEN PRISON. MANY OF THE OTHER COMMANDOS AT
CAMP K1 SOON FOLLOWED. THE STRIKE WAS BROKEN BUT THE WILL TO
RESIST SURVIVED. NONE OF THOSE SAVAGELY BEATEN DIED AT L1 AND ALL
WERE EVENTUALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON IN THE EARLY 1980s. MOST
SUBSEQUENTLY FLED VIETNAM BY BOAT AND WERE RESETTLED IN THE U.S.
THEY STILL KEEP IN TOUCH AND TALK SOMETIMES JOKINGLY ABOUT THEIR
PRISON EXPERIENCES. THEY TALK ABOUT THE PHO LU HUNGER STRIKE OF
1973 WITH THE PRIDE OF MEN WHO HAVE SURVIVED THE WORST THE ENEMY
COULD HAND OUT. THEY TALK ABOUT HOW THEY DEMONSTRATED TO THE NORTH
VIETNAMESE SECURITY SERVICES THEY COULD RESIST IN THEIR OWN WAY -
PAY THE PRICE - AND LIVE ON TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.
VO-PW COMMENTS: THE PHO LU HUNGER STRIKE WAS NOT AN ISOLATED
ACT OF RESISTANCE. DEBRIEFING OF COMMANDOS HELD IN THE OTHER
PRISONS IN 1973 INDICATED THE STRIKE WAS DUPLICATED ON ALMOST THE
SAME DAY AT BOTH TAN LAP AND QUANG NINH PRISON. THE EXPERIENCES OF
COMMANDOS AT THOSE PRISONS DID NOT DIFFER MARKEDLY FROM THE
EXPERIENCES OF THOSE COMMANDOS AT PHO LU PRISON. IT IS OFFERED
HERE TO GIVE SOME INSIGHT INTO BOTH THE SPIRIT AND WILL TO SURVIVE
OF THE VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS, THE GREAT MAJORITY OF WHOM SURVIVED
THEIR 15 TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT IN NORTH VIETNAMESE PRISONS AND
LIVED TO EVENTUALLY ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM.
PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTR: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: FRANK J. CAPILLUPO, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE

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SECTION 01 OF 03

1. SOURCE AND OTHER FORMER REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES (RVNAF) REEDUCATEES ARRIVED AT PHO LU PRISON ON 6 DEC 76 AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL TRANSFERRED TO TAN LAP PRISON ON 19 JUN 78. SOURCE WAS INITIALLY DETAINED AT PHO LU PRISON IN SUB-CAMP K1 AND LATER TRANSFERRED TO K4 WHERE HE WAS DETAINED FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE PERIOD HE WAS AT PHO LU PRISON. UPON ARRIVING AT SUB-CAMP K4 IN EARLY 1977, SOURCE AND OTHER RVNAF REEDUCATEES FOUND NAMES SCRATCHED OR CARVED INTO THEIR BARRACKS SLEEPING PALLETS. THEY EXAMINED THE NAMES CAREFULLY AND THEY BELIEVED THE NAMES TO BE AMERICAN NAMES AND NOT VIETNAMESE NAMES. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL ANY OF THE NAMES AND COULD NOT RECALL IF THE NAMES CARVED INTO THE SLEEPING PALLETS WERE FIRST NAMES, LAST NAMES, OR A COMBINATION OF THE TWO. HE COULD NOT RECALL SEEING ANY DATES. SOURCE STATED HE AND OTHER RVNAF REEDUCATEES BELIEVED, BASED ON THE CARVED NAMES IN THE SLEEPING PALLETS, US PWS WERE PROBABLY HELD IN K4 AT SOME POINT PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE RVNAF REEDUCATEES IN LATE 1976. THIS CONCLUSION WAS BASED ON THE RVNAF REEDUCATEES NOT SEEING ANY VIETNAMESE NAMES, SEEING WORDS THEY BELIEVED TO BE
ENGLISH, AND BELIEVING ONLY US PWS WOULD HAVE BEEN THE TYPES OF
INMATES AT PHO LU PRISON... SOURCE NEVER HEARD ANYONE AT PHO LU OR
ELSEWHERE EVER MENTION U.S. PWS HAVING BEEN AT PHO LU PRISON.

2. COMMENTS:
A... SOURCE IS SC, A FORMER RVNAF OFFICER ASSOCIATED WITH
THE GEOGRAPHIC EXPLOITATION DIRECTORATE (SO KHAI THAC DIA HIMH) AN
INTELLIGENCE OPERATION UNDER FORMER DR. TRAN KIM TUEN CALLED
OFFICE: 45. IT REPORTED DIRECTLY TO FORMER PRESIDENT NCO DINH DIEM
AND WAS INVOLVED PRIOR TO LATE 1963 IN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
AGAINST NORTHERN VIETNAM. AS OF 30 APR 75 MR. HOANG WAS A LTC
SERVING WITH THE RVNAF MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE. HE RECENTLY
ARRIVED IN THE U.S. AND IS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEBRIEFING BY
DIA/VO-PW.
B... DIA/VO-PW HAD PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED A NUMBER OF FORMER
SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS IMPRISONED AT PHO LU PRISON FOR VARYING
PERIODS DURING 1971-79. NONE OF THESE FORMER INMATES EVER HEARD OF
ANY U.S. PWS DETAINED AT PHO LU PRISON.
C... ON 26-27 APR 85 DIA/VO-PW REINTERVIEWED MANY OF THE FORMER
SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS IMPRISONED AT PHO LU TO DEVELOP ANY
INFORMATION WHICH COULD EXPLAIN THE AMERICAN LOOKING NAMES
SC REPORTING FINDING ON SLEEPING PALLETs AT SUB-CAMP K4. THE
INDIVIDUALS REINTERVIEWED CONCERNING PHO LU PRISON PROVIDED THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION, GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH ONE ANOTHER,
THOUGH FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES AND WITH DIFFERING LEVELS OF
KNOWLEDGABILITY. THEIR INFORMATION HAS PERMITTED DIA/VO-PW TO
DETERMINE THE NAMES SC REPORTED OBSERVING AT K4 WERE NOT
INSCHBED BY AMERICANS BUT RATHER BY VIETNAMESE COMMANDOs WHO
(1) FORMER COMMANDO NAME, CURRENTLY A RESIDENT OF
DATA ARRIVED AT PHO LU PRISON FROM QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1972
TO UNDERGO PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION. TRANSFERRED TO TUEN
QUANG PRISON CIRCA 1973, HE RETURNED TO PHO LU SEVERAL YEARS LATER
AS A PAROLEE ASSIGNED TO THE HONG THANG WORKSITE UNTIL IT WAS
EVACUATED IN EARLY 1979. NAME STATED HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL
MUCH ABOUT WHAT TRANSPIERED IN 1972-73 OTHER THAN HE HAD BEEN
ASSIGNED INITIALLY TO K1, HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED WITH OTHER COMMANDOS
TO K3, THEN RETURNED TO K1 WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL THE COMMANDO
HUNGER STRIKE IN THE SUMMER OF 1973. HE KNEW AT THAT TIME THE
PRISON HAD CAMPS K1 THRU K3, K2 BEING A CAMP FOR FEMALE PRISON
INMATES ONLY. WHEN NAME RETURNED TO PHO LU IN 1977, HE WAS
ASSIGNED TO THE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION UNIT (DOI CONG TRINH XAY
DUNG) WHICH PROVIDED CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT TO PHO LU PRISON
MANAGEMENT. THE UNIT WAS COMPOSED OF PAROLEES AND WAS LOCATED IN
AN UNWALLED AREA OUTSIDE K1. NAME, DUE TO POOR HEALTH, ONLY
PERFORMED ODD JOBS AT THE UNIT UNTIL TRANSFERRED TO THE HONG THANG
PAROLEE WORKSITE IN 1978. NAME DID RECALL PHO LU WAS COMPOSED
OF CAMPS K1 THRU K5 WHEN HE RETURNED THERE CIRCA 1977. HE FOUND
RVNAF OFFICER REEDUCATES REPORTEDLY SCATTERED AMONG ALL THE
VARIOUS SUB-CAMPS, THE LARGEST GROUP REPORTEDLY IN K1. K1 WAS
LOCATED IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE PHO LU PRISON HEADQUARTERS.
SUB-CAMPS K3 AND K4 WERE LOCATED SEVERAL KILOMETERS AWAY. THERE
WAS A TRAIL BETWEEN K3 AND K4 WHICH LED TO A LIMESTONE KILN WHERE
CRIMINAL INMATES WERE EMPLOYED. SOURCE RE CALLED THAT CAMP K4 WAS IN ACTUALITY ONE COMPLEX COMPOSED OF TWO PARTS, ONE A WALLED FACILITY FOR PRISON INMATES, THE OTHER AN UNSECURED BARRACKS AREA FOR PAROLEES. THE HONG THANG WORKSITE CAMP CAME UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR BUT USED INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED THERE FROM PHO LU PRISON, WHETHER INMATES OR PAROLEES. THE OVERALL COMMANDER OF PHO LU PRISON PRIOR TO THE EVACUATION WAS A FIELD GRADE SECURITY SERVICES OFFICER NAMED TOAN (TOANS), EASILY REMEMBERED BECAUSE HE HAD ONLY ONE EYE. NAME HAD A VAGUE RECOLLECTION THAT TOAN HAD POSSIBLY BEEN REPLACED BY ANOTHER OFFICER BUT WASN'T SURE. NAME NEVER HEARD OF ANY U.S. PWS EVER BEING HELD AT PHO LU PRISON. HE HAD REGULAR CONTACT WITH OTHER INMATES, PARTICULARLY THE CRIMINAL INMATES, AND BELIEVED HE WOULD HAVE HEARD ABOUT ANY U.S. PWS HAVING BEEN HELD AT PHO LU IF THEY HAD ACTUALLY BEEN HELD THERE. NAME STATED RVNAF REEDUCATEES WERE NOT HELD AT K4.

(2) FORMER COMMANDO NAME CURRENTLY A RESIDENT OF DATA WAS IMPRISONED AT PHO LU DURING 1971-73 WITH OTHER COMMANDOS. HE WAS INITIALLY HELD IN SUB-CAMP K1, UNDERWENT PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION AT K3 IN 1972, AND RETURNED TO K1 UNTIL MID-1973. HE WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON AFTER A COMMANDO-INSPIRED HUNGER STRIKE TO PROTEST THEIR NOT BEING REPATRIATED TO SOUTH VIETNAM FOLLOWING THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS PEACE ACCORDS. NAME RECALLED PHO LU PRISON HAD SUB-CAMPS K1 THRU K3 IN 1973, K2 BEING FOR FEMALE INMATES, AND COULD NOT RECALL HAVING HEARD OF A K4 AS OF 1973. NAME NEVER HEARD ANY REFERENCE TO US PWS BEING AT PHO LU PRIOR TO OR DURING HIS INCARCERATION THERE.
WORKSITE. SUB-CAMP K2 AND WAS 1-2 KILOMETERS PAST HONG THANG. THERE WAS A SMALL LIMESTONE KILN, WORKED BY CRIMINALS, APPROXIMATELY 300-400 METERS OFF TO ONE SIDE OF THE ROAD AND PAST THE TURN OFF TO HONG THANG. THE PRISON HEADQUARTERS WAS 1-2 KILOMETERS PAST K2. A SHORT DISTANCE PAST K2 WAS K1 COLOCATED WITH THE PHO LU PRISON HQ. A SMALL TRAIL ADJACENT TO ONE WALL OF K1 LED TO SUB-CAMP K3 APPROXIMATELY 1-2 KILOMETERS DISTANT. THERE WAS ALSO AN ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE (APSF) (CONG AN VU TRANG NHAN DAN) TRAINING FACILITY ADJACENT TO PHO LU HQ WHICH CONDUCTED THREE TO FOUR MONTH BASIC TRAINING COURSES FOR 200 MAN GROUPS OF NEW APSF INDUCTEES. AS OF 1977, APSF PERSONNEL PROVIDED GENERAL AREA AND PERIMETER SECURITY FOR NORTH VIETNAMESE PRISONS TO INCLUDE FACILITIES SUCH AS PHO LU. THEIR TRAINING AT PHO LU WAS LIMITED TO WEAPONS DRY FIRING, HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT, AND RELATED GENERAL MILITARY SUBJECTS. CONTINUING PAST THE PHO LU PRISON HQ THE ROAD RAN TO AN INTERSECTION CALLED BAC GAM (BAWCS GAAMF). THE INTERSECTION THERE WAS CALLED THE BAC GAM MARKET (CHO BAC GAM) AND WAS ON THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN LAO CAI CITY AND YEN BAI TOWN. COMMANDO PAROLEES AT HONG THANG WERE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE BAC GAM MARKET WHEN OFF-DUTY. DURING 1977-78 THERE WERE RVNAP REEDUCATEES AT PHO LU PRIMARILY IN SUB-CAMPS K1 AND K3. SOURCE HEARD OF SUB-CAMP K4 BUT WAS UNABLE TO DESCRIBE WHERE IT WAS OR ITS INMATE POPULATION. HE DID TALK WITH MANY INMATES AT PHO LU WHO HAD BEEN THERE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. IT WAS HIS VIEW THE CRIMINAL INMATES WOULD HAVE QUICKLY LEARNED OF THE PRESENCE OF ANY US PWS HAD ANY BEEN AT PHO LU. SINCE NONE EVER MENTIONED ANY, SOURCE CONCLUDED NON HAD BEEN THERE.

(4) FORMER COMMANDO NAME CURRENTLY A RESIDENT OF DATA, HAD BEEN DETAINED AT PHO LU PRISON DURING 1971-73. HE PROVIDED NEARLY IDENTICAL INFORMATION WITH THAT PROVIDED BY NAME. HOWEVER, HE STATED THERE HAD BEEN A SUB-CAMP K4 AT PHO LU DURING AT LEAST 1973 AND CRIMINAL INMATES AT K1 REPORTED THE INMATE POPULATION OF K4 AS OF 1973 TO BE BASICALLY CONVICTED CRIMINALS.

(5) NAME SPOUSE OF FORMER COMMANDO NAME CURRENT RESIDENT OF DATA, AN INMATE OF THE HONG THANG WORKSITE IN 1978 UNTIL THE PRISONS EVACUATION IN FEB 79, WAS AWARE OF THE EXISTANCE IN 1978 OF THE VARIOUS CAMPS CALLED K1 THRU K4 AND THE HONG THANG WORKSITE. SHE CLAIMED IGNORANCE OF THE PRISON ORGANIZATION BECAUSE SHE WAS PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHING A CLOSE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH NAME AND ONLY PAID ATTENTION TO HIM PRIOR TO HER PAROLE TO HER NATIVE YEN BAI IN FEB 79.

(6) FORMER COMMANDO'S NAMES AND NAME WERE UNABLE TO DISCUSS ANY NEW DETAILS ABOUT PHO LU PRISON. THEY GENERALLY AGREED WITH THAT INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE OTHER COMMANDOS AND RECOMMENDED DIA/VO-PW CONTACT FORMER COMMANDO NAME WHO HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AT PHO LU PRISON.

(7) DIA/VO-PW LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED FORMER COMMANDO NAME REGARDING HIS OBSERVATIONS WHILE AT PHO LU PRISON. CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES INSCRIBED IN THE WOODEN PLATFORMS IN SUB-CAMP K4. NAME STATED HE AND A SMALL NUMBER OF FORMER COMMANDOS


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MATTER; HOWEVER, NAME EXPRESSED HIS OPINION THAT NAME SPECULATIVE CONCLUSION WAS NOT ONLY FALSE BUT NAME DIDN'T KNOW HIS OWN NATIVE VIETNAMESE VERY WELL. WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT FURTHER, NAME EXPLAINED HE AND OTHER PAROLEES HAD CONSTRUCTED THE "NEW" K4 SUB-CAMP IN THE FALL OF 1975 AND HAD LIVED IN THESE BARRACKS INTO 1976 AS THEY WERE COMPLETED. AT THAT TIME THE COMMANDO PAROLEES OFTEN INSCRIBED THEIR NAMES AND OTHER WORDS IN THE INMATE SLEEPING PALLETS. SOME COMMANDOS INSCRIBED WORDS IN THE SLEEPING PALLETS, TO INCLUDE THEIR OWN NAMES, THE NAMES OF AMERICANS THEY HAD KNOWN WHILE UNDERGOING COMMANDO TRAINING IN SOUTH VIETNAM, AND MAY EVEN HAVE INSCRIBED THE NAMES OF THEIR COMMANDO TEAMS WHICH WERE AMERICAN ENGLISH WORDS. FOR EXAMPLE, TEAMS "ROMEO," EAGLE," AND "DRAGON." NAME STATED IF NAME SAW ANYTHING INSCRIBED IN HIS SLEEPING PALLET IN EARLY 1977, IT WAS THE WORDS THE COMMANDOS WHO CONSTRUCTED THE PALLETS HAD INSCRIBED THERE IN EARLY 1976 AND WOULD HAVE INCLUDED WORDS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND VIETNAMESE, THEY WERE CERTAINLY NOT NAMES EVER INSCRIBED BY US PWS.

(8) DIA/VO-PW CONSIDERS NAME EXPLANATION BOTH REASONABLE AND SUFFICIENTLY DETAILED TO PERMIT A CONCLUSION THAT SOURCE'S SPECULATION US PWS MAY HAVE BEEN HELD AT PHO LU IS NOT VALID, AND THE INSCRIPTIONS IN SOURCE'S WOODEN SLEEPING PALLET WERE DONE BY VIETNAMESE PAROLEES IN 1975/1976 AND NOT US PWS AT SOME EARLIER DATE.

INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: K. M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: NO
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: N/A

#5844
NNNN
NNDD
DIA WASHINGTON DC
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO: JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC
CIA WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT MEADE MD

0915/VO-PW
SERIAL: 6-014-0015-86
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}
SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0015-86/PHO LU PRISON ...
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
DOI: 790000

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT SC WHO HAS REPORTED RELIABLY IN THE PAST.
SUMMARY: PHO LU PRISON WAS USED TO DETAIN CAPTURED SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS WHILE SOURCE WAS THERE DURING 1971-73.
DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2B/DB-2C

S-TOURISON/VO-PW/X50501/KEW

COL K.M. GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHF
TEXT: BACKGROUND.

1. VO-PW INTERVIEWED FORMER COMMANDO ___ ON 22 JAN 86.
   WAS HELD IN SUB-CAMP K1, PHO LU PRISON (AKA LAO CAI PRISON, AKA T1, AKA MO CHEM PRISON) DURING 1971-72, LATE 72 - MID 73, AND IN SUB-
   CAMP K3 DURING MID-72. [SEE IIRS 6-014-0029-86 AND 6-014-0014-86 FOR
   REPORTING ON THIS SUBJECT FROM OTHER SOURCES.]

2. PHO LU PRISON SENIOR CADRE.
   MAJOR NGO BA TOAN WAS THE PRISON DIRECTOR WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED IN
   1972 AND WAS STILL THERE IN JULY 1973 WHEN SOURCE AND MOST OTHER
   COMMANDOS WERE TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON. HIS DEPUTY DURING
   THIS PERIOD WAS SENIOR CAPTAIN TUAN. ONE OF THE PRISON SENIOR
   OFFICERS IN 1972 WAS HOANG THANH, LATER ASSIGNED TO THE MINISTRY OF
   INTERIOR AS A PRISON INSPECTOR. EDUCATION CADRE INCLUDED ASPIRANT
   HAO LIEU AND SENIOR SERGEANT Y.

3. PHO LU PRISON ORGANIZATION
   K2 WAS FOR FEMALES, K3 WAS FOR CRIMINALS, AND K4 WAS PRIMARILY FOR
   CRIMINALS. POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE SCATTERED AMONG ALL FOUR SUB-
   CAMPS. K4 WAS REDESIGNATED THE HONG THANG AGRICULTURAL SITE CIRCA
1976 or 1977 when the parole program was established, K1 was divided into areas "A", "B", and a solitary confinement building. Area "A" had three inmate barracks of permanent construction designated F1, F2, and F3. Commandos sent to Pho Lu from Phong Quang prison in 1971 occupied F1 and F2. Commandos from Quyet Tien who arrived in 1972 were held in F3. Area "A" also had one abandoned barracks not used in 1971-73. There were several former RVNAF officers captured in South Vietnam in Feb 68, who were held in the solitary confinement barracks.

Comments: Source was asked to comment on the cadre and inmate personalities offered by he had never heard of any of the personalities mentioned.

Proj: N/A
Col: None
Instr: U.S. No
Prep: Sedgwick D. Tourison, Jr., GS-14, Senior VM Desk Analyst
Appr: K.M. Gaines, Col, USAF, Chief, VO-PW
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

SOURCE: FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS WHO HAVE BEEN RELIABLE REPORTERS TO DATE.


TEXT:

1. IN JULY 1979 SOURCE WAS PART OF A GROUP OF INMATES FROM PHO LU PRISON ASSIGNED TO GENERAL LABORER DUTIES WITH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI) PRISONS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT WHICH WAS HEADQUARTERED AT 10, TRAN HUNG DAO, HANOI CITY. DURING JULY-OCTOBER 1979 SOURCE OFTEN SAW NGUYEN SANG AT THE PRISONS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT OFFICE. UPON GREETING HIM ONE DAY, TO WHICH SOURCE RESPONDED, LOWER RANKING SECURITY SERVICES OFFICERS ASKED SOURCE HOW HE KNEW SOURCES. SOURCE REPLIED HE HAD KNOWN SOURCES SINCE 1965 WHEN SOURCES WAS IN CHARGE OF THE COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. THE SECURITY SERVICES CADRE WITH WHOM SOURCE SPOKE WHILE IN HANOI IDENTIFIED SOURCES AS OF MID-1979 AS A SENIOR COLONEL WITH THE PRISONS MANAGEMENT STAFF. HE ALSO HEARD HIM CALLED THE SECURITY STAFF CHIEF (TRUONG PHONG AN NINH) BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY WHICH DEPARTMENT (CUC) HE CAME UNDER WITHIN THE MOI FOR HIS SECURITY DUTIES. THESE SAME CADRE
DESCRIBED SC AS RESPONSIBLE FOR INVESTIGATION AND ARREST OF PERSONS FROM ANTI-GOVERNMENT POLITICAL GROUPS.


PROJ: N/A
CCIL: NONE
INSTR: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW
APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CHIEF, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE

BT
#2863
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1. VO-PW was contacted by **SC** on the afternoon of 22 Jan 86. **SC** said he was known as **SD** and used that name now. He was residing with a Vietnamese family which was strongly anti-communist and Mr. Thuong was afraid they'd cause problems for him if they knew of his imprisonment in NVN. He agreed to let me call only if I spoke Vietnamese. His residence telephone number is **SC** and he can usually be reached between 1-2 PM. He can only get part-time employment because of a learning disability and frequent memory loss due to both his imprisonment in NVN and a vehicle accident while in **SD**. He was also afraid the Vietnamese he lived with were suspicious of him. He placed one call to me from a public phone at the post office, and a second call from a location he declined to identify. **SC** provided the following concerning his life in North Vietnam.

2. He was arrested in 1973 and imprisoned during 1973-79 at Lao Cai. His father was working for French intelligence before 1954 and...
WAS EXECUTED IN 1963 AT DONG XUAN, THANH HOA PROVINCE. WHILE AT LAO CAI HE WAS HELD IN CAMP 1 WHICH HAD TWO AREAS, AREA "A" AND "B.

3. SC. DESCRIBED LAO CAI AS CENTRAL PRISON NUMBER 1, ALSO KNOWN AS CAMP 1 OR K1, ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LAO CAI CITY. THE CAMP WAS ALSO CALLED HONG THANG AND PHO LU. THE CAMP HAD THREE SUBCAMPS CALLED K1, K2, AND K3 IN LATE 1973 BUT LATER HAD CONSTRUCTED CAMPS K4 AND K5. K1 SUBCAMP WAS ALSO CALLED THE HONG THANG SUBCAMP.

4. SUBCAMP K1 WAS COMPOSED OF TWO AREAS CALLED AREA "A" AND AREA "B." EACH AREA HAD FOUR INMATE BARRACKS NUMBERED 1 THRU 4.

SC. WAS IN BARRACKS TWO WHILE AT SUBCAMP K1. SUBCAMP K1 HAD PRISONERS INCLUDING OFFICERS FROM THE FORMER REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES (RVNAF) IMPRISONED AFTER 1975. THERE WEREN'T ANY FORMER RVNAF COMMANDOS AT PHO LU OR IN K1.

5. SOURCE HAD LITTLE CONTACT WITH OTHER INMATES BECAUSE INMATES WERE VERY SUSPICIOUS OF EACH OTHER. HE DID KNOW THREE INMATES NAMED NGUYEN TREN CHAN, GI gio, AND DAM CANH LAN. HE ALSO KNEW FORMER RVNAF AIRBORNE CAPTAIN HOANG CU, A NATIVE OF VUNG TAU MARRIED TO DUONG THI THUONG WHO HAD WORKED FOR THE AMERICANS. CPT CU WAS MISSING TWO FINGERS ON HIS RIGHT HAND AND HAD BEEN IMPRISONED SINCE 1975. ONE INMATE IN K2 WAS NAMED PHUONG, AN ETHNIC VIETNAMESE WHO HAD FORMERLY LIVED IN THAILAND AND WAS ARRESTED AFTER HIS RETURN TO VIETNAM AS A SUSPECT OF BEING A SPIY.

6. THERE WAS AN AGRICULTURAL SITE AT PHO LU BUT THUONG DIDN'T KNOW PRECISELY WHERE. HE DIDN'T RECOGNIZE THE TERM "PAROLEE" (I.E., "CONG NHAN").

7. IN JUNE OF JULY 1978 SOME OF THE INMATES AT K1 WERE TRANSFERRED. SOURCE WAS PART OF A 60-70 MAN GROUP OF INMATES WITH LIFE SENTENCES TAKEN IN TWO OR THREE ARMY TYPE TRUCKS WITH PUBLIC SECURITY GUARDS IN JEEPS FOR THREE DAYS TO A MOUNTAINOUS AREA IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE. THE PRISONERS STAYED HERE FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH THEN WERE TAKEN TO SUBCAMP K1, CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3 IN TAM KY DISTRICT, NGHE TINH PROVINCE. K1 WAS LOCATED NEXT TO THE CAMP COMMANDER'S OFFICE. K3 HAD RVNAF POW'S AND WAS DIVIDED INTO AREAS "A" AND "B." SC. ESCAPED FROM THIS CAMP IN 1979 AND FLED BY TRAIN TO SOUTHERN VIETNAM.

8. THE CAMP IN HA SON BINH CONSISTED OF EIGHT INMATE BARRACKS DIVIDED INTO AREAS "A" AND "B," FOUR BARRACKS IN EACH AREA. THE CAMP HAD BEEN ABANDONED FOR 4-5 YEARS WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED. THE CAMP HAD A STONE WALL AROUND IT WITH BARBED WIRE OUTSIDE THE STONE WALL. THERE WERE A LOT OF "LIM" TREES IN THE AREA. SC. AND THE OTHERS PRISONERS FROM LAO CAI WERE HELD IN AREA "A." BUILDINGS IN THE CAMP WERE OF TWO STORY PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION. THERE WERE 50-60 CAUCASIAN MALES IN AREA "B" WHICH CAMP GUARDS SAID WERE AMERICAN PILOTS. THEY ALL WORE GREEN UNIFORMS, WERE VERY THIN, AND WERE BEARDED. SC. WAS A COOK WHILE AT THE CAMP AND BROUGHT MEALS TO THE AMERICANS. THE AMERICANS LISTENED TO THE RADIO AND READ BOOKS ALOT. THERE WAS A COMPANY SIZED GROUP OF ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE TROOPS LIVING IN A CAMP ACROSS A STREAM BESIDE THE CAMP.

9. SC. HAD HEARD OF BUT HAD NEVER BEEN HELD IN THE FOLLOWING PRISONS: UYET TIEN, VINH PHU, T5, T6, BA SAO. THERE WERE THREE PRISONS IN THANH HOA CALLED T5, LY BA SO AND LAM SON.

10. SC. HAD BEEN HAVING A LOT OF PROBLEMS BECAUSE PEOPLE
TEXT:

1. During mid-1979, source was assigned to labor duties with the Ministry of Interior Prisons Management Department. His duties at this time included loading and unloading vehicles and stacking supplies at the various Ministry of Interior depots in the Hanoi city area. During this period, source worked at two depots, the Department's main depot at Phuc Xa Beach along the Red River at Hanoi, and an open storage/pol storage site south of Hanoi City adjacent to Van Dien prison in Ha Dong Province.

2. While assigned to laborer duties, source heard security service cadre from the Prisons Management Department refer to the closing of various department-managed prisons along or in close proximity to the People's Republic of China (PRC)/Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) border due to border hostilities. Based on cadre
REMARKS THESE PRISONS HAD BEEN EVACUATED PRIOR TO THE
CHINESE INVASION INTO THIS BORDER AREA IN FEB 1979 AND INMATES
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER PRISONS WITHIN THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON
SYSTEM. DURING MID-1979 SOURCE AND OTHER LABORERS INVOLVED IN
STORING PRISON SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WITHDRAWN FROM THOSE PRISONS.
ALONG THE BORDER EVACUATED AND CLOSED DUE TO BORDER HOSTILITIES.
3. SOURCE HEARD THE FOLLOWING REGARDING CHANGES AND/OR CLOSINGS
OF PRISONS ALONG THE PRC/SRV BORDER:
   A. QUYET TIEN PRISON. AS OF 1979 THE QUYET TIEN PRISON WAS
NO LONGER UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO
SOME OTHER AGENCY OF THE SRV GOVERNMENT. IN JULY 1979, CPT. NGUYEN
KIM (NGUYENX KIM), A SECURITY SERVICES OFFICER FROM SUB-CAMP K2 OF
QUYET TIEN, NORMALLY CALLED TUYEN QUANG PRISON BY MOST INMATES,
ARRIVED FOR A MEETING AT THE PRISONS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS AT NR 10, TRAN HUNG DAO, HANOI. CPT. KIM REMARKED TO
SOURCE WHEN HE MET SOURCE WORKING AT THE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.
THAT HE HAD COME TO HANOI FOR A MEETING. DURING A BRIEF
CONVERSATION CPT. KIM REMARKED K2 NO LONGER WAS PART OF QUYET TIEN
AND CPT. KIM, THEN IN CHARGE OF K2, NOW REPORTED DIRECTLY TO THE
PRISONS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT. HE ALSO REMARKED K2
HAD BEEN ENLARGED FROM ONE CAMP TO TWO CAMPS.
   B. PHO LU PRISON. PHO LU PRISON, ALSO CALLED LAO CAI
PRISON OR CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1, WAS EVACUATED IN FEBRUARY 1979
IN THE FACE OF THE PRC INVASION. THE PRISON WAS OVERRUN BY PRC FORCES,
BUT ALL INMATES AND EQUIPMENT WERE EVACUATED PRIOR TO ITS BEING
OVERRUN. THE HONG THANG WORK SITE COLOCATED WITH SUB-CAMP K4 OF PHO
LU PRISON, WAS ALSO SAFELY EVACUATED AT THE TIME. BOTH PHO LU AND
HONG THANG WERE CONSIDERED CLOSED AS OF FEBRUARY 1979.
   C. PHONG QUANG PRISON. PHONG QUANG PRISON WAS REPORTEDLY
EVACUATED AND CLOSED IN EARLY 1979 AND ALL INMATES AND EQUIPMENT
EVACUATED.
COMMENTS: BASED ON INFORMATION FROM FORMER QUYET TIEN INMATES,
QUYET TIEN PRISON WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE CIRCA
THE FALL OF 1977 AND A SMALL GROUP OF INMATES WERE USED TO ASSIST IN
THE CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION OF FACILITIES PRIOR TO THE PEOPLE'S
ARMY OF VIETNAM MOVING INTO THE FACILITY IN THE SPRING OF 1978. ONE
OTHER COMMANDO HAS REPORTED EXTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE K2 SUB-
CAMP DURING EARLY 1978 REPORTEDLY ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXPANSION OF
K2 AND WITH SOME INDICATION OF FACILITY UPGRADING. VO-PW HAS
INTERVIEWED SEVERAL FORMER INMATES OF PHO LU/HONG THANG WHO WERE
THERE UNTIL THE LAST SEVERAL HOURS PRIOR TO THE PRC OVERRUNNING HONG
THANG. VO-PW HAS ALSO INTERVIEWED ONE FORMER FEMALE INMATE OF HONG
THANG, MARRIED TO A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO, WHO VISITED
HONG THANG AFTER THE PRC INVASION AND ITS RECAPTURE SHORTLY
AFTERWARD BY SRV FORCES. SHE AFFIRMED THE PRISON AND HONG THANG HAD
INDEED BEEN OVERRUN AS EVIDENCED BY THE DEAD PRC SOLDIER SHE FOUND
IN THE HONG THANG KITCHEN. THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT VO-PW HAS SEEN
INDICATING PHONG QUANG PRISON WAS ALSO EVACUATED AND CLOSED AT THIS
PERIOD OF TIME. ALL SOURCES REPRESENTED IN THIS REPORT AFFIRM THAT
NO AMERICANS WERE HELD IN THE PRISONS THEY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH
COLL: NONE
INSTR: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-13, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CHIEF, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
WARNING:

BT
#2854
NNNN
NNDD
PHO LU PRISON ORGANIZATION/ACTIVITIES.

A. In 1977 PHO LU PRISON consisted of a prison headquarters element and four subordinate sub-camps designated K-1 thru K-4. In 1977 sub-camp K-4 was restructured following implementation of the parole policy (Lenh DAC XA). The sub-camp commander was upgraded to a prison level administrator (Giam Thi Truong) and the Hong Thang worksite was placed directly under the Ministry of Interior. From 1977 until the camp was evacuated in Feb 79 the sub-camp operated with a dual function. It incarcerated inmates assigned there from the PHO LU prison headquarters and functioned independently of PHO LU prison as the Hong Thang State Farm reporting separately to the
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

B. SUB-CAMP K-1 HAD A MIX OF CAPTURED COMMANDOS AND NON-COMMANDOS. UNTIL 1973 WHEN THE COMMANDOS WENT ON A HUNGER STRIKE UPON NOT BEING RELEASED FOR RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1973 PARIS PEACE ACCORDS. THIS CAUSED THEIR TRANSFER ENMASSE TO QUYET Tien Prison. Those prisoners at K1 after 1973 were primarily political prisoners. IN 1977 A NUMBER OF COMMANDOS WERE TRANSFERRED TO K-1 AT PHO LU FOLLOWING THEIR SELECTION AS PAROLEES AND PRIOR TO THEIR TRANSFER TO HONG THANG. BY THE END OF 1977 ALL DESIGNATED PAROLEES WERE MOVED INTO K-4. K-2 WAS FOR FEMALE INMATES ONLY, WITH APPROXIMATELY 500-600 AS OF FEB 79. SUB-CAMP K-3 HAD OTHER THAN COMMANDOS UNTIL MID-1978 WHEN A GROUP OF FORMER REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES (RUNAF) OFFICERS WERE TRANSFERRED IN FOR A FEW MONTHS, THEN TRANSferred ELSEWHERE. THERE WAS NO SUB-CAMP K-5 AT PHO LU.


THESE SENT TO HA SON BINH WERE LOW LEVEL POLITICAL INMATES. AT THE END OF 1978 A GROUP OF 20-30 COMMANDO PAROLEES WERE TRANSFERRED BY TRUCK TO SUB-CAMP K-7 AT PHU THO PRISON.

2. TRANSFER OF PRISON INMATES/EVACUATION OF PHO LU.


B. ONE MORNING IN LATE FEBRUARY 1979 THE REMAINING PAROLEES WERE AMAZED BY THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF LARGE GROUPS OF CIVILIANS FLEEING ON FOOT, PUSHING HAND CARTS SOUTH ALONG THE EDGE OF THE ROAD NEAR HONG THANG. VIETNAMESE MILITARY TRUCK CONVOYS WERE ALSO HEADING SOUTH. THE HONG THANG DIRECTOR ASSEMBLED ALL INMATES AND ORDERED AN EVACUATION. HE ADVISED THERE WERE NO VEHICLES AND THE EVACUATION WOULD BE ON FOOT. THE PAROLEES WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS, THE COMMANDOS IN ONE AND ALL OTHERS IN THE OTHER. THE COMMANDOS WERE ORDERED TO PACK THEIR BELONGINGS AND BE PREPARED TO MARCH OUT IMMEDIATELY. THE OTHER PAROLEES WERE TOLD TO LEAVE, ON FOOT AND ON THEIR OWN, AND RETURN HOME WHERE THEY WOULD BE CONTACTED LATER.

C. HONG THANG HAD FEW VEHICLES AND ALL TRUCKS WERE USED TO EVACUATE CAMP EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, RECORDS AND CADRE/STAFF BELONGINGS. ONE
WERE ALWAYS SUSPICIOUS OF HIM. ONCE IN SAIGON ScIENCE WENT TO THE
SAIGON ZOO AND HE SUDDENLY MET A PUBLIC SECURITY POLICEMAN. HE KNEW
THE POLICEMAN KNEW ABOUT HIM AND WAS LOOKING FOR HIM SO HE FLED THE
ZOO.

COMMENTS: ScIENCE SPEAKS NORTHERN ACCENTED SOUTHERN VIETNAMESE
WITH A STRONG NOTICEABLE CHINESE ACCENT. HE ACKNOWLEDGED HIS
FATHER'S PARENTS WERE ETHNIC T'CHEW CHINESE AND HE COULD SPEAK A
LITTLE T'CHEW CHINESE. HIS VIETNAMESE IS SPOKEN IN A SOUTHERN
VIETNAMESE MANNER AND HE USES MANY WORDS PECULIAR TO A VIETNAMESE
RAISED IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM AFTER 1954. HE HAS A PARTICULAR
KNOWLEDGE OF TERMS OF REFERENCE NORMALLY USED BY PERSONS WHO HAVE
SPENT A NUMBER OF YEARS IN PRISON AND HE HAS A GOOD GENERAL
KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAMES OF MOST MAJOR NATIONAL LEVEL PRISONS IN
NORTHERN VIETNAM. ALTHOUGH CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN BORN IN 1956, HE
APPEARS TO BE AT LEAST TEN YEARS OLDER.

PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S. YES
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-
PW2
APPR: IMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
WARNING: N/A

BT
#7660
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OF THE COMMANDOS, DO XUAN PHANH (DUBOO XUAAN PHANH), A MEMBER OF 'SOURCE'S COMMANDO TEAM, WAS ORDERED TO DRIVE THE CAMP BULLDOZER FROM HONG THANG TO YEN BAI. ANOTHER COMMANDO, HUYNH VAN NAM, WAS THE ONLY INMATE TO LEAVE BY TRUCK BECAUSE HE WAS A VEHICLE MECHANIC AT HONG THANG AND ACCOMPANIED THE CAMP VEHICLES WHICH WERE ALL MOVED TO PHU THO PRISON DURING THE EVACUATION. (SOURCE COMMENT: DO XUAN PHANH WASN'T SEEN AFTER THE EVACUATION. HUYNH VAN NAM WAS REASSIGNED TO THE GARAGE AT SUB-CAMP K-7, TAN LAP PRISON. NEITHER REJOINED THE COMMANDOS.)

D. THE COMMANDO PAROLEES MARCHED ON FOOT FOR TWO AND A HALF DAYS, ARRIVING IN AN AREA APPROXIMATELY ONE KILOMETER SOUTHEAST OF YEN BAI TOWN WHERE THEY BIVOUACED IN AN OPEN FIELD ALONG THE HIGHWAY. TRUCKS LATER ARRIVED AND TRANSPORTED THEM TO PHU THO PRISON (AKA TAN LAP PRISON) WHERE THEY WERE ALL PLACED IN SUB-CAMP K-7. WHILE AT PHU THO THE PAROLEES LEARNED THAT ALL INMATES FROM PHO LU AS OF FEB 79 WERE ALL MOVED TO PHU THO AND SPREAD AMONG THE INMATE POPULATION THERE. FOLLOWING THE EVACUATION OF PHU THO THE WORD WAS SPREAD AMONG THE INMATES THAT PHO LU HAD BEEN OVERRUN. ONE OF THE FORMER INMATES HELD AT PHO LU WITH SOURCE, LY CA XA, REPORTEDLY LED PRC TROOPS INTO PHO LU. (SOURCE COMMENT: LY CA XA FLED TO THE PRC IN EARLY 1979 TOGETHER WITH A COMMANDO NAMED AN ETHNIC VIETNAMESE.)

E. LIFE FOR PAROLEES AT HONG THANG VARIED. THE PAROLEES WERE RESTRICTED TO MOVEMENT (WHEN NOT WORKING) WITHIN ONE KILOMETER OF THE CAMP. PAROLEES WERE GIVEN PRODUCTION QUOTAS AND GIVEN A SALARY BASED ON PRODUCTION; THEY WERE PAID Bonuses FOR SURPASSING THEIR GOALS. MANY PAROLEES, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE TIMBER HARVESTING TEAM (TOAN LAM SAN), EARNED FROM 30 TO 70 DONG A MONTH DUE TO THEIR HIGH PRODUCTION. THE CRIMINAL INMATES NEVER RECEIVED ANY MONEY.
FOREIGN NATIONALS IN PRISON:

RECORDED IN THE SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND

A FORMER AGENT OF THE GENERAL WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN

THE SECT.

DO: 110 604-3350.

WARNING: THIS IS AN NRO REPORT. NOT FINAL.

SUBJ: THE 6 952 625-6 AMERICANS IN THE

SERIAL: 06079.

THIS IS A SHORT BRIEF REPORT. IT

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN PRISON.

RECORDED IN THE SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND

A FORMER AGENT OF THE GENERAL WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN

THE SECT.

DO: 110 604-3350.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN PRISON.

RECORDED IN THE SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND

A FORMER AGENT OF THE GENERAL WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN

THE SECT.

DO: 110 604-3350.

WARNING: THIS IS AN NRO REPORT. NOT FINAL.

SUBJ: THE 6 952 625-6 AMERICANS IN THE

SERIAL: 06079.

THIS IS A SHORT BRIEF REPORT. IT
RE-ED REPORT BY SC

Name: SC
Barrack: 21, Zone I
In Re-ed: June 23, 75 to Dec 7, 80

(1) Names and places of Re-ed Camps

*Bien Hoa province
- Re-ed Camp detained the former officers from June 24, 75 to Aug 1, 75.
- The former concentration camp from Aug 1, 75 to May 23, 76 (the map of this organization is included)

*Son La province
Joint Camp 2 belonged to 776th group from Sept 25, 76 to April 78
Joint Camp 5 belonged to 776th group from April 78 to Oct 78 (the map is included)

*Ha Nam Ninh province
- Nam Ha camp from Oct 78 to Dec 78
- Nam Ha camp from Dec 78 to Mar 79
- Nam Ha camp from Mar 79 to July 80
- Nam Ha camp from July 80 to Dec 80 (map is included)

(2) The zip code and areas of the camps
(map is included)

(3) Population of each camp
- Bien Hoa Camp: 5000 prisoners from Battalions 1-2-3.
- Joint Camps 2: there were six sub-camps and about 5000 prisoners (sub-camps 1-2-3-4-5-6)
  Sub camp 2/Joint camps 2 = 400 prisoners
  Sub camp 5/Joint camps 2 = 600 prisoners
- Nam Ha camp: there were 4 sub camps, A-B-C-ME
  Sub camp A = 2000 prisoners
  Sub camp B = 2000 prisoners
Position & Rank & Unit of Camp leaders

Camp: Nguyen Van Thai, Captain, Battalion leader, 1st Battalion, Binh (June 24, 75 to May 23, 76)

2/Joint camps 2/776th group: Tran Bao Tran, captain

5/Joint camps 2/776th group: can't remember the name of the

known by the AKA "God father", Captain

A belonging to Nam Ha Camp

: unknown

C, belonging to Nam Ha Camp

Tran Tau, captain

amp: Nha, Major

Camps: Lieutenant Colonel Tran Manh Xuyen

ues of the prisoners

Colonels

un Thiet, Military Police Commander

un Phuoc, Military Police Commander

et, Inspector, 3rd Division

Ki, Deputy Commander, Division 9

Phung, Signal Department Commander, 3rd Corp

Tuyet: Regiment Commander, 50th regiment, 25th Division

han, Group commander, Commando Ranger

han, Bureau Chief of General Management, 2nd Army Corp.

a, Bureau Chief of Joint General Staff

al Police Colonels

uc, Section Chief of the National Police Training

eau Chief of the Computer Programs, former colt gunner

u, Bureau Chief of National Police Judiciary Command
Tran Ngoc Khanh, Regional Force Battalion Commander, Qui Nhon sub-sector
Pham Van Trau, Section J Commander, Binh Duong sub-sector
Nguyen Van Than, Graduate Battalion Commander Marine Training Center
Tran Van Ty, in Marine Command (TOW Rocket Platoon)
Nguyen Van Non, Section 2 leader, Ben Tranh sub-sector Dinh Tuong
Nguyen Van Ba, in Central Training Command, Joint General Staff
Bui Dinh Vong, Battalion Deputy Commander, Mike Force
Tran Van Dang, in Central Logistics Command, Joint General Staff
Nguyen Van Thu, in 22nd Division, Infantry
Nguyen Van Tran, in Artillery Command
Doan Chau, Section 4, Duc Pho sub-sub sector, Quang Ngai sub-sector
Nguyen Van Dang, Special Police Service, National Police Command
Tran Tuan Phong, Deputy Chief of Gia Din Pho Police
Bui Doan, in Artillery Command
Tran Vinh Tuan, in Navy Command
Tran Manh Tuan, Artillery unit leader, Air Borne Division
Nguyen Van Doc, Artillery unit leader, Marine Division
Nguyen Van Ninh, Helicopter Pilot, 3rd Division, Air Force
Nguyen Van Nhon, Fighter Plane Pilot, Air Force Command
To Kim Tien, in Psy War Unit, 2nd Division, Air Force
Le The Dan, Commander of the Pacification and Development Center in Lam Dong
Le Van Hoa, Buddhist Chaplain, Gia Din Pho Sub-sector

*Lieutenants
Tran Van Nhut, Section 2, 3rd Division
Truong Van Nhut, Qui Nhon Military Police Camp leader
Le Van Phat, in Marine Command (Polwar Central)

* Second Lieutenant
Nguyen Van Phuoc, in Defense Section, 4th Division, Air Force
b) *Lieutenant Colonels

- Nguyen Van Dong, Commander of Saigon Special Zone
- Huynh Van Khuong, Commander of the prisoners control from 1968
- Nguyen Van Quyen, Administrative Bureau Chief of Military Police
- Bui Bang Duc, Commander of Phu Quoc Prison
- Tran Manh Thuan, in area logistics Command, 3rd division, air force
- Tran Van Lam, in General Management of the Navy Command
- Phuong Huu Danh, Deputy Commander of the National Police Logistics Command
- Tran Van Kha, Bureau Chief of The National Defense
- Nguyen Kim Tuan, AKA Duy Lam, writer, in the Psy-War Department of Air Force Command
- Tran Trong Chanh, Detached Port Officer in Saigon
- Nguyen Huu Duc, leader of Tay Ninh District

* Police Lieutenant Colonels

- Nguyen Van Bang, Police Service Chief in District 5
- Nguyen Van Yet, Police Service Chief, Gia Dinh
- Truong Van Thuan, in Special Police Force, Saigon

* Majors

- Anh, Battalion Commander, 5th Battalion, Military Police
- Truong Dinh Ut, Judiciary Police Bureau Chief, Military Police Command
- Vuong Van Hoa, Deputy Commander of Special Zone 5, Saigon
- Pham Dang Co, Commander of Bien Hoa Prison
- Pham Huu Nieng, Military Intelligence Management Deputy Commander
- Ve Thanh Khiet, the Special Support Logistics Battalion Deputy Commander, 7th Division

* Captains

- Le Van Huan, Bureau Chief of the Administration Finance Logistics Center, Bien Hoa
- Le Van Hoa, Same unit
* Civilians
- Nguyen Van Nam, in National Restoration Force
- Nguyen Van Hanh, Communist Deserter, after 75 was detained by the Communist

* Former Prime Minister
Nguyen Van Loc

* Senators
- Huynh Van Cao
- Van Thanh Cao

* Deputies
- Pham Thanh Ngoc, Go Cong Unit
- Phan Ngo

* Teachers
- Ung Ngoc Nghia (Cap Tien Party)
- Nguyen Van Ky Cuong (Math Teacher)

* Province Deputy Chief
- Le Van Huán, Long An Province

* Foreigners
- Tep Ma Chau Khon, Thai, Chinese Ethnic, deceased in 1980 sub-Camp A, Nam Ha
- A Major General of Republic of China, Polwar Special Mission. He died in Nam Ha Prison, Camp A. I can't remember his name. He died before I was detained there.
- Tran Van Viet Nam, American, became communist, wearing military uniform without any badge. He had been seen in various camps in Hoang Lien Son. I only heard of him from former Major Vo Thanh Khiet (in the same prison). I've reported this matter to JVA in April 81 in Galang.

Information
At my release, there were 40 people in Sub Camp B Nam Ha were chained in isolated cell, then were moved to Me Sub Camp for six months. They were in very bad shape. Each person was given only 250 g rye and salted water.
Teacher Nguyen Van Cuong and Marine Captain Mai Tan were among these prisoners.
These victims were treated badly and they were beaten cruelly.
I will be happy to be available for further information.

Sincerely yours,
The map of Camps A-B-C (Nam Ha Camp, Ha Nam North)
FROM:  JCRC-LNB
SUBJ:  Letter of Transmittal, Re-education Camp Sketch

TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
    Attn: DC-2
    Pentagon Room 2E230
    Washington, D.C.  20301-6111

1. Please refer to our message JCRC Bkk 091040Z May 85, subject: Ha Tay Re-ed Camp

2. Attached for your information and analysis is a sketch of Ha Tay Re-education Camp.

Atch:
Sketch

Cy to:
HQ, JCRC
FROM: JCRC-LNB
SUBJ: VM Refugee

TO: Commander, JCRC

1. Please refer to our message, DTG 170911Z Dec 86 (HK 86-083).

2. Enclosed is the hand drawn memory sketch provided by Subject refugee.

Atch:
a/s

Copy to:
DIA/VO-PW, w/atch
20 August 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Memory Sketches by SC 34-352

TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
    Attn: DC-2
    Pentagon Room 2E230
    Washington, D.C.  20301-6111

1. Please refer to JCRC-LNB Msg, DTG 200633Z AUG 85.
2. Enclosed for your information are memory sketches drawn by subject refugee of the Ha Tay and Tra Noc Re-education Camp.

Incl:
1. Tra Noc
2. Ha Tay

Cy to:
HQ, JCRC
ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

TO: 
FROM: 
SUBJECT: Search of Binh Da Village and Adjacent Area

1. REFERENCE/REQUIREMENT: 
COUNTRY: VM

2. INSTALLATION INFORMATION:
   Geo Coords: 20-53-47N/105-46-14E
   Map/Chart Ref: L7014-61501

3. DATA:

4. COLLATERAL REFERENCE:
   None

5. ANALYSIS/COMMENTS:
   a. This report satisfies the referenced requirement.
   b. A complete search of Binh Da Village and the adjacent area out to a radius of 3KM was accomplished with no facility described by the source being found.

   The subject of the search is "an enclosed facility". Allegedly a Vietnamese refugee saw U.S. PW's inside this facility through an open gate in the village of Binh Da. No other information, i.e., facility/building description or sketches could be provided by source.

   A search of Binh Da village and adjacent areas did not reveal any facility that could be identified as a detention site. Data depicts Binh Da village as well as neighboring villages. No unusual features which exhibit the signatures of a detention facility (i.e., secured/fenced area with organized building layout and guard posts) Data. Additional specific information about this facility will be required if further analysis is to be accomplished. Otherwise this is the extent to which analysis can be completed to satisfy verification of this alleged sighting.

6. ANALYST: CAPT. ROBERT X. GONZALEZ

Page 1 of 1 pages
TO:          AN

FROM:        (ATTN: Robert X. Gonzalez)

SUBJECT:     Alleged Hay Tay Reeducation Camp

1. REFERENCE/REQUIREMENT:

2. INSTALLATION INFORMATION:

   B.E. NO.:         Geo Coords:       Map/Chart Ref:   TDI Cat:
   VIC WJ815187 to WJ8197

3. DATA:

4. COLLATERAL REFERENCE:

5. IMAGERY ANALYSIS/COMMENTS:

   a. This report satisfies the referenced requirement.

   b. A 10 km search on either side of routes 65/212 and 6 from Hay Dony (WJ 815187) to Quang Nguyen (WJ 8197) was accomplished. DC-2 provided sketches of a suspected reeducation camp. The search was concluded without the positive identification of any facility that displayed the signatures of a reeducation camp or that resembled the camp as drawn by the source.

6. Analyst: CPT Robert X. Gonzalez,

   [Signature]

   JOSEPH H. BARTENSTEIN
   Chief, Regional Analysis Branch
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX673 MCN = 90064/20249 TOR = 900641818
PTTSZYUW RUEKJCS2378 0641818-RUEALGX.

HEADER
P 051818Z MAR 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
P 051815Z MAR 90
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
TO RUEHBK/USDAO BANGKOK TH/PW-MIA/
RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUADJHA/CDR500THMIBDE CP ZAMA JP//IAGPD/OP-R/
INFO RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR MY//PW-MIA/
RUEHKK/USDLO HONG KONG HK//PW-MIA/
RUOHQPA/JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUOHQOA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/
RUKNBA/HQ AFSAC FT BELVOIR VA
RUADJNA/DET 31 PSAA YOKOTA AB JA
BT
CONTROLS

/SECTION 01 OF 03

.0215/PW-MIA

/********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********/

BODY
SUBJECT: VM
COUNTRY: VM
TITLE: PRISONS IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY

SUMMARY: RECENT REPORTS HIGHLIGHT A NEED TO UPDATE OUR
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRISONS IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY. ONE REQUIREMENT
IS TO CONFIRM INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO A JAPANESE MONK, RELEASED IN
JANUARY 1989 AFTER NEARLY 14 YEARS IN VIETNAMESE PRISONS. THIS
INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO INDICATE THAT HE WAS IN A PRISON
NEAR HANOI AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY 1989, AND THAT HE MAY HAVE SEEN ONE
OR MORE AMERICANS AT SOME TIME DURING HIS STAY. THE MONK IS UNABLE
TO PROVIDE FURTHER DETAILED INFORMATION DUE TO HIS PHYSICAL AND
MENTAL STATE. AS OF OCTOBER 1989, HANOI OFFICIALS STILL REFUSED TO
SUPPLY INFORMATION THAT COULD RESOLVE THIS REPORT. IN ANOTHER CASE,
REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATE HANOI MIGHT BE USING THE FORMER BAT BAT U.S.
PW CAMP IN BA VI DISTRICT, WESTERN HANOI MUNICIPALITY, AS A STORAGE
SITE FOR THE SKELETAL REMAINS OF AMERICANS. THE FOLLOWING
SUBPARAGRAPHS PROVIDE HISTORIC BACKGROUND INTERVIEWERS CAN USE TO
DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICANS DETAINED IN HANOI AFTER APRIL
1975. WE HAVE NOT LISTED ALL PRISONS IN THE HANOI AREA, ONLY THOSE
THAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENT SUBJECTS OF POSTWAR REPORTING.

41818
A. DIA has confirmed the locations where the monk was held in South Vietnam (SVN) prior to 1982. Some American civilians and other Westerners were held in the same prisons for brief periods and released. SRV officials said they moved the monk from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi in about late-1982; but they refuse to reveal where they held him in North Vietnam. Unconfirmed information indicates they confined him in Thanh Tri prison, Thanh Tri district, Hanoi municipality.

B. Hanoi officials insist they kept the monk in solitary confinement for 14 years and that he was never "held together with" any American. That is not accurate. Refugee sources have reported sightings of and conversations with the monk in prisons in SVN. We have confirmed some American civilians were held in the same prison, although not the same cell, with him in SVN before 1982.

C. Unconfirmed information suggests one or more American civilians could have been detained in the same prison with him in SVN after 1982.

D. If an American was held with the monk in SVN, the most likely candidate is an American civilian named Thomas Schooley. Vietnamese maritime forces arrested Mr. Schooley in about August 1987, when they seized a boat he was on in the Gulf of Thailand. One unconfirmed report indicated the Thai-owned "Samut Prakan Fishing Association" owned the boat. Information supplied by refugees indicate Vietnamese authorities held Mr. Schooley in a province prison in the coastal city of Rach Gia until about April 1988. We do not know his status after April 1988. An unconfirmed report from a reliable source indicates he was moved out of the prison and placed under some sort of "house arrest," possibly in or near Rach Gia city, Kien Giang Province; however, at least two Americans (sea tiger crew) detained earlier under similar circumstances were moved to prison in the Hanoi municipality. The sea tiger crew was released in December 1978. Hanoi officials confirm 2-3 Americans aboard a vessel named the sea dragon also were detained in Hanoi; however, Hanoi has refused to supply names, dates, or specific details.

E. The following prisons are of highest interest.

1. Bat bat prison. Between April 1975 and mid-1978 several Americans were detained at Bat Bat (Bat Bat) Central Military Detention Facility (Trai Ngh Giam Trung Uong Quan Doi Ngh), in Ba Vi district, Hanoi municipality. Two sources who passed polygraph exams indicated Hanoi has stored skeletal remains of Americans at Bat Bat since the late-1970s. One source described Bat Bat as a military justice prison camp (Trai Ngh Quan Phap) -- suggesting the camp is administered by the Department of Military Justice (Cuc Ngh Quan Phap), General Political Directorate (Toong Ngh Cuc Ngh Chinh tri Ngh), headquarters People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN--aka headquarters Ministry of Defense). Another source who also passed a polygraph
EXAM SUPPLIED OFFICIAL PAVN DOCUMENTS, DATED DECEMBER 1972, INDICATING THAT THE ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RECOVERING AND PRESERVING REMAINS OF AMERICANS WAS OFFICE 22 (PHONG 22), GROUP 875 (DOANL 875), DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, PAVN. A DOCUMENT RECEIVED FROM SRV OFFICIALS DURING THE JANUARY 1990 TECHNICAL MEETING IN HANOI CONFIRMED THAT GROUP 875, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, WAS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR MATTERS RELATED TO THE RECOVERY AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICANS' REMAINS.

(A) BAT BAT IS A FORMER U.S. PW CAMP. IT IS LOCATED NEAR THE WEST SIDE OF SUOI HAI LAKE IN BA VI DISTRICT, ABOUT 50 KM WEST OF HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATE WJ 356 388, GEO COORDINATE 210907N, 1052028E. THERE ARE SEVERAL PAVN TRAINING FACILITIES WITHIN A FEW KILOMETERS RADIUS OF BAT BAT. ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT SUGGESTED PAVN MIGHT ADMINISTER SOME PART OF BAT BAT JOINTLY WITH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI).


(C) ONE REFUGEE SUPPLIED UNSUBSTANTIATED INFORMATION THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF AMERICANS WERE DETAINED AT BAT BAT IN EARLY 1979. WE NOTE THIS ALLEGED SIGHTING COINCIDES WITH SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE ARREST OF TWO AMERICANS ABOARD A SAIL BOAT OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF VIETNAM IN EARLY 1979. IN JANUARY 1988 A HANOI OFFICIAL CONFIRMED THE SRV HAD ARRESTED (AND PRESUMABLY RELEASED) 2-3 AMERICANS ABOARD A VESSEL NAMED THE "SEA DRAGON." WE HAVE NO INFORMATION THAT COULD DEFINITELY LINK THE "SEA DRAGON" CREW WITH THE 1979 SIGHTINGS. HANOI HAS REFUSED TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

(2) THANH TRI PRISON. SEVERAL RETURNED U.S. PWS WERE HELD AT THANH TRI (THANH TRIL; AKA: THANH LIEETJ, BANG LIEETJ, CAMP 77, AND B-14) DURING THE WAR. THANH TRI IS ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. THANH TRI PRISON IS LOCATED NEAR THE SONG TO LICH RIVER IN THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY, ABOUT 5KM SOUTH OF DOWNTOWN HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATES WJ 851 178, GEO COORDINATES 205739N, 1054906E.

(A) THERE ARE INCONCLUSIVE INDICATIONS THAT THANH TRI IS A SPECIAL DETENTION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY FOR HANOI MUNICIPALITY. REPORTEDLY, SEVERAL PROMINENT SRV MILITARY AND PARTY OFFICIALS CONVICTED OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL AND POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE CONFINED HERE.

(B) UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION FROM TWO REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATES THE JAPANESE MONK WAS CONFINED AT THANH TRI. WE HAVE NO RELIABLE FIRSTHAND CORROBORATION THAT ANY AMERICAN WAS HELD THERE AFTER 1973;
However, we cannot rule out the possibility. If any American was held here after 1973, the most likely candidates are the "Sea Tiger" crew in late-1978, the "Sea Dragon" crew (date unknown), and Mr. Schooley after April 1988 (see above).

(3) Son Tay Prison. According to one reliable source, the Vietnamese name is Ho Chen (Ho Chien) (an unconfirmed aka is K-71). This prison was the site of the unsuccessful U.S. rescue raid on 21 November 1970. The foreword of the Vietnamese translation of Benjamin Summers' book, "The Son Tay Raid," published in Hanoi by the People's Public Security Publishing House, in 1989, referred to the raid as the raid on "Den Va, Son Tay" (Daeen Val; Va temple). Son Tay (aka Mo Chen, Den Va) is located about 1 km east of Son Tay town, Son Tay district, Hanoi municipality, at UTM coordinates WJ 519 379N, geo coordinates 210836N, 1053001E. One American civilian captured and released in 1975 was detained at Mo Chen. One of the two men aboard the "Sea Tiger" believed they were confined somewhere in Son Tay province (sic) in late 1978; however, sketches prepared by the two men could apply equally well to Mo Chen and Thanh Tri prisons.

(4) Binh Da Prison (aka Ha Tay and T-16). This prison is located in Binh Da village, in Ha Son Binh province. Binh Da/Ha Tay prison is located about 25 km south of Hanoi and about 7 km SSW of Thanh Tri prison, at UTM coordinates WJ 834 108, geo coordinates 205739N, 1054906E. One unconfirmed reported indicated inmates of Thanh Tri occasionally were assigned work details at Binh Da prison. There was a large inmate population of former Republic of Vietnam armed forces (RVNAF) officers at Binh Da/Ha Tay through the early 1980s. Some RVNAF inmates were assigned to translate U.S. documents. Communist forces seized after they took over SVN in 1975. Now the inmate population consists almost entirely of NVN criminal and political prisoners. We have received no information that could sustain a belief Americans were confined here.

(5) Lai Xa (Lai Xas) PW camp. Some returned U.S. PWS were confined here until late-1970. This camp was inside a PAVN military installation located about 15 km west of downtown Hanoi, and about 300 meters north of national Route 11A (QL 11A), at UTM coordinates WJ 751 295, geo coordinates 210401N, 1054323E. Only a small portion of the installation was used as a detention site for U.S. PWS. At its peak this site held approximately 225 U.S. PWS, all of whom are accounted for. We have received no information that could sustain a belief that Americans (or other prisoners) were confined here after the war. This site is mentioned only because it was a well-known U.S. PW camp during the war and may be the subject of some reporting received from refugees.

**DATA**

A. Identify each civil and military prison and other detention facility in Hanoi municipality and the surrounding provinces of Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, and Vinh Phu.

(1) Include current and all previous Vietnamese language names
AND ALPHA-NUMERIC COVER DESIGNATIONS AND THE DATES AND REASONS FOR ANY CHANGES.

(2) DESCRIBE ANY SPECIAL MISSION, FUNCTION, OR CHARACTERISTIC OF EACH FACILITY.

(3) DESCRIBE THE INMATE POPULATION FOR EACH FACILITY, INCLUDING ANY CHANGES, SINCE 1975. OBTAIN A DETAILED PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH AMERICAN OR OTHER FOREIGN INMATE AND DESCRIBE THE DATES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF ARREST, CONFINEMENT, AND RELEASE.

(4) DESCRIBE THE DAILY ROUTINE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF INMATES.

(5) IDENTIFY THE ORGANIZATION THAT ADMINISTERS EACH PRISON AND DESCRIBE THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE FOR EACH PRISON. IDENTIFY KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL.

(6) DESCRIBE THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEPARATE DETENTION FACILITIES AND BETWEEN EACH DETENTION FACILITY AND THE MUNICIPAL, DISTRICT, PROVINCE, REGION, AND NATIONAL LEVEL CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES. DESCRIBE THE DATE, REASONS, AND NATURE OF ANY CHANGES IN THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS.

(7) DESCRIBE PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH CARE FOR MINOR AND MAJOR INJURY OR SICKNESS. DESCRIBE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AN INMATE WOULD RECEIVE TREATMENT OUTSIDE A PRISON. OBTAIN DETAILED ANNOTATED SKETCHES DEPICTING THE LOCATION AND LAYOUT OF EACH FACILITY.

B. OBTAIN A DETAILED ORGANIZATIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE PRISON MANAGEMENT BUREAUCRACY—CIVIL AND MILITARY—IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (SRV). INCLUDE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL, AND DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BUREAUCRACIES.

(1) DESCRIBE THE MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT AND HOW EACH INTERACTS WITH THE OTHERS.

(2) DESCRIBE BOTH THE CURRENT AND THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE TITLE, ALPHA-NUMERIC COVER DESIGNATION, AND

******/ BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 ******/

FUNCTION/MISSION OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT.

(3) DESCRIBE THE DATES, REASONS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES FOR EACH CHANGE OF TITLE OR COVER DESIGNATION.

(4) IDENTIFY THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR(S) OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT. INCLUDE FULL NAME, TITLE, RANK, APPROXIMATE AGE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENTS, AND ANY UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS, QUALIFICATIONS, OR RELATIONSHIPS.


(6) IDENTIFY EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THE SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED OR VISITED.

C. DESCRIBE THE NORMAL PROCESSING OF A VIETNAMESE PRISONER FROM THE TIME HE IS ARRESTED; THROUGH THE INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION PHASE; THROUGH THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION STAGE; AND FINALLY, THROUGH THE CONFINEMENT PERIOD. DESCRIBE HOW THIS PROCESS
DIFFERS FOR FOREIGN PRISONERS.

D. FOR THE INTERVIEWER: INTERVIEWERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO
"PRIME THE PUMP" BY ASKING THE SOURCE TO ASSESS AND COMMENT ON
SIMILARITIES OR VARIATIONS IN CONFINEMENT CHRONOLOGIES FOR THREE
CASES:

(1) SRV MARITIME FORCES SEIZED AN AMERICAN SAIL BOAT AND
ARRESTED THE TWO-MAN CREW NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND, SVN IN JUNE 1977.
THE MEN POSSIBLY WERE SMUGGLING DRUGS. THE NEXT DAY THEY WERE FLOWN
BY HELICOPTER TO HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC). THEY WERE HELD FOR SEVERAL
WEEKS AT A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY RUN BY
THE MOI IN HCMC. AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS THEY WERE FLOWN TO HANOI AND
DETAINTED AT AN OLD U.S. PW CAMP CALLED BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ), IN BA
VI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY. SEVERAL WEEKS LATER THE TWO
AMERICANS WERE MOVED TO ANOTHER PRISON NEAR HANOI CITY (POSSIBLY
THANH TRI PRISON). THERE WAS NO TRIAL. HANOI RELEASED THE TWO IN
DECEMBER 1978.

(2) ONE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH MAN WERE ARRESTED BY LOCAL
MILITIA ON A SMALL ISLAND NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND IN JUNE 1983. THE TWO
MEN WERE SEARCHING FOR THE LEGENDARY TREASURE OF SCOTTISH PIRATE
CAPTAIN KIDD. THE NEXT DAY THEY AND THEIR BOAT WERE TOWED TO HA TIEN
(NEAR THE CAMBODIAN BORDER) AND UP THE COASTAL CANAL TO RACH GIA CITY
AND PLACED IN THE KIEN GIANG PROVINCIAL PRISON. A FEW WEEKS LATER
THEY WERE TAKEN TO HCMC AND DETAINED AT SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND
INTERROGATION FACILITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. IN NOVEMBER 1983,
THEY WERE RETURNED TO RACH GIA BRIEFLY FOR PUBLIC TRIAL; THEY WERE
NEVER TAKEN TO HANOI. THEY WERE RELEASED IN MAY 1984.

(3) IN AUGUST 1975 SRV AUTHORITIES IN VUNG TAU CITY ARRESTED A
JAPANESE BUDDHIST MONK. THE MONK HAD IMMIGRATED TO SVN IN 1966. HE
BECAME A SVN CITIZEN IN 1973 AND LATER ACCEPTED A COMMISSION AS A
CAPTAIN AND BUDDHIST CHAPLAIN IN THE RVNAF. HE WAS CONFINED IN VUNG
TAU FROM AUGUST 1975 TO EARLY 1976. HE WAS CONFINED AT B-5 PRISON,
NEAR BIEN HOA CITY, DONG NAI PROVINCE FROM EARLY 1976 TO EARLY 1979.
HE WAS CONFINED AT THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION
FACILITY IN THE FORMER GVN NATIONAL POLICE HQ ON NGUYEN TRAI (FORMER
VO THANH) STREET IN HCMC FROM EARLY 1979 TO ABOUT 1982. IN ABOUT
1982 HE WAS MOVED TO A PRISON NEAR HANOI (POSSIBLY THANH TRI PRISON).
HE WAS HELD FOR "NATIONAL SECURITY" REASONS. HE WAS NEVER BROUGHT TO
TRIAL. HE WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON AND RETURNED TO JAPAN IN JANUARY 1983.

DATA

5. IIR DISTRIBUTION: ADDRESS IIR'S IN RESPONSE TO THIS SDR TO
DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//, WITH INFO FOR CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI AND
JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH. ALL RESPONSES SHOULD INCLUDE THE STATEMENT
"THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT." ORIGINALS OR LEGIBLE PHOTO COPIES OF
ALL SKETCHES, DOCUMENTS, PERSONAL EFFECTS, ETC. (EXCEPT HUMAN
SKELETAL REMAINS) SHOULD BE SENT VIA REGISTERED MAIL DIRECTLY TO THE
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ATTN: PW-MIA, ROOM 2E230, THE PENTAGON,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5390. IF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ARE RECEIVED,
ADDRESSEES SHOULD SUBMIT AN IIR TO THAT EFFECT AND TRANSMIT AN
ELECTRICAL MESSAGE DIRECTLY TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI REQUESTING DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS.

DATA

#2380

NNNN
PROJECT ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

20,894/DC-2

29 October 1984

Suspected Reeducation Camp

Locate suspected Ha Tay Reeducation Camp.

DATE

29 Oct 84

PRIORITY

1

ACTION

BRANCH ASSIGNMENT

RECEIVING OFFICE

ACTION

SUPPORT

SUPPORT

DUE DATE

29 Nov 84

CONTACT

DC-2

TELEPHONE NUMBER


1. Two HUMINT reports have been received by this office reporting the existing of a Ha Tay Reeducation Camp. Sketches provided by these separate sources, although differing in detail, are remarkably similar. (see attached report and sketches)

2. Request search be made of roads-capable of carrying vehicular traffic within 10 km of either side of routes 6 and 65/212 between the city of Ha Dong (WJ 815187) and the village of Quang Nguyen (WJ 8197) for the facility described in the sketches.
SUBJ: HA TAY RE-ED CAMP

1. Sketches of Ha Tay re-education camp provided by Source DAO Van Binh were received at DC-2. We have identified a facility at WJ 837107 (approximately 3-4 km directly east of Binh Da village (WJ 802107) as resembling closely the memory sketches on file here. Sketches, including DC-2 comments on the likely location of the Ha Tay facility, have been forwarded to analyst for verification. Upon receipt of data, we will forward same to your offices.

2. The general area sketch provided by Binh was singularly supportive of our effort to locate the facility. Previous sketch by Source SC matched name. Detailed facility sketch in all but a few particulars and provided necessary confirmation that the facility descriptions were of the same camp. Continuing confirmatory reporting on the Ha Tay facility is still desired, especially reporting which would tend to confirm or deny the presence of U.S. PWS at that installation.

3. POC at DIA DC-2 is AN.

ACTION DC-2 (2)
INFO NMIC (1) VO (1) DIA (1)

MCN=85127/04716 TDR=85127/1640Z TAD=85127/1653Z CDSN=MIA396
SUBJ: HA TAY RE-ED CAMP

REF: DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 17144Z APR 85.

FOR NEW COPIES OF SKETCHES OF SUBJECT RE-ED CAMP BEING MAILED TO YOU THIS DATE IAW REF MESSAGE REQUEST.

BT
DANH SÁCH MỘT SỐ
SỊ QUAN TỬ CẤI TẠO TÀI HÀ TÂY (TỈNH ĐEN 2/1986)

CẤP TƯƠNG:
- NGUYỄN CHÁNH A (THÀNG)
- LÝ TÔNG BA
- VIỆT THANH CAO
- TRẤN BA ĐỊ
- LÊ MINH ĐẠO
- ĐỖ QUANG VINH
- VIỆT VĂN GIAI
- LÝ BA HỮ
- NGUYỄN VINH NGHI
- TRẦN QUỐC LICH
- PHẠM NGỌC SANG
- LÊ VĂN TỬ
- LÊ TRẦN TƯỜNG
- LÊ VĂN THAN
- NGUYỄN XUÂN TRANG
- MẠCH VĂN TRƯỜNG
- TRẦN QUANG KHOÁI
- NGUYỄN HỮU CÔ
- ĐẠO VĂN QUANG

CẤP ĐẠI TÀI:
- LÊ VĂN NAM
- NGUYỄN DUY DỤNG
- NGUYỄN VĂN NHO
- NGUYỄN VĂN HƯNG
- NGUYỄN HỮU CÔ
- MẠCH QUANG CHIỂM
- NGUYỄN VĂN CUA
- NGUYỄN VĂN GIAI
- NGUYỄN NGỌC VĨNH

CẤP BỘ TRƯỞNG:
- TRẦN TRUNG DƯNG
- NGUYỄN DUY XUÂN
- NGUYỄN QUỐC THỦY
- TRỊỆU HUYNH VÕ

TÌNH BẢO:
- NGUYỄN PHÁT LỘC (T.Ư.TÌNH BẢO)
- TRẦN QUANG LƯƠI (CHUẨN P, TƯTB)
- PHAN GIA ĐẠI (TÌNH BẢO)

TÒNG SỞ TSUMER TÀI HÀ TÂY KHOÁNG MƯƠNG
KHÔNG CÔN NHIỆM LƯỢT CỬỚC

20 - 5 - 1986

SC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T/T</th>
<th>TÊN HO</th>
<th>CHỤC VỤ CU</th>
<th>QUỐC CHI</th>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>NGUYỄN DUY XUÂN</td>
<td>Viên trưởng Đại học CẦN THƠ</td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>NGUYỄN QUỐC THỦY</td>
<td>Phụ ta tổng trưởng thông tin</td>
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<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>PH. DUY CƯ</td>
<td>Dan biểu pháp nhiệm 1971-1975</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>TRƯƠNG VI PHƯƠNG</td>
<td>Dan biểu cuu de tam pho tong thu ky</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Don vi BÌNH DƯƠNG</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>VU VĂN QUÝ</td>
<td>Dan biểu don vi TRƯỜNG TUY</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>NGUYỄN VĂN THU</td>
<td>Dan biểu MINH DỊNH</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>VO QUỐC TIỂU</td>
<td>Chu tich hoi don, Do Thanh Saigon</td>
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<td>08</td>
<td>NGUYỄN VĂN GIAO</td>
<td>Trung ta Phú duc uy trung uong tinh so</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>NGUYỄN VĂN LỘC</td>
<td>Trung ta Tong quan tri 15/11/93 bính</td>
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<td>TRƯƠNG VI PHƯỚC</td>
<td>Bocco Gia giam doc leh vien minh</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>NGUYỄN HÒA PHƯƠNG</td>
<td>Đại ta giam doc sinh sinh phat trien</td>
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<td>TRẦN TRUNG QUỐC</td>
<td>De nhut Pho chu tich Thuong nghi vien (Ngl. 6)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>LÊ VĂN KIÊN</td>
<td>Nhi si</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>NGUYỄN H giochi PHƯƠC</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>TRẦN HẢI TIEN</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>NGUYỄN VĂN C.GO</td>
<td>&quot; Cau thieu tuong tu lien quan doan 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>NGUYỄN HƯU TÍN</td>
<td>Muc su Tin Lanh (Tuyên - bày)</td>
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<td>ĐƯƠNG KI</td>
<td>Đại ta giam doc tuyen uy Tin Lanh</td>
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<td>TRẦN TRUNG LÂU</td>
<td>Giam doc tuyen uy Phat giao</td>
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<td>Đại ta quan trun uong Saigon</td>
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<td>NGUYỄN HƯƠNG TÔ</td>
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<td>PHẠM KÍCH QUANG</td>
<td>Đại ta tu phap bo tu lien quan quoc gia (LOC QUA)</td>
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<td>LÔ HÒC</td>
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<td>LÊ TI Công</td>
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<td>NGUYỄN KÍCH DỊCH</td>
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<td>NGUYỄN VI KIM</td>
<td>Giam doc thanh niên bo thân</td>
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</table>
35. LONG TUY
36. NGUYỄN VIỆT HUY
37. TRẦN KHOI NGHỊA
38. Đ军人 KHÔI TÀN
39. TRẦN VĂN THỤC
40. HUY VĂN THỊNH
41. TRẦN CẢNH CHÚNG
42. NGUYỄN VĂN XUÂN
43. LÊ TÀI TRÍ
44. NGUYỄN KHOÁ TÀN
45. NGUYỄN VĂN CƯƠI
46. TRƯỞNG VIỆT
47. TRẦN KHOI KỲ
48. TÀ TĨNH LÂM
49. LÊ HƯU LƯC
50. Đ giochi VĂN LƯC
51. NGUYỄN VĨNH NGHI
52. NGUYỄN KHOÁ CÔ
53. ĐOÀN VĂN QUẢNG
54. NGUYỄN VĂN THỤC
55. TRẦN Đ. ĐI
56. ĐO KHOI CẢI
57. VI. HUY CÔ
58. NGUYỄN CHÍ A
59. KIỂM VĂN THƯƠNG
60. LÝ THAN Đ.".
61. LÊ KHOI Đ.".
62. LÊ KHOI (PHAN KHOI THỊ)
63. TRẦN QUỐC LỊCH
64. VŨ VĂN GIÁI
65. LÊ VĂN Cŏi
66. LÊ VĂN CHỊ.".
67. LÊ VĂN SIGN
68. TRẦN VĂN CHƠI
69. LÊ VĂN TU
70. TRẢI VĂN TẤN
71. HO TĂNG HUẨN
72. PHÚNG VĂN L.".".
73. LÝ AH. HÌ".
74. NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌNG
75. V?=.* KHOI S.".
76. VŨ KHOÁ HUỒNG
77. NGUYỄN DỊCH KHÔI
78. PH. H. PH. VINH
79. NGUYỄN KHOÁ Đ.".

Giao su Bằng Tấn Đại Việt

Trung ta đỗ tu lãnh Cạnh sát quốc gia

Đại ta cuu tỉnh trưởng Kỳ Tho

Thieu ta quan trưởng (Cô u Phan Thiet)

Điều biểu đơn vi Long An

Thieu ta quan trưởng Ca Khu

Trung ta Không quân

Điều biểu đơn vi Vĩnh Long

Hậu Nghĩa

Chơn lớn

Săn hổ

Giải thể

Đại ta uy Bên liên hợp 4 ben

Đại ta cuu tu lãnh phó biệt khu 44

Cuu trưởng, tu lãnh, tu lãnh, cuu 4

Trương tướng cuu Đô tu lãnh quốc phòng

Trương tướng (chết tài Kim Liên)

Thieu tướng trưởng muu phó chiến viễn

Thieu tướng tu lãnh tư đoàn 9 phó lãnh

Thieu tướng, chi huy trưởng ĐST coraz Lôx

Thieu tướng phó ta cuc chiến tranh chính trị

Cuu tieu tướng trưởng, Đô, Đô, Đô/ cuu
cuu cuc chiến tranh chính trị

Chuan tuong tu lãnh su đoàn 21 phó lãnh

Thieu tướng chi huy trưởng thiet cấp

Thieu tướng tu lãnh su đoàn 18 phó lãnh

Thieu tướng, tu lãnh Biệt khu bịu, theo

Chuan tuong cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 25

Chuan tuong cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 3

Chuan tuong tu lãnh su đoàn 23

Chuan tuong tu lãnh su đoàn 1

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 1

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 25

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 2

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 1

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 25

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 21 phó lãnh

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 5

Chuan tuong, biệt đơn, quan

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 21 phó lãnh

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su đoàn 6 phó, quan

Chuan tuong, cuu tu lãnh su dẫn 2 phó lãnh

Dai ta trung, cuu trung, trung su đoàn 3

Dai ta trung, lý do quốc phòng

Dai ta trung, cuu trung, trung su đoàn 2 phó lãnh

Dai ta trung, cuu trung, su đoàn 57.
| 80  | VIỆT GIAO | Dai ta Trung Đoan Trưởng / TRD 56 |
| 81  | NGUYỄN KỲ GIANG | Dai ta Trung Đoan Trưởng / TRD 49 |
| 82  | NGUYỄN VĂN HUẤN | Chi Huy Pho Trại Quản Trương |
| 83  | TRƯỜNG VĂN QUANG | Dai ta Trung Đoan Trưởng / 8D 23 |
| 84  | ĐẶC DIỄN ĐÀO | Dai ta cuộ pho QL Lý Chienen |
| 85  | NGUYỄN VĂN NGHĨA | Dai ta |
| 86  | NGUYỄN VĂN CHIN | Dai ta khong quan |
| 87  | NGUYỄN VĂN CHIN | Dai ta cuộ tinh truong Dac Lieu |
| 88  | CHIẾN VĂN ĐÔNG | Dai ta cuộ tinh truong My Tho |
| 89  | NGUYỄN HẢI KIỀN | Dai ta |
| 90  | PHAN VĂN TÂI | Dai ta Thiet giap |
| 91  | ĐƯƠNG CHI | Dai ta Thiet giap |
| 92  | NGUYỄN VĂN CHUẨN | Dai ta Phong 1/THI |
| 93  | TRẦN THAC NGHĨA | Thieu ta / Luc luong dac biet |
| 94  | NGUYỄN VĂN QUY | Trung ta |
| 95  | NGUYỄN VĂN CHUẨN | Trung ta |
| 96  | LÊ VĂN LÀI | Trung ta |
| 97  | LƯƠNG PHÚC SINH | Trung ta |
| 98  | PÍNH GIA QUANG | Thieu ta |
| 99  | NGUYỄN HỒNG GIÁP | Thieu ta |
| 100 | TRẦN VIỆT LANG | Trung ta / Cuc truyen tin |
| 101 | VIỆT THỊ | Trung ta |
| 102 | VIỆT TRUNG THỌNG | Dai ta 30H/K/30Q |
| 103 | TRẦN HẢO THANH | Dai ta " |
| 104 | NGUYỄN QUANG TRÍ | Dai ta Phong Khong / KQ |
| 105 | NGUYỄN HOÀNG AN | Dai ta Phong 3/C/30K |
| 106 | NGUYỄN THỌ TRÍ | Dai ta Truyen tin/1ST/3K |
| 107 | VO XUÂN ÂNH | Dai ta Phong nhan vien / 3K |
| 108 | NGUYỄN ÂNH TUYÂN | Dai ta Tham muo pho / D5/4/2K |
| 109 | NGUYỄN THỊ HƯƠNG | Dai ta Tham muo pho/chan huynh/D5/4K |
| 110 | VIỆT LINH | Dai ta Su Đoan 6 / K7 |
| 111 | NGUYỄN QUANG THÚC | Dai ta Su Đoan 2 / K13 |
| 112 | LÊ VIỆT DẢI | Dai ta cuộ tinh truong Da Lat |
| 113 | ĐƯƠNG NGỌC BẢO | Dai ta, phu ta quan đoan 4 |
| 114 | ĐÔ VĂN SINH | Dai ta |
| 115 | NGUYỄN AN | Dai ta chi huy truong Quan Van |
| 116 | LÊ QUỲNH ĐỊNH | Dai ta Tham Khu truong / 12 HII |
| 117 | NGUYỄN THỊ HƯƠNG | Dai ta Truong Phong II / 12 HIX |
| 118 | VIỆT VĂN SA | Dai ta thiet giap |
| 119 | TRẦN NGUYỄN THÚC | Dai ta thiet giap |
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| 121 | NGUYỄN THỊ TRỊ | Dai ta |
| 122 | CHIẾN KÍNH KIÊM | Dai ta bo quoc phong |
165: Lê Trương Tuong
166: Trần Quang Khoi
167: Trần Đình Trang
168: Lê Quy
169: Ngô Đức Tứ
170: Trần Phước Đà
171: Lê Chi Hoàn
172: Lê Hữu Tiến
173: Dương Đình Dung
174: Nguyễn Văn Chiến
175: Đỗ Công Hậu
176: Võ Hữu Hạnh
177: Vũ Quang Chinh
178: Nguyễn Văn Chiến
179: Trần Duy Minh
180: Phạm Văn Minh
181: Trần Trọng Minh
182: Trần Văn Ty
183: Nguyễn Văn Xảo
184: Trần Quang Lưu
185: Trần Huy Vinh
186: Lê Chi Hoàn
187: Trần Văn Hiểu
188: Phạm Văn Quân
189: Phạm Thanh Can
190: Đỗ Trọng Huệ
191: Cao Nguyễn Khoa
192: Nguyễn Trọng Lương
193: Phạm Cao Đông
194: Võ Công C.
195: Mùi Đức Tài
196: Lê Văn Thịnh
197: Nguyễn Quang Thông
198: Nguyễn Văn Thanh
199: Đỗ Công Văn Tài
200: Vũ Thị Quang
Low Stern asked Friday, May 20th, at 1630 with the following message:

Former Prime Minister Nguyen Van Loc.

Loc was placed under house arrest from April 19, 1975 to August 22, 1975. Arrested and underwent interrogation, at times under physical abuse, until August 11, 1976. In Aug. '76, Loc was taken to Tan Son Nhut Airport with some 400 other rank and fileVN officials and flown to NVA aboard a C-130. Upon arrival at Gia Lam Airport, the group was divided in half. Two hundred went to Camp 52A, Ha Tay, Ha Dong Province. The other two hundred, including Loc, went to Camp 25A in Nam Ha, Ha Nam Province. Loc remained at Nam Ha until 23 May 1980. When he was moved to Ha Tay, he stayed there for two weeks. Loc was then released and returned to Saigon. After 13 escape attempts, Loc succeeded at the 14th attempt. He was never caught on an escape attempt since he had prior warning that things were bad. He didn't have to pay for escape since someone had pity on him being a gov't official.

Since his daughter is living in France and his escape was performed by a French boat, he will probably end up in France.
17 Apr 1985

Dear An,

I just finished going thru some of my mail to get a list of re-education camps in VN.

SC

Long Thanh - Thu Duc (South VN) 1975-1976
HAM HA (Ha Nam Ninh (North VN) 1976 -1983
HAM TANZ, 30C (South VN) 1982 -1983

Total period from June 13, 75 to April 7, 1985

NAME
Long Gio Do 1975 - 1976
Hoang Lien Son 1976 - 1979

HA TAY 1979 - 1982
230D HAM TAN 1982 - 1984

Total period from June 24, 76 to Aug 2, 1984

NAME
Ho Chi Minh City Security
Feb 1983 to May 1983 for attempting escape by boat

NAME
Tam Hiep - Bien Hoa
Suoi Mau - " "
Katum - Tay Ninh
HAM-TAN - Thuan Hai

Total period June 20, 1975 to Sep. 11, 1980
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

XUAN MAI CEMENT PRODUCTION--The Xuan Mai (Ha Son Binh) cement factory that the USSR helped us build has an annual capacity of 90,000 cubic meters of large cement slabs to be used in the erection of 102,000 square meters of houses and 10,000 cubic meters of cement to be used for construction. At the end of April 1984, the factory successfully test produced the cement slabs used to assemble the exterior walls of high-rise apartments. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 84 p 1] 12654
CEMENT FACTORY'S FIRST OUTPUT—VNA—In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the historic victory at Dien Bien Phu, Xuan Mai Cement Factory of the Ministry of Construction has just turned out a quantity of initial products consisting of 4 types of wall forms out of the more than 20 types called for by the factory plan. Xuan Mai Cement Factory, constructed for us as a Soviet aid project, specializes in the production of cement forms for building homes in the capital, with a planned annual output of 102,000 square meters of homes. The factory had 31 workprojects, including an aggregate storage warehouse, a steel rod mixing and processing site, a cement silo, a boiler and air compressor shop, and a warehouse for coal and lumber. All the projects have now been completed and are operational. In the process of construction, Construction Company 11, of the Hanoi General Construction Corporation, and Joint Machine Assembly Enterprise Number 10, of the Confederation of Machine Assembly Enterprises, Ministry of Construction, surmounted difficulties with supplies and materials and limited time for construction. During periods of concentrated construction, Construction Company 11 and the Joint Machine Assembly Enterprise Number 10 sent the worksite many technical cadres and highly skilled workers to complete each project of the worksite. Presently, the Xuan Mai Factory Construction Project is working to finish up a number of things left to bring the factory into production according to the plan for the immediate future. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 84 p 1] 9830
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: 

2. DOB: (011001), LANG SON.

3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE.

4. SEX: MALE.

5. RELIGION: PROTESTANT.

6. ODP NUMBER: SD

7. CURRENT ADDRESS: HO CHI MINH CITY


10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    - 6200 - 6600 LOGISTICS NCO, 21ST INF DIV
    - 6608 - 6702 ASPIRANT 5TH INF DIV/TO 1/7
    - 6702 - 7000 1LT, 5TH INF DIV/TO 1/7
    - 7100 - 7400 ADMIN OFFICER TO 3/7, 5TH INF DIV
    - 7411 - 7504 G-3 STAFF, III CORPS, LAST RANK HELD, CAPT.

11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 7506 - 7606 THANH DAO NAM, HOC MON
    - 7607 - 7808 HOANG LIEN SON (CAM NHAH)
    - 7808 - 8208 HA TAY.

12. RELATIVES:
    - RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
      - SISTER SD

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.

14. COMMENTS:
    A. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0227 90.

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)
2. ORGANIZATION - THE HA TAY PRISON CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI). TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROX 600, OF WHICH 500 WERE FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY AND 300 NORTH VIETNAMESE CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES. ON 17 MAR 83 ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO HA NAK NHIN PRISON CAMP. THE CRIMINAL PRISONERS REMAINED BEHIND AT HA TAY.


4. INMATE DISTRIBUTION -

SECTION 02 OF 03 BANGKOK TH//PW- 18101

serial: IIR 6 024 0152 89

country: VIETNAM (VN)

subj: IIR 6 024 0152 89/HA TAY PRISON

5. SCHEDULE -

LABOR DETAILS 0730-1130 AND 1300-1730 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

EVENING STUDY 1930-2100 OR 2200.

6. CAMP LETTER BOX NUMBER - 52A/106/HT/HAN SON BINH.

MCN=89102/03437  TOR=89102/11302  IAD=89102/11332  CUSN=M1A351

PAGE 1 OF 2  121118Z APR 89 03 SECT MSG
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC.
2. DPOB: (490510), QUANG NAM, VIETNAM.
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET/VIET.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: NONE.
6. OAP NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: DAI NANG.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: UNKNOWN.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   6700 - 6900 FIELD POLICE SUPPLY SCHOOL
   6700 - 7100 POLICE CADET STUDENT
   7200 - 7500 POLICE CAPT.
11. REEDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    7504 - 7506 BIIEN HOA
    7505 - 7512 HO NAI
    7512 - 7812 CAMP 6, LT 1, HOANG LIEN SON
    7812 - 8012 HA NAM NHINH
    8012 - 8312 HA SON BINH
    8312 - 8412 230D.
12. RELATIVES:
   - RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
     SD
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0303 90.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC

2. DPOB: (311114). AT 2D LONG XUYEN PROVINCE

3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE

4. SEX: MALE

5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST

6. OOP NUMBER: SD

7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD

8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD

HO CHI MINH CITY

9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS

10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
- 5001 - 5801 2LT-CAPT VARIOUS ARMOR ASSIGNMENTS
- 5801 - 5901 ARMOR CSY, FT KNOX
- 5901 - 6001 PHUOC LONG
- 6001 - 6301 M113 COMPANY 7TH DIV
- 6301 - 6501 COMMANDER 2ND ARMOR REGT (MAJ)
- 6501 - 6801 BINH DUONG PROVINCE CHIEF (LTC)
- 6801 - 7201 INSPECTOR GENERALS OFFICE, JGS (COL)
- 7201 - 7501 CG 23RD DIV AND FOR FINAL FOUR MONTHS OF RVN, CO, 25TH DIV (BRIGADIER GENERAL)

11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
- 7504 - 7606 QUANG TRUNG
- 7606 - 7604 YEN BAI, HOANG LIEN SON
- 7804 - 7902 HA TAY
- 7902 - 7909 NAM HA
- 7909 - 8303 HA TAY
- 8303 - 8802 NAM HA

12. RELATIVES:
- RELATION NAME 008 ADDRESS
- WIFE
- BROTHER
- SISTER
- SISTER
- 

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE

14. COMMENTS:
A. PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR IIR G 024 0226 90.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: (481126). SD
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE/VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
6. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 GRADE (TU TAI II).
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    OCT 63 - OCT 65 OFFICE; SCHOOL CLASS 9/63
    OCT 65 - JUN 70 PLT LDR, 3 PLT, 524 COMPANY, CAU NGANG
    JUN 70 - FEB 71 4/82 TASK FORCE
    FEB 71 - NOV 74 404 LOCAL FORCE BN, TRA MINH
    NOV 74 - OCT 75 2/1 CDR, 522 LOCAL FORCE BN, VIET BISH
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    APR 75 - MAY 75 ONG CHI ISLAND, LONG TOAN
    12JUN75 - 30SEP75 TRA VINH
    30SEP75 - 23JUN76 FORMER 33 INF NEGT BASE/21 DIV CAN THO
    23JUN76 - 29JUN76 TRANSFER TO NVN
    29JUN76 - 21AUG78 NGANG LIEN SON AND HA TUYEN
    21AUG78 - 17MAR83 HA TAY...
    17MAR83 - 10SEP87 KAN HA.
12. RELATIVES:
    - RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
    FATHER
    MOTHER
    WIFE
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
    A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0152 89.
CAMPOC REV: 9 OCT 1987

CAMP NO: 3201 CAMP SUB NO.: CAMP NAME: HA JAY
(a,b,c,...)

LAT: 2053.47N LONG: 10546.12E UTH: JOG:

CTRY: VI HARD COPY PIX: (y)

PAI DATE: IMAGERY DATE: COV FREQ: (y) (DD/MM/YY) (DD/MM/YY)

ICIR/CIR 1: 2: 3: 4: 6:

TYPE PRISONERS: CADRE RANK: LATEST IAM DATE: (y) (PN,CC,PP,VM)


SKETCH AVAILABLE: POW HELD INCLUSIVE DATE: (y) (DD/MM/YY) (DD/MM/YY)

CAMP ALT NAME 1: HA JAY-unit 2: HA JAY-HI SAI UNIT

PARENT HEADQUARTERS: NCI

ADDITIONAL SUB UNITS: (y)

SUB UNIT
A: B:
C: D:
E: F:
G: 

REMARKS REL CODE: ANALYST INITIALS: 

COMMENTS: {(A)=ANALYST, (S)=SOURCE}
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 C24 0402 91.

/************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN).

SUBJ: IIR 6 C24 0402 91/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE HA TAY PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: A FORMER CAO DAI LT AND CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR WHO WAS HELD IN THE HA TAY PRISON. SOURCE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION REPORTED HEREIN THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE HA TAY PRISON AND ITS INMATE POPULATION, WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS FROM APR 77 UNTIL AUG 79. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. THE HA TAY PRISON WAS LOCATED 23KM BY ROAD FROM TANOI (BUT ABOUT 8KM IN A STRAIGHT LINE), IN THE BINH DA POSTAL AREA (Buu Cuc Binh Da), THANH OAI DISTRICT, HA SON BINH PROVINCE, NOT VERY FAR FROM NHAN HOA HAMLET //UTMCOORDS--46QJ8414/MAP SERIES L7014, 1:50,000; SHEET 61501, HA DONG; DMA 04/86/. BINH DA IS LOCATED VIC //UTMCOORDS--WJ8010/MAP IBID.

2. THE PRISON WAS SURROUNDED BY A .2M THICK, 2.5M HIGH BRICK WALL WITH BARBED WIRE ON TOP. THE CAMP WAS ABOUT 100M X 100M IN AREA. THE MAIN GATE WAS MADE OF STEEL WITH CORRUGATED METAL WELDED TO IT. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SIX WALLED AREAS, EACH CONTAINING SEVERAL BUILDINGS. THESE AREAS WERE SITUATED THREE ON EITHER SIDE OF A CENTRAL PRISON YARD. THERE WERE ELEVEN 6M X 30M BRICK DETENTION BUILDINGS, EACH HOUSING AROUND 150 INMATES AND ALL WERE ROOFED WITH TILE. THERE WAS A HIGH SECURITY CONFINEMENT BUILDING WHICH HAD AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF 2.5M X 3M CELLS, EACH HOLDING THREE OR FOUR HIGH RANKING INMATES. THERE WERE 36 FORMER GENERALS HELD IN THESE CELLS. THE HIGH SECURITY BUILDING HAD A FLAT, REINFORCED CONCRETE ROOF. THERE WAS A DISCIPLINARY FACILITY IN ONE OF THE AREAS AND ALSO AN ASSEMBLY HALL, WHICH CONSISTED OF A 8M X 12M OPEN AREA COVERED BY A SPLIT BAMBOO ROOF.

4. There were about 1500 inmates in this prison, including about 400 former RVN military, 400 former RVN police, 450 former RVN civilian officials and civil servants, and 200 criminal prisoners. Included among the prisoners were: LG Nguyen Huu (CO), former IV corps commander; MG Le Minh (DAO); and MG Van Thanh (CAO), former deputy CG of the Political Warfare Bureau. Other inmates were: Col Bui Duc (TAI), former Tay Ninh province chief; Col Le Van (THIEN), TAI's predecessor as Tay Ninh province chief; and Col Ho Duc Trung, another former Tay Ninh province chief (before Thieng). There were no foreign prisoners in this prison.

5. Inmates were awakened by a gong at 0600 hours. At 0700, they began their daily work. Lunch was at 1100, and afternoon work began at 1300. Inmates returned to the prison at 1700 and lights out was at 2200. They were organized into 40 to 50 man units which were further broken down into 12 man teams for purposes of labor. Units were organized by mission. There was a leafy vegetable cultivating unit, brick making unit, carpenter unit, a masonry unit, a saw mill unit, an agricultural unit, etc.

6. This prison was considered the showplace of the PSS prison system, so near the end of 1978, an international delegation visited the camp. A number of inmates were chosen to represent the inmate population in interviews by this delegation. These representatives were carefully coached as to what to say, etc., prior to the delegation's arrival.

7. Every six months, inmates were issued a set of clothes consisting of one 'ba ba' suit made of thin blue material and having a round collar, one leaf rain coat and a pair of under shorts. Their prison number ('CTR37' in source's case) was painted in red on the shirt, front and back, on the trousers and on the under shorts. All clothes, mosquito nets, blankets, dishes and eating implements were made in China.

Comments:

1. Source was very cooperative and agreed to further interview if necessary. He asked for no favors and answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

2. Source never saw nor heard of any Americans, nor any foreigners, ethnic or mixed blood Vietnamese who could have been mistaken for Americans, either in
CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0237 90

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0237 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN HA TAY PRISON BETWEEN 780818 AND 820612

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE HA TAY PRISON FROM 780818 – 820612. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HA TAY PRISON NEAR HA DONG CITY FROM AUG 78 TO JUN 82. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

GEOGRAPHY. HA TAY WAS LOCATED 10-15 KM SOUTH OF HA DONG CITY NEAR THUONG TRANG HAMLET OF BINH DA VILLAGE.

ORGANIZATION. THE PRISON WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND WAS COMMANDER BY PSS LTC NGUYEN VAN MO. PSS CAPT NGUYEN VAN MY WAS THE FISCAL OFFICER, PSS 1LT ((LNU)) BAN, THE EDUCATIONAL CADRE, AND SR CAPT ((LNU)) NAM WAS THE SECURITY OFFICER. THERE WERE ABOUT 100 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE PRISON. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE PRISON WAS APPROXIMATELY 1,300 INMATES.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. Inmates were organized into labor details by units (DOOIJ) with about 75-100 prisoners per unit. Each unit was subdivided into five teams (TOOR) with 15-20 people per team. Labor tasks were involved with growing crops, primarily rice and green vegetables, and production of products such as bricks, roofing tiles, furniture, farming tools and the like. Some teams were assigned kitchen, sanitation, and animal husbandry details.

5. SCHEDULE.

0530 WAKE UP, EXERCISE, BREAKFAST
0600 ASSEMBLE, MUSTER, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS
0630 COMMENCE LABOR
1100 RETURN TO DETENTION COMPOUND, EAT LUNCH
1300 CONTINUE LABOR
1700 — RETURN TO DETENTION COMPOUND, SUPPER
1800 LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS
2100 SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. There were about 1,000 former RVNAF officers, 200 former NAT POLICE, 80 criminals, and 20-30 general officers. Every year inmates were issued two sets of Navy blue pajama type uniforms. Since the quality of cloth was poor, the uniforms wore fast and tore easily. The thighs of the trousers as well as the backs of the shirts were stencilled with the letters "CT" in red lettering. During source's stay at Ha Tay, the prison was visited by international delegations five times. Source does not remember all of the countries that were represented, but heard there were visitors from the U.S., England, France, and the Soviet Union. Most of the inmates were moved out of the compound prior to the visitors' arrival and were kept under guard in many of the houses of the local people living close to the prison. Source recalled the following inmates:

BG ((LY)) TONG BA, CG, 25TH INF DIV
LTG ((NGUYEN)) VINH NGHI, COMMANDER OF THE PHAN RANG FRONT
LTG ((NGUYEN)) HUU CO, BG LE MINH DAO, CG 18TH INF DIV, MP
CAPT ((PHAM)) CONG NAM, AT CON DAO, FORMER ARVN PRISON FOR V.C.
POL 1LT ((VO)) VAN CHUONG
LTG ((TRAN)) THANH TAM, STAFF, MOD
SGT ((NGUYEN)) HUU CUONG, INTERPRETER AT BA XUYEN, VNAF
MAJ ((NGUYEN)) THIEN AN, A-37 PILOT
LTG ((HOANG)) A SAM, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
7. SOURCE HEARD FROM LOCAL PEOPLE HE MET WHILE WORKING IN THE FIELDS AND IN THEIR HOUSES DURING THE VISITATION BY INTERNATIONAL DELEGATIONS THAT PRIOR TO 1975 (EXACT TIME FRAME UNK) HA TAY WAS USED TO HOLD AMERICAN P.W. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0226 90

/******* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0226 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN HA TAY PRISON BETWEEN 7804 AND 8303

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOI: 780400-830300.

SOURCE: /SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN BRIGADIER GENERAL WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE HA TAY PRISON FROM 7804 - 8303. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HA TAY PRISON NEAR HA DONG CITY. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE HA TAY PRISON WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE //UTMCOORDS—WJ805107, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000 SHEET 6150-1// ABOUT 10 KM SOUTH OF HA DONG CITY IN BINH DA VILLAGE. BINH DA IS FAMOUS FOR ITS FIREWORKS FACTORY.


3. SOURCE WAS HELD AT HA TAY DURING TWO PERIODS OF TIME WHICH WAS ALL OF THE PERIOD INDICATED IN THE DOI LINE ABOVE EXCEPT FOR A SEVEN MONTH PERIOD BETWEEN FEB AND SEP 79 WHEN HE AND THE OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS WERE TAKEN TO NAM HA. SOURCE COULD NOT CONFIDENTLY DESCRIBE THE ENTIRETY OF THE HA TAY COMPOUND DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE AND THE OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS WERE RESTRICTED IN THEIR MOVEMENTS, DID NOT GO OUT OF THEIR AREA TO PERFORM LABOR DUTIES AND WERE STRICTLY PROHIBITED FROM HAVING CONTACT WITH THE LOWER RANKING INMATES. COMMUNICATION AMONG THE GENERAL OFFICERS WAS NOT FORBIDDEN, BUT WAS CLOSELY CONTROLLED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF A GENERAL WANTED TO TALK TO A FRIEND IN ONE OF THE OTHER THREE ROOMS, HE HAD

OCCASIONALLY, SOME OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS WOULD STAND ON THEIR TOES IN THEIR PATIOS AND TRY TO TALK WITH SOME OF THE FIELD GRADE OFFICERS IN THE COMPOUND ADJACENT TO THEIRS. USUALLY A GUARD IN THE MAIN DETENTION AREA WOULD SPOT THIS AND COME OVER TO BREAK IT UP, ADMONISHING THOSE INVOLVED. AT AN UNRECALLED TIME DURING SOURCE'S STAY AT HA TAY, THE PSS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS, CAPT PHU, SUDDENLY DIED ONE NIGHT. THERE WAS A BIG INVESTIGATION OVER THIS AS THE CAMP OFFICIALS SUSPECTED THE GENERALS AS HAVING POISONED HIM. AN AUTOPSY WAS PERFORMED ON PHU. EVIDENTLY NO EVIDENCE WAS UNCOVERED TO SUPPORT THEIR SUPPOSITION, SO THE MATTER WAS FINALLY DROPPED. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME OF PHU'S REPLACEMENT. SOURCE SAW PORTIONS OF THE REST OF THE COMPOUND ONLY WHILE BEING TAKEN IN AND OUT OF THE FACILITY DURING THE TWO PERIODS OF HIS STAY AT HA TAY.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. THE GENERAL OFFICERS DID NOT PERFORM LABOR DUTIES AT HA TAY, BUT REMAINED IN THE CONFINES OF THEIR DETENTION ROOMS AND PATIOS. AT 1830 THEY WERE LOCKED INTO THEIR ROOMS WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE PATIOS AND OUTSIDE LATERINES. THERE WERE "PORTA POTTY" IN THE ROOMS FOR USE DURING THE NIGHT. THEIR FOOD WAS BROUGHT INTO THE AREA BY LOWER RANKING OFFICERS ESCORTED
BY CADRE. THE FOOD WOULD BE PLACED IN FRONT OF THE DOORS OF THE GENERALS' ROOMS FOR THEM TO PICK UP.

5. INMATE POPULATION. AT FIRST, INMATES AT HA TAY WORE CLOTHING THEY HAD BEEN ISSUED ELSEWHERE. GRADUALLY, THEY WERE ISSUED LIGHT BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS WITH C.T. (CAI TAO) STENCILED ON THE BACKS OF THE SHIRTS IN LARGE LETTERS. SOURCE DID SEE A FEW PRISONERS IN THE REGULAR DETENTION AREA WEARING STRIPED UNIFORMS WHEN HE FIRST ARRIVED AT HA TAY IN 1978. THE STRIPED UNIFORMS WERE OF A DARK MAROON OR CHOCOLATE COLOR (SOURCE WAS UNSURE) THESE WERE PROBABLY UNIFORMS THAT THOSE INMATES BROUGHT INTO HA TAY FROM ELSEWHERE. THEY WERE REPLACED BY THE TYPE ISSUED AT HAY TAY AT SOME LATER DATE, BECAUSE SOURCE DID NOT NOTICE THEM AS HE PASSED OUT AND BACK IN AGAIN WHEN BEING TRANSFERRED TO NAM HA AND BACK TO HA TAY AGAIN. IN ADDITION TO SOURCE, THE FOLLOWING LISTS THE OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE GROUP OF 28 WHOM WERE TRANSFERRED FROM PLACE TO PLACE TOGETHER.

- LTG ((DUONG)) VAN DUC, CG, 4TH ARMY
- LTG ((NGUYEN)) VINH NGHI, CG, 3RD ARMY FORWARD
- LTG ((NGUYEN)) HUU CO, MINISTER OF DEFENSE
- MG ((LAM)) VAN PHAT, MINISTER OF INTERIOR
- MG ((THAN)) BA DI, DEPUTY 4TH ARMY COMMANDER
- RADM ((TRAN)) VAN 'CHON, CINC, VIETNAMESE NAVY
- MG ((DO)) KE GIAI, CG, ARVN RANGERS
- BG ((LE)) VAN TU, FORMER CG, 25TH INF DIV
- BG ((PHAM)) DUY TAT, COMMANDER, 2ND ARMY RANGERS
- BG ((LE)) TRUONG TRUC, SUPERINTENDENT, NATL DEFENSE COLLEGE
- BG ((THAN)) QUANG KHOI, CG, 3RD ARMORED BRIGADE
- BG ((HUYNH)) VAN LAC, CG, 9TH INF DIV
- BG ((MAC)) VAN TRUONG, CG, 21ST INF DIV
- MG ((HUYNH)) VAN CAO, SENATOR
- BG ((LAM)) SON, DEPUTY 2ND ARMY COMMANDER
- BG ((HO)) TRUNG HAU, DEPUTY AIRBORNE DIV COMMANDER
- MG, ((NGUYEN)) XUAN TRANG, ACOS, PERSONNEL, JGS
- BG ((TRAN)) QUOC LICH, DEPUTY CG, 5TH INF DIV
- BG ((LY)) BA HY, CHIEF OF THE SECRETARIAT OF PRIME MINISTER TRAN VAN HUONG
- BG ((LE)) MINH DAO, CG, 18TH INF DIV
- BG ((LE)) TRUONG TUONG, FORMER CG, 25TH INF DIV
- BG ((LE)) VAN THAN, CG, 3RD INF DIV
- BG ((NGUYEN)) THANH SANG, CG, 23RD INF DIV
- BG ((VU)) VAN GIAI
- BG ((TRAN)) NGOC CAM
- BG ((PHAM)) NGOC SANH, CG, 6TH AIR DIV
- MG ((NGUYEN)) CHANH A, ASST FOR POLITICAL WARFARE

6. WHILE HELD AT YEN BAI, SOURCE SAW A MAN DRESSED IN A PAVN TYPE UNIFORM WHO HAD PREDOMINANTLY CAUCASIAN FEATURES AND WHO SPOKE VIETNAMESE WELL. SOURCE
ONLY SAW HIM FROM A DISTANCE. HE KNEW THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS INVOLVED SHOWING MOVIES IN THE CAMP SYSTEM. SOURCE HEARD FROM OTHER INMATES IN YEN BAI THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS NOT A HALF-BREED VIETNAMESE, BUT WAS A CAUCASIAN. HE NEVER LEARNED THE NATIONALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, COMMENTING THAT HE WAS NOT REALLY INTERESTED. WHILE AT HAY TAY, THE CADRE IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS TOLD THEM THAT IN THE PAST THERE WERE AMERICAN PRISONERS HELD AT HA TAY. TIME FRAME, NUMBERS OR OTHER DETAILS WERE NOT DISCUSSED. SOURCE ASSUMED THE AMERICANS WERE HELD THERE AT SOME TIME BEFORE THE PRISONER RELEASE IN 1973. OTHER THAN THESE TWO INSTANCES, SOURCE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AMERICANS OR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

So let me tell you about the inventions that I've done throughout this.

SECTION 1 OF 2

DIST: 16 APRIL 1987
COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: POW/MIA: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE HA TAY REEDUCATION IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM
DOI: SEPTEMBER 1978 - 1 NOVEMBER 1982
SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY CAPTAIN. SOURCE
1. From September 1978 to 1 November 1982 there were no Americans at the Ha Tay Reeducation in Ha Son Binh Province, northern Vietnam. The Ha Tay Camp was located about 23 kilometers (KMs) northwest of Hanoi in Thanl Dai District, Ha Son Binh Province.

2. The Ha Tay Reeducation Camp is directly subordinate to the Ministry of Interior (BNV). BNV Major Nguyen Van (Duy) was Camp Commander until early 1982 when he was bitten by a rabid dog and died. BNV Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van (Ho) replaced Duy. Two BNV Senior Captains (names forgotten) were the Camp Deputies. The Thought Reform Branch (Khoi Quan Giao) was headed by BNV Senior Lieutenant (Sr Lt) (Bon); The Security Branch - Sr Lt (Tu); The Rear Services Section - 2nd Lt (Do); The Camp Duty Section (Ban Truc Trai) - BNV Warrant Officer (Tu) and Sergeant (Phan); The Visitation-Support Section - Sr Lt (Phan), and Chief of the Literature and Arts Section (Ban Van Nghe) was unknown.

3. The staff at this Camp included about 200 BNV Officers and Men. The Camp was equipped with telephones and probably had a radio transmitter since a system of antennas was located on the roof of a building in the cadre housing area. Telephone communicators could be heard calling in to Hanoi Daily Reports on the number of Prisoners and food and clothing requirements. There was also some unidentified technical equipment in the aforementionedcadre housing area building. Two cadre, a BNV Major and Lt. Colonel were observed at the Camp about two or three times weekly, to operate the above equipment. A field generator next to that building was in frequent use. The above building was off limits. Anyone other than authorized BNV staff faced disciplinary action if caught near that building.

4. The Ha Tay Reeducation Camp Prison Population averaged about 1,000 inmates. Whenever a group of prisoners was released or sent south, another group was sent to the Camp. The Camp was organized into zones A, B and F. Zone A detained about 850 prisoners from the ranks of enlisted men to full Colonels. There was a group of about 80 Priests transferred to Ha Tay around September 1982. Very little was known about this group since they were held in solitary confinement in the maximum security area (Room Seven) of Zone A. Zone B held about 200 North Vietnamese Criminals, including PAVN deserters, thieves and persons arrested for corruption. Zone F, a maximum security area, detained former ARVN General and Field Grade Officers and Senior South Vietnamese Political Party members as well as Senators and Representative of the former National Assembly. There was a total of about 30 high ranking officers and civilians in Zone F.

5. The full Colonels in Zone A were divided into two groups; laborers and study group members. The latter group was required to sit and discuss battlefield experiences among ARVN Infantry, Armor, helicopter air support, and Naval and Air Force artillery units. All of their information was carefully recorded on paper. BNV representatives from Hanoi came by regularly to pick it up. There
WERE ALSO TRANSLATION CELLS WHOSE JOB IT WAS TO TRANSLATE FOREIGN
LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS INTO VIETNAMESE.

6. THERE WAS ONE CATHOLIC PRIEST AT HA TAY WHO HAD BEEN IN
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE YEARS, AS OF NOVEMBER 1982.
THE PRIEST HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR WRITING DEROGATORY EDITORIALS
AGAINST THE COMMUNIST STYLE OF CATHOLICISM. THE PRISON AUTHORITIES
TOLD THE PRIEST HE MERELY HAD TO RETRACT HIS
EARLIER EDITORIALS TO GAIN HIS FREEDOM. (SOURCE COMMENT: THE
AFOREMENTIONED PRIEST WAS STILL BELIEVED TO BE IN PRISON AS OF
NOVEMBER 1986.)

7. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT THE HA TAY
REEDUCATION CAMP WAS STILL OPERATING WHEN HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN
NOVEMBER 1986, ALTHOUGH HE BELIEVED IT WAS BECAUSE DURING THE TIME HE
WAS AT THE CAMP, THE BNV INSTALLED 20 METER-HIGH CEMENT PILLARS AT
FIFTY METER INTERVALS AROUND THE CAMP PERIMETER. THE PILLARS WERE
SECURED IN TWO-METER-DEEP HOLES WITH CONCRETE. EACH PILLAR REQUIRED
BT
#5824
NNNN
NNDD
R 161718Z APR 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEABOA/HQ AFSO BOLLING AFB DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
<>
<>
TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUHQHQA/CMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUHGOA/FOSIF/WESTPAC
RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
BT

FINAL SECTION OF 2

FIVE BAGS OF CEMENT. ACCORDING TO BNV GUARDS AT HA TAY, THESE PILLARS WERE INSTALLED TO GUARD AGAINST POSSIBLE HELICOPTER RESCUE ATTEMPTS BY HOSTILE FORCES.)

8 (FIELD COMMENT: THE SOURCE OF THIS REPORT IS FORMER ARVN BORN 1944 IN SAIGON. AFTER 30 APRIL 1975 HE WAS IMPRISONED IN THE FOLLOWING REEDUCATION CAMPS: TRA NCT IN CAN THO, HAU GIANG, SOUTHERN VIETNAM; CAMP-2 IN HOANG LIEN SON AND HA TAY REEDUCATION CAMP IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM. HE ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM 10 NOVEMBER 1986 ABOARD BOAT NUMBER
0233 MAY 89

/******* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *******/

SUBJ: JCRC RPT 89-192; LETTER TO JCRC ALLEGING
RECOVERY OF REMAINS, WAREHOUSING OF REMAINS, ATTEMPTED
ASSASSINATIONS, AND LIVING AMERICANS IN VIETNAM

REF: JCRC RPT 38-539 AND 89-142

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
A. NAME: 
B. FORMER POSITION:
   PRE-1975: ARVN COLONEL; COMMANDER OF THE 2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, 3RD DIVISION
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C. STATUS: ODP BENEFICIARY RESETTLED TO NORWAY
D. PRESENT ADDRESS: DATA

E. INTERVIEW DATA: NOT INTERVIEWED BY JCRC-LNO.
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   W3 1954 894
   0 POS
   BAPTIST

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/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 002 ******/
NEWELL CHARLES J.
RA 11704707
NOT STATED

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- K. SOURCE WROTE THAT IN LATE 1976 WHEN HE WAS AT CAMP AH2NT, WHICH WAS AN ARMY CAMP BELONGING TO

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 *****/
CAMP GROUP 1 IN YEN BAI, TRAN YEN DISTRICT, HE MET AN AMERICAN WHO DROVE AN M151A1 JEEP FOR THE MAJOR WHO WAS THE CAMP GROUP COMMANDER. SOURCE SAID THAT WHEN HE TOLD HIM HE WAS AN ARVN OFFICER AND HADcommanded A UNIT IN THE QUANG TRI AREA, THE AMERICAN TOLD SOURCE THAT HE USED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE 9TH MARINE REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THAT HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE VIET CONG IN THE QUANG TRI AREA ALONG WITH FIVE OTHERS. HIS VIETNAMESE NAME GIVEN TO HIM WAS "NAM." HE WAS MARRIED TO THE VIETNAMESE WOMAN WHO WAS A NATIVE OF HANOI. THE AMERICAN'S FORMER NAME WAS "TOM" AND HIS FAMILY LIVED IN TEXAS. THE AMERICAN SAID HE WAS OF PUERTO RICAN HERITAGE.

- L. SOURCE SUMMARIZED HIS INFORMATION SAYING THAT ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION THAT HE HAD
RECEIVED DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT, THE COMMUNISTS STILL DETAIN A NUMBER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS AND EXCHANGE. HE WROTE THAT PROBABLY THEY ARE BEING HELD IN THE AREA OF NHÔ QUAN, CHU NE IN THANH HOA PROVINCE.

4. COMMENTS: SOURCE CONTACTED JCRC PREVIOUSLY BY MAIL AND BY PASSING INFORMATION THROUGH HIS DAUGHTER WHO VISITED JCRC-LNO IN OCT 1988 (REFERENCES). IN THOSE CONTACTS, SOURCE GAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT LIVING AMERICANS IN VIETNAM. INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT WAS PASSED TO STONY BEACH IN BANGKOK. SOURCE'S LETTER WILL BE FORWARDED BY SEPARATE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ADMIN

BT

#3967

NNNN
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0152 89.

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0152 89/HA TAY PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 830300.
SOURCE: SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND A FORMER INMATE AT HA TAY FROM AUG 78 THRU MAR 83.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HA TAY PRISON CAMP IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE. ALL 500 POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE RELOCATED TO HA NAM NINH CAMP ON 17 MAR 83, LEAVING 300 NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL INMATES BEHIND AT HA TAY.

ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:


2. ORGANIZATION - THE HA TAY PRISON CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI). TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPX 800, OF WHICH 500 WERE FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY AND 300 NORTH VIETNAMESE CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES. ON 17 MAR 83 ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO HA NAM NINH PRISON CAMP. THE CRIMINAL PRISONERS REMAINED BEHIND AT HA TAY.

WHERE INMATES TRANSLATED DOCUMENTS FOR THE MOI AND THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS). THE NORTHERN THIRD OF THE DETENTION BLOCK HELD BARRACKS 10 THRU 14, AND A SEPARATE DETENTION AREA DESIGNATED AS F. DETENTION BARRACKS WERE TWO STORY BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED WITH 40x30CM BRICKS AND TIN ROOFING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BARRACKS 3 AND 6 WHICH WERE SINGLE STORY WITH BAMBOO WALLS AND TIN ROOFS.

4. INMATE DISTRIBUTION -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARRACKS</th>
<th>PLATOON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 (AGRICULTURAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17 (CHORUS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 (LT COLS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>CRIMINALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 (CARPENTRY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12 (BLACKSMITHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>13-14 (FORMER COLS AND PROVINCE CHIEFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FORMER GENERAL OFFICERS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. SCHEDULE -

LABOR DETAILS 0730-1130 AND 1300-1730 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

EVENING STUDY 1930-2100 OR 2200.

6. CAMP LETTER BOX NUMBER - 52A/TD63/HT/HA SON BINH.

7. CAMP PERSONALITIES -

CAMP COMMANDER - ((NGUYEN)) VAN MO, LTCOL (1982-1983)
DEPUTY COMMANDER - ((NGUYEN)) VAN HAI, MAJOR. THE FORMER CAMP COMMANDER, A LTCOL, DIED IN 1982 OF RABIES AFTER BEING BITTEN BY HIS DOG.

8. GENERAL OFFICER INMATES -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>FORMER POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>((NGUYEN)) HUU CO</td>
<td>LTG</td>
<td>MINISTRY OF DEFENSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((NGUYEN)) VINH NGHI</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>CDR, 4TH ARMY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((TRAN)) BA OI</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>CDR, CHI LANG TNG CTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((LE)) MINH DAO</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>CDR, 18TH INF DIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((LY)) TONG BA</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>CDR, 25TH INF DIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((MACH)) VAN TRUONG</td>
<td>BG</td>
<td>CDR, 21ST INF DIV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Prison rumor attributed to unidentified criminal inmates was that American prisoners had been held at Ha Tay during the war. Source had no further information concerning the numbers, names, or fates of any former American prisoners.

10. Source never saw nor heard of any Americans nor any foreigners, ethnic or mixed blood Vietnamese who could have been mistaken for Americans, either in captivity or living freely among the general population. Many international delegations visited the prison camp (NFI).

COMMENT(S):

1. Source was cooperative during the interview and asked for no favors.

2. Data indicates previous reporting stated that Ha Tay prison camp closed in 1983 when the former ARVN officers were transferred to Ha Nam Ninh. This source indicated 300 criminal prisoners were left at Ha Tay, and enclosure 2 shows that a new detention block was under construction in Mar 83 when the ARVN prisoners left.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Số</th>
<th>Ho và Tên</th>
<th>Cấp bậc</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
<th>Ưyển - Vụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nguyễn Hữu Cơ</td>
<td>Trung Ương</td>
<td>Cửu Tổ 8/80</td>
<td>Phú-Version 8/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Hùng</td>
<td>Thiếu Ương</td>
<td>Bạch Đằng</td>
<td>Phú-Version 8/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Thiếu gián: tỉnh dầy ngày 17/3/1983

Chủ tịch: Lý Trường
Ghi chú:

- Dùng vị trí lắp đặt bồn trên cao là 1 mét.
- Lưu phần 1 mét, vữa lởm chuẩn ứng với vị trí và vị trí của
- Tường gạch cao 1.5 mét, chỉ đường kính nhau 3 mét, và kiên di chuyển ảnh.
- Các chỗ ghi số trên cùng, bằng ngữ Hòa nhai vị trí.
- Tấy 1

Khá năng:

- Sử dụng là: ủh bể nhau đều 1000L, nhau để tiếp chứa,
- Mỗi người dùng 500L ở chỉ năng.
- Mặt ủ hủ vò ngang có ủ hủ gạch dài 15 m x 4.3 m. Đất sân
- nâng 40 mét. Mỗi ủ hủ nhau ủnh giòm ủ hủ 500L từ ủ hủ.
- Tắt cài caiunicip hủnh, ủ hủ hủh chửm ngừng, ủ hủ hủnh
- tu trường phía quanh trường, cài đủ..guard...
ENCL (2) TO IIG 6024 0013 88/HA TAY PRISON REED CAMP

EXPLANATION TO SOURCE SKETCH "DIAGRAM OF HA TAY CAMP"

AND REMARKS.
HA-TAY PRISON CAMP

ENCL (1) TO 12R 6024 0013 88/HÁ TAY PRISON REED CAMP

EXPLANATION OF SOURCE SKETCH, HA-TAY PRISON CAMP LOCATION
FROM: JRCR-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC
SUBJ: Re-ed Camp Sketches

Source:

a. Name: Sc
b. DOB: November 1932
c. POB: Ha Tinh (P)
d. Former position: Cpl, Special Forces, Service Number Sc
e. Present location: Sc
f. Identification data: Sc
g. DOI: 1963-1980
h. Date of interview: 14 December 1984
i. Name of interviewer: Mr. Garnett E. Bell

Source, a 52 YOA male VN refugee and former member of Commando Team, provided information concerning the prison/re-education camp system.

Information:

Source was held at the Ha Tinh Province temporary detention center from 15 October 1963 to 25 April 1964. Source was held at Quyet Tien Prison Ha Giang from 28 April 1964 until November 1972. Source was held at Lao Cai Hoang Lien Son from November 1972 until December 1978. Source was held at Ha Tay Ha Son Binh from January to April 1979. Source was held at Thanh Phong-Thanh Hoa from May 1979 until March 1980.

During Source's 17 years of re-education he did not observe any foreigners or foreign delegations who came to visit any camps where Source was held. Source did not observe any Americans remaining in Vietnam. Source was unable to provide a sketch of Ha Tay Prison since he was held inside for four months and did not see the outside of the prison.

Inclosures (3)
1. Sketch of Quyet Tien
2. Sketch of Lao Cai
3. Sketch of Thanh Phong
IZW RUE11A44843 1221401

10 RNV
DEPT OF STATE
TREASURY DEPT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF
IN/DEA
OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
US/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI
CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
FOS/IP/WESTPAC

TEXT:

VIETNAM

JCS MESSAGE CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PRISONERS TO THE THANH CAM CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE BEFORE THE CHINESE ATTACKS. LATER SOURCE AND OTHER CAMP INMATES WERE RETURNED TO CLEAN UP THE RUBBLE AT THE LAO CAI CAMP. THEY WERE ORDERED TO HAUL ALL SALVAGEABLE MATERIALS SUCH AS LUMBER AND BRICKS FOR REUSE AT THE PHONG CAM CAMP. (HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: ACCORDING TO DIA ANALYSIS, THE CHINESE ATTACKED THE CAMP IN FEBRUARY 1979, LEAVING MINIMAL DAMAGE. LAO CAI WAS ACTIVE AGAIN BY MARCH 1979.)

3. AROUND FEBRUARY 1979, THE PHU LU REEDUCATION CAMP WAS CLOSED DURING CHINESE ATTACKS IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE. THE ARVN INMATES FROM THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE TAN KI REEDUCATION CAMP.

4. THE PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE WAS ALSO DISBANDED IN FEBRUARY 1979 DURING CHINESE ATTACKS. THE ARVN PRISONERS AT PHU SON WERE SENT TO TAN KY.

5. IN 1982, THE VIET PHU REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE WAS DISBANDED. SOME INMATES AT THIS CAMP WERE RELEASED AND SENT SOUTH TO REJOIN THEIR FAMILIES. THE MAJORITY OF PRISONERS AT THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE HA TAN REEDUCATION CAMP IN THANH HAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN VIETNAM. THE BNV CONTINUED TO USE THIS CAMP AS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR NORTHERN CRIMINALS. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE LEARNED ABOUT THE CLOSURE OF THE VINH PHU CAMP THROUGH LETTERS FROM FRIENDS AND RELATIVES SENT TO HAM TAN FROM VINH PHU.)


7. THE THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP, LOCATED QUITE NEAR THE THANH CAM REEDUCATION CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, WAS DISBANDED CIRCA JUNE 1983. ABOUT 120 INMATES, INCLUDING FORMER GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM (GVN) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS, GVN POLICE OFFICERS, ARVN SPECIAL FORCES, AND A NUMBER OF TAIWANESE COMMANDOS AND OFFICERS FROM THE FORMER ROYAL LAO ARMY (FAR), WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE THANH PHONG CAMP TO THE TAN KI REEDUCATION CAMP. THE PHONG THANH CAM HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE BNV. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE DID NOT KNOW WHY THE BNV CLOSED THE THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP.)

SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

1. REF: JCRC RPT 88-539 and 89-142
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   PRE-1975: ARVN COLONEL; COMMANDER OF THE 2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, 3RD DIVISION
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K. SOURCE WROTE THAT IN LATE 1976 WHEN HE WAS AT CAMP AH2NT, WHICH WAS AN ARMY CAMP BELONGING TO

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 *****/
CAMP GROUP 1 IN YEN BAI, TRAN YEN DISTRICT, HE MET AN AMERICAN WHO DROVE AN M151A1 JEEP FOR THE MAJOR WHO WAS THE CAMP GROUP COMMANDER. SOURCE SAID THAT WHEN HE TOLD HIM HE WAS AN ARVN OFFICER AND HAD COMMANDED A UNIT IN THE QUANG TRI AREA, THE AMERICAN TOLD SOURCE THAT HE USED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE 9TH MARINE REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THAT HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE VIET CONG IN THE QUANG TRI AREA ALONG WITH FIVE OTHERS. HIS VIETNAMESE NAME GIVEN TO HIM WAS "NAM." HE WAS MARRIED TO THE VIETNAMESE WOMAN WHO WAS A NATIVE OF HANOI. THE AMERICAN'S FORMER NAME WAS "TOM" AND HIS FAMILY LIVED IN TEXAS. THE AMERICAN SAID HE WAS OF PUERTO RICAN HERITAGE.

L. SOURCE SUMMARIZED HIS INFORMATION SAYING THAT ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION THAT HE HAD
RECEIVED DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT, THE COMMUNISTS STILL DETAIN A NUMBER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS AND EXCHANGE. HE WROTE THAT PROBABLY THEY ARE BEING HELD IN THE AREA OF NH'O QUAN, CHU NE IN THANH HOA PROVINCE.

4. COMMENTS: SOURCE CONTACTED JCRC PREVIOUSLY BY MAIL AND BY PASSING INFORMATION THROUGH HIS DAUGHTER WHO VISITED JCRC-LNO IN OCT 1988 (REFERENCES). IN THOSE CONTACTS, SOURCE GAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT LIVING AMERICANS IN VIETNAM. INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT WAS PASSED TO STONY BEACH IN BANGKOK. SOURCE'S LETTER WILL BE FORWARDED BY SEPARATE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ADMIN

#3967

NNNN
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL:  IIR 6024 0013 88

COUNTRY:  <<VIETNAM>> (VM)

SUBJECT:  HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP

WARNING:  THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI:  780000
CIVCHILHI

SOURCE:

<><> A 54 YEAR OLD VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY. SOURCE SPENT OVER EIGHT YEARS IN RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH. HE WAS RELEASED FROM RE-EDUCATION IN AUGUST 1983. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES THE LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP.

DATA: THE LOCATIONS OF SEVERAL OTHER CAMPS IN THE AREA SOUTH OF HANOI ARE ALSO PROVIDED. A SOURCE SKETCH OF THE LOCATION AND LAYOUT OF HA TAY PRISON ARE INCLUDED AT ENCLOSURES 1 AND 2, FORWARD TO DIA/VO-PW UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

TEXT:

1. BACKGROUND: IN MID-1978 DUE TO CHINESE PRESSURE AND THE SUCCESSES OF CHINESE INCURSIONS, REEDUCATION CAMPS CONCENTRATED IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE geography 22°00'10' 104°42'00' WERE CLOSED AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR REEDUCATION PRISONERS WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (MOI). FROM THAT TIME, REEDUCATION PRISONERS WERE ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS-CONG AN) WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED PRISON SYSTEM. WITH THIS MOVE, COMBINED WITH INCREASING OUTSIDE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF REEDUCATION PRISONERS. HA TAY PRISON AND SEVERAL SURROUNDING FACILITIES WERE REBUILT, USING RE-EDUCATION PRISONER LABOR AND BECAME A COMBINED "MODEL" REEDUCATION CAMP COLLECTIVELY KNOWN AS HA TAY. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE TO BAC SON CAMP, HA SON BINH, IN SEPTEMBER 1978. IN JANUARY 1979 HE TRANSFERRED TO HA TAY PRISON REEDUCATION CAMP, HA SON BINH. IN APRIL 1983 HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO BA SAO CAMP, BA NAM NINH, AND HELD THERE UNTIL MAY WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED BACK TO SOUTH. HE WAS RELEASED FROM REEDUCATION 13 AUGUST 1983.

2. HA TAY PRISON LOCATION: HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT geography 22°53'01" 105°47'01" (MAP REFERENCE: SERIES L7014 ED1 AMS SHEET 615U I, HA DONG). HA TAY PRISON WAS BETWEEN XA BINH DA VILLAGE (geography 22°31'01" 105°31'01") AND XA THACH NHAM VILLAGE (geography 22°42'11"). THIS WAS NEAR THE SONG NHUE RIVER, IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE (FORMERLY HA DONG PROVINCE), ABOUT 20KM SOUTH WEST OF HANOI. THE CAMP LBN WAS NOT RECALLED. (SEE SOURCE SKETCH, LOCATION OF HA TAY PRISON AT ENCL 1).

3. HA TAY PRISON (TRAI GIAM HA TAY) WAS A FACILITY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI-BO-NOI VU) AND WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICES (PSS-CONG AN). ACCORDING TO HEARSAY, BEFORE 1954 IT HAD BEEN A FRENCH MILITARY UNIT HEADQUARTERS. LATER IT BECAME A CRIMINAL PRISON ADMINISTERED BY THE VIETNAMESE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI). (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE COULD PROVIDE NO IN-
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6024 0013 88
COUNTRY: (VM)
SUBJECT: HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP
FORMATION AS TO THE FUNCTION HA TAY PRISON MAY HAVE HAD
BETWEEN 1978 AND1983 HA TAY SERVED AS A "MODEL" REEDUCATION
CAMP AND HELD PREDOMINANTLY HIGH-RANKING MEMBERS
OF THE FORMER SOUTH (VIETNAMESE) MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT.
BETWEEN 1979 AND 1982 SEVERAL FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TOURED
THE CAMP. (SEE SEPARATE REPORT FOR A DISCUSSION OF VISITS
OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS). IN 1983 REEDUCATION PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM HA TAY CAMP AND ITS USE AS A RE-
EDUCATION CAMP DISCONTINUED. SOURCE BELIEVED THAT HA TAY HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO "SPECIAL CENTER OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS". IN 1983, BEFORE HIS TRANSFER HE HAD OBSERVED THE EXCAVATION OF A LARGE HOLE IN THE GROUND NEAR THE CAMP AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A "VERY LARGE AN-
TENNA". HE COULD NOT PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THIS CON-
STRUCTION.

4. HA TAY PRISON LAYOUT: (HA TAY CAMP LAYOUT AND COMPOSITION AS PROVIDE AT ENCL 2, SOURCE SKETCH, AREA LAYOUT, HA TAY PRISON REEDUCATION CAMP). HA TAY PRISON WAS A PERMANENT BRICK STRUCTURE. IT WAS SUR-
ROUNDING BY A BAMBOO FENCE 1.5 METERS HIGH AND A 3.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND BARBED WIRE ALONG THE TOP. THERE WAS ALSO A MOAT/FISH POND ABOUT TWO METERS DEEP AROUND MUCH OF THE CAMP. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL PRISONER ZONES EACH, SU-
ROUNDING AND SEPARATELY BY A TWO METER HIGH BRICK WALL.
THE CAMP INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING AREAS: 1. CAMP COMMAND-
ERS QUARTERS; 2. VISITORS AREA; 3. BRICK/TILE PRODUC-
TION AREA; 4. SOLDIERS (CADRE) CAMP; 5. OFFICE; 6. RE-
CREATION AREA 7. FUEL POINT; 8. CANTEEN; 9. MESSHALL;
10. MOTOR POOL; 11. CAMP COMMANDERS OFFICE; 12. VISI-
TORS HOUSE; 13. SAWMILL-FINISHED TRIM SHOP; 14. MOTOR,
SHOP POWER; 15. PLANNING OFFICE; 16. WAREHOUSE;
17. SAWMILL, ROUGH CUT; 18. CARPENTRY SHOP; 19. CAR-
PENTRY SHOP; 20. NAIL AND GRINDING SHOP; 21. VEGETA-
BLE GARDEN AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; 22. HOLDING AREA,
PRISONERS AWAITING RELEASE; 23. GARDEN (DECORATIVE);
24. PRISONER ZONE; RVN LIEUTENANT COLONELS; 25. VEGETA-
BLES GARDEN; 26. PRISONER ZONE, RVN COLONELS; 27.AS-
SEMBLY AREA; 28. PRISONER ZONE, MILITARY PRISONERS;
29. PRISONER ZONE, RVN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; 30. PRI-
SONER ZONE, RELIGIOUS FIGURE AND MILITARY CHAPLAINS;
31. PRISONER ZONE, RVN POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS; 32.
PRISONER ZONE, COMMON CRIMINALS; 33. PRISONER ZONE,
RVN GENERAL OFFICERS CONFINEMENT; 34. COOK-HOUSE;
35. CLINIC; 36. DISCIPLINE ROOM (SOLITARY CONFINEMENT)
37. WRITING, TRANSLATION ROOM; 38. CADRE SOLDIERS
QUARTERS.

5. HA TAY PRISON HAD THE CAPACITY TO CONTAIN APPROXIMATELY 1000 PRISONERS WITH EACH PRISONER HAVING APPROXIMATELY 0.50 SQUARE METERS SPACE LYING DOWN. IN EACH PRISON ZONE AREA THERE WAS ONE BRICK HOUSE 15M BY 4.5M. EACH HAD TWO FLOORS, WHILE APPROPRIATE FOR APPROXIMATELY 30 PERSONS. EACH FLOOR HELD FROM 120 TO 150 PRISONERS. MOST RVN GENERAL OFFICERS, DIVISION COMMANDERS, SEVERAL GOVERNMENT MINISTERS, AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS, BUDDHIST, CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT
CHAPLAINS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER SPENT TIME IN HA TAY PRISON.

6. DURING THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1983 HA TAY PRISON
HELD ON AVERAGE ABOUT 800 RVN MILITARY PRISONERS, ABOUT 30
SENIOR RVN NATIONAL POLICE OFFICIALS, ABOUT 15 SENIOR SOUTH
<!-- VIETNAMESE --> POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS, ABOUT 50 OTHER PROMI-
NENT CIVILIANS, AND ABOUT 40 MILITARY CHAPLAINS AND RELI-
GIOUS FIGURES. THERE WERE ALSO ABOUT 200 NORTH <!-- VIETNAMESE -->
CRIMINAL PRISONERS. IMPORTANT RVN PRISONERS INCLUDED: TRAN
SUNG, FORMER MINISTER OF DEFENSE; NGUYEN HUU CO, LT GENERAL
FORMER MINISTER OF DEFENSE; NGUYEN VINH Nghi, LT GENERAL,
BT
#6626
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RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
<> RUEJIC/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEAMCC/CRC CC WASHINGTON DC
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RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/RE<<><>CHILDRESS//<<>
<> RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/PJCS-PW-MIA//
<> RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
<> RUEAI/AFIS X<br> RUEHIL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
<> RUEHIL/USDAO MANILA RP
<> RUEHIL/USDAO HONG KONG
<> RUEHIL/USDAO SINGAPORE<br> BT

SECTION 03 OF 04 <><>BANGKOK<> TH 46626

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6024 0013 88
<> COUNTRY: (VM) VIETNAM<br> SUBJECT: HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP
MILITARY COMMANDANT, PHAN RANG; LE MINH DAO, MAJOR GENERAL, COMMANDER 18TH INFANTRY DIVISION; LY TONG BA, BRIGADIER GENERAL (POSITION NOT RECALLED). GENERAL OFFICERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO BA SAC CAMP, HA NAM NINH AFTER APRIL 1983. MAJOR GENERAL DOANG VAN QUANG FORMER SPECIAL FORCES COMMANDER DIED FROM ILLNESS AT BA SAO. ALL CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND BUDDHIST CHAPLAINS IN HA TAY WERE TRANS-
FERRED TO NGHE AN PROVINCE AFTER 4 APRIL 1983. SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLITICIAN TRAN VÂN TUXEN DIED IN HA TAYL THICH THANH LONG, VENERABLE BUDDHIST MONK, WAS HELD AT HA TAY.

THERE WERE NO FOREIGN PRISONERS.

7. CADRE ORGANIZATION: HEADQUARTERS AND SECURITY CADRE ABOUT 20, INDOCTRINATION CADRE ABOUT 60; GUARDS ABOUT 120; MISCELLANEOUS MEMBERS 20. CADRE: DUNG, CAMP LEADER, MAJOR, ABOUT 60, NORTHERNER (DIED ABOUT 1981); MO. CAMP LEADER, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, ABOUT 55, NORTHERNER, REPLACED DUNG; HUY, CHIEF, ADMINISTRATION OFFICE, 2LT, 40, NORTHERNER; BON, ADMINISTRATOR FOR SECOND LABOR TEAM (SAW MILL), ASPIRANT, 27, NORTHERNER.

8. HA TAY PRISONER ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:
   - A. PRISONERS WERE ORGANIZED INTO GROUPS (DOI). ON AVERAGE, EACH GROUP (DOI) INCLUDED 30 TO 50 PRISONERS. EACH GROUP WAS SUPERVISED BY ONE SECURITY CADRE WITH THE RANK FROM SENIOR SERGEANT TO SECOND LIEUTENANT WHO SERVED AS GROUP LEADER. THESE GROUP LEADERS WERE A SEPARATE COMPONENT FROM THE GUARD AND SUPERVISORY CADRE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRISONERS WITHIN THE PRISONER ZONES. GROUP LEADERS ASSIGNED TASKS, CONTROLLED THE GROUPS, AND MONITORED THE ACTIVITIES OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE GROUP. WHILE ON LABOR DETAILS THERE WERE TWO TO FOUR ARMED SECURITY GUARDS PER EACH GROUP TO DETER ESCAPES.
   - B. FOR EACH GROUP THE CADRE GROUP LEADER APPOINTED A PRISONER GROUP LEADER, AN ASSISTANT GROUP LEADER, A CLERK AND A NUMBER OF TEAM LEADERS TO SUPERVISE AND ORGANIZE THE ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS OF THE GROUP ACCORDING TO WORK PLANS. EACH DAY THE GROUP LEADER COLLECTED HIS GROUP OF PRISONERS FROM THE PRISONER ZONE, ESCORTED THEM TO THE WORK AREAS, THEN RETURNED THEM TO THE INTERNAL CADRE AT THE END OF THE WORK DAY.
   - C. GENERAL OFFICER RANKS AND IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS WERE HELD IN A SPECIAL ISOLATED CONFINEMENT AREA, AND WERE NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE CONTACT WITH ANY ONE ELSE OR DO LABOR; COLONELS WERE IN CHARGE OF PLANNING AND WRITING, AND PREPARING LESSONS IN THE CAMP. THEY HELPED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK ONLY AT THE END OF THE GROWING SEASON FOR A SHORT WHILE, BUT WERE ALWAYS GUARDED BY THEIR OWN GUARDS; MOST LIEUTENANT COLONELS WORKED IN CAMP SHOPS (CARPENTRY, WELDING ETC); OTHER RANKS WORKED IN THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS, BRICK AND TILE MAKING, WORKED IN THE COOKHOUSE, AND AT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. CRIMINAL PRISONERS WERE TASKED AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE CAMP.
   - D. DAILY ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE: 0630 TO 1130: LUNCH ONE HOUR, LABOR: 1300 TO 1800, EVENING MEAL. FROM 1900 INDOCTRINATION AND EDUCATION SEMINARS. LIGHTS OUT 2100, SLEEP. SUNDAYS WERE DEVOTED TO "SOCIALIST LABOR".
Holidays such as New Year and Tet were observed but usually involved some type of mandatory "socialist" activity. Daily activities varied according to each group (DOI) and included farming, vegetable planting, brick and tile making, wood cutting, carpentry, welding, the manufacture of nails, fish raising and animal husbandry. According to policy, reeducation of prisoners were "self-sustaining", i.e., they were not supported from camp operating funds.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6024 0013 88
COUNTRY: <<<<VIETNAM>>>> (VM)
SUBJECT: HA TAY PRISON RE-EDUCATION CAMP
PRISONER LABOR WAS TASKED ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION PLANS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL GROUP, AND PRISONERS WERE "PAID" FOR THEIR LABOR. HOWEVER, A VARIETY OF TAXES WERE LEVIED ON WHAT THEY EARNED AND THEY WERE REQUIRED TO PAY FOR THEIR FOOD.
9. OTHER REEDUCATION CAMPS AND FACILITIES:
   A. REEDUCATION CAMP BAC SON, ALSO KNOWN AS...
HA TAY CAMP 2, WAS LOCATED VICINITY-//UTMCOORD WH821693//, HA SCN BINH PROVINCE. A WELL-KNOWN PAGODA, CHUA HUONG, WAS NEARBY. BAC SON CAMP HELD BETWEEN 150 AND 200 SOUTH
<> VIETNAMESE <> SPECIAL FORCES AND RANGER PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BETWEEN 1962 AND 1975. PRISONERS WERE TASKED OUT TO WORK AT THE THANH LAM COLLECTIVE FARM ORANGE GROVE ABOUT 200-300M SOUTH OF THE CAMP PROPER AT VICINITY //UTMCOORD WH823691//. WHEN TRANSFERRED FROM HOANG LIEN SON, MANY REEDUCATION PRISONERS WERE HELD AT BAC SON TEMPORARILY PRIOR TO TRANSFER TO HA TAY PRISON.
- B. REEDUCATION CAMP BA SAO WAS LOCATED VICINITY //UTMCOORD WH849693//, HA NAM NINH PROVINCE. BA SAO WAS APPROXIMATELY 18KM WEST BY ROAD FROM PHU LY //UTMCOORD WH9571//. (MAP REFERENCE: SHEET 6150 111 ED AMS ED 1965). THERE WAS A SWAMPY AREA JUST NORTH OF BA SAO AND MOUNTAINS TO THE REAR. REEDUCATION PRISONERS WERE HELD AT BA SAO WHEN TRANSFERRED FROM HA TAY PRISON IN APRIL 1983.
- C. FEMALE CRIMINAL PRISONERS WERE HELD IN A CAMP WITHIN 100 METERS OF HA TAY PRISON IN THE DIRECTION OF XA BINH DA VILLAGE.
- E. A SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY WAS LOCATED AT GIAP BAT //UTMCOORD WJ876202//, JUST OFF HIGHWAY 1, SOUTH OF HANOI. THE FACILITY WAS VISBILE FROM THE HIGHWAY AND according to hearsay FROM OTHER PRISONERS FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE (CIO) PERSONNEL WERE HELD THERE.
- F. THANH LIET: IMPORTANT PRISONERS WERE INTERROGATED AT A FACILITY KNOWN AS THANH LIET. THANH LIET WAS LOCATED VICINITY //GEOCOORD 2057N 10551E//UTMCOORD VJ845 178//. SOURCE NOTED THAT HE HAD NEVER BEEN INSIDE THE FACILITY AND THAT PRISONERS TAKEN FROM HA TAY TO THANH LIET NEVER RETURNED. SOURCE COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER INFORMATION.
COMMENTS: THIS IS THE FIFTH REPORT FROM SOURCE. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING, AND PROVIDED DETAILED RESPONSES WILLINGLY. SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR VISITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO HA TAY CAMP AND PLANS TO DEVELOP A REEDUCATION PRISONER NEW ECONOMIC ZONE IN THANH HOA PROVINCE ARE DISCUSSED IN PENDING REPORTS. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING.
ENCL: ENCL (2) ENCL 1: SOURCE LOCATION SKETCH, HA TAY PRISON REEDUCATION CAMP; ENCL 2: SOURCE SKETCH, AREA LAYOUT, HA TAY PRISON REEDUCATION CAMP.
LIAISON BANGKOK 30926
3445 JUL 87

SUBJECT: JCRC RP? 87-035, LIMITED HE
AMERICAN PRISONERS IN HA SON
1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
   A. NAME: QUANG NAM (P)
   B. DPOB: APR 33; SD
   C. PROFESSION:
      PRE -1975: 1LT, ARMOR, ARVN (1956-75)
   D. PRESENT LOCATION: SD
   E. IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD
   F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 9/12
   G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE), ENGLISH, FRENCH (LIMITED)
   H. RELIGION: PROTESTANT
   I. STATUS: REFUGEE
   J. DATE OF INFORMATION: MAY 1985
   K. FINAL ADDRESS/POC IN VIETNAM: SD DONG NAI (P)
   L. DATE OF ARRIVAL IN 1ST ASYLUM: 1987
   M. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT SD
JAMES M. COYLE, GS-12, DOD.

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE'S YOUNGER BROTHER TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD ONCE SEEN TWO AMERICANS WHILE IMPRISONED AT HA SON BINH RE-EDUCATION CAMP. SOURCE'S BROTHER HEARD LATER THAT ONE OF THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN A DOCTOR WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY WORKED IN SAIGON. SOURCE KNOWS NO OTHER DETAILS. END SUMMARY.

3. SOURCE'S YOUNGER BROTHER, SS C OF DON NAI (P), WAS RELEASED FROM RE-EDUCATION IN EARLY 1987. SS C TOLD SOURCE SHORTLY AFTER HIS RETURN THAT HE HAD ONCE SEEN TWO AMERICANS WHILE IMPRISONED IN HA SON BINH RE-EDUCATION CAMP (WJ 835108). THE TWO AMERICANS, WHO WERE CLOSELY GUARDED, WERE MARCHED PAST SS C QUARTERS IN THE CAMP. SS C DID NOT DESCRIBE THE AMERICANS TO SOURCE, NOR DID HE PROVIDE ANY OTHER DETAILS OF THIS ALLEGED SIGHTING. WHEN JCRC REP ASKED SOURCE HOW SS C COULD HAVE KNOWN THAT THE TWO MEN WERE AMERICANS IF HE SAW THEM ONLY THIS ONCE, SOURCE REPLIED THAT SS C HAD HEARD IN THE CAMP THAT THEY WERE AMERICANS, AND THAT ONE OF THEM HAD BEEN A DOCTOR WHO HAD FORMERLY WORKED IN SAIGON. SOURCE CANNOT ESTIMATE WHEN THIS SIGHTING MAY HAVE TAKEN PLACE, AS HE IS NOT SURE DURING WHAT PERIOD SS C WAS HELD AT HA SON BINH.

4. COMMENT: SOURCE PRESENTED THE ABOVE INFORMATION AS A FOOTNOTE TO REMAINS INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE REPORTED LATER. JCRC INTERVIEWER RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION FROM SOURCE THAT HE REGARDED THIS LIVE-SIGHTING INFORMATION AS LESS CREDIBLE THAN THE REMAINS INFORMATION HE HAD PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED, THOUGH HE WOULD NOT SAY DIRECTLY THAT HE BELIEVED HIS BROTHER TO BE MISTAKEN. SOURCE MADE NO REQUESTS OF INTERVIEWER.
SECTION E1 OF 02 BANGKOK TH 51715

SRILL: 114 E 024 0798 90.

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: 114 E 024 0798 90/PRISON CHRONOLOGY OF FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

IC1: 28272-04127.

SOURCE: FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED IN NORTH VIETNAM FROM FEB 62 UNTIL JAN 64. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY PEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED DETAILS OF SOURCE'S IMPRISONMENT IN THE FOLLOWING PRISONS -- THANH LIEU, II/1 EVACUATION CAMP IN NHU THO, QUAY TIIEN, KI TAN LAP, QUANG NINH, K4 PHO LU, HA TAY, KIM HOI, THANH FRONG, AND T3 NGHE TIIEN. SOURCE TEL HOI OBSERVED ANY CAUCASIAN PRISONERS IN THESE CAMPS. FIVE HOI CMI COMMANDOS WERE STILL HELD IN T3 NGHE TIIEN WHEN SOURCE WAS RELEASED ON 27 JAN 64.

TEXT:

1. BACKGROUND, RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND

1/2 G
SECTION 03 OF 03 BANGKOK TH 51715

PRISON. SOURCE WAS HELD IN THE SPECIAL DETENTION AREA OF HOA NH. ENCLOSURE 3 IS SOURCE'S SKETCH OF THE FACILITY AND A VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE PRISON REPORT ON HOA NH TO PRISON.

7. H4, PHO LU-FRISON, 1972. NO FOREIGNERS WERE HELD AT H4, PHO LU, WHERE SOURCE WAS HELD FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR.

8. HA TAY PRISON, 1973-74. ENCLOSURE 4 IS SOURCE'S SKETCH AND VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE REPORT OF HA TAY PRISON, WHERE SOURCE WAS HELD IN THE SPECIAL DETENTION AREA. NO CAUCASIANS WERE HELD AT HA TAY.

9. KIN BOI PRISON, HCA BINH PROVINCE, 1975-77. NO FOREIGNERS WERE HELD AT KIN BOI PRISON.

10. THANH TCHONG - THANH HCA PRISON, 1977-81. NO FOREIGNERS WERE HELD AT THANH TCHONG.

C. TS PRISON, NHU TINH, 1961 UNTIL 27 JAN 64. FIVE HMONG COMMANDOS WHOSE NAMES THE SOURCE CANNOT RECALL WERE HELD AT TS. SOURCE STAYED THERE WHEN THE SOURCE WAS RELEASED ON 27 JAN 64. NO OTHER FOREIGNERS WERE HELD AT TS. SOURCE'S RELEASE ORDER WAS SIGNED BY PSN MAJOR PHAN TRONG ((PHAN TRONG MAAN)).

COMMENTS: SOURCE IS ALMOST 70 YEARS OLD. SPEAKS IN A WHISPER, AND SEEMS TO BE CONFUSED AT TIMES. IS OCCASIONALLY ABLE TO TELL HIS OWN STORY AND TELL THE DATES. TOLD THE INTERVIEWER THAT SOURCE WAS PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY EXHAUSTED. SOURCE IS AVAILABLE FOR REINTERVIEW. BUT WAS NOT FORCING OR BACKGROUNDED ON HIS TRAINING, AND HE WAS NOT WILLING TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC DETAILS OF THE MISSION ON WHICH HE WAS CAPTURED. IF ALSO SEEMS VERY UNWILLING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON HIS INTERROGATIONS, STATING ONLY THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN PHYSICALLY ABUSED BY HIS INTERROGATORS.

2. SKETCH AND PRISON REPORT, X1, TAN LAP, VINH PHU.
   - 5 PG, 1 Cy

3. SKETCH AND PRISON REPORT, HOA NH, QUANG BINH.
   - 5 PG, 1 Cy

4. SKETCH AND PRISON REPORT, HA TAY, HA DONG.
   - 5 PG, 1 Cy

ADD: THAILAND, PHANAT NOKHO (922021).

TAN: AMIR AMEICAL BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL.
   - SA, DATO, EX/A, JCRG).
SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK TH//PW-18101
NOFORN WINTEL

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0152 89.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN).
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0152 89/HA TAY PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DO1: 830300.

SOURCE: SC

SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND A FORMER INMATE AT HA TAY FROM AUG 78 THRU MAR 83.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STORY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HA TAY PRISON CAMP IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE. ALL 500 PRISONERS WERE RELOCATED TO HA NAM NHINH CAMP ON 17 MAR 83, LEAVING 300 NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL INMATES BEHIND AT HA TAY ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY - THE HA TAY PRISON CAMP WAS LOCATED 15 KILOMETERS EAST OF THE BINH DA INTERSECTION /NW 79709// AND 28 KILOMETERS ON A DIRECT LINE SOUTHWEST FROM HANOI. (SO COMMENT: SOURCE'S DISTANCE ESTIMATES APPEAR TO BE EXAGGERATED BY A FACTOR OF TWO. CURRENT DATABASE INFO PLACES THE FACILITY AT /NW834610B4//= APPROX 6 KILOMETERS FROM THE BINH DA INTERSECTION AND 14 JCS ACTION PW-MIA(2)

ACTION PW-MIA(2)


APPEND MIA-contact

+OSWA WASHINGTON DC +CMO WASHINGTON DC +CSAF WASHINGTON DC +AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC +S/ETATE WASHINGTON DC +CMC WASHINGTON DC +MC/NE GEORGE W MEADE MD +SAFE

MCN=89102/03437 TOR=89102/1130Z TAD=89102/1133Z CDSN=MIA351

PAGE 1 OF 2
121118Z APR 89 03 SECT MSG
Sổ đồ kiến trúc trại cai tạo
HÀ TÂY - TỈNH HÀ SƠN BÌNH

Chú thích:
1. Chòi giấc
2. Nhà xe
3. Khu thảm nuôi
A. Lô gạch
B. Công an
6. Khố xăng
7. Nhà ăn công
8. Trại cai xe
9. Trạm bảo
10. Rèn
11. Xây dựng
12. Phòng kế hoạch
13. Bổ chỉ
14. Nhà máy nước
15. Nhà gạch
16. Trại gianh
17. Khu trồng trọ
18. Khu chăn nuôi

Khu A: Cbilder, Vương
Khu B: Cbilder, Uy+Bạnh
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL:     IIR 6 024 0181 92.

/******* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ***********/

BODY
COUNTRY:    VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJECT:    IIR 6 024 0181 92/HA TAY REEDUCATION CAMP

WARNING:    THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

-                     -
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
-                     -

DOI:        770420-820100.

SOURCE:     SC FROM SSC, A FORMER ARVN ARTILLERY 2LT WHO

POW-MIA
DATE RCD:    4 Mar
ACTION OFFICER:   

---
NOTE ACT/INFO

- POW-MIA
- COMPLT
- TRAIN/BRIDGE

- PW-1
- PW-2 Comp  
- PW-3 Source
- PW-4

- OTHER
WAS HELD IN THE HA TAY RE-EDUCATION CAMP FROM APR 77 TO JAN 82. SUBSOURCE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION REPORTED HEREIN THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE AND SUBSOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE HA TAY RE-EDUCATION CAMP AND ITS INMATE POPULATION, WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. THE HA TAY RE-EDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED IN THANH OAI DISTRICT, HA SON BINH PROVINCE, VIC. ITS LETTER BOX NUMBER WAS 52A, MY HUNG VILLAGE, THANH OAI DISTRICT, HA SON BINH.

2. PRIOR TO 1975, THIS WAS A PRISON FOR CRIMINALS, BUT, AFTER THAT, WAS USED FOR FORMER RVN OFFICIALS. SOME CRIMINAL INMATES REMAINED IN AREA B.

3. THE PRISON WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS). THE CAMP COMMANDER WAS PSS MAJ LNU ((DUNG)). THE DEPUTY COMMANDERS WERE SR CPT (DAI UY) LNU ((BAO)) (BAOR) AND SR LT (TRUNG UY) LNU ((HUY)). LT (THIEU UY) LNU ((KE)) (KEES) WAS THE SECURITY OFFICER. THE CADRE STRENGTH WAS UNKNOWN.


5. INMATES WERE REQUIRED TO WORK SIX DAYS A WEEK. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO REST ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS. THEIR WORK DAY WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO, BROKEN BY A LUNCH BREAK AND SIESTA. EACH UNIT PERFORMED ITS ASSIGNED TYPE OF WORK AND WAS ESCORTED BY AN INMATE MANAGEMENT CADRE NCO.

6. IN 1981, THERE WERE ABOUT 1500 INMATES IN THIS CAMP, INCLUDING FORMER OFFICERS FROM COMPANY THROUGH GENERAL GRADE AND FORMER RVN CONGRESSMEN,
GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVANTS AND ENTERTAINERS. THERE WERE NO FOREIGN INMATES IN THIS CAMP.

COMMENTS

1. PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION UPON THE CLOSING OF THE PULAU BIDONG REFUGEE CAMP, TERENGGANU, MALAYSIA. SUBSOURCE HAS INTERVIEWED DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN STONY BEACH TDY AND PCS PHASES, I.E., BETWEEN JUN 88 AND FEB 89, SO WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO RO.

2. SUBSOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

ENCL: 01 TO DIA/PW-MIA UNDER SEPARATE COVER
- FACILITY MEMORY SKETCH, 1PC, 1CY.

BY
#0910
NNNN
To: AN

Report of DINH VIET THIEN
Boat No.DN0763 CA, DOA Apr 1st, 81

Since the ending of 1978, detention camps supervised by the Army were dissolved and transferred to the Home Affairs, Detention Camps Service. We were transferred from Hoang Lieu Son to Ha Son Binh, Ha Tay Camp.

Ha Tay Camp, DATA, is composed of one principal camp and many secondary camps. Actually, the principal camp is reserved for detaining the former soldiers and Saigon governmental members. The secondary camps are used to detain the North VN criminal prisoners.

Ha Tay principal camp is situated in Binh Da village, Thanh Oai District, about 26 kms far from hanoi, and 18 Km from Thuong Tin Railroad station. The camp is divided into many separated zones, and each zone have many rooms.

Situation of the camp at the end of January 1981:
- Camp leader: Lt. Colonel Nguyen Van Mo
- Communist cadre: about 80
- Prisoners: about 900 political prisoners and 30 criminal prisoners.

Political prisoners are divided as follows:
(A) About 50 persons in Zone F: about 25 generals, the others are Colonels and some important members of the government of Saigon. Zone F prisoners do not go to labour but just a few of them were authorized to go out of their rooms. Each room contains 6 to 12 persons.

Names of some people detained in Zone F:
- Generals:
  - Nguyen Vinh Nhi, Lieutenant general, commander of the IV Corps
  - Duong van Duc, Lt. General, former commander of the IV Corps, former Ambassador (S. Korea)
  - Tran van Chon, Vice-admiral, former commander of the Navy
  - Nguyen Xuan Trang, Major General, deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel Office, Joint General Staff
  - Lam van Phat, Major General, Commander of the Capital Special Zone
  - Do Ke Giet, Commander of the Rangers
  - Nguyen Thanh Xang, former Major General
- Le Van Tu, Major General, commander of the 25th Infantry division
- Nguyen Van Lich, Major General, Commander of the 5th Infantry division
- Vu Van Giai, Major General, Commande of the 3rd Infantry division
- Van Than Cao, Major General, Deputy Commander of the General Political Warfare
- Le Minh Dao, Brig. General, commander of the 18th Infantry Division
- Bach Van Truong, Brig. General, commander of the 21st Infantry Division
- Nguyen van Cam, Brig. General, II Corps, Chief of Staff
- Pham Dinh Thu aka Lam Son, Brig. General, Special Forces Commander
- Bui Canh Nhu, Brig. General, National Police Forces
- Nguyen Van Huan, Colonel, Deputy Commander of Trung military training center
- Chu van Ho, Colonel, Electronic Install Center
- Nguyen van Thi, Colonel, Artillery Headquarters Chief of Staff

(B) Rooms 14 and 15 are exclusively reserved for Colonels. There are 180 Colonels in camp and 160 lived in these rooms. Some colonel names:
- Tran van Hoang, Central Administration Center, Deputy Chief
- Tran van Van, Military Attache of VN Embassy at South Korea
- Nguyen van Toan, 25th Infantry Division Commander
- Vu Lo, Tan Son Khet airbase perimeter security commander
- Lai Duc Chuan, Chief of JI, Joint General Staff
- Phung Ngoc An, Colonel of VN Air Force
- Nguyen Huu Co, Chief of 10th District, Saigon
- Vu Dang Chong, 5th Infantry Division
- Nguyen van Tuan, detached to work at the Home Affairs Ministry
- Chu van Bong, Chief of Dinh Tuong province
- Buu Cat, Zone transportation commander
- Vu van Giaoan, Chief of Military Cabinet, Presidency Ministry
- Nguyen van Vang, Chief of Administration Office, Ministry of Defense
- Vu Quang, Chief of Cam Ranh province
- Nhan Minh Trang, former Congressman
- Hua Yen Len, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operation section, 18th Infantry Division
- Hoang Thao Luoc, Chief of Staff, 18th Infantry Division
- Ngo van Minh, Chief of staff, III Corps
- Nguyen Khoa Bao, Chief of staff, 3rd Infantry Division
- Nguyen Van Huong, Chief of Staff, Quang Trung Military Training Center
- Nguyen Tho, chief of Personal Office, Ministry of Defense
- Nguyen van Thoow, Ministry of Defense
There are about 250 lieutenant colonels detained in Ha Tay Camp:
- Nguyen A
- Nguyen van A, Airforce
- Bui van Bac, Engineering Corps
- Dang Vu Binh, Ministry of Defense, Personnel Directorate
- Nguyen van Bac,
- Doan Viet Canh, Joint General Staff, General Adjutant (Managing) Office
- Trinh van Canh, General Logistics Command
- Cung Thuc Cau, Air force headquarters
- Nguyen van Chuc, Engineering Corps
- Huynh Huu Cau, Navy
- Ho Tang Duc, Rangers
- Huynh Huu Duc, Joint General Staff, General Adjutant Office
- Nguyen van Dien, General Adjutant Office, Marine Corps
- Tran Ba Dat, Marine Corps Artillery
- Nguyen Tai Dam, Chief of JS, Joint General Staff
- Thanh Dan, Saigon Special Zone
- Nguyen van Dam, III Corps Inspector
- Pham van Dong, Navy Shipyard Division
- Nguyen Huu Dong, Engineering Corps
- Nguyen van Hien, (General Inspector) JC, Joint General Staff
- Cao chanh Huu, Zone II governmental commissioner
- Nguyen van Hoang, Air force 3rd division
- Nguyen van Huan, Navy
- Nguyen van Hai
- Tran van Hai
- Nguyen van Ha, Artillery Battalion Commander
- Truong Ke Hung, General Military Training Center
- Pham van Hau, General Adjutant Office, Joint General Staff
- Hoang Duc Hau, Finance Officer
- Ngo Tu Khai, General Adjutant Office, Joint General Staff
- Nguyen van Khai, Ordnance School
- Nguyen van Khu, Engineering Corps
- Tran Ngoc Ngyen, General Adjutant Office, Joint General Staff
- Nguyen van Kinh, Artillery Corps
- Nguyen van Kien, (Signal Corps) Presidential Communication Officer
- Vu Ngoc Kiem, Ministry of Defense
- Nguyen van Kim
- Pham van Linh, 18th Infantry Division

(C) There are about 250 lieutenant colonels detained in Ha Tay Camp:
- Do Minh Lien, Personnel Directorate, Ministry of Defense
- Huynh van Loi, 22nd Infantry Division
- Nguyen Hai Chau, Signal Corps
- Nguyen Cong Chau

Tu Ngoc Chau

- Nguyen van Mich, Engineering Corps
- Pham Ngoc Ninh
- Nguyen van Ninh
- Luong Nhon
- Tran Vinh Phu, General Logistical Command
- Nguyen Minh Phu, Congressman
- Nguyen van Phuc, Air Force
- Nguyen van Qui, (Central Administration Office) Adjutant Office, JGS
- Ta Dinh Quy, Infantry Battalion Commander
- Bui Thanh Quy, Central Adjutant Center
- Nguyen Thanh Quy, Artillery Battalion Commander
- Nguyen van Sang, Ordnance Service
- Mai van Tan, Adjutant office, JGS
- Tran Hong Trong, Adjutant Office, JGS
- Nguyen Van, Military Security Service
- Vo Ngoc Trat, G7, Joint General Staff
- Nguyen Han Trai, Adjutant Office, JGS
- Nguyen Tri Trung
- Pham van Trung, Adjutant Office, Saigon Special Zone
- Dinh Quoc Thinh, Air Force
- Vu Hong, Staff and command school
- Buu Di, Zone III rural development
- Nguyen Tan Khoa, G2, Joint General Staff
- Nguyen Vinh, Military intelligence school commander
- Le Ba Cuong
- Nguyen van Vy, Operational Center, JGS
- Nguyen, Engineering Corps
- Nguyen van, Prime Ministry, Domestic Affairs Office
- Nguyen Nan Anh, Air Force
- Lai Duc Uc
- Nguyen van Ut, IV Corps
- Nguyen van Tam
- Nguyen Vu Van, Joint Powers Military Coalition Committee
- Nguyen Nan, Former Prefect of Saigon
- Huong Minh, Navy
- Nguyen van Dang
- Nguyen van Thu, Adjutant office, JGS

(D) There are about 300 persons from the rank of Major to Private 2nd Class, included Police forces and civilians, about 15 Senators and Congressmen, a Cantho University Dean and a few members of the political parties.

(E) Released men: before 1979, just a few of the prisoners were released. In 1980 more than 100 prisoners were released (10% of the total). Persons who were released had many different ranks and the reasons were various. Some of these persons were:

- Nguyen Xuan Phong, Chief of the South VN Peace Talking Delegation
- Vu Ngoc Hoan, Brig. General, Medical Corps Commander
- Nguyen Tuong Van, Professor, Ph.D of Economy
- Nguyen van Vi, Ph.D of Medicine, former Minister of Health (Ngo Dinh Diem presidency)
- Nguyen Van Reh, Colonel, Rangers Deputy Commander
- Do sinh Tu, Colonel, former Congressman (old and sick)
- Lu Canh Phoan, Colonel, Ministry of Veteran (old and sick)

Some of the prisoners are Colonels and about 20 lieutenant colonels. Mostly of them are old people.

(F) Special Forces prisoners. Before 1969, about 50 Special Forces officers and soldiers, who were parachuted into the North VN (under Ngo Dinh Diem regime), were captured and detained. Some of them were detained since 1958 through today.

After February 17, 1979, these people were transferred from camp A to camp B. Actually, nobody knows where they are. (Họ vọp de lùm làm vèn Thuד)"

(G) Visit of the jail by the foreign delegations:
Compared to the other camps, Ha Tay camp is considered as a rather nice and model camp, with the intention to propagandize and show up to the foreign delegations. At 1980, the Amnesty International, the New York branch Religious delegation and many other delegations visited the camp.

Many weeks before the visit, the camp was beautifully and carefully prepared: grass cutting, new painting, exhibition of a lot of things. When the delegation came, they were led to be detained in another place. Only the advanced elements were authorized to work in camp that day. Everything was carefully prepared and trained before: what to do, what to say, where to seat. People who can get contact with the delegation was assigned by the camp authority.

The kitchen which distributed daily a few rice and salt was full of meat and rice.
Miscellaneous:

(1) Since the end of 1980, it was rumoured that field grade officers will be transferred to South VN.

(2) About April 1980, one first lieutenant, interpreter of Chinese origin named An, escaped from the camp. After while those who visited their relatives in the camp informed that An was arranged to escape back to Saigon to keep track of anti-communist organizations and report to the communists. There are over 40 people arrested in Saigon because of his betrayal.

April 23, 1981
I am former Lieutenant Colonel Bui Kien, SI. My social was 205 32 Tien Phu. My last position was in the Deputy Staff's Chief of Avisi, in charge of personnel (eng. last and was within the General Staff Headquarters of the Republic of Vietnam's army.

After the fall of South Vietnam, I reported for reeducation. The prisoner was held by a Viet Minh instead of a month as promised the new government.

I would like to provide hereby this information can remember of those days in 1975.

* June 02, 1975 to October 02: I reported at the Binh Thuan in Go Cong. At 0200 on June 02, 1975, we moved to Binh Chua camp in Binh. On June 05, we were moved to Don Be camp in Binh. On June 10, the camp was for officers of ranks of Colonels, Lt. Colonels, Majors, and Captains.

* From October 02 to June 18: I was in a camp in the area.

* From June 18 to January 76: I was moved to the North to Camp 2 of Joint Camp 4 in Phat Bang. This camp is a joint command and kept about 150 lieutenant-colonels (names will be listed below). Camp leader was Captain Co.

* From January 76 to October 76: Together with some lieutenant-colonels, I was moved to Camp 5 of Joint Camp in Cam Nea village, Gia Lai province. The cause was to destroy and, in the camp, when I arrived, camp leader was Captain Cth (first one unknown).
From October 23 to January 29 - I was in Bao San camp, in the southern province. This camp was a large camp of the Hanoi camp. Camp leader was the captain who had the officers from camp 6 which was for about 60 criminals.

From January 29 to January 31, I was in another camp, Bao San camp, in the northern province. This camp had 3 zones:

Zone A, Zone B, and Zone F. Zone A had rooms with comfort. Zone B kept the rank of colonel (very few). Lieutenant Colonel, captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant colonel were kept. Zone F was for the rank of cabinet, political party members, etc.

Zone B was for about 50 criminal prisoners.

Zone F was for the people, very high ranking civilians, and a small number of high ranking civilians, etc.

Camp leader was Major Duong, who retired later and was replaced by Lieutenant Colonel, who was a JSTF.

Names of fellow prisoners - I can remember:

Mr. Tran Thanh Duc, Minister of Defence and under President...

Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Huy...

Major General Nguyen Van Hinh, Commander of the Corps A...

Major General Duong Van Dau, formerly Commander of the Corps A...

Brigadier General Nguyen Xuan Trang, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of the General Staff of the Army...

Brigadier General Tran Vinh, commander of...
Colonel Tran Van Dieu, Assistant Chief of the General Management Bureau of the General Staff Headquarters.

Colonel Tran Duc Tran, Chief of the 4th Bureau of the General Staff.

Colonel Tran Van Dieu, of the 2nd Bureau of the General Staff.

General Wilhelm Temp, representative of the King of Han.

Lieutenant Nguyen Kim, Artillery Commander of the 4th Infantry Division.

Major General Tran, Chief of the Government Commission region I.

Hoang Huu, Chief of General Staff.

Tu Van Phung, of the Finance Service of the Ministry of Defense.

Tran Ngoc Khai, of the General Management Bureau of the General Staff.

Duong Huu Duc.

Nguyen Viet Linh, of the Personnel Bureau of the Finance Service.

Dang En Dat, Artillery Commander of the 4th Corps.

Pham Ngoc Kiem, of the Personnel Bureau of the Ministry of Defense.

Nguyen Dinh Quy, of the General Management of the General Staff.

Le Ba Chinh, Commander of the Land Forces Training Center.

Tran Van Tien, of the Military Security.

Le Tran Sang, of the Logistics Department of the General Staff.

Bui Di, of the Rural Development of Region II.

Dinh Duc Tuan, of the Air Division III.

Nguyen Sam, Commander of the 2nd Regional

Capt Hoang Van Sam, of the General Management Bureau, of the General Staff.

Capt. Le Quoc Tran, Division I, Infantry.

Capt. Thang Van, of the Artillery, of the Air Division.

Tran Van Duong, Artillery Commander ofENGINE.

Lt. Colonel Do Lich Duong, was prisoner captured at a base of 101st Airborne Division.

The above listed names are those I remember from my work while in Vietnam.

During my stay in Camp II of Joint Camp IV in Nha Trang, I was declared prisoner and made a note of all American names I met and recorded the numbers on the second line. I was arrested on 5/95 and handed over to the American authorities.

I arrived in Chua Binh on April 18, 1971 and informed the representatives of the US Ambassadors about the news on 19 July in Chua Binh.
AS FOLLOWS. SOMETIMES THE TRANSFERRED INMATES WERE TAKEN IN A VEHICLE AROUND HANOI AND ASKED WHAT DID THEY THINK OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNIST SYSTEM AS THEY COULD SEE IT OR THE TOUR, AND WOULD THEY CONSIDER KILLING THE HANDI TRANSFERRED OR FIGHT AGAINST THEM IN FUTURE WAR, AND OTHER INDUCING-TYPE COMMENTS. SOME OF THEM WERE HARRASSED AND TERRORIZED (SOURCE'S WORD) BY NOT ALLOWING THEM TO GET ENOUGH SLEEP AND MAKING THEM AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS, SOMETIMES BY THROWING COOL WATER ON THEM. THEY WERE ALSO DENIED FOOD BUT WERE PLACED UNDER PHYSICAL STRESS IN A PASSIVE MANNER AND WERE NOT BEATEN OR TORTURED. SOURCE HAD NOTICED NOTHING OF LABORATORIES OR EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED ON THEM. SOURCE RECALLED THAT AMONG THOSE WHO WERE INTERVIEWED TO THE PROCESS WAS PU VAN HU HU WHO WAS THE FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE RU NATIONAL POLICE, WHO LATER DIED IN CAMP IN Hanoi. HU HU, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AT THE 33 BACH DANG NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER IN SAIGON, WHO LATER DIED IN HA TAY IN THE MARCH OF 1961; MR. PHAN, THE INTERROGATION CHIEF OF THE RU NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS, WHO LATER DIED IN Hanoi IN 1962 OR 1963; AND MANY OTHERS NOT RECALLED BY SOURCE. SOURCE CONCLUDED THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF ANY RU-INTERDENTIFIED HANDI OFFICER HAVING BEEN TRANSFERRED TO Hanoi TO UNIRED THE PROCESS.

RECORDING PARA 10, SOURCE STATED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THOSE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER FACILITY FROM HA TAY WENT TO WAN TAN AND XUAN LOC. SOURCE LATER RECALLED THAT POSSIBLY HANDI HUAN TRANG SPENT TIME IN CRH HA A, BUT WAS THEN LATER SENT BACK TO HA TAY. THIS WAS THE ONLY POSSIBLE INCIDENT SOURC'E COULD RECALL. RECORDING PARA 10, SOURCE HAD NEVER HEARD OF LUT DO BINH TUAYEN. HE RECALLED A COL. LO LONG DAI KHOON DOOG ZAHN WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE INTERROGATION CHIEF FROM HANDI THANG, BUT WHO WAS NOT AN INMATE AT HA TAY UNTIL. SOURCE HEARD FELLOW INMATES AT HA TAY TALK OF HIM WELL.
DATE: September 14, 1981

REPLY TO: US Embassy Bangkok/ODP/

ATTN OF: Reeducation in the SRV

SUBJECT: The attached camp release document was submitted as part of an application to participate in the Orderly Departure Program. The released individual was a major in the GVN Regional Forces and spent almost five years in reeducation.

Our sense of the comment is as follows:

(We) have not seen any bad manifestations (but) (he) participates in labor only (enough) to live (and) his productive capacity is not high. (There have been) occasional violations of reeducation rules. (We) suggest (that) the local authorities continue to help (him) when (he) returns.

The release indicates that Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Mo was the superintendent of the Ha Tay Camp in May of 1980.
AMEMBS FOR REF COORDS
20,977/DC-2
SUBJ: HA TAY PRISON
1. DC-2 APPRECIATES THE EXCELLENT REPORTING ON THE PRISON FACILITY 52/ATD/63HT AT HA TAY (VIC WJ 835 109) SOUTH OF HANOI. REPORTING ON THIS INSTALLATION HAS BEEN EXTREMELY USEFUL IN EVALUATING REPORTED SIGHTINGS OF POSSIBLE U.S. PWS.
2. REQUEST ADDRESSEES CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON THIS FACILITY. INFORMATION OF SPECIFIC INTEREST:
   A. HAS AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF NAME EVER BEEN AN INMATE AT HA TAY? IF NOT, DOES ANYONE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIM AT ANY OTHER FACILITY?
   C. ESTABLISH WHETHER NAME DPOB 7 NOV 31 IN HANOI, WAS AN INMATE AT HA TAY. IF SO, DURING WHAT PERIOD AND WHAT WAS HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH PRISON AUTHORITIES? (FYI: SUBJECT DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF LIEN DOI (BATTALION) NUMBER 4, BIEN HOA (P). OTHER INFO AVAILABLE TO DIA INDICATED THAT THIS IS NOT A TRUE BACKGROUND LEGEND.)
3. POINT OF CONTACT AT DIA/DC-2 IS AN BT

ACTION DC-2(2)

INFO

NMIC(1) VO(1) AT3(1) AT-3(1) DIO(1) DE-2(1) DE-4(1)
DB-2(1) DB-2B(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-4G(1)
DB-5D3(1) DIA(1) DC-4A3(1)
+SAFE

MCN=85231/04816 TDR=85231/2100Z TAD=85231/2113Z CDSN=MIA106
20.365/DC-2

SUBJ: HAY TAY REED CAMP

REF: JCRC LNO MSG 191045Z FEB 85, SUBJ: REINTERVIEW OF 5C

1. WHILE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF SOURCE'S SKETCHES OF HA TAY REEDUCATION FACILITY (PARA 6 OF REF ABOVE) DC-2 HAS REVIEWED DATA THE AREA TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY OF HA DONG (WJ 805189). THERE IS AN INSTALLATION IN THE VIC OF WHAT SOURCE REFERRED TO AS MY HUNG (V) (PARA 5 REF ABOVE), HOWEVER, THIS INSTALLATION DOES NOT COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH PREVIOUS SKETCHES RECEIVED AT DIA. NEVERTHELESS, WE WILL DELAY A DEFINITIVE DETERMINATION AS TO THE POSSIBLE FUNCTION OF THE FACILITY UNTIL RECEIPT OF SOURCE SKETCHES. DATA REVIEW HAS SURFACED AN ADDITIONAL TWO LOCATIONS WHICH HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF DETENTION

DIA/NMIC/VO/DC-2

C.F. TROWBRIDGE, DC-2 DEP CHF

Charles F. Trowbridge
FACILITIES AT WJ 902 075 AND WJ 888 117. EACH OF THESE FACILITIES SHARE SOME RESEMBLANCE TO PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED SKETCHES OF THE HATAY CONFINEMENT FACILITY. REQUEST YOUR OFFICE REMAIN ALERT FOR ANY INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY HAVE LIVED OR TRAVELED IN THOSE AREAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEBRIEFING ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THOSE INSTALLATIONS.

2. DIA/DC-2 POC IS A

W

THE END
To: NAME  
U.S. Embassy, Refugees  

Dear Sir,

I, undersigned 3c, former Captain ARVN, provide the informations below, when I was obliged to re-education for 5 years and 7 months:

1) On 6-15-75 on the way to Nhabe, Long Kieng village. Nhabe District, I was stopped for controlling papers and arrested at once with reason "lack of travel pass".

On 6-18-75, they transferred me to Nhabe District, and on 6-23-75 I was transferred to Gia Dinh's jail (former Le Van Duyet camp now named Pham Dang Luu camp).

On 7-28-1975, they transferred me to "Chi Hoa Re-education Central" then late 10-1975 to "Thu Duc Re-education Central".

On 11-30-1976, they escorted us to New Port for boarding to Hai Phong, North Vietnam, about 2000 people were on board the ship. While on the ship I met Bishop Thuan of Nha Trang Parish. Reaching Hai Phong port, Bishop Thuan was taken away to whereabouts I don't know.

In the night of 5 December 1976, we were moved by bus to Lao Cai-Central Camp No. 1. Due to the tension of political situation of China, all of us were transferred to Tan Tap Camp in Vinh Nhu on 19 June 1978.

On 13 July 1979, I was transferred to Ha Tay Camp in Ha Son Binh Province. This camp is about 25km from Hanoi. And on 22 December 1980, they signed my release order (certificate).
On 24 December 1980, we, 49 of us, were taken to Hang Co railway station where our release orders were distributed, we also received train tickets for the South. On 27 December, we reached Binh Trieu station in Gia Dih. There we said goodbyes to each other.

II) Re-ed Camps description:

a) The Nha Be district camp consists of 5 rooms grouped in one area.
b) Gia Dinh prison consists of also 6 rooms in one area.
c) Chi Hoa Reform Prison. The prison is divided in 8 three-storey buildings, excluded the rez-de-chans-see (ground floor). The buildings are lettered A thru H.
d) The Thu Duc Reform Prison consists of 3 areas A, B and C. The A and B areas were reserved for those who showed up voluntarily while the C area was for those who were arrested. I'm one of them.
e) The Lao Kai Central Camp No. 1 is divided into 3 sub-areas: K1, K2 and K3. The K1 and K3 were for political prisoners from the South while the K2 was for woman criminals.
f) The Tan Tap, Vinh Phu camp was divided into 7 sub-areas numbered K1 thru K7. The K1 thru K6 sub-areas were for political prisoners from the South and the K7 was for the criminals.
g) The Ha Tay camp was divided into 3 areas: A, B and F. The area A was used to house colonels and below plus a number of representatives and members of political parties. Most prisoners in area F were generals among them were some field grade officers who held important roles in the army. The B area was for North Vietnamese criminals.

III) Prisoners at each camp:

a) Nha Be camp from 18 June 1975 - 23 June 1975: 200 prisoners.
b) Gia Dinh Camp from 23 June 1975 to 25 July 1975, there approximately 350.

c) Chi Hoa Reform Prison from 28 July 1975 to Oct 1975: there were approx. 8000 prisoners.

d) Thu Duc Reform Camp: from the end of Oct 1975 to 30 November 1976 there were about 2000 people in 3 areas.

e) Lao Cai Camp No.1: 2500 prisoners during the period from 5 December 1975 to 19 June 1978.


g) Ha Tay Camp: From 23 July 1979: 930 prisoners and from 24 December 1980 the figure dropped to 770 prisoners.

IV) Camp Commandants:

1. The real names of commandants in the South were'nt revealed. They only used their code names, for example Anh Hai, Anh Ba.

2. Dan Thieu Thuan, police capt. and Vu Dien, Lieutenant were commandant and deputy of the Lao Cai Camp.

3. A police major, name rank, and Lt. Tran Van Nam were commandant and deputy since 19 June 1978 to 21 July 1979.

4. Police Major Dung was camp commandant from 23 July 1979 to around April 1980 then replaced by Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Mo when he retired. Mo run this camp until 24 December 1980.

V) Names of Prisoners in Camps:

In Lao Chi camp I've met:

- Brig. Gen. Van Thanh Cao, Deputy Chief of Palwar General Command.
- Senator Cao Van Tuong, 60.
- Representative Vuong Xuan Thong, 51.
- Col. Phuc, Long Khanh Province chief.
- Col. Sung, 70.

Following are cadres who worked at the Central Intelligence Department:
Nguyen Quang Nghia, Le Lam Loi, Phan Van Lon, Le Quynh Lam, Nguyen Van Can, Capt. Duong Minh Hoang. Hoang was released around April 1977 for his father had sacrificed (died for the communists) and his mother an aged woman (70).

2. Tan Tap Camp: Most of prisoners from Low Cai camp were transferred here. High-ranking officers and officials were put in K5 and K1. Majors and below were put in K2, F and 4. K6 were used to imprison special forces, Mike Force personnel. PRV's K7 was for criminals. For the period of 13 months, I was there, 7 prisoners were released due to their ages and sickness. 18 people died in camp.

3. Following is the list of high ranking officers and government officials whom I can recall:

a) Vice Admiral Tran Van Chon


c) Gen. Duong Van Duc, 58, former IV Corps Commander.


e) Gen. Nguyen Xuan Trang, 55, deputy chief of staff for personnel, JGS.

f) Gen. Nguyen Chanh A (from Chinese origin), 68, former advisor to Polwar Command.
Commander.

h) Brig. Gen. Lam Van Phat, 60, former capital special zone commander.

i) Brig. Gen. Van Thanh Cao, 62, deputy commander, Polwar command.


k) Brig. Gen. Do Phuong Giai, about 56 years old, former commander of Rangers Force.

l) Brig. Gen. Vu Van Giai, about 55 years old, former commander of Infantry Division 3.

m) Maj. Gen. Le Minh Dao, about 56 years old, former commander of Infantry Division 18.

n) Sub-Gen. Le Van Tu, about 55 years old, former commander of Infantry Division 25.

o) Sub-Gen. Mach Van Truong, about 52, former commander of Infantry Division 21.

p) Sub-Gen. Pham Van Sang, about 50, former commander of Airforce Division 2.

q) Sub-Gen. Pham Dinh Thu (AKA Lam Son) about 60, former deputy commander of Third Corps.


Former Colonels of ARVN

a) Colonel: Phy Ngoc An, about 45 years old, Air Force

b) Colonel: Tuan, about 45, Airforce

c) Colonel: Vu Dang Chong, about 60 years old, former Regiment leader of the 5th Infantry Division.

d) Colonel: Chu Van Ho, about 48, former Commander of Electronic Installing Center.

e) Colonel: Nguyen Van Riet, about 50, Rangers Force.
g) Colonel: Le Van Nam, about 52, former commander of Infantry Division.

h) Colonel: Vu Lo, about 52, Commander chief of critical area and Chief of Tam Son What critical area.

i) Colonel: Hua Yen Len, about 52 years old, former chief OC of 15th Infantry Division.

j) Colonel: Nguyen Huu Co, about 50, former Headquarter's commandant of JVS.

k) Colonel: Hoc, about 56 years old, former deputy chief of Military Security Service.

Lt. Colonels, ARVN:

a) Huynh Huu Loi, 52, 23rd Infantry Division

b) Vo Ngoc Trac, 52, Signal Officer, J-7, JGS

c) Nguyen Van Si, 50, aide the camp, Prime Minister Palace

d) Ho Tang Du, 42, II Corps Ranger Group Comdr.

e) Nguyen Tan Khoa, 52, J2 Chief, JGS

f) Dam, full name rank, 50, capital Spec. zone

g) Bui Ton Vien, 45, chief of cabinet, AG, JGS

h) Nguyen Huu Trac, AG, JGS

i) Nguyen Van Vy, TOC, JGS

j) Do Minh Kien, 53, Security Officer, Ministry of Defense

k) Nguyen Vinh Thiep, 50, Commandant, MI School

l) Nguyen Tai Dam, J5, JGS

m) Nguyen Van Hien, 50, IG Officer, ARVN

n) Dinh Viet Thien, 56, AG, JGS.

Senators & Representatives and Party Members:

a) Sen. Tran Trung Dung

b) Rep. Do Sinh Tu, former colonel

c) Rep. Nguyen Minh Phu

j) Rep. Thu, 45
e) Rep. Nguyen Ly Tuong
f) Rep. Tian Canh Chung, former district chief
g) Rep. Pham Duy Tue, 40
h) Rep. Nguyen Nan Phuc, former major, Binh Duong Province chief
i) Pham Thai, Quoc Dan Dang political party chairman.
j) Doan Van Thai, estimated age 50, Dai Viet party's member
k) Do Van Than, estimated age 65, Dai Viet party's member
l) Pham Van Hue, estimated age 65, Dai Viet party's member.

Total prisoners number in Ha Tay camp, Ha Son Binh province from July 23, 1979 reached up to 930 consist of:
1. Generals: estimated 30 persons
2. Colonels: estimated 155 persons
3. Lieutenant colonels: estimated 240 persons
5. Captains and lower ranks: estimated 400 persons (including 18 NCOs and 3 privates)
8. Criminal prisoners (thieves, smugglers, etc.): estimated 30 persons.

Total released prisoners number from 1979 to December 24, 1980 reached to 150 persons:
1. General Vu Ngoc Hoan*, estimated age 55, veteran commander of Military Medical Service, had released in Dec. 1979. (Guessed reasons: he was in a special field and sponsored by relatives in France.
2. Doctor of Medicine Nguyen Van Vy*., estimated age 70, ex-Minister of Health under President Diem regime, had released in December 1979. (Guessed reasons: Old age and serving in specialization field.

*Superscript indicates a person of interest or importance in the context of the text.


Fifteen prisoners died.

Total number of deceased prisoners in Ha Tay camp (Ha Son Binh province) reached to 15 persons, below is the list of them that I have remembered.

1. Lawyer Tran Van Tuyen, estimated age 68, had deceased of exhaustion at the beginning of 1977.
2. Lieutenant Colonel Pham Van Dinh, estimated age 58, Kien Hoa Sector, had deceased on June 1979, reason: Exhausted.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Thiet, estimated age 48, of air force, had deceased of exhaustion on the late of 1979.


5. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Minh, estimated age 56, Head of Pleiku Radar Station of Air force, had deceased of exhaustion on August 1980.

6. Colonel Hoc, estimated age 50, Deputy chief of Military Intelligence Service, had deceased of artery stroke on Oct 1980 (This reason was told out by VC Medical Cadre but prisoners thought that Mr. Hoc had been killed after being interviewed).

Colonel Hoc had been in Ha Tay camp before, then they sent him to Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi for further interview until October 1980, he was transferred back to Ha Tay Camp. Two hours after he has reached Ha Tay camp, he died during dinner with his room-mates, later, VC propagandaized to popular surrounding that he was beaten to death by his friend in struggle for food.

* In Ha Tay camp, a prisoner had succeeded in escape on March 1980. His name was An, first Lieutenant, ex-interpreter in 4th zone, estimated age 35.

VI) Persons that I have seen or met, (Ha Tay Camp):
All persons on list of part V I have met in Ha Tay camp, Ha Son Binh province except lawyer Tran Van Tuyen, Lieutenant Colonel Pham Van Dinh, Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Tay that histories of their death were told to me by my friends only.

VII) If had met or heard about: I completely had not met or heard about foreigners that alive, died or kept in prison in VN.
VIII) I have arrived to Pulau Bidong on April 13, 1981, then I have met two persons that have been in same re-ed camp with me. They are:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Dinh Viet Thien, PB 086 (home République)
2. Lieutenant Colonel Bui Ton Vien, PB 115.

Both of them had released one month after me. All the above information about camps is the truth, I am responsible for my words.

Sincerely yours,
Call Boldin re: this.
HA SON BINH: HA TAY REEDUCATION CAMP

REFS: A. JCRC-LNB MSG 166707Z APR 84
B. DIA MSG 021323Z APR 84
C. JCR-LNB LTR RPT HN84-046 ODT 16 APR 84

1. SKETCH PROVIDED BY SC OF HA SON BINH REEDUCATION CAMP-
RENDERED DETAILS OF THE INTERIOR NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.
ANALYST NEED MORE PRECISE ESTIMATES OF DISTANCES TO KNOWN
POPULATION CENTERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROMINENT TERRAIN FEATURES
SURROUNDING THE CAMP IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO DIFFERENTIATE THIS CAMP
FROM OTHER INSTALLATIONS IN THIS REGION.

2. THE REQUEST MADE IN PARA 3, REFERENCE B, IS REITERTATED.
ALSO, IF SC IS AVAILABLE DURING YOUR NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED
VISIT TO HONG KONG, WE REQUEST YOU CONTINUE YOUR INTERRUPTED
INTERVIEW AND ASK SC TO PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL DETAILS NEEDED
BY THE ANALYSTS AND HIS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POSSIBLE PRESENCE
OR ABSENCE OF US PWS AT THE HA SON BINH REEDUCATION CAMP.

BT

ACTION DC-2 (*)
INFO NMIC (C) VO (C) DIA (C) SAFE

#8096
NNNN
EZ07:
01 01 01424Z SEP 85 RR

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
CIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J3b//
USDLO HONG KONG HK
USDAO MANILA RP
USDAO SINGAPORE SN
USDAO KUALA LUMPUR MY
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR
AMEMB SINGAPORE SN
AMEMB VIENTIANE LA
AMEMB JAKARTA ID
USDAO JAKARTA ID

21030/DC-2

SUBJ: HA TAY PRISON

REFS: A. DIA/ MSG 191818Z AUG 84, SUBJ: SC {NOTAL}
B. DIA MSG 191718Z AUG 84, SAB {NOTAL}

DIA/NMIC/VO/

Do

COL OBERST, USAF, DC-2 CHF

[Signature]

[Handwritten Note]
1. IS IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING AND CONSOLIDATING DATA ON THE REEDUCATION FACILITY KNOWN AS HA TAY IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE. PREVIOUS TASKING CONCERNING THIS FACILITY AND THOSE PARTICULAR INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE HELD THERE REMAINS VALID. THE FOLLOWING REPRESENT SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INFORMATION DESIRED ABOUT THE CAMP FACILITY WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED NOT ONLY FROM FORMER PRISON INMATES BUT ALSO FROM THE LOCAL POPULACE OR FORMER MEMBERS OF PAVN, THE SRV MOI AND OTHER SECURITY RELATED ORGANIZATIONS WHO MAY HAVE HAD ACCESS TO THE HA TAY PRISON OR CONTACT WITH ITS ADMINISTRATORS.

2. OF INTEREST ARE:

A. THE LOCATION OF ANY SUBCAMPS OF HA TAY PRISON. DETAILED MEMORY SKETCHES WILL BE MOST HELPFUL. (COMMENT: PREVIOUS HAS PRODUCED SOME REPORTS SUGGESTING A SUBCAMP OF HA TAY PRISON IN KIM BOI.) ANALYSIS HAS NOT YET LOCATED ANY DETENTION FACILITIES IN THAT DISTRICT. HOWEVER, WE ARE NOT CONVINCED THAT SUCH A FACILITY DOES NOT EXIST IN THE KIM BOI AREA.)

B. ALL OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DESIGNATORS OF HA TAY PRISON OR ITS SUBCAMPS.
C. ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE FREQUENCY AND TYPE OF CONTACT BETWEEN THE INMATE POPULATION AND THE CAMP CADRE, GUARDS, LOCAL POPULACE, VISITORS TO OR INMATES OF ANY SUBCAMPS REVEALED AS A RESULT OF PARA 2B ABOVE.

D. SKETCHES OF THE HA TAY PRISON. FYI: ALTHOUGH WE PINPOINTED THE LOCATION OF THIS FACILITY AND ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF SOME OF THE INTERIOR STRUCTURES, EVALUATION OF CAMP SKETCHES FROM SOURCES WILL ALLOW ANALYSTS TO DETERMINE SOURCE RELIABILITY AS AN AID TO THE ANALYTICAL PROCESS.

E. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OR ELEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OR MILITARY WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FACILITY OR ITS VARIOUS SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS.

F. THE MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS FROM THE HA TAY FACILITY TO HANOI FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERROGATION OR OTHER EXPLOITATION. REQUEST SOURCES PROVIDE THE DESIGNATIONS OF LOCATION AND SKETCHES OF FACILITIES TO WHICH THEY OR OTHERS WERE TAKEN, THE PURPOSE OF THE MOVE, DURATION OF STAY, AND ACTIVITIES WHILE IN HANOI. SOME REPORTING SUGGESTS THAT INMATES OF HA TAY WITH MI OR POLICE BACKGROUNDS WERE TAKEN TO A FACILITY IN HANOI. THIS FACILITY MAY BE
ASSOCIATED WITH AN SRV INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION WHICH IS INVOLVED IN CI AND DOCUMENT EXPLOITATION AND TRANSLATION.

G. INFORMATION ON THE USE OF HA TAY INMATES OR U.S. PW’S IN THE EXPLOITATION OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS ORIGINATING PRIOR TO 1975 FROM THE DAO, US EMBASSY OR OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE USG IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THESE ACTIVITIES. THIS RELATES TO ITEM F ABOVE.

H. THE INVOLVEMENT OF SOVIET OR OTHER COMMUNIST BLOC ADVISORS IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE HA TAY PRISON TO INCLUDE ITEMS F AND G.

I. THE ACTIVITIES OF FORMER ARVN GENERAL LAM VAN PHAT. (FYI: PHAT CONTINUES TO INVOLVE HIMSELF IN THE PW/MIA ISSUE AND HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH FORMER USMC PRIVATE ROBERT GARWOOD AND MRS. LE THI ANH, WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA RESIDENT WHO HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY INVOLVED IN THE PW/MIA ISSUE AND THE PROMOTION OF THOSE PROVIDING FABRICATED INFO ON THIS ISSUE TO THE USG.

J. INFORMATION ON THE IDENTITY AND ACTIVITIES OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN
HELD AT THE HÀ TAY FACILITY AND MOVED TO HANOI FOR SEVERAL MONTHS TO UNDERGO INTERROGATION FOR SUSPECTED INTELLIGENCE CONNECTIONS {REF A}.

3. POC AT DIA/DC-2 IS AN
RE TD CAMP REPORT BY

The Communist took over the Fourth on April 4, 1975. A few days later, I was detained in go cong province.

On April 17, 1977, they moved me from Ho Noi to the Son Binh Camp (old Hoa Lo prison). I was released on May 20, 1980, and later on, I escaped from Hoa Lo.

1. The distance between Ha Son Binh and Ho Noi is 25 km.

2. Camp's Code: The camp was divided into 4 areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and one special detention place just for former officers.

3. There were about 1000 people in this camp with 1500 people in 1980.

4. Camp leaders:

1977: Do Trong Juy : Mayor, Supervision

1980: Nguyen Xuan Ho : Lieutenant Colonel, Supervision

5. Names of former officers whom I had seen:

- Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Nhu : Army Corps' Commander

- Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Quoc

- Major General Pham Ba Q5th Infantry Division Commander

- Brigadier General Le Muu Jao : 18th Infantry Division Commander

- Brigadier General Hoii Van Phung : 9th Infantry Division Commander

- Brigadier General Le Muu Tru : 25th Infantry Division Commander

- Brigadier General Le Van Que : 5th Infantry Division Commander
Major General Van Phung Canh - Polwas Central
Deputy Commander

Major General Lam Van Phuc

Lieutenant General Mong Van Phuc

Brigadier General Pham Phuc

Major General Vu Van Giai - Infantry 3 Division
Commander

Major General Do Viet Giai

Admiral Tran Van Cai - Navy Commander

Brigadier General Nguyen Van Loc

Minister Tran Quang Thay

Brigadier General Bui Van Tham - Police Deputy
Commander

Major General Dao Van Anh - High Force Command

Colonel Bui Dong Tao - Tay Ninh Province Chief

Colonel Le Van Phu - Tay Ninh Province from

Colonel Nguyen Tat Phu - Ben Tre Province Chief

Colonel Phuc - 3 Army Corp - Chief of Staff

Colonel Lang - 4 Army Group - Deputy Chief of Staff

Colonel Nguyen The Than - Tactical Headquarter

Colonel Pham Thanh Thang - Congressman

Colonel Nguyen Phuoc Minh - in Joint General Staff

Colonel Le Van Nam - Long An Province Chief

Colonel Nguyen Van Thoi - My Tho Province Chief

Colonel Chung Van Bong - Nghe An Province former Chief

Colonel Nguyen Nopc - Chief of Government Commission of Military Penal Court

Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Ut - 3 Bureau Chief

of II Special Zone

Lieutenant Colonel Vu Le: Go Cong

Deputy Commander

Pham Van Thoi - Minister of Information
Captain Hai Thanh Binh - Deputy Commander of Hoa Binh
Sub. sub. Sector. Q. Cong
Captain Dang Phu Hocum - Deputy Commander of Hoa Da C
Sub. sub. Sector
Captain Nguyen Van Anh
Captain Vu Thanh Duc - Company Commander of the Police Company
Captain Vu Song Hoc - in Police Company
Captain Nguyen Ngoc Dap - in Police Company
Captain Le Thanh Dao
Captain Tran Van Dinh - in Airforce
Major Luong Pong Da C - Special Police
Deputy Chief
Phan Vo = V. N. National Party
Tran Phích
Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Huu Vu = Intelligence Dept. General Staff
Captain Vu Phan Chau - Military Police. Cam Ranh
Captain Nguyen Van Bi - 34th military Battalion Command
1st Lieutenant Nguyen Van Han - squad leader of
Judiciary Military Police
2nd Lieutenant Nguyen Dinh Han - leader of
Military Security Section
2nd Lieutenant Le Van Ho - in Ranger unit
Lieutenant Commander Tran Binh Quyet (Navy)

Those people were in the same camp with me and there were quite a few others that I can't remember. The names. They were still detained at the Sam Binh camp when I was released.

This is the list of the people who were released to my knowledge.
Viet Cong
Chief delegate (1980)

Colonel Phung Quang Vinh: Regiment Forces and Popular Forces Commandery (1980)

List of the deceased


Lawyer Pham Van Tram (1977)

Maj. Nguyen Van Quan (1979)

Capt. Phan Phung Nhat (1979)

1st Lt. Nguyen Van Long (1978)

2nd Lt. Nguyen Van Hai (1978)

2nd Lt. Pham Phung Vinh (1979)

And I can't remember the names.

I had seen numbers of former officers from Viet Cong Forces (about 100 people). They had been detained since 1959.

Most of them were Non-Commissioned Officers. They were moved from camp to camp constantly.

As I heard, four years ago, there were some American prisoners in this camp. But I had not seen any American there.

There were 4 zones in this camp. We included the special zone for former officers.

Each zone had two cells and 250 people. We were forbidden to contact with the prisoners of the other zones.

According to Maj. General Phung Van Chong, this camp was supposed to be the model camp of all the Po Co capitals. Information above is from what I've heard and seen.

May 13, 1981

Sc
DOULD BE INTEGRATED BACK INTO VIETNAMESE SOCIETY. 140 DAYS AFTER HE BECAME 21 THE 60 YAN SCHOOLS. SC AND APPROPRIATE-LY 700 COLLEAGUES (ALL FORMER LT. COLONELS) WERE TRANS-FERRED TO XUAN LAC 60 KM NORTH OF HANOI. FOR SIX MONTHS THE 700 WERE TREATED MEANLY AS "INTERNEES." SC WAS CALLED AND WERE LENTIONS ON POLITICAL MATTERS. THE BENEVOLENTI PROVED INSULTED. THE 700 WERE SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSCIBED TO TAN HIEP IN OLD BIAI-N GC PROVINCE. THE ATMOSPHERE PERVADING THE NEW HOUSING CENTER CHANGED BRUTALLY EVERY 10 BIASICALLY ACADEMIC IN CHARACTER TO THE REGIME OF A REBEL COLONEL.

IN JULY OF 1970 ALL THE OFFICERS INCLUDING 7C WERE PARTED INTO THE 30-METER BY 10-METER HOLD OF A SMALL FREIGHTER. NINETY-612 HOURS AFTER THE SHIP WENT UNDERWAY THE REFUGEES WERE LANDED IN THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PORT OF HAI PHONG. THE FORMER COLONELS SUFFOCATED ON ROUTE. AFTER A TRIP BY HAIL TO TAN HIEP PROVINCE 300 KM SOUTHEAST OF HANOI THE FORMER OFFICERS BEGAN 10 MONTHS OF VIRTUAL SLAVE LABOR IN A ROCK QUARRY. OTHER TWELVE OFFICERS DIED.

IN SEPTEMBER OF 1970 CUSTODY OF THE PRISONERS WAS REPORTEDLY TRANSFERRED FROM PAVN TO THE VIETNAMESE SPECIAL POLICE. IN APRIL OF 1970 SC AND A THOUSAND COLLEAGUES (WHO INCLUDE SURVIVORS OF THE GROUP UP TO 700 LT. COLONELS) FOUNDED THEMSELVES AT 40 KM 60 KM SOUTHEAST OF HANOI. 3000 MILES AWAY THE PRISONERS WAS THAT HA TAY WAS THE "BEST" CAMP OF ITS KINDS. OR OCCASIONS VIETNAMESE PERMITTED FOREIGNERS TO VISIT. SC RECALLS THE FOLLOWING:

- 1970 US SNAPPEAS
- 1970 SCL WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION (WPO) = INDIANS
- 1970 EARLY 1970 SOCIALIST CELEBRATION (12 PERSONS) FROM HANOI
- 1970 MID-1970 FRENCH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT (12)

SC RECALLED WITH CHAGIN THE TWO DAYS BEFORE EACH VISIT: "PROGRESSIVE" IMATED HERE ON TOP OF THE CAMP RESPONSIBLE TO ANTICIPATE QUESTIONS FROM DELEGATION MEMBERS. ON VISITING DAYS 9,000 PRISONERS WERE HERD OUT OF THE CAMP TO/XML/ ALL DAY IN A NEARBY RICE PADDY.
TO THE U.S. EMBASSY
THE REFUGEE PROGRAM IN MALAYSIA

I am former my serial no. 50

My last position was: The Deputy Chief of Staff's Chief of Cabinet, in charge of personnel. My last unit was within the general staff Headquarters of the Republic of Vietnam's army.

After the fall of South Vietnam, I reported for re-education. The prison term was actually 67 months instead of 1 month as promised by the new government's notice. I would like to provide hereby the information which I remember about the time I spent in Re-education.

* June 13, 1975 to October 1975: I reported at the Don Bosco School in Go Vap, Gia Dinh province on June 13, 1975. I was moved to Long Giao camp in Long Khanh province on June 16. This camp was for officers with rank of Colonel, Lt. Colonel, Major and Captain.

* From October 1975 to June 1976: In Suoi Mau camp in Tan Hiep, Bien Hoa province. This camp had 5 K5. I was in K5 which had about 1500 Lt. Colonels and a small number of Majors. K5 leader had the secret name "Anh Hai."

* From June 1976 to January 1978: I was moved to the North, into Camp 2 of Joint Camp 4 in Nghia Lo, Hoang Lien Son province. This camp had 6 barracks and kept about 150 Lieutenant Colonels (names will be listed later). Camp leader was Captain Cam.

* From January 1978 to October 1978: Together with 150 Lt. Colonels in Camp 2, I was moved to Camp 6 of Joint Camp 6 in Cam Nhan Village,
Hoang Lien Son province. There were about 50 majors and captains in this camp when 150 of us arrived. Camp leader was Captain Chi (family name unknown).

*From October 1978 to January 1979: Moved to Bac Son Camp, in Ha Son Binh Province. This camp was a sub-camp of Ha Tay Camp. Camp leader was captain Ke. About 100 officers (Lt. Colonels) from Camp 6 were moved here. There was a separate zone in this camp for about 60 criminals.

*From January 1979 to January 1981: About 100 other Lieutenant Colonels and I were taken from Bac Son camp to Ha Tay camp in Ha Son Binh Province. This camp had 3 zones: Zone A, Zone B and Zone F. Zone A had rooms 1 to 12 and rooms 14, 15. Rooms 1 to 11 kept officers from the ranks of Colonels (very few), Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captain, 1st Lieutenants, 2nd Lieutenants, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, popular force soldiers, representatives, high-ranking civilians, political party members, etc.

Rooms 14 and 15 were for colonels.

Zone B was for about 50 criminal prisoners.

Zone F was specially for the Generals, very high-ranking civilians and a small number of field and junior officers, congressmen, etc.

Camp leader was Major Dung who retired later and was replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Mo.

Names of fellow prisoners I can remember:
- Mr. Tran Trung Dung, Minister of Defence and Congressman under President Ngo Dinh Diem's reign—
- Major General Trong Van Duc, formerly Commander of Army Corps 4, already retired.
- Brigadier General Nguyen Xuan Trang, Deputy Chief of Staff, in charge of personnel, of the General Staff of RVN Army.
- Brigadier General Tran Ba Di, Commander of Quang Trung military training center.
- Brigadier General Le Minh Dao, Commander of the 18th Infantry Division.
- Brigadier General Doan Van Quang, Commander of the Special Force.
- Brigadier General Van Thanh Cao, Deputy Chief of the Pol-War Department.
- Brigadier General Do Ke Giai, Commander of the Rangers.
- Vice Admiral Tran Van Chan, former navy Commander.
- Brigadier General Nguyen Chanh A, former Advisor of the Pol-War Department.
- Brigadier General Lam Van Phat, former Commander of the Capital Special Zone.
- Aspirant General Le Van Tu, former commander of the 25th Infantry.
- Aspirant General Pham Van Sang, former Air Commander of Air Division 2nd.
- Aspirant General Bui Van Nhu, deputy Commander of the Police Force.
- Aspirant General Phan Dinh Thu, Alias Lam Son, former Commander of the Special Force.
- Aspirant General Mach Van Truong, Commander of the 21st Infantry Division.
- Colonel Ngo Van Hung, Artillery Commander of 18th Infantry Division.
- Colonel Nguyen Khoa Bao, Chief of Staff of the 3rd Infantry Division.
- Colonel Hua Yen Len, Deputy Chief of Staff, in charge of operations, of Division 18th Infantry.
- Colonel Nguyen Huu Co. District Chief of District 10, Saigon.
- Colonel Nguyen Thanh Chi, Bureau Chief of Personnel Bureau, of the General Staff.
- Colonel Nguyen Van Thi, Chief of Staff of the Artillery Headquarters.
- Colonel Tran Van Hoang, Assistant Chief of the General Management Bureau of the General Staff Headquarters.
- Colonel Lai Duc Chuan, Chief of the 1st Bureau of the General Staff.
- Colonel Cao Xuan Ve, of 2nd Bureau of the General Staff.
- Lieutenant Colonel Cao Chanh Huu, Government Commissioner in Region II.
- Lieutenant Colonel Huynh Huu Cau, of Navy General Staff.
- Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen The, Deputy Commander of Group 6, Engineering and Construction.
- Lieutenant Colonel Tu Van Phung, of the Finance Service of the Ministry of Defence.
- Lieutenant Colonel Huynh Huu Duc
- Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Viet Kinh, of the Personnel Bureau of the Finance Service.
- Lieutenant Colonel Dang Ba Dat, Artillery Commander of the Marine Corps.
- Lieutenant Colonel Vu Ngoc Kiem, of the Personnel Bureau of the Ministry of Defence.
- Lieutenant Colonel Le Ba Cuong, Commander of Chi Lang military training center.
- Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Tien, of the Military Security.
- Lieutenant Colonel Le Thanh Sang, of the Logistics Department of the General Staff.
- Lieutenant Colonel Buu Di, of the Rural Development of Region II.
- Lieutenant Colonel Dinh Quoc Thinh, of Air Division III.
- Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Sam, Commander of Unit II, Regional Management.
- Major Vo Hoang Thanh, of the Aviation School in Nha Trang.
- Major Nguyen Nhung, Regional Force Battalion Commander, of Gia Dinh Military Sub-Sector.
Major,
- Captain Le Quang Trac, Division 18th, Infantry.
- Captain Dinh Thanh Tuan, of the Artillery of the Airborn Division.
- Captain Tran Van Chinh, Artillery Commander of Bac Lieu, Sub-Sector.
- 1st Lieutenant Do Linh Dung, war prisoner - captured in either Phuoc Long or Binh Long, sub-sector.

The above-listed names are those I remember for sure. There are a lot more prisoners whose units and full names I am not certain of. Thus I made no mention of them in this report.

While in Camp II of Joint-Camp IV in Nghia Lo, Hoang Lien Son Province, from June 1976 to January 1978, we found a metal "dogtag" of an American name (possibly so). I noted down the number on the second line. It was: POS. 54994524. O.P. 384507922 or OP. 384507922 - POS 54994524. It was extremely dangerous to be caught writing or in possession of foreign names, therefore I dared not write down the number in separate groups and joined them together after my release, hoping to pass this information over to the American authorities. I arrived in SD on April 1981 and informed the representative of the U.S. Defence Ministry about the news on 22 April 1981

SD, May 26, 1981
GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JCS MESSAGE CENTER

R D010402 MAY 85
FN JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC/DC-2/
INFO CDX JCRC BARBERS PT HH

ZYM RUMTK5A64845 1291115

SECTION 01 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK 28845

CITE: 3284 MAY 85.

SUBJ: HA TAY RE-ED CAMP

REFS: A. JCRC-LNB RPT HE 84-046
- B. JCRC-LNB MSG. DTG 230316Z APR 85.
- C. DIA/DC-2 MSG. DTG 081632Z MAY 85.

1. REF A WAS INTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE SC CONCERNING HA TAY RE-ED CAMP. REF B WAS INTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE SC. CONCERNING HA TAY RE-ED CAMP. REF C PROVIDED A POSSIBLE LOCATION OF HA TAY AND REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

2. VN REFUGEE SC DP08 SD 23, ED QUANG TIN (P), FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, CURRENTLY RESIDING IN USA WHO ARRIVED THAILAND ON OCT 84. WAS INTERVIEWED AT DONG RAK ON 1 MAY 85 AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

3. SOURCE STATED THAT THE HA TAY RE-ED CAMP WAS LOCATED APPROX 10 KM FROM HA DONG CITY IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE. THE CAMP WAS LOCATED APPROX FOUR KM WEST OF THE NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD LINE AND APPROX 500-600 METERS FROM THE SONG WUTIE (MAP SHOWS SONG WUTIE GIANG). SOURCE STATED THAT A NEARBY VILLAGE, WHICH ACCORDING TO CAMP GUARDS WAS FAMOUS FOR MAKING FIREWORKS (FIRECRACKERS), WAS CALLED BINH DA (POSS BINH DA LOCATED MJ 80105) (MAP 1105-1).

4. SOURCE STATED THAT WHEN HE ARRIVED AT HA TAY IN AUGUST 1976 THERE WERE APPROX 120 INMATES HELD THERE CONSISTING OF CABINET MINISTERS, SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS, AND A SMALL NUMBER OF HIGH RANKING POLICE AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS. SOURCE STATED THAT DURING THAT TIME LE VAN THU (JUSTICE MINISTER), LE QUANG TUONG (FINANCE MINISTER), PHAM THAI (INFORMATION MINISTER), VO HUU THU (MINISTER ATTACHED TO THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE), AND TRAN VAN TUYEN (REPRESENTATIVE, AND MEMBER OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE) WERE HELD THERE.


7. SOURCE STATED THAT THE CAMP WAS COMMONLY CALLED HA TAY BUT AT TIMES WAS CALLED HA TAY-HA SON BINH. SOURCE STATED THAT THE LAB OF THE CAMP WAS HT-63 HA SON BINH.

8. SOURCE STATED THAT THE CAMP WAS IN THE SHAPE OF A RECTANGLE WITH THE GATE IN THE CENTER OF THE WEST WALL. THE CAMP WAS SURROUNDED BY AN APPROX THREE METER HIGH MASONRY WALL. THE COMMANDERS OFFICE WAS LOCATED NEAR THE FRONT GATE AND SADRE LIVING QUARTERS WERE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE PRISON ALONG THE EASTERN WALL. THE CAMP WAS SITUATED IN A LOW AREA SURROUNDED BY RICEFIELDS AND PADDY DIKES. 87

9. CHONG, NGUYEN VINH NGHI, LE MINH DAO, NGUYEN CHAN A, NGUYEN THANH SANG, LAM SON, PHAN DINH THU, AND NACH VAN TUONG. SOURCE ONLY KNEW ONE GENERAL OFFICER WHO WAS RELEASED AND THAT UN LAM VAN PHAT WAS RELEASED DURING 1981. SOURCE HEARD RUMORS AT THE TIME OF PHAT'S RELEASE THAT PHAT HAD COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS WHICH FACETITATED HIS RELEASE.
THE DAILY SUMMER/DRY SEASON SCHEDULE FOR INMATES WAS AS FOLLOWS: 0500-0700, 0700 TO WORK DETAILS PERFORMING LABOR SUCH AS PLANTING RICE, TILLING PLANTING VEGETABLES, MASONRY WORK, CARPENTRY WORK, MAKING BRICKS AND TILES, FORGING TOOLS, AND RAISING PIGS, FISH, AND CHICKENS. NOON REST WAS FROM 1100 TO 1400 HOURS. INMATES WERE RETURNED TO THE CAMP FROM WORK DETAILS AT 1800 HOURS AND WERE REQUIRED TO BE ASLEEP BY 2100 HOURS. THE WINTER/RAINY SEASON SCHEDULE WAS AS FOLLOWS: 0530-0730, 0730-1200, 1200-1300 NOON BREAK, 1330-1730 WORK, 2030 SLEEP. INMATES WERE ALLOWED 12 KG OF GRAIN PER MONTH WITH A DAILY RATION OF SPINACH COOKED IN BRINE.

9. AS OF 10 APRIL 1975 SOURCE RESIDED SOURCE REGISTERED WITH THE NEW COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AT THE FORMER GYM POLICE HEADQUARTERS ON LE VAN DUYET STREET DURING MAY 1975. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LONG THANH CAMP, BIEN HOA IN JUNE 1975. IN OCTOBER 1975 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE FORMER THU DUC WOMEN'S PRISON IN THU DUC. IN AUGUST 1976 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO HA TAY, HA SON Binh, and remained there until MARCH 1978 when he was transferred to NAM HA, HA NAM Ninh. SOURCE WAS RELEASED TO RESIDE AT HO CHI MINH CITY IN AUGUST 1983.

11. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE HELD AT HA TAY HE HEARD FROM GUARDS THAT SOME AMERICANS HAD BEEN HELD AT THE CAMP "DURING THE WAR" BUT SOURCE DID NOT HEAR ANY DETAILS. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY AMERICANS REMAINING IN VIETNAM. SOURCE ALSO PROVIDED LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED U.S. REMAINS WHICH WILL BE REPORTED SEPARATELY. SOURCE'S SKETCH OF HA TAY WITH VERY LIMITED DETAIL WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY.

12. COMMENT: SOURCE WAS A CONFIDENT AND DIGNIFIED ELDERLY GENTLEMAN. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND TRIED HARD TO REMEMBER AS MUCH AS HE POSSIBLY COULD CONCERNING HA TAY. SOURCE WAS ALSO VERY WEAK AND HAD EXTREMELY POOR VISION WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR HIS LACK OF DETAIL IN DRAWING HIS SKETCH OF HA TAY.
DIST: 25 NOVEMBER 1985
COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: BACKGROUND ON THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PRISON SYSTEM; CONTROL OVER RE-EDUCATION CAMP INMATES
1. As of 1983, the Director of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministry of Interior's (Bo Noi Vu -BVN) prison system was Major General Tu (Trong). He had been captured in South Vietnam in 1971 and imprisoned in the former Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) detention facility until his April 1975 release. (Field comment: Tu Trong's true name is Nguyen Van (Tai) and he was the Viet Cong Chief of Security for Saigon when he was captured on 23 December 1970. He was incarcerated at the CIO National Interrogation Center from shortly after his capture until the 29 April 1975 down fall of the former South Vietnamese government. He was reportedly the Chief of Public Security for Hanoi before 1954 and the Chief of the Political Security Service of the Ministry of Public Security when he was sent to South Vietnam. Following his 1975 release, he returned to Hanoi and was subsequently under investigation for cooperating during his interrogation. Tai was a protege of the former MPS minister and his current assignment as Chief of the BVN Prison Management Department suggests his star is not rising.)

2. All re-education camps in Vietnam are under Trong's supervision and he personally directs the release and transfers of former regime military officers held at camps in Northern Vietnam. When the Ha Tay re-education camp was closed in early 1983, Tu Trong arranged the transfer of 150 former colonels from the Nam Ha camp to a re-education camp in Xuan Loc, Long Khanh province. He then moved an equal number of former military officers from Ha Tay to the Nam Ha camp. He also sent a number of officers from Ha Tay directly to camps in Southern Vietnam while the remainder were released or transferred to other camps.

3. (Source comment: Among those transferred to Nam Ha from Ha Tay was former First Lieutenant Nguyen Van (Thang), who had been detailed to CIO before 1975. Thang claimed that he was involved in Trong's interrogation and that Trong had threatened him. Thang also claimed that following the communist take-over, Trong had tracked him down to the Long Thanh re-education camp near Bien Hoa and pulled him back to the Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi. Thang believes Trong is personally keeping him in re-education because of his previous threat.)

(Field comment: Trong is known to have threatened his ethnic Vietnamese interrogators. CIO employees involved in Trong's interrogation found in Vietnam after 1975 were reportedly brought to Hanoi for debriefing when the BVN was attempting to determine if Trong had cooperated during interrogation.)
4. TU TRONG IS DESCRIBED AS BEING RATHER TALL, SOMEWHAT STOCKY AND WITH CLOSE-CUT GREY HAIR. TRONG DROVE A FAIRLY NEW BLUE PEUGOT MODEL 504 SEDAN DURING HIS TRIPS TO THE NAM HA REEDUCATION CAMP IN 1983.
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

MAC VANG Tương (Mạch Vạnh Tương), Vu Văn Giai (Wu Wann Jiai), Đỗ Kê Giai (Do Ke Kei Giai), Nguyễn Văn Văn (Nguyễn Văn Văn), General Lam Sơn (Lam Son), Lý Tông Ba (Lyu Tong Ba), Brigadier General (Ngô) Trúc (Truc), Nguyễn Văn Mạnh (Nguyễn Văn Mạnh), Ho Trương Hậu (Ho Trương Hậu). (Air Force Officers, TRAN CHON [TRAN CHON] General Navy), LAN VÂN PHẠT (Lan Van Phat), Nguyễn Văn Sang (Nguyen Van Sang). Source recalled that MAC VANG TƯƠNG was released sometime in 1953, by having been sponsored by his father, Lan Ván (Lan Van) unknown who is a high-ranking Communist Party member and was a Red Trio member.

4. Source recalled the following personal details from Ha Tay: I/LT Bùi Văn Long (Bu Tho Long) or Big Echo, the Ha Tay Camp educational officer (in actuality the internal security officer); Camp Commander Bo Văn Ho (Bo Van Ho), PAVN member on assignment to the FSS; 1/LT Nguyễn (Nguyen), Deputy of the "education" section; 2/LT Bùi Văn Ngọc (Bui Quoc Ngoc), Chief of the camp security section; and 2/LT Nguyễn (Nguyen) (Xung), inmate supervisor.

5. Source located Ha Tay camp at approximately 50km south of the road/stream intersection at Victory W3 793076, placing the camp at Victory W3 793076. Source also speculated that the Hùng village may have been in the complex located Victory W3 793076. (Map used: 1:50,000, Sheet 6150-1, Series J104.)

6. Source's hand-drawn memory sketches of the camp and of the location of the camp will be forwarded separately.

BT

EZ26:

ACTION DC-2 (w)

DF: B, P, T, F, 5

INFO: CJCS (w) 33 (w) NIDS (w) J4 (w) J5 (w) JSOA (w) SECOFF: (w) 7642 (w) USPD (w) ASD: PA (w) USPD: BSA (w) NSIC (w)

AT-3 (w) AT-100 (w) D10 (w) DB-2 (w) DB-2C (w) DB-4C (w)

DB-4D3 (w) DIA (w)

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RTITCYWU RTITFHFWAB 1300436
ROUTINE
R 3004372 MAY 81

FM USDAO PARIS FR

TO DIA WASHINGTON DC/

INFO SECDEF WASHDC
CIA WASHDC
USDAO BANGKOK

SECESTATE WASHDC
CINCPAC HONOLULU HI

USDAO BEIJING

SECTION 01 OF 02 PARIS FR 16106

SUBJECT: IR 6 832 0233 81/FRANCE/ONE MAN'S TOUR OF THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

"THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL"

1. CTRY: SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (VM)
2. IR NO: 6 832 0233 81
3. TITLE: ONE MAN'S TOUR OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

ACTION DIA Q/C(*) DC-4A(*)

INFO NID(*) SAGA(*) J5INMC(*) J5(*) RDJTF$I0(*)
SECDEF(*) SECDEF(*) USDIP(*) ASDIPASE(*) ASDICII(*)
DI=7B(*) NMIC(*) RT5-2B(*) RCHP-2B(*) SWS(*)
JSI-3(*) DC=4(*) AT(*) AAT=X(*) AIS(*) DIO(*) DE(*)
DB=1G(*) DB=2B(*) DB=2C(*) DB=3B(*) DB=4A(*)
DB=5(*) DR=1E(*) DT=1(*) DIA(*)

+CSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+CMC-CC WASHINGTON DC
+DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

OF VIETNAM
4. DATE OF INFO 8105
5. ORIG. USDAO PARIS FRANCE
6. REPS1 INITIATIVE
7. SOURCE: 2D - AN INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN TV FILM
   PRODUCER WHO RECENTLY TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN THE
   SRV AT SRV GOVERNMENT INVITATION.

8. SUMMARY: SOURCE VISITED SRV IN MAY 81. HE
   WAS TAKEN TO THE CHINESE BORDER NORTH OF LANG SON DURING
   THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BORDER CLASH AND SAW NO EVIDENCE
   OF SUCH A CLASH. HE TRAVELED 160 KM ON THE HO CHI MINH
   TRAIL AND VISITED THE PRIVATE MUSEUM OF A PAVN COLONEL
   WHERE HE SAW NUMEROUS US MILITARY ARTIFACTS INCLUDING
   PILOT'S HELMETS. HE VISITED A REEDUCATION CAMP AND TALKED
   TO FORMER RVN OFFICIALS. HE SAW NO EVIDENCE OF US
   PERSONNEL STILL IN SRV.

9.1. DETAILS: SOURCE VISITED THE SRV FOR
   APPROXIMATELY THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF MAY 81 AT SRV
   GOVERNMENT INVITATION. THE PURPOSE OF THIS INVITATION
   WAS TO PERMIT SOURCE TO MAKE A DOCUMENTARY TV FILM ON THE
   SRV. SOURCE BELIEVES THAT THE SRV GOVERNMENT WANTS SUCH A
   FILM MADE TO SHOW THE WESTERN NATIONS HOW BAD CONDITIONS
   ARE IN THE SRV, AND HOW MUCH THE SRV NEEDS WESTERN AID.
   HE NOTED THE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF INTEREST.
   (1) WHILE VISITING THE CHINESE BORDER
   NORTH OF LANG SON ON 8 AND 9 MAY, HIS ESCORTS CLAIMED
   THAT THE CHINESE HAD FIRED 1250 130MM ARTILLERY ROUNDS
   INTO THE AREA THAT DAY. SOURCE NEITHER SAW NOR HEARD ANY
   EVIDENCE OF THIS BOMBARDMENT AND SAID THAT HIS ESCORTS
   STATED THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.
   (2) SOURCEasked to be shown the HO CHI
   MINH TRAIL. HE WAS ESCORTED BY PAVN COL PHAN QUANG TIEP
   WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE CONSTRUCTION
   AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TRAIL SINCE 1959. COL TIEP CLAIMED
   THAT US BOMBARDMENTS NEVER INTERRUPTED TRAFFIC ON THE
   HCM TRAIL DURING THE VIETNAM WAR. THE HCM TRAIL IS NOW
   BEING UPGRADED ALONG MOST OF ITS LENGTH INTO A PAVED
   ALL-WEATHER TWO-WAY ROAD AT A COST OF $300,000 TO 1 MILLION

***************
* CONFIDENTIAL *
***************
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

DONG PER KILOMETER.

- (3) AT A MILITARY POST ABOUT 40 KMS WEST OF HANOI, SOURCE MET WITH PAVN COLONEL VIET PHUONG, WHO SHOWED HIM HIS PERSONAL COLLECTION OF U.S. MILITARY PARAPHERNALIA, AMONG WHICH WERE NUMEROUS ITEMS, INCLUDING AIRCRAFT PANELS, WITH THE 101ST AM DIV "SCREAMING EAGLE." THE COLLECTION INCLUDED 20 TO 25 AIRCRAFT HELMETS OF VARIOUS TYPES. ONE SUCH HELMET THAT SOURCE WAS ABLE TO EXAMINE CLOSELY WAS A HELICOPTER CREWMAN'S HELMET WITH THE NAME ARTHUR ((DIANNA)) AND THE LEGEND "KILL FOR KICKS" PAINTED ON IT. SOURCE DOES NOT KNOW UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES THIS HELMET CAME INTO THE POSSESSION OF COL VIET PHUONG.

- (4) AT THE ARMY MUSEUM IN HANOI, SOURCE SAW "STACKS" OF U.S. MILITARY IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

- (9) SOURCE WAS PERMITTED TO VISIT A REEDUCATION CAMP. HE BELIEVES HE IS THE FIRST WESTERNER EVER TO VISIT THIS CAMP, CALLED HA TAY AND LOCATED IN MI. HUONG, VILLAGE, THINH QUAY DISTRICT, HA SON Binh PROVINCE. HE OBSERVED NO EVIDENCE OF AMERICANS IN HA TAY. THE CAMP HAS 462 INMATES. ACCORDING TO THE CAMP COMMANDER, LT-CAPT PHAN NANG VONG, SOURCE SPOKE WITH THE FOLLOWING FORMER RVN OFFICIALS AMONG OTHERS:
  - PHAN THAI, FORMER MINISTER OF STATE;
  - LT COL NGUYEN TAI DAN, OF JGS;
  - LT GEN NGUYEN VINH NGHI; FORMER COMMANDER OF ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS;
  - COL TRAN MONG CHU, FORMER CHIEF PROSECUTOR, SAIGON MILITARY TRIBUNAL. SOURCE STATES THAT REEDUCATION SEEMED TO BE WORKING WITH THE CIVILIANS THAT HE SPOKE WITH, BUT NOT WITH THE MILITARY, WHO WERE GENERALLY UNREPENTENT AND UNCOOPERATIVE.

BT
DURING HIS TRIP AND EXPRESSED HIS PERSONAL OPINION THAT NO AMERICANS WERE BEING DETAINED AGAINST THEIR WILL IN THE SRV, BUT HE SAID HE HAD NO EVIDENCE ON WHICH TO BASE THIS BELIEF. HE ALSO SAID THAT HE BELIEVES THAT VO NGUYEN GIAP WILL REPLACE PHAN VAN DONG AS PRIME MINISTER WITHIN THREE MONTHS AND THAT THE ARMY WILL TAKE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ACTION DIA Q/C(*). DC=4A(*). [I.M]
INFO NIOS(*) SAGA(*) J51MCC(*) J5(*) RDJTIFL0(*)
SECDEF(*) SECDEF(*) USDP(*) ASDIPAE(*) ASDICSI(*)
DI=7B(*) NMIC(*) RTS=2B(*) RCM=2B1(*) SWS(*)
JSI=3(*) DC=4(*) AT(*) AAT=H(*) AIS(*) DIO(*) DE(*)
DB=3G(*) DB=3G(*) DB=3B(*) DB=2C(*) DB=2B(*) DB=2C(*)

+CSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
+DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Ha Tay Re-education Camp, Ha Son Binh Province.

TO: COMMANDER, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI  96862

Source:  SC  DPOB  39,  SD  A former Cpt ARVN (Chaplain)
SD  Source is presently located at  SD  date of
on boat  SD  .

Source provided the following information concerning the Ha Tay Re-education
Camp:

1. Identification: Camp is called Trai Ha Tay but is also called
Trai Ha Son Binh because of location. Letter Box Number (LBN)
is 52A-TD63/HT Ha Son Binh.

2. Location: Camp is located near Binh Da Village (poss location
WJ8010) Thanh Oai (D), Ha Son Binh (P).

3. Cadre: Camp manager was PSS LTC Nguyen Mo, approx 50 YOA, native
of Hai Duong. Assistant Manager was Luon (LNU) 1LT PSS, approx
45 YOA, native of northern Vietnam. Guard NCO was Nguyen Van Manh,
SGT PSS, approx 35 YOA native of NVN. Cadre force total was approx
250 personnel with approx 14 officers.

4. Inmates: As of October 1982 total inmate population was approx 950
personnel (800 political and 150 criminal). Political prisoners
included approx 29 former ARVN general officers, 150 Colonels, approx
25 former senators and congressmen, approx 50 high ranking GVN
civilian officials, and the remainder ARVN LTC and below, including
special branch police and political party members. Criminals consisted
of those suspected of being involved with communist China including
teachers and high ranking officials from the communist regime and
common criminals. Common criminals were more numerous.

Hand drawn memory sketch provided by Source of Ha Tay Re-education Camp is
attached. Copy of Source's refugee form is also attached. Source of this
report also provided information contained in JCRC-LNB Letter Reports HK84-023
dtd 16 Jan 84 and HK84-024 dated 16 Jan 84.
1. Relatives in family include those of spouse and others family members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>RELATIONSHIP TO A</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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2. Relatives in Centers, Hong Kong or in Third Countries (including Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand etc.)

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<th>AGE</th>
<th>RELATIONSHIP TO P/A</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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3. a. Employment with USG, U.S. FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS (List documents seen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYER (Firm)</th>
<th>SUPERVISOR</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. Has anyone been to the USA? □ Yes □ No (if yes explain on reverse)

4. Education or Training in USA or abroad under US auspices (List documents)

None

5. Military experience or VN/CCB government employment (List documents seen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRANCH</th>
<th>C/O or Supervisor</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>S/N I.D.</th>
<th>Rank Attained</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Major Revised</td>
<td>Tien Thinh</td>
<td>11/1981</td>
<td></td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Blue Log Dist. Office</td>
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<td>In Sezga (Gulf)</td>
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6. Has anyone been charged with a violation of law? □ Yes □ No (if yes, explain on reverse)

7. Reason for fleeing homeland; stories of any unusual experiences in country of residence or during escape; special health factors; education or work experience that could assist in resettlement; initiative in camp; etc.

Headed for grief because of his ex-S.W. military background.

8. OTHER DOCUMENTS: Marriage, birth certificates, I.D. cards, etc.

Re-education Release Paper.

9. Is anyone a user of opiates or drugs? □ Yes □ No (if yes, explain on reverse)

10. Do you or anyone you know have any knowledge of live Americans or of American crash sites, or American gravesites in Vietnam? □ Yes □ No (if yes, explain on reverse side)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>INTERVIEWER</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>INTERPRETER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
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Dear Sir:

At your request, I am going to write what I've seen and heard during the time I was the prisoner of the Vietnamese communists. At first I have to ask you to keep this report a secret. Please do not reveal any name or details given, to any International organizations or to the Press.

Places and names of detention:

1. Long Giao Camp, Long Khanh (1975 - 1976) over 10,000 people from Captain to Colonel. I don't know the name of the leader and the organization of the camp.

2. Joint Camp IV (Regiment Command) in Hoang Lien Son Province was divided into 9 camps = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. From July 1976 to August 1978, I had been in camps 9, 3, 7, 4.
   - Each camp had 300 detainees, one camp leader, 30 to 40 security men.
   - Everyday, we had to work either in the woods or in the fields.
   - The leader of 7th camp was Captain Hang (1978)
   - Over 50 prisoners died of sickness, exhaustion, food poisoning. They were buried in Cam Nhan Village.
   - During 1977 to 1978, the communist launched their appressive campaign against the political prisoners.

3. 1978 - 1981 = in Vinh Quang Camp (Ha Noi)
Camp leaders:
a) Tran Van Ho: Lieutenant Colonel (1978 - 1980)
b) Nguyen Cac: Major (1980)

* Vinh Quang camp was divided into two zones: A & B.

- Zone A: Spread over 40,000m with 2 barracks, each having 7 houses of 6m x 20m. Each housed 70 people and each person had exactly 0.42m sleeping space. Two security guards made checks every 30 minutes at night although all doors were locked. Each morning we were waken up by the sound of the gong and waiting for the door to be opened and got ready for work.
- Zone B: Located in the North of Zone A, over 4,000 square meters and having 500 people. The total population of Vinh Quang camp was 1,500.

* The names of the detainees who are still in the camp (since 1978):

1. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Duy Diem = former officer in Airforce, 1st division, 38 years old. (Zone A).
2. Lieutenant Colonel Phan Trung = 40 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
3. Lieutenant Colonel Phan Van Manh = 48 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
4. Lieutenant Colonel Cao Quang Khuyen = 40 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
5. Lieutenant Colonel Le Man Hoat = 47 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
6. Major Huynh Ngoc Duong = 45 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
7. Major Tran Van Vinh = 40 years old; in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
8. Major Nguyen Quoc Hai = 38 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
9. Major Nguyen Xuan Hue = 38 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).

10. Captain Duong Viet Dang = 35 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).

11. Captain Do Dung = 33 years old, Airforce, 1st division (Zone A)

12. Captain Le An = 37 years old, Artillery, Infantry 1st division.

13. Colonel Ly Ba Pham = 50 years old, former chief of Khanh Hoa Province (Nha Trang).

14. Captain Nguyen Van Phuong = 38 years old, in Han Nghia Sector (Zone A).

* I have not heard of any American prisoners.

* As I heard, Tan Lap Camp in Vinh Phu housed over 4,000 prisoners, had been transferring the prisoners to Central and South Vietnam, specially to Binh Tuy region.

* Ha Nam Minh Camp (Ha Noi) = the prisoners mostly were former colonels. Colonel Hoang Tich Thong, former deputy commander of Infantry 2nd division was among them.

* Ha Tay Camp = I was there for 3 days before release. This camp held only generals and high ranking civilian officers. Former Minister of Defense Tran Trung Dung and Major General Le Minh Dao were detained there.

Living Condition:

* Each one was given 12 kgs. of food, sometimes only 9 kgs., mostly dried or fresh cassava or rye. Once or twice every 30 days we would have some rice. The main dish was salt water and green vegetables. Sometimes every one or two months we were given 100 or 150 grs. of water buffalo meat each. The prisoners relied on their families for food supply. Most of them were in very bad shape.
twice a month, called "Labor Society Day".

* Political education = after we were transferred to Vinh Quang Camp (1978 - 1981) we only learned of the International news from our families. Almost all of us had hoped that the Chinese military would help us to be free and change Vietnam's situation.

* Mail = we were allowed to write once a month under their control. Sometimes it was 4 or 5 months before the letters were sent.

* The communists never allowed us to meet the International delegations. The delegates would see very few people in the camp. The prisoners whom the communists had chosen, had to tell the delegates what the communists told them to say.

If the prisoners told the delegates the truth they were later bound hand and foot and were never eligible for release from prison.

The communists displayed a lot of food but the prisoners weren't allowed to eat it and later it was taken away.

* Even if a prisoner was sick unless it was obvious he was forced to work. Only when it rained very had did we get time off because they felt it was too hard to control the prisoners during hard rain.

Cadres Committee:

* Instructional cadres = each house had 70 people and was a team itself. One or two cadres were in charge of our spiritual and our political activities.

* Supervisor Cadres = accompanied the detainees out for field work. Always armed and on shift, these cadres were responsible for the exact number of the detainees whom they look out of camp.
They rotated in order to avoid being involved sentimentally with the detainees. Contrary to this the instructional cadres were assigned permanently to a group.

* Educational cadres = were responsible for the education of the prisoners, reading of Ha Noi newspapers, food rations, sick prisoners or the prisoners who worked at the camp.

* Food supply team leader = Major Thinh.

* Agriculture cadres = supervised the prisoners' planting duties.

* Planning cadres = in charge of the prisoners' productivity.

I personally saw or heard all that is written above. The above information is general, if you want details, please ask me.

VINH QUANG CAMP COMMITTEE

[Diagram of the Vinh Quang Camp Committee structure]
BODY

/************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************/
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0229 89/HEARSAY ON DETENTION OF ALLEGED AMERICANS AT Hanoi PRISON, HANOI

- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE -

DOI: 790000.
SOURCE: SC

SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO WAS DETAINED IN VIETNAMESE PRISONS FOR OVER 6 YEARS FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES, AVOIDING THE DRAFT AND ATTEMPTING ILLEGAL DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT FORWARDS ENHANCED MEMORY SKETCHES TO REPORTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED (IIRS 6 024 0018 89 AND 0030 89) AND PROVIDES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE DETENTION OF ALLEGED AMERICANS AT LAIXA CAMP IN HANOI MUNICIPALITY.

ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. IN ADDITION TO INFORMATION SOURCE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED ON THE TWO ALLEGED AMERICANS HE HAD SIGHTED AT B14 ///UTMCOORDS--WJ846123/// (RO COMMENT--ON THIS OCCASION, SOURCE IDENTIFIED A POINT CLOSER TO WJ845173), SOURCE REPORTED THAT CADRE INDICATED TO HIM THE TWO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1966 OR 1967. HE PROVIDED MEMORY SKETCHES HE HAD DRAWN ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE AFTER OUR LAST INTERVIEW. THE SKETCHES ARE MORE CAREFUL RENDITIONS OF SIMILAR ONES PROVIDED PREVIOUSLY (ENCLOSURES 1, 2 AND 3).

2. EARLY IN THE INTERVIEW SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD LIED ABOUT A PARTICULAR MATTER IN THE PREVIOUS INTERVIEW. BY WAY OF EXCUSE, HE CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN VERY CONCERNED ABOUT REPERCUSSIONS HIS COOPERATION MIGHT HAVE ON FAMILY MEMBERS STILL IN VIETNAM, SO HE WAS CIRCUmspecT ABOUT HIS SIGHTING ALLEGED AMERICANS AT LAIXA PRISON IN 1970 AND WITHHELD INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFINEMENT OF AMERICANS THERE SUBSEQUENTLY. HE ASSERTED THAT HE WAS NOW PREPARED NOT ONLY TO TELL THE WHOLE STORY, BUT ALSO TO OFFER A MEANS TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION. (SEE COMMENTS, PARA 3)

PAINTING THE CADRE AREA OF THE PRISON—they were usually confined separately in the disciplinary cells of K2 area. They wore grey prison uniforms without stripes, each with a left breast pocket, and wore Ho Chi Minh sandals (made from auto tires). At 2300 hours on 11 Dec 70, Source and 2,400 other Vietnamese prisoners were loaded into approximately 20 trucks and transported to Lai Xa prison.


5. WHILE THE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WERE IN THE PLAYING COURT, GROUPS OF PRISONERS WERE ESCORTED OUT OF THE ENTRANCES OF THE VARIOUS COMPOUNDS AND WERE LOADED ONTO THE TRUCKS THAT HAD TRANSPORTED SOURCE'S PARTY TO LAI XA. THESE PRISONERS WERE WESTERNERS. EACH WAS BLINDFOLDED AND CARRIED PERSONAL ITEMS ROLLED UP IN A SLEEPING MAT. CALCULATING BY THE NUMBER OF TRUCKS FILLED (ABOUT 10) AND THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUT INTO EACH TRUCK (40-50), SOURCE ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 400 PRISONERS WERE LOADED AND DRIVEN AWAY.

6. SOURCE STATED THAT ONCE CONFINED IN HIS BARRACKS, HE NOTED THERE WAS A PERVERSIVE ODOR OF AMERICAN FOOD IN THE PLACE AND SUBSEQUENTLY NOTED A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMERICAN-TYPE TRASH IN THE HOLE OUTSIDE THE BARRACKS.

7. SOURCE DID NOT STAND TRIAL FOR HIS OFFENSE UNTIL MAR 70 WHEN HE WAS SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS IN LAI XA. HE WAS RELEASED ON 7 OCT 70. IN THE PRISON HE MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF SON BAY (SOWN 7) AND HUNG QUAN (HUNGF QUAN) (SOURCE DID NOT RECALL THEIR FAMILY NAMES), WHOSE HOMES WERE ABOUT 3 KM FROM LAI XA.

8. WHEN SOURCE WAS EVADING THE DRAFT IN 1979 HE LOOKED UP SON 7 AND STAYED WITH HIM AT THI TRAN NHON, TU DIEM DISTRICT, HANOI. HE LEARNED THAT SON 7 AND HUNG (WHO LIVED CLOSE TO SON 7) WERE LIVING AN ILLEGAL WAY OF
LIFE WHICH INCLUDED CULTIVATING CONTACTS AMONG THE GUARDS AT LAI XA TO HELP THEM STEAL MILITARY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FROM WITHIN THE PRISON COMPLEX. THEY HAD SUCCEEDED IN SECURING COLLABORATION FROM ONE HUNG (HUNGF) FROM NAM DINH AND TWO OTHERS WHOSE NAMES SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL. SON 7 CONFIDED IN SOURCE THAT HUNG HAD DISCLOSED TO SON 7 THAT ALLEGED AMERICANS WERE CURRENTLY BEING DETAINED IN LAI XA. SOURCE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE ALLEGED AMERICAN DETAINEES, BUT ASSUMED FROM THE WAY SON 7 REFERRED TO THEM (HE SAID THEY WERE, QUOTE, STILL, UNQUOTE, BEING HELD THERE) THAT THEY WERE THOSE TRANSFERRED FROM LAI XA IN DEC 70. HE WAS ALSO CONVINCED THAT THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO HOA LO IN 1970 BECAUSE IT WAS FROM HOA LO THAT THE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED. SOURCE HAD ALSO HEARD COMMENTS FROM PRISONERS IN LAI XA THAT THE ALLEGED AMERICANS WERE MOVED TO HOA LO.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE HAS LOST ALL SIGNS OF INSTABILITY. HE SEEMS ALERT, IN CONTROL MENTALLY AND EMOTIONALLY, AND IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION. HIS ADMISSION OF PREVIOUS MISREPRESENTATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FIRM ASSERTION THAT HE WAS, QUOTE, ONE HUNDRED PERCENT, UNQUOTE, TRUTHFUL ABOUT THE ALLEGED AMERICANS AT THE TINH LIET FACILITY. TO RO, HE WAS VERY CONVINCING. HE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A THOROUGHGOING CROOK IN VIETNAM, BUT HIS ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR HAD IDEALISTIC ROOTS--HIS HATRED OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR ITS TREATMENT OF HIS FATHER FOR HAVING WORKED FOR THE FRENCH--WHICH LED TO HIS EARLY MISCONDUCT IN VANDALIZING THE IMAGE OF TRUONG CHINH.

2. SOURCE HAD RETOLD HIS STORY TO THE JCRC INTERVIEWER WHO VISITED SOURCE'S CAMP ON 8 MAY 89. UPON RETURNING TO THE DLO, THAT INTERVIEW INFORMED RO OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH SOURCE, NOT KNOWING OF THE PREVIOUS INTERVIEW AND REPORTS. RO PROVIDED HIM WITH PREVIOUS REPORTING TO SHOW THAT ALL THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN REPORTED. THE JCRC INTERVIEWER EXPRESSED TO RO A POSITIVE IMPRESSION OF SOURCE'S RELIABILITY.

3. REF TEXT PARA 2, TO VERIFY HIS INFORMATION AT LAI XA, SOURCE SUGGESTED WRITING HIS YOUNGER BROTHER, TELLING HIM TO CONTACT SON 7 SO THAT SON 7 COULD TAKE PICTURES OF THE ALLEGED AMERICANS IN THEIR COMPOUND IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LAI XA. SOURCE ASSERTED THAT SON 7 WOULD BRIBE THE GUARD, HUNG, TO TAKE THE PICTURES FROM THE GUARD TOWER OVERLOOKING THE COMPOUND. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, THE PROBLEM WITH THIS IS THAT HE HAS RECEIVED NO MAIL FROM HIS FAMILY IN VIETNAM, THOUGH HE HAS WRITTEN TO THEM. HE THINKS THAT ANY LETTERS HE WRITES ARE INTERCEPTED BY VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES. HE SUGGESTED THAT RO HAVE HIS
LETTER MAILED IN HANOI AND THAT HE SUBSEQUENTLY TASK HIS WIFE'S OLDER SISTER IN TRAVEL TO HANOI AND RETRIEVE THE PICTURES ONCE HIS BROTHER OBTAINS THEM.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW: 6 ENCLOSURES.
1. MEMORY SKETCH OF THANH LIET PRISON , 1 PG, 1 CY
2. MEMORY SKETCH AREA A, THANH LIET PRISON , 1 PG, 1 CY
3. MEMORY SKETCH AREA B, THANH LIET PRISON 1 PG, 1 CY
4. MEMORY SKETCH OF CELL 1A 1 PG, 1 CY
5. MEMORY SKETCH OF LOCATION OF LAI XA PRISON 1 PG, 1 CY
6. MEMORY SKETCH LAYOUT OF LAI XA PRISON 1 PG, 1 CY

#8479
NNNN
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BASIC REPORT

MILITARY LOGISTICS
NORTH VIETNAM

DAN HOI BARRACKS/RADIO
COMMUNICATIONS AND PW CAMP N-84
AUGUST 1972
ABSTRACT

This report is a **MT** analysis of the prisoner of war (PW) detention part of Dan Hoi Barracks/Radio Communications and PW Camp N-84, located in north-central North Vietnam. The square PW detention area encompasses approximately 3 acres and contains 12 buildings for billeting, administration, and possible prisoner detention. In addition, the area has three guard towers.

INTRODUCTION

Location and Identification

Dan Hoi Barracks/Radio Communications and PW Camp N-84 is located 10 nm northwest of Hanoi (Ha Noi) and 2.5 nm southwest of the Red River (Song Hong) (Figure 2). The prisoner of war (PW) detention area is situated in the southwest corner of the installation (Figure 3).
FIGURE 4. DETAILS OF THE PW DETENTION AREA
BASIC DESCRIPTION

Physical Features

The PW detention part of Dan Hoi Barracks/Radio Communications and PW Camp N-84 has maximum dimensions of 365' x 365' and is oriented north/south. It contains 12 buildings: 4 possible prisoner detention, 1 administration, 2 probable quarters, and 1 building for probable storage of agricultural products grown in the gardens. Three shower/latrine buildings, a support building of undetermined function, and three guard towers are also in the area. Five ponds are in the center of the camp and a personnel trench is west of building 8 (Figure 4).

Status and Activity

The PW detention area appears to be operational with a moderate level of activity. This can be supported by the used appearance of the grounds and the presence of laundry, gardening activity, and personnel. Presently intelligence indicates possible PW detention at this installation, based on the high level of security, the laundry adjacent to the detention buildings, and the closed accesses to the secured areas around each detention building.

Security

The PW detention area is completely walled and has one entrance into the compound. Around each detention building is a wall with one entrance. Two guard towers are located at the northeast and southwest corners and one is near the northwest corner. Defensively, there are two earth-covered bomb shelters on the southeast corner of the garden area and a personnel trench just west of building 8. No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible at the installation (Figures 4 and 5).
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REMARKS REL CODE: 

COMMENTS: (A) ANALYST, (S) SOURCE }
SUMMARY: RECENT REPORTS HIGHLIGHT A NEED TO UPDATE OUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRISONS IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY. ONE REQUIREMENT IS TO CONFIRM INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO A JAPANESE MONK, RELEASED IN JANUARY 1989 AFTER NEARLY 14 YEARS IN VIETNAMESE PRISONS. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONSTRUED TO INDICATE THAT HE WAS IN A PRISON NEAR HANOI AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY 1989, AND THAT HE MAY HAVE SEEN ONE OR MORE AMERICANS AT SOME TIME DURING HIS STAY. THE MONK IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER DETAILED INFORMATION DUE TO HIS PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATE. AS OF OCTOBER 1989, HANOI OFFICIALS STILL REFUSED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION THAT COULD RESOLVE THIS REPORT. IN ANOTHER CASE, REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATE HANOI MIGHT BE USING THE FORMER BAT BAT U.S. PW CAMP IN BA VI DISTRICT, WESTERN HANOI MUNICIPALITY, AS A STORAGE SITE FOR THE SKELETAL REMAINS OF AMERICANS. THE FOLLOWING SUBPARAGRAPHS PROVIDE HISTORIC BACKGROUND INTERVIEWERS CAN USE TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICANS DETAINED IN HANOI AFTER APRIL 1975. WE HAVE NOT LISTED ALL PRISONS IN THE HANOI AREA, ONLY THOSE THAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENT SUBJECTS OF POSTWAR REPORTING.
A. DIA HAS CONFIRMED THE LOCATIONS WHERE THE MONK WAS HELD IN SOUTH VIETNAM (SVN) PRIOR TO 1982. SOME AMERICAN CIVILIANS AND OTHER WESTERNERS WERE HELD IN THE SAME PRISONS FOR BRIEF PERIODS AND RELEASED. SRV OFFICIALS SAID THEY MOVED THE MONK FROM HO CHI MINH CITY TO HANOI IN ABOUT LATE-1982; BUT THEY REFUSE TO REVEAL WHERE THEY HELD HIM IN NORTH VIETNAM. UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION INDICATES THEY CONFINED HIM IN THANH TRI PRISON, THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY.

B. HANOI OFFICIALS INSIST THEY KEPT THE MONK IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR 14 YEARS AND THAT HE WAS NEVER "HELD TOGETHER WITH" ANY AMERICAN. THAT IS NOT ACCURATE. REFUGEE SOURCES HAVE REPORTED SIGHTINGS OF AND CONVERSATIONS WITH THE MONK IN PRISONS IN SVN. WE HAVE CONFIRMED SOME AMERICAN CIVILIANS WERE HELD IN THE SAME PRISON, ALTHOUGH NOT THE SAME CELL, WITH HIM IN SVN BEFORE 1982.

C. UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION SUGGESTS ONE OR MORE AMERICAN CIVILIANS COULD HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE SAME PRISON WITH HIM IN NVN AFTER 1982.

D. IF AN AMERICAN WAS HELD WITH THE MONK IN NVN, THE MOST LIKELY CANDIDATE IS AN AMERICAN CIVILIAN NAMED THOMAS SCHOOLEY. VIETNAMESE MARITIME FORCES ARRESTED MR. SCHOOLEY IN AUGUST 1987, WHEN THEY SEIZED A BOAT HE WAS ON IN THE GULF OF THAILAND. ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT INDICATED THE THAI-OWNED "SAMUT PRAKAN FISHING ASSOCIATION" OWNED THE BOAT. INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY REFUGEES INDICATE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES HELD MR. SCHOOLEY IN A PROVINCE PRISON IN THE COASTAL CITY OF RACH GIA UNTIL ABOUT APRIL 1988. WE DO NOT KNOW HIS STATUS AFTER APRIL 1988. AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE INDICATES HE WAS MOVED OUT OF THE PRISON AND PLACED UNDER SOME SORT OF "HOUSE ARREST," POSSIBLY IN OR NEAR RACH GIA CITY, KIEN GIANG PROVINCE; HOWEVER, AT LEAST TWO AMERICANS...(SEA TIGER CREW) DETAINED EARLIER UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES WERE MOVED TO PRISON IN THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY. THE SEA TIGER CREW WAS RELEASED IN DECEMBER 1978. HANOI OFFICIALS CONFIRM 2-3 AMERICANS ABOARD A VESSEL NAMED THE SEA DRAGON ALSO WERE DETAINED IN HANOI; HOWEVER, HANOI HAS REFUSED TO SUPPLY NAMES, DATES, OR SPECIFIC DETAILS.

E. THE FOLLOWING PRISONS ARE OF HIGHEST INTEREST.

(1) BAT BAT PRISON. BETWEEN APRIL 1975 AND MID-1978 SEVERAL AMERICANS WERE DETAINED AT BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ) CENTRAL MILITARY DETENTION FACILITY (TRAIJ GIAM TRUNG UOWNG QUAN DOOIJ), IN BA VI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY. TWO SOURCES WHO PASSED POLYGRAPH EXAMS INDICATED HANOI HAS STORED SKELETAL REMAINS OF AMERICANS AT BAT BAT SINCE THE LATE-1970s. ONE SOURCE DESCRIBED BAT BAT AS A MILITARY JUSTICE PRISON CAMP (TRAIJ GIAM QUAN PHAPS) -- SUGGESTING THE CAMP IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE (CUJG QUAN PHAPS), GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE (TOONGR CUJC CHINHS TRIJ), HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN -- AKA HEADQUARTERS MINISTRY OF DEFENSE). ANOTHER SOURCE WHO ALSO PASSED A POLYGRAPH
EXAM SUPPLIED OFFICIAL PAVN DOCUMENTS, DATED DECEMBER 1972, INDICATING THAT THE ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RECOVERING AND PRESERVING REMAINS OF AMERICANS WAS OFFICE 22 (PHONG 22), GROUP 875 (DONL 875), DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY JUSTICE, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, PAVN. A DOCUMENT RECEIVED FROM SRV OFFICIALS DURING THE JANUARY 1990 TECHNICAL MEETING IN HANOI CONFIRMED THAT GROUP 875, GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, WAS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR MATTERS RELATED TO THE RECOVERY AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICANS' REMAINS.

(A) BAT BAT IS A FORMER U.S. FW CAMP. IT IS LOCATED NEAR THE WEST SIDE OF SUOI HAI LAKE IN BA VI DISTRICT, ABOUT 50 KM WEST OF HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATE WJ 356 388, GEO COORDINATE 210907N, 105208E. THERE ARE SEVERAL PAVN TRAINING FACILITIES WITHIN A FEW KILOMETERS RADIUS OF BAT BAT. ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT SUGGESTED PAVN MIGHT ADMINISTER SOME PART OF BAT BAT JOINTLY WITH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI).


(C) ONE REFUGEE SUPPLIED UNSUBSTANTIATED INFORMATION THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF AMERICANS WERE DETAINED AT BAT BAT IN EARLY 1979. WE NOTE THIS ALLEGED SIGHTING COINCIDES WITH SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE ARREST OF TWO AMERICANS ABOARD A SAIL BOAT OFF THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF VIETNAM IN EARLY 1979. IN JANUARY 1988 A HANOI OFFICIAL CONFIRMED THE SRV HAD ARRESTED (AND PRESUMABLY RELEASED) 2-3 AMERICANS ABOARD A VESSEL NAMED THE "SEA DRAGON." WE HAVE NO INFORMATION THAT COULD DEFINITELY LINK THE "SEA DRAGON" CREW WITH THE 1979 SIGHTINGS. HANOI HAS REFUSED TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

(2) THANH TRI PRISON. SEVERAL RETURNED U.S. PWS WERE HELD AT THANH TRI (THANH TRÌ; AKA: THANH LIEETJ, BANG LIEETJ, CAMP 77, AND B-14) DURING THE WAR. THANH TRI IS ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. THANH TRI PRISON IS LOCATED NEAR THE SONG TO LICH RIVER IN THANH TRI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY, ABOUT 5KM SOUTH OF DOWNTOWN HANOI, AT UTM COORDINATES WJ 851 178, GEO COORDINATES 205739N, 1054906E.

(A) THERE ARE INCONCLUSIVE INDICATIONS THAT THANH TRI IS A SPECIAL DETENTION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY FOR HANOI MUNICIPALITY. REPORTEDLY, SEVERAL PROMINENT SRV MILITARY AND PARTY OFFICIALS CONVICTED OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL AND POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE CONFINED HERE.

(B) UNCONFIRMED INFORMATION FROM TWO REFUGEE SOURCES INDICATES THE JAPANESE MONK WAS CONFINED AT THANH TRI. WE HAVE NO RELIABLE FIRSTHAND CORROBORATION THAT ANY AMERICAN WAS HELD THERE AFTER 1973;
However, we cannot rule out the possibility. If any American was held here after 1973, the most likely candidates are the "Sea Tiger" crew in late-1978, the "Sea Dragon" crew (date unknown), and Mr. Schooley after April 1988 (see above).

(3) Son Tay Prison. According to one reliable source, the Vietnamese name is Mo Chen (Mol Chen) (an unconfirmed AKA is K-71). This prison was the site of the unsuccessful U.S. rescue raid on 21 November 1970. The foreword of the Vietnamese translation of Benjamin Summers' book, "The Son Tay Raid," published in Hanoi by the People's Public Security Publishing House, in 1989, referred to the raid as the raid on "Den VA, Son Tay" (DDEEN VAL; VA Temple). Son Tay (aka Mo Chen, Den VA) is located about 1 km east of Son Tay town, Son Tay district, Hanoi municipality, at UTM coordinates WJ 519 379M, GEO coordinates 210836N, 1053001E. One American civilian captured and released in 1975 was detained at Mo Chen. One of the two men aboard the "Sea Tiger" believed they were confined somewhere in Son Tay Province (sic) in late 1978; however, sketches prepared by the two men could apply equally well to Mo Chen andThanh Tri Prisons.

(4) Binh Da Prison (aka Ha Tay and T-16). This prison is located in Binh Da village, in Ha Son Binh province. Binh Da/Ha Tay Prison is located about 25 km south of Hanoi and about 7 km SSW of Thanh Tri Prison, at UTM coordinates WJ 834 108, GEO coordinates 205739N, 1054906E. One unconfirmed reported indicated inmates of Thanh Tri occasionally were assigned work details at Binh Da prison. There was a large inmate population of former Republic of Vietnam armed forces (RVNAF) officers at Binh Da/Ha Tay through the early 1980s. Some RVNAF inmates were assigned to translate U.S. documents. Communist forces seized after they took over SVN in 1975. Now the inmate population consists almost entirely of NVN criminal and political prisoners. We have received no information that could sustain a belief Americans were confined here.

(5) Lai xa (Lai Xas) PW Camp. Some returned U.S. PWS were confined here until late-1970. This camp was inside a PAVN military installation located about 15 km west of downtown Hanoi, and about 300 meters north of National Route 11A (QL 11A), at UTM coordinates WJ 751 295, GEO coordinates 210401N, 1054323E. Only a small portion of the installation was used as a detention site for U.S. PWS. At its peak, this site held approximately 225 U.S. PWS, all of whom are accounted for. We have received no information that could sustain a belief that Americans (or other prisoners) were confined here after the war. This site is mentioned only because it was a well known U.S. PW camp during the war and may be the subject of some reporting received from refugees.

DATA

A. Identify each civil and military prison and other detention facility in Hanoi municipality and the surrounding provinces of Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, and Vinh Phu.

(1) Include current and all previous Vietnamese language names
AND ALPHABETIC COVER DESIGNATIONS AND THE DATES AND REASONS FOR ANY CHANGES.

(2) DESCRIBE ANY SPECIAL MISSION, FUNCTION, OR CHARACTERISTIC OF EACH FACILITY.

(3) DESCRIBE THE INMATE POPULATION FOR EACH FACILITY, INCLUDING ANY CHANGES, SINCE 1975. OBTAIN A DETAILED PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH AMERICAN OR OTHER FOREIGN INMATE AND DESCRIBE THE DATES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF ARREST, CONFINEMENT, AND RELEASE.

(4) DESCRIBE THE DAILY ROUTINE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF INMATES.

(5) IDENTIFY THE ORGANIZATION THAT ADMINISTERS EACH PRISON AND DESCRIBE THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE FOR EACH PRISON. IDENTIFY KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL.

(6) DESCRIBE THE INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEPARATE DETENTION FACILITIES AND BETWEEN EACH DETENTION FACILITY AND THE MUNICIPAL, DISTRICT, PROVINCE, REGION, AND NATIONAL LEVEL CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES. DESCRIBE THE DATE, REASONS, AND NATURE OF ANY CHANGES IN THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS.

(7) DESCRIBE PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH CARE FOR MINOR AND MAJOR INJURY OR SICKNESS. DESCRIBE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AN INMATE WOULD RECEIVE TREATMENT OUTSIDE A PRISON. OBTAIN DETAILED ANNOTATED SKETCHES DEPICTING THE LOCATION AND LAYOUT OF EACH FACILITY.

B. OBTAIN A DETAILED ORGANIZATIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE PRISON MANAGEMENT BUREAUCRACY--CIVIL AND MILITARY--IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (SRV). INCLUDE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL, AND DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BUREAUCRACIES.

(1) DESCRIBE THE MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT AND HOW EACH INTERACTS WITH THE OTHERS.

(2) DESCRIBE BOTH THE CURRENT AND THE MOST RECENT PREVIOUS VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE TITLE, ALPHABETIC COVER DESIGNATION, AND

/****** BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 ******/

FUNCTION/MISSION OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT.

(3) DESCRIBE THE DATES, REASONS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES FOR EACH CHANGE OF TITLE OR COVER DESIGNATION.

(4) IDENTIFY THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR(S) OF EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT. INCLUDE FULL NAME, TITLE, RANK, APPROXIMATE AGE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENTS, AND ANY UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS, QUALIFICATIONS, OR RELATIONSHIPS.


(6) IDENTIFY EACH ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THE SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED OR VISITED.

C. DESCRIBE THE NORMAL PROCESSING OF A VIETNAMESE PRISONER FROM THE TIME HE IS ARRESTED; THROUGH THE INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION PHASE; THROUGH THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION STAGE; AND FINALLY, THROUGH THE CONFINEMENT PERIOD. DESCRIBE HOW THIS PROCESS
DIFFERS FOR FOREIGN PRISONERS.

(1) SRV MARITIME FORCES SEIZED AN AMERICAN SAIL BOAT AND ARRESTED THE TWO-MAN CREW NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND, SVN IN JUNE 1977. THE MEN POSSIBLY WERE SMUGGLING DRUGS. THE NEXT DAY THEY WERE FLOWN BY HELICOPTER TO HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC). THEY WERE HELD FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AT A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION FACILITY RUN BY THE MOI IN HCMC. AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS THEY WERE FLOWN TO HANOI AND DETAINED AT AN OLD U.S. PW CAMP CALLED BAT BAT (BAATS BATJ), IN BA VI DISTRICT, HANOI MUNICIPALITY. SEVERAL WEEKS LATER THE TWO AMERICANS WERE MOVED TO ANOTHER PRISON NEAR HANOI CITY (POSSIBLY THANH TRI PRISON). THERE WAS NO TRIAL. HANOI RELEASED THE TWO IN DECEMBER 1978.

(2) ONE AMERICAN AND ONE BRITISH MAN WERE ARRESTED BY LOCAL MILITIA ON A SMALL ISLAND NEAR PHU QUOC ISLAND IN JUNE 1983. THE TWO MEN WERE SEARCHING FOR THE LEGENDARY TREASURE OF SCOTTISH PIRATE CAPTAIN KIDD. THE NEXT DAY THEY AND THEIR BOAT WERE TOWED TO HA TIEN (NEAR THE CAMBODIAN BORDER) AND UP THE COASTAL CANAL TO RACH GIA CITY AND PLACED IN THE KIEN GIANG PROVINCIAL PRISON. A FEW WEEKS LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO HCMC AND DETAINED AT SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION FACILITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE MOI. IN NOVEMBER 1983, THEY WERE RETURNED TO RACH GIA BRIEFLY FOR PUBLIC TRIAL; THEY WERE NEVER TAKEN TO HANOI. THEY WERE RELEASED IN MAY 1984.


DATA

5. IIR DISTRIBUTION: ADDRESS IIR'S IN RESPONSE TO THIS SDR TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//, WITH INFO FOR CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI AND JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH. ALL RESPONSES SHOULD INCLUDE THE STATEMENT "THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT." ORIGINALS OR LEGIBLE PHOTOCOPIES OF ALL SKETCHES, DOCUMENTS, PERSONAL EFFECTS, ETC. (EXCEPT HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS) SHOULD BE SENT VIA REGISTERED MAIL DIRECTLY TO THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ATTN: PW-MIA, ROOM 2E230, THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5390. IF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS ARE RECEIVED, ADDRESSEES SHOULD SUBMIT AN IIR TO THAT EFFECT AND TRANSMIT AN
ELECTRICAL MESSAGE DIRECTLY TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI REQUESTING DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS.

DATA

#2380

NNNN
MEMORANDUM

TO: AN

FROM:

SUBJECT: Request for Aerial Photography
COUNTRY: Vietnam

DATE: 30 Oct 78

1. REFERENCE/REQUIREMENT:

2. TARGET INFORMATION:
   Geocords: N/A
   Map/Chart Ref: N/A

3. DATA:
   Project: DATA
   Mission: Ops: Date: DATA

4. COLLATERAL REFERENCES:

5. COMMENTS:

a. This report satisfies the referenced
b. Coverage of 12 of the 13 requested PW camps housing US PW's during the Vietnam conflict were DATA. The following are brief comments on the status of each camp:

1) Bang Liet PW Camp N-125. The facility is housed in a compound approximately 250 x 160 feet, surrounded by a wall with one entrance from the road and one (1) guard tower within the compound. One of the PW quarters previously believed to house SVN PW's has been removed. The facility is occupied DATA.

2) Hanoi PW Detention Installation Citadel, N-62. There is no apparent change in this facility since June 1972. The facility is unoccupied, however, it is impossible to determine its present function DATA.

3) Hanoi PW Detention Installation, Cu Loc, N-53. This facility is occupied, but its present function is unknown. It is not being used at present as a PW camp, unless it is for extremely minimum security prisoners. DATA. Removal of barbed wire from the outer perimeter of the compound and little used guard towers suggest a function other than PW detention.

4) Dan Hoi Barracks/Radio Communications and PW Camp, N-84. This installation is not now a PW camp. Its function appears now to be primarily an army barracks and some communications associated functions.
5) Duong Ke PW Camp, N-128.

6) Hanoi Prison Ha Lo and PW Camp, N-43. This facility is a permanent prison. We cannot discern whether or not PW's are housed within.

7) Loung Lang Possible PW Camp, N-124. This is an active military associated facility; however, whether or not it houses PWs cannot be discerned.

8) Hanoi Possible PW Camp, Mnd, N-67. This is a military related facility. It may have a military police type function, housing approximately one (1) company.

9) Noi Coc PW Camp, N-129. This is an active military related facility. Activity level suggests this installation could be still actively used as a PW detention camp.

10) Son Tay PW Camp, N-69. This facility may still be military associated. It has a low level of activity and does not now appear to house PWs.

11) Hanoi Thermal Power Plant and PW Camp. This facility is now only a thermal power plant. No signs of PW activity are evident.

12) Vinh Ninh PW Camp, N-105. This installation is in excellent repair and very active. PI signatures strongly suggest that it is still used as a detention facility.

13) Xom Ap Lo PW Camp, N-51. This installation appears to be utilized as a detention facility. No major changes have been noted since June 1972.
SUBJ: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REPORT CONCERNING AMERICAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR AT CAMP GROUP A

REF: JTF-FA DET ONE 201337Z MAR 92

1. REF A IS THE SUMMARY REPORT OF JOINT US/SRV ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM DURING ITERATION 16 FROM 20 FEB TO 19 MAR 92. PARA 26(1) OF REF PERTAINS TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT. THIS REPORT IS BASED ON FIELD ANALYSIS ALONE AND IS NOT INTENDED TO PROVIDE FINAL ANALYTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

2. SUMMARY: ON 25 FEB AND 12 MAR 92, JOINT US/SRV INVESTIGATION TEAM ONE INTERVIEWED TWO WITNESSES WHO FORMERLY SERVED AS SUPERVISORS OF PRISON CAMP GUARDS IN THE CAMP GROUP A (LIEEN TRAIJ A) PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP SYSTEM. ONE WITNESS PROVIDED MEANINGFUL TESTIMONY CONCERNING SEVEN OF TEN ALLEGED AMERICAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR (INCLUDING ONE DESERTER) HELD IN CAMP GROUP A AT...

3. DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

A. ON 25 FEB AND 12 MAR 92, JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAM ONE INTERVIEWED TWO FORMER GUARD SUPERVISORS OF THE PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP CALLED "CAMP GROUP A" (LIEEN TRAIJ A). THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT OF TEAM ONE WAS COMPRISED OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL: CW3 JAMES M. WEBB, TEAM CHIEF; SSG (P) JAMES L. ROSS, ASSISTANT TEAM CHIEF; GS-11 DAVID ATHERTON, CASUALTY RESOLUTION SPECIALIST; SFC STEPHEN E. THOMPSON, MSGT JAMES E. WHITE, CT12 JAMES MINIHAN, TEAM ANALYSTS; SFC CHUCK DOAN, LINGUIST; SFC JOHN ROBINSON AND SFC ROBERT WILLIAMS SEARCH AND RECOVERY SPECIALISTS; AND SFC BYRON PECKHAM, TEAM MEDIC. VIETNAMESE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT TEAM CONSISTED OF MR. PHAM VAN RUYEN (PHAMJ VANN RUYYENF), MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVE AND TEAM CHIEF; MR. NGUYEN DINH KHIEM (NGUYEEENX DINHF KHIEM) AND MR. NGUYEN CHI TRU (NGUYEEENX CHIS TRWF), MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE REPRESENTATIVE; MR. NGUYEN BA DANG (NGUYEEENX BAS DANG) MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REPRESENTATIVE; MRS. NGUYEN THI TAN (NGUYEEENX THIJ TAAN), VIETNAMESE OFFICE FOR SEEKING MISSING PERSONS (VNOSMP) RESEARCH SPECIALIST AND MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REPRESENTATIVE.

B. ON 25 FEB 92 IN THE BINH DUONG HOTEL, THU DAU MOT TOWNSHIP (THIJ XAX THU ZAUF MOOTJ), SONG BE PROVINCE, TEAM ONE INTERVIEWED MR. NGUYEN THANH LAP (NGUYEEENX THANHF LAAPJ), A 57 YOA RESIDENT OF BINH AN (BINHF AN) VILLAGE, THUAN AN (THUAANJ AN) DISTRICT. MR LAP FORMERLY SERVED AS THE PLATOON LEADER OF APPROXIMATELY THIRTY PRISON CAMP GUARDS AT CAMP GROUP A FROM 1966 UNTIL 1970. CAMP GROUP A, WHICH LAP INITIALLY CALLED "LIEEN DOI A" (LIEEN DOOIJ A), WAS COMMAND BY MR. (LNU) TU MAO (TW MAOX), NOW POSSIBLY RESIDING IN HO CHI MINH CITY, AND MR. (LNU) HUE (HUEEJ), ORIGINALLY FROM BEN TRE PROVINCE AND BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN 1970.
ACCORDING TO LAP, THE CAMP WAS DIRECTLY SUBORDINATE TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM LIBERATION ARMY (SVNLA) AND WAS LOCATED WITHIN THE FORMER DUONG MINH CHAU WAR ZONE (CHIEENS KHU ZWONG MINH CHAAU) IN WHAT IS NOW TAN BIEN (TAAN BIEEN) DISTRICT, TAY MINH PROVINCE.

BEGINNING OF SECTION 002:
CHAU WAR ZONE (CHIEENS KHU ZWONG MINH CHAAU) IN WHAT IS NOW TAN BIEN (TAAN BIEEN) DISTRICT, TAY MINH PROVINCE.

C. MR. LAP INITIALLY STATED THAT DURING HIS TENURE AS A PRISON CAMP GUARD A TOTAL OF TWENTY PRISONERS WERE HELD AT THE CAMP, TEN OF WHOM WERE AMERICANS. AMERICAN TEAM MEMBERS QUESTIONED LAP CONCERNING HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF THE TEN AMERICANS, AND LAP PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DETAILS CONCERNING EACH MAN:

(1) SERGEANT ROBER (TRUNG SIX ROO BER) - A MIDDLE-AGED, CAUCASIAN MALE WHO ARRIVED AT THE CAMP DURING THE BEGINNING OF THE RAINY SEASON IN MID-1964. ROBER WAS APPROXIMATELY 1.8 METERS TALL WITH REDDISH-BLONDE HAIR. ROBER WAS ALLEGEDLY CAPTURED ALONG WITH TWO OTHER ADVISORS (LISTED BELOW) WHEN COMMUNIST GUERILLAS OVERRAN AN UNIDENTIFIED ARVN BASE CAMP IN CU CHI DISTRICT, HO CHI MINH CITY. ROBER COULD NOT SPEAK VIETNAMESE. IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER 1966, THE CAMP OFFICIALS RECEIVED ORDERS TO KILL ROBER IN RETALIATION FOR THE KILLINGS OF TWO REVOLUTIONARIES IN SAIGON. LAP SAID ANOTHER AMERICAN PRISONER WAS ALSO EXECUTED IN CENTRAL VIETNAM ALONG WITH ROBER. THE EXECUTION WAS ALLEGEDLY CARRIED OUT BY THAN DAU HIEN (NFI) WITH A FIRING SQUAD OF SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED CAMP GUARDS. LAP COULD NOT PROVIDE ANY FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF THE AMERICAN PRISONER. THE BODY OF ROBER WAS ALLEGEDLY BURIED AT THE SAME SITE AS THAT OF SA MIN (PARA 3C5, BELOW).

(2) SENIOR SERGEANT OR WARRANT OFFICER SA MIT (THWONGJ SIX SA MITS) - A CAUCASIAN MALE CAPTURED IN CU CHI WITH RO BER. SAMIT WAS APPROXIMATELY THE SAME HEIGHT AND AGE AS ROBER. LAP DID NOT RECALL HEARING SAMIT SPEAK, SO HE DID NOT KNOW IF HE COULD SPEAK VIETNAMESE. SA MIT AND THE PRISONER NAMED "BELULI" ALLEGEDLY RETURNED TO THE U.S. ON AN UNRECALLED DAY DURING THE RAINY SEASON IN 1966. LAP ESCORTED BOTH PRISONERS TO A LOCATION HE WOULD IDENTIFY ONLY AS TRAP HI (TRA PHIS) WHERE THEY WERE DELIVERED TO AN UNKNOWN GROUP THAT CONDUCTED THE PRISONER TRANSFER. TEAM ONE ATTEMPTED TO GAIN FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS TRANSFER, BUT LAP WAS VERY EVASIVE AND CLAIMED TO POSSESS FEW DETAILS CONCERNING THE INCIDENT.

(3) SERGEANT BELULI (TRUNG SIX BETS LUI) - A BLACK MALE ALSO CAPTURED IN CU CHI WITH SA MIT AND RO BER. BELULI WAS SMALLER THAN SAMIT AND ROBER
Q-(4)  MAJOR HAMSAI (THIEUS TAS HAMJ SAI)  
HAMSAI WAS A TALL (1.8 METERS), MALE CAUCASIAN WITH 
BLACK HAIR AND GREEN EYES. HAMSAI ARRIVED IN THE CAMP 
on an unrecalled date in 1965 following his capture by 
guerilla forces near Duc Hoa (Dwcs hoaf) village 
(X5997), long an province. HAMSAI spoke fluent 
VIETNAMESE and was accused by camp administrators of 
being an employee of the U.S. central intelligence 
agency, a charge that HAMSAI reportedly denied. 
According to LAP, HAMSAI was scheduled to be executed if 
the south VIETNAMESE government carried out their 
threats to kill a famous south VIETNAMESE, war-time 
disident, Nguyen thanh hai (Nguyenx thanhf hai). LAP 
appeared to be fond of HAMSAI and reported some 
insignificant details of conversations they seared. The 
team requested further details concerning HAM SAI, but 
LAP claimed to know little about him. LAP heard that 
HAMSAI returned to U.S. control at the conclusion of the 
war.

- (5)  CAPTAIN SA MIN (DAIJ UYS SA MINF)  
SA MIN WAS A MALE CAUCASIAN, OVER 1.6 METERS IN HEIGHT,  
WITH A HEAVY BUILD. HE ARRIVED AT CAMP GROUP A IN EARLY 
1965 AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF SA MIT, BETLUI AND ROBER. LA 
could not provide significant details concerning SA WIN 
because he allegedly died of malaria three months after 
arriving at the camp. Although SA WIN has very healthy 
when he arrived at the camp, the malaria caused him to 
suffer severe convulsions killing him quickly. HIS BOD 

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 003 *****/  
HAS ALLEGEDLY BURIED BY SEVERAL UNRECALLIED CAMP CADRE.  
LAP SAID HE WENT TO THE SITE AND OBSERVED THE BURIAL 
CONDUCTED BY MR. (LNU) HUNG (HUNGF) AND MR. RY (RY), WH  
ARE NOW DECEASED. THE MEN ALLEGEDLY DUG A PIT 1.5  
METERS DEEP WHERE THE?PLACED THE PRISONERS BODY AND HIS  
LIMITED PERSONAL BELONGINGS. THE BODY HAS THEN COVERED  
WITH DIRT AND A WOODEN PLANK HAS USED TO MARK THE GRAVE  
LAP COULD NOT PROVIDE THE EXACT BURIAL LOCATION. HE 
STATED THE GRAVE HAS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 200 METERS IN  
AN UNRECALLLED DIRECTION FROM THE PRISON CAMP DESIGNATED 
"B20."

- (6)  CAPTAIN CUC (DAIJ UYS CUCS)  - CUC HAS  
A TALL (OVER 1.6 METERS) CAUCASIAN MALE, OVER 30 YEARS  
OF AGE, WITH BLONDE HAIR AND BLUE EYES. CUC COULD NOT  
speak VIETNAMESE. HE ENTERED THE CAMP IN EARLY 1965 OR  
1966 AFTER BEING CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF BA RIFT (NFI).
NOLEN (NOO LEN) - NOLEN HAS A TALL (ROUGHLY 1.7 METERS), BLACK MALE WITH A HEAVY BUILD. HE ARRIVED AT THE CAMP DURING THE RAINY SEASON IN MID-1966. HE COULD NOT SPEAK VIETNAMESE. LAP COULD NOT RECALL NOLEN'S RANK. NOLEN HAS REPORTEDLY HELD WITH ALL THE OTHER AMERICAN PRISONERS AT THE CAMP. LAP MADE NO COMMENTS INDICATING THE PRISONER "NOLEN" RECEIVED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

LAP IDENTIFIED THE OTHER THREE PRISONERS AS MALE CAUCASIANS, BUT HE COULD NOT RECALL THEIR NAMES. THE TEAM ATTEMPTED TO GAIN SPECIFICS CONCERNING THESE THREE AMERICANS, BUT LAP HAS EVASIVE AND CLAIMED TO RECALL LITTLE ABOUT THE MEN TO INCLUDE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR CAPTURE OR THEIR DATE OF ARRIVAL IN THE CAMP. LAP BELIEVED THE THREE MEN WERE CAPTURED AT THE SAME TIME AND BROUGHT TO LIEN TRAI A ON THE SAME DATE, BUT HE COULD NOT BE MORE SPECIFIC.

IN RESPONSES TO DIRECT QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF TEAM ONE LAP PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DETAILS: LAP WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH ANY PRISONER AT THE LIEN TRAI A CAMP NAMED "BENNY" OR "HELEN." NO PRISONER APPEARED TO BE IN CHARGE OF THE OTHERS, AND LAP DID NOT NOTICE A "CHAIN-OF-COMMAND" AMONG THE PRISONERS. THE CAMP COMMAND DEALT WITH EACH PRISONER INDIVIDUALLY. NO PRISONER ACTED AS SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP.

MR. LAP PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DETAILS CONCERNING THE LIEN TRAI A CAMP:

THE "LIEN TRAI A" PRISON CAMP WAS A MOBILE DETENTION FACILITY CONSISTING OF SEVERAL SEPARATE SECTIONS, ONE OF WHICH HELD AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR. THE CAMPS ROTATED ON AN IRREGULAR BASIS AMONG FOUR UNKNOWN LOCATIONS IN NORTHEASTERN TAY NINH PROVINCE. ONE OF THE CAMPS THAT DETAINED AMERICANS WAS KNOWN BY THE DESIGNATOR "B20" OR "LIEN TRAI A." LAP COULD ONLY RECALL ONE OTHER CAMP DESIGNATOR, "B47," WHICH REPRESENTED ANOTHER OF THE SECTIONS THAT HELD AMERICANS. THE CAMP'S MOVEMENT WAS DETERMINED BY THE ENEMY PROSELTYLYING OFFICE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE LIBERATION ARMY.

ACCORDING TO LAP, EACH PRISON CAMP CONSISTED OF SEVERAL SEPARATE SECTIONS ONE OF WHICH CONTAINED AMERICAN PRISONERS. ALL OF THE FOUR SEPARATE LIEN TRAI A CAMP SITES WERE DESIGNED IDENTICALLY. EACH SITE WAS DESIGNED BY A SPECIAL CAMP CONSTRUCTION TEAM WHICH CONSISTED OF AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS. THE FOUR CAMPS CONTAINED THREE HUTS BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE FOUR PRISONERS WHO LIVED TOGETHER AND
COMMUNICATED FREELY. ALL SITES WERE ALLEGEDLY BUILT IN JUNGLE CLEARINGS. THE KITCHEN FACILITIES WERE LOCATED 100 TO 200 METERS AWAY FROM THE PRISONERS QUARTERS, NEAR THE CAMP COMMANDER'S OFFICE. THE PRISON CAMP GUARDS ALLEGEDLY WERE HOUSED IN HUTS BUILT 50 METERS FROM THE PRISONER HOLDING AREAS.

- (3) BEFORE 1968 ALL OF THE PRISON CAMPS WERE ALLEGEDLY BUILT FROM MATERIALS OBTAINED IN THE JUNGLE. AFTER 1968 THE PRISONERS WERE HELD IN THE SAME LOCATIONS, BUT THE CAMPS WERE MOVED UNDERGROUND TO PROVIDE BETTER PROTECTION AND FREEDOM FROM OBSERVATION.

***BEGINNING OF SECTION 004 ***

LAP SAID ALL OF THESE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES WERE DESIGNED IN A SIMILAR MANNER AS THE ABOVE-GROUND CAMPS. HE COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES.

- (4) TEAM ONE ATTEMPTED AT LENGTH TO OBTAIN THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE PRISON CAMPS. LAP CLAIMED NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OF THE CAMP'S EXACT LOCATIONS. HE STATED THAT NONE WERE NEAR HAMLETS OR VILLAGES OR ANY OTHER IDENTIFIABLE TERRAIN FEATURE. THEIR LOCATIONS WERE ALLEGEDLY HELD AS A SECRET FROM ALL PERSONNEL.

- (5) LAP ORIGINALLY STATED THE TOTAL PRISONERS IN THE LIEN TRAI A CAMP NUMBERED TWENTY, TEN OF WHOM WERE AMERICAN. HE LATER SAID ONLY AMERICANS WERE HELD AT THE CAMP, AND HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT OTHER FOREIGN PRISONERS HELD BY COMMUNIST FORCES. ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WERE REPORTEDLY HELD IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE LIEN TRAI A CAMP. LAP COULD NOT EXPLAIN THE INCONSISTANCY CONCERNING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS HELD IN THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE CAMP.

- (6) IN RESPONSE TO DIRECT QUESTIONS FROM TEAM MEMBERS, LAP PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DETAILS: LAP WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH ANY PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP DESIGNATED "B22" OR "B17." LAP CLAIMED NO KNOWLEDGE OF A PRISON CAMP NEAR THE SVAY RIENG PROVINCE (CAMBODIA)-VIETNAM BORDER CALLED "GO CAY" (GOF CAAY). LAP WAS ALSO NOT FAMILIAR WITH A CAMP CALLED "LO GO" (LOF GOF).

E. CAMP PERSONALITIES:

- (1) THE CAMP GUARD FORCE CONSISTED OF ROUGHLY THIRTY MEN WHO WORKED IN THREE EIGHT HOUR SHIFTS. THIS Coup INCLUDED MR. (LNU) THANH CONG (THANHF COONG), MR. HAU CONG (HAUJ COONG), MR. (LNU) THANH DEN (THANH DEN), MR. (LNU) THUAN (THUAANS) AND MR. (LNU)
DUNG (ZUNG). LAP COULD NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF ANY OTHER GUARDS, NOR COULD HE PROVIDE CURRENT ADDRESSES FOR ANY OF THE MEN.

(2) ALTHOUGH LAP INITIALLY STATED THERE WERE NO MEDICS OR DOCTORS ASSIGNED TO THE CAMP, HE LATER IDENTIFIED DR. (LNU) Hien (HIEENF) AND TWO MEDICS NAMED THANH (THANHF) FROM BEN TRE PROVINCE AND CHAU (CHAU) AS TWO PERSONNEL WHO TREATED AMERICANS. LAP SAID HE HEARD MR. CHAU IS NOW DECEASED.

(3) THE ONLY FEMALES WITHIN THE CAMP WERE THE CAMP COOKS, MS. (LNU) Huyen (HUYEENF) AND MS. (LNU) Xa (XAX), WHO BOTH NOW LIVE IN MINH HAI PROVINCE (NFI). LAP SAID NO FEMALE INTERPRETERS WERE EVER AT THE CAMP, AND HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH A FEMALE INTERPRETER NAME LIEN. HE LAUGHED AT THE SUGGESTION THAT ANY OF THE PRISONERS MIGHT HAVE WIVES.

(4) LAP SAID THE LIEN TRAI A CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY MR. UC Hue (UCS HUEEJ) AND MR. TU Mad (TU MAOX). THE CAMP INTERPRETER WAS MR. (LNU) Tri (TRIS) WHO REPORTEDLY IS NOW EMPLOYED AT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN HANOI.

F. PRISONER ACTIVITIES: ALL THE AMERICAN PRISONERS WORE BROWN PAJAMAS AS PRISONER UNIFORMS. THE DAILY ACTIVITIES OF EACH PRISONER CONSISTED OF A FIVE O'CLOCK WAKE UP EACH MORNING. THE AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO PARTICIPATE IN AN EXERCISE PERIOD FOLLOWING THEIR WAKE-UP. THE PRISONERS ROUTINELY CONSUMED THREE MEALS EACH DAY AT 0900, 1100 AND 1700 HOURS. THE PRISONERS WERE FED BY GUARDS WHO BROUGHT THE MEALS FROM THE PRISON KITCHEN. DURING THE DAY ALL HEALTHY PRISONERS WORKED GATHERING WOOD, DIGGING FOX HOLES IN CASE OF AIR RAIDS AND OTHER MANUAL LABOR AS ASSIGNED BY THE CAMP COMMAND. EACH DAY ENDED AT 2100 HOURS WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE ALLOWED TO SLEEP.

G. CAMP LOCATION: TEAM ONE ATTEMPTED TO GAIN ADDITIONAL DETAILS REGARDING THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF THE VARIOUS LIEN TRAI A CAMPS; HOWEVER, MR. LAP WAS EVASIVE IN PROVIDING ANY SUCH INFORMATION. LAP STATED /***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 005 *****/

THAT THE CAMP MOVED AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS AMONG FOUR DIFFERENT CAMP LOCATIONS. HOWEVER, LAP COULD NOT PROVIDE SPECIFICS CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF ANY OF THESE FOUR CAMPS. WHILE HE ADMITTED ALL FOUR LIEN TRAI A CAMPS WERE LOCATED WITHIN TAY NINH PROVINCE, HE REFUSED TO PROVIDE MORE SPECIFIC DATA. ACCORDING TO LAP, NONE OF THE CAMPS WERE LOCATED NEAR STREAMS, MOUNTAINS, HAMLETS, VILLAGES OR ANY READILY IDENTIFIABLE...
TERRAIN FEATURE. LAP ACKNOWLEDGED THE CAMPS WERE LOCATED A SIGNIFICANT DISTANCE NORTHEAST OF BA DEN MOUNTAIN, BUT HE COULD NOT SPECIFY THE DISTANCE. ACCORDING TO LAP, ALL LIEN TRAI A CAMPS WERE LOCATED IN THE JUNGLE, FAR FROM A STREAM, AND THEIR EXACT LOCATIONS WERE KEPT SECRET FROM EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE CAMP PERSONNEL.


- I. OTHER INFORMATION:

- (1) WHEN LAP DEPARTED THE CAMP IN 1970, ALL THE AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE ALIVE AND WELL. MAJOR HAM SAI, CAPTAIN CUC AND NOLEN WERE ALL ALIVE AT THE TIME OF LAP DEPARTURE ALONG WITH AN UNRECALLED NUMBER OF OTHER AMERICAN PRISONERS.

- (2) FOLLOWING HIS ASSIGNMENT AS A PRISON CAMP GUARD, LAP WAS TRANSFERRED TO AN UNIDENTIFIED REAR SERVICES GROUP NEAR THE SVAY RIENG, CAMBODIA - TAY NINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM BORDER. DURING HIS TENURE AS A PRISON CAMP GUARD SUPERVISOR, LAP MAINTAINED NO RECORDS CONCERNING THE CAMP'S PRISONERS.

- J. ON THE EVENING OF 25 FEB 92, AT THE BINH DUONG HOTEL IN THU DAU MOT TOWNSHIP CW3 WEBB, SSG ROSS, MR. PHAM VAN RUYEN, AND MR. NGUYEN DINH KHIEM MET AT THE REQUEST OF THE VIETNAMESE TEAM TO DISCUSS FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW OF MR. BAY LAP.

- K. DURING THE MEETING, MR. RUYEN STATED THE FOLLOWING: MR. LAP IS A "HOT-TEMPERED" INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS ABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT FURNISHED TO THE JOINT TEAM DURING HIS INTERVIEW. FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW, MR. LAP WAS UPSET AND, WHILE OUTSIDE THE BINH DUONG HOTEL, HE MOCKED THE AMERICAN TEAM LINGUIST (SPC DOAN). LAP ALLEGEDLY ALSO REFUSED TO RETURN TO HIS HOME VIA JOINT TEAM VEHICLES. HE SAID HE WOULD PREFER TO RIDE WITH THE REPORTER WHO WAS PRESENT DURING HIS INTERVIEW. LAP LATER ACCEPTED THE RETURN RIDE HOME VIA JOINT TEAM VEHICLES AND REPORTEDLY CRITICIZED THE VIETNAMESE TEAM MEMBERS SEVERELY. LAP SAID HE WAS ABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE JOINT TEAM, BUT
HE REFUSED TO DO SO. MR. KHIEM, WHO ACCOMPANIED LAP TO HIS HOME, EXPLAINED THE JOINT TEAM'S MISSION TO MR. LAP. MR. LAP THEN ALLEGEDLY REPORTED SOME ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING THE AMERICANS HELD AT THE "LIEN TRAI A (LIEEN TRAIJ)" CAMPS.

- RUYEN REQUESTED MR. KHIEM PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL DETAILS, AND KHIEM, USING A SHEET OF NOTEBOOK PAPER CONTAINING NOTES AS HIS GUIDE, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH BAY LAP:

1. AT THE TAN BIEN (TAAN BIEEN) CAMP, TWO PERSONNEL REPORTEDLY DIED. THE FIRST WAS "RO BER" WHO WAS CAPTURED IN SEPTEMBER 1966 IN DUC HOA (DUCS HOAF). THIS WAS THE PRISONER EXECUTED IN RETALIATION FOR THE STUDENTS KILLED IN SAIGON (NFI).

2. THE SECOND PRISONER, CPT "CUC" DIED OF MALARIA DURING MOVEMENT TO ANOTHER CAMP IN QUANG DUC (QUWNG DWCS) ON AN UNKNOWN DATE IN JULY 1967. LAP COULD NOT REMEMBER THE NAME OF THE MEDIC THAT TREATED THE AMERICAN.


4. LAP ALSO ALLEGEDLY TOLD KHIEM OF THE DEATH OF ONE PRISONER AT THE TAN BIEN CAMP WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE AND WAS SHOT AND KILLED. LAP DID NOT PROVIDE THIS PRISONER'S NAME OR THE YEAR OF THE INCIDENT.

ON 12 MAR 92, AT THE BINH DUONG HOTEL IN THU Dau Mot Township, Team One Interviewed Mr. Nguyen Thanh Gong (NGUYENX THANHF COONG), A 50 YOA Resident of RAMEY 5, LOC HUNG Village, Loc Ninh District, Song Be Province. Mr. Cong Formerly Served as the Assistant Platoon Leader of the "CAMP A" PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP GUARDS FROM 1961 UNTIL THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS IN 1973. IN A FOUR HOUR INTERVIEW CONCERNING "CAMP A" AND ITS AMERICAN PRISONERS, CONG PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:


(2) CONG ALSO RECALLED A TALL, CAUCASIAN, MALE PRISONER NAMED ROBER (ROO BER) WHO WAS CAPTURED ALONG WITH TWO OTHER PRISONERS, ONE CAUCASIAN MALES AND ONE LIGHT-SKINNED BLACK MAN, WHO WERE CAPTURED IN CU CHI. THE BLACK MAN LATER SUCCESSFULLY ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP AND "ROBER" WAS EXECUTED IN RETALIATION FOR THE KILLING OF LE THANH HAI (LEE THANH HAI) IN SAIGON. CONG COULD RECALL NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE PRISONERS.

(3) CONG RECALLED THE TALLEST AMERICAN
Was a Caucasian male who spoke fluent Vietnamese and held the rank of Major. He recalled that this officer was a former cadre with the Rural Pacification Program. Cong could provide few other details concerning this American.

- P. Cong stated Camp A moved continuously from 1961 to 1973. He guessed the camp relocated thirty to forty times over this period of time. Although he could not recall the specific locations for every camp, he furnished the team with the following limited locations for four of the camps:

- (1) One camp was located near the Ba Chiem stream (Suoi Ba Chiem) in Tay Ninh province.

- (2) A second camp was located near the May stream (Suoi Maay) in Phuoc Long province.

- (3) One camp was located in Soc Boc Cau (SoCs Boodj Caauf), Mimo (Mi Moos) district, Kom Pong Cham province, Cambodia, approximately four kilometers east of Mi Mot town.

- (4) A fourth camp was located on the western Tay Ninh province border near Cambodia that was called "Lo Go" (Lof Gof).

- Q. Cong confirmed that B22 was a camp designator for one camp in the "Camp A" system. He said the camps were actually designated TB22, TB23, TB24 and TB25. Cong did not know of any prison camps near the Svay Rieng province, Cambodia-Vietnam border, any camp called "Go Cay" (Gof Caay), nor any camp called Suoi Sa Nghe (Suois Sa Nghe).

- R. The joint team requested Cong provide the names of other camp personnel and Cong furnished the following names:

- (1) The camp commander was initially Mr. UC Hue (UCS Huee) who was later replaced by Mr. Tu Mao (TW Mao). Camp company commanders included Mr. Bao Binh (Bads Binhf) and Mr. Tam Huy (Tams Huy). Cong recalled that Mr. Tam Huy possessed a map bearing the camp locations. Cong later heard that Tam Huy and Mr. Tri, the camp interpreter, later recovered the remains of the three Americans who died of malaria.

- (2) Camp A interpreters included Mr. Tri (Tris) whose full name is possibly Nguyen Hung Tri (Nguyeenx Hungf Tris), and Mr. Hoa (HoaF) from Ben Tre province.
THE CAMP GUARDS INCLUDED SENIOR SERGEANT THIENG (THWONG J SIX THIEENGF), A RESIDENT OF LONG AN PROVINCE; MR. BAY CO (BAAYR COF), OF TAY NHIN PROVINCE; MR. TUYEN (TUYEENGF), OF LONG AN PROVINCE; AND MR. TAM LE (TAMS LER), OF LONG AN PROVINCE.

THE CAMP MEDICAL SECTION INCLUDED DOCTOR MUOI VIEN (MWOIF VIEENF) AND MEDIC MUOI DUONG (MWOIF DWONGF).

CAMP COOKS INCLUDED MISS TINH HUYEN (TINH HUYEENGF), MISS TAN (TAN) AND MRS. LE THI XA (LEE THIJ XAR), WHO IS NOW MR. GONG'S WIFE.

4. ANALYST'S COMMENTS:


C. CAPTAIN SA MIN, POSSIBLY SE MIN. (POSSIBLY WOMACK, REFNO 0487). WHEN SA MIN ARRIVED AT THE CAMP, HE HAS VERY HEALTHY; HOWEVER, HE CONTRACTED MALARIA, WENT INTO CONVULSIONS AND DIED QUICKLY. THIS CORRELATION IS PRIMARILY BASED ON WOMACK'S FIRST NAME "SAMMIE."

D. CAPTAIN CUC (COOK, REFNO 0050). CUC HAS A TALL (1.6M) CAUCASIAN WITH BLONDISH HAIR AND BLUE/GREEN EYES. HE HAS ABOUT 30 YEARS OLD. WHEN MR. LAP LEFT THE CAMP IN 1970, CUC HAS STILL ALIVE. LATER, MR. KHIEM, THE TEAM'S MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE, REPORTED LAP INFORMED HIM CUC DIED OF MALARIA DURING MOVEMENT TO ANOTHER CAMP IN QUANG DUC SOMETIME IN JULY 1967.

E. NOLEN (MCKINLY NOLAN, NO REFNO). NOLAN
HAS A BIG, TALL (1.7m), BLACK MAN WHO ARRIVED IN THE CAMP AROUND THE MIDDLE OF THE 1966 RAINY SEASON. THE REPORT OF NOLEN'S ETHNIC KHMER WIFE AND HIS LATER MOVEMENT TO CAMBODIA CORRELATE WELL TO KNOWN FACTS CONCERNING MCKINLEY NOLAN.
SUBJ: GROUP 776 AREA SIGHTINGS AT YEN BAI

1. NUMEROUS FORMER RVNAF PERSONNEL DETAINED AT GROUP 776 ELEMENTS IN HA SON BINH PROVINCE FROM 1975-1978 HAVE REPORTED OBSERVING AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE VIETNAMESE NAME, PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, CLOTHING, AND ROUTINE ACTIVITIES APPEAR TO CORRELATE TO PVT ROBERT GARWOOD, USMC. A REVIEW OF SIGHTINGS THAT HAVE BEEN CORRELATED TENTATIVELY TO PVT GARWOOD REVEALED SEVERAL SIGHTINGS IN JUN 76 AT LIEN TRAI'S 1, 3, AND 5. THIS OBSERVATION RAISES THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT GARWOOD WAS THE SUBJECT OF EACH SIGHTING AT YEN BAI DURING THIS TIME FRAME.


BT

ACTION DC-2(2)
INFO NMIC(1) VO(1) DIA(1)
SAFE

MCN=84191/04851 TDR=84191/2321Z TAD=84191/2328Z CDSN=MIA717
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE.

SUBJ: STONY BEACH BIO REPORT

1. NAME: SC
   AKA: NONE.

2. DPOB: SD
   KIEN AN PROV

3. ETHNIC VIETNAMESE

4. MALE

5. RELIGION:UNK

6. BOAT NUMBER: SD

7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD

8. ADDRESSES:
   881100 - 890728:
   820414 - 820414:
   750502 - 720800:
   - 750430:
   - 700800:
   - 670000:
   - 660000:
   - 630200:
   - 580000:
   520000 - 540000:
   490000 - 490000:
   401115 - 401115:
   921228 - 921228:

9. EDUCATION:
   1958 - 1962: HUNG DAO HIGH SCHOOL, SAIGON
   1954 - 1958: NGUYEN CONG TRU HIGH SCHOOL, PHAN RANG
   1952 - 1954: TRI TRI HIGH SCHOOL, HAI PHONG
   1949 - 1952: KIEN AN PROV ELEM SCHOOL

10. FORMER OCCUPATIONS: NONE.

11. MILITARY SERVICE:
    SERVICE #: 40/134356
    720800 - 750430: KIEN AN SUB-SECTOR MILITARY SECURITY
    - SERVICE COR, KIEN GIANG (P)
    - 701100 - 720800: NAM CAN SUB-SECTOR MILITARY SECURITY
    - SERVICE COR, AN XUYEN (P)
    - 700800 - 700915: COMBAT SECURITY COURSE, CAY MAI
    - 670000 - 670000:
    - 660000 - 670000:
    - 630200 - 660000:
    - 630301 - 630301:
    - 621228 - 621228:
    - 620312 - 281262:
    - 610245Z MAR 90

12. REEDUCATION CAMPS:

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)

MCN=90060/01083 TOR=90060/02457— TAN=90060/06177 CDSN=MIA644 PAGE 1 OF 1
010245Z MAR 90
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB SD
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET/VIET
4. SEX: MALE
5. RELIGION: PROTESTANT
6. ODP NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES:
   SD
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: TU TAI II.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    6011 - 6303 CLASS 17, OCS
    6303 - 6312 2LT, CESSNA 185 UTSA SCHOOL
    6401 - 6503 2LT, CESSNA U17 PILOT
    6503 - 6505 1LT, USA, TAN SON WHAT
    6511 - 6701 1LT, T26 / A1 TNG IN USA
    6701 - 6909 A-1 PILOT
    6909 - 7000 A-37 PILOT TNG IN USA
    7100 - 7404 CAPT, A-37 PILOT
11. REEDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    7505 - 7510 LONG GIAO, LONG KHAMH
    7510 - 7601 TAN HIEP, BIER HOA
    7601 - 7605 CAMP 3, LT 1, YEN BAI
    7605 - 7810 CAMP 8, LT 1
    7810 - 8205 VINH QUANG, VINH PHU
    8205 - 8401 XUAN LOC, DONG NAI

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
   A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6
      024 0303 90.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: VIETNAM.
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET/VIET.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
6. OOP NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
   LONG AN.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: TU TAI II.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   6505 - 7504 11 REGT/7 INF DIV
11. REEDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    7506 - 7507 LONG AN
    7507 - 7606 CAO LANG
    7606 - 7607 CHI LANG, CHAU DOC
    7606 - 7710 CAMP 10, LT 1
    7710 - 8008 K1 TAN LAP, VINH PHU
    8008 - 8204 K3 TAN LAP, VINH PHU.
    8204 - 8402 K1, 2300
    8402 - 8410 K2, 2300
12. RELATIVES:
   - RELATION  NAME  DOB  ADDRESS
     SD
     CA 92683
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
   A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6
      024 0303 90.
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE, A FORMER ARVN MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE (MSS) CPT, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF SUBCAMP B, PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP FROM NOV 78 TO SEP 79 AND ITS INMATE POPULATION WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. THE PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED IN DAI TU DISTRICT, BAC THAI PROVINCE, TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, THAI NGUYEN //UTM COORDS-- 48QWJ8489, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 615211, THAI NGUYEN, AMS 1965//. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO SUBCAMPS--A AND B--WHICH WERE ABOUT 400 METERS APART.


3. SUBCAMP B CONSISTED OF A SINGLE COMPOUND SURROUNDED BY A BAMBOO FENCE. THE BUILDINGS IN THE CAMP WERE ALL CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AND HAD RED TILE ROOFS, EXCEPT FOR THE STOREROOM, WHICH WAS MADE OF WATTLE AND THATCH. THERE WERE NINE BUILDINGS IN ALL, INCLUDING SEVEN INMATE BARRACKS, A KITCHEN AND A STOREROOM. ALL CADRE QUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS WERE OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND.

4. THE CAMP POPULATION CONSISTED OF ABOUT 200 INMATES ORGANIZED INTO 40 MAN UNITS (D001). THERE WERE NO FORMER ARVN CHAPLAINS IN PHU SON B. MOST OF THE UNITS WERE ASSIGNED AGRICULTURAL DUTIES RAISING RICE, MANIOC, CORN, SWEET POTATOES AND LEAFY VEGETABLES. THERE WAS, HOWEVER, ONE BRICK AND TILE PRODUCTION UNIT IN THIS SUBCAMP. THERE WERE ALSO A FEW CRIMINAL PRISONERS, BUT THEY LIVED OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND NEAR THE PSS PERSONNEL. THEY WERE TREATED LIKE TRUSTEES.

5. THE BARRACKS BUILDINGS, LIKE THOSE IN
SUBCAMP A, WERE SINGLE STORY BUILDINGS WITH TWO-STORY METAL STRUCTURES INSIDE FORMING THE INMATE SLEEPING PLATFORMS. EACH BUILDING HELD ABOUT 40 INMATES, OR ONE UNIT.

6. ON AN UNKNOWN DATE IN SEP 79, THE INMATES WERE AWAKENED AND EVACUATED FROM THE CAMP AT ABOUT 2000 HOURS. SOME OF THE CADRES AND CRIMINAL PRISONERS SAID THAT THE CHINESE HAD ATTACKED LAO CAI. INMATES WERE MOVED TO K3 PRISON IN NGHE TINH PROVINCE.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.

2. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

ADMIN

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA(PW-MIA): 2 ENCLOSURES.
1. CAMP LOCATION SKETCH 1 PG, 1 CY
2. CAMP MEMORY SKETCH... 1 PG, 1 CY
ACQ: MALAYSIA, PULAU BIDONG (891201)
DISSEM: FIELD: AMBASSAD BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATLO, EX/A, JCRC).

BT
#0285
NNNN
INQUIRE=DOC10D
ITEM NO=00271368
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX292  MCN = 90054/14682  TOR = 900540845
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS0284 0540843- --RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 230843Z FEB 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADE MD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CCC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 230522Z FEB 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA/
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 10284

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0333 90.

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0333 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT
SUBCAMP A, PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP, NOV 78

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: A FORMER ARVN MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE (MSS) CPT, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF SUBCAMP A, PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP FROM MAY TO NOV 78 AND ITS INMATE POPULATION WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. THE PHU SON REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED IN DAI TU DISTRICT, BAC THAI PROVINCE, TO THE NORTH OF THE PROVINCE CAPITAL, THAI NGUYEN //UTMCOORDS--48QWJ8489, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 6152II, THA NGUYEN, AMS 1965//. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO SUBCAMPS--A AND B--WHICH WERE ABOUT 400M APART.


CEMENT AND HAD A RED TILE ROOF.

4. THE CAMP POPULATION CONSISTED OF ABOUT 1,500 INMATES, INCLUDING FORMER ARVN COMPANY AND FIELD GRADE MILITARY OFFICERS, RVN CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND FORMER NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN. THERE WERE NO FOREIGN PRISONERS AT THIS CAMP.

5. LABOR PERFORMED AT THIS CAMP CONSISTED MOSTLY OF RAISING MANIOC, CORN, RICE AND GREEN VEGETABLES. WHEN INMATES WERE NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN WORK, THEY WERE LOCKED IN THEIR SUBAREA AND NOT ALLOWED TO ASSOCIATE WITH INMATES FROM ANY OTHER BUILDINGS. VERY SELDOM WAS THERE ANY POLITICAL STUDY REQUIRED OF THE INMATES.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.

2. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
INQUIRE=DOC10D
ITEM NO=00271
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX049  MCN = 90054/12697  TOR = 900540740
RTTZYUW RUEKJCS0274 0540737-  -RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 230737Z FEB 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCISA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADE MD
RUEAIH/INA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHCA/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 230429Z FEB 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA/
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA,
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA//PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/JJ36//
RUEAIH/INA WASHDC
RUEQHBP/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT
CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 10274

SERIAL:

IIR 6 024 0332 90.

/********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ***********/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0332 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT REEDUCATION CAMP T-24, HOANG LIEN SON, MAY 78

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
T-24 REEDUCTION CAMP WAS LOCATED IN CAM VAN VILLAGE, HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE (COORDS NOT AVAILABLE), TO THE NORTHWEST OF YEN BAI TOWN //UTMCOORDS—48QVJ8799/MAP SERIES L7014, 1 THROUGH 50,000, SHEET 5952II, YEN BAY, AMS 1965/.

THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY PAVN. THE CAMP COMMANDER, NAMED ((TIEN)) (TIEENS), AS OF THE NUNG ETHNIC MINORITY. THE CADRE STRENGTH, INCLUDING THE GUARD FORCE, WAS ABOUT 20. T-24 WAS ESTABLISHED IN MAY 76, WHEN THE FIRST GROUP OF INMATES ARRIVED. THEY CROSSED THE RIVER AT YEN BAI AND MOVED BY TRUCK, BOAT AND ON FOOT INTO A FORESTED MOUNTAIN AREA.

THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO EQUAL AREAS ABOUT 50M LONG AND 40M WIDE, ONE FOR THE INMATES AND ONE FOR THE CADRE AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED ACROSS A DIRT PATH FROM ONE ANOTHER. THE INMATE SIDE CONSISTED OF SEVEN BUILDINGS, SIX BARRACKS BUILDINGS, CALLED LANG (LANGS), AND A KITCHEN. THE CADRE AREA INCLUDED THREE CADRE QUARTERS BUILDINGS, A HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, AN ASSEMBLY HALL, A KITCHEN AND A FOOD STORAGE BUILDING. THE BUILDINGS WERE ALL CONSTRUCTED WITH WOOD FRAMES AND WALLS OF WOVEN BAMBOO WATTLE. THE ROOFS WERE OF WOVEN BAMBOO "SHINGLES" OR THATCH. ALL BUILDINGS WERE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE, 6M TO 8M LONG AND 3M WIDE. THE INMATE SIDE OF THE CAMP WAS BUILT FIRST. CADRES LIVED WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS UNTIL THE WHOLE CAMP WAS COMPLETED. IN THE HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND WAS A FOUR METER HIGH GUARD TOWER FROM WHICH THE WHOLE CAMP COULD BE OBSERVED.

THE CAMP POPULATION CONSISTED OF ABOUT 200 INMATES. THEY WERE ORGANIZED INTO FIVE UNITS (DOOIJ), EACH OF WHICH WAS HOUSED IN A SEPARATE BARRACKS. THE SIXTH BARRACKS WAS OCCUPIED BY THE KITCHEN AND SPECIALTY UNITS. EACH UNIT WAS FURTHER DIVIDED INTO FOUR TEAMS.
The inmates were all former ARVN intelligence, security, political warfare and chaplain personnel, mostly 03's but with a few 04's. Chaplains included Father ((Thuc)) (ThucJ), Father ((Loc)) (LocJ), an elderly man who also acted as the camp barber, and the venerable ((An)), a Buddhist priest. There were no foreign prisoners at this camp.

5. During the construction of the camp, all inmates worked in the forest, cutting trees and bamboo, or in the actual construction of the camp buildings. When the camp was completed, they began to clear the forest for farmland so that crops including manioc, corn, dry field rice, green beans and peanuts could be grown.

6. Inmates were awakened at 0500 hours by bugle, washed up and ate breakfast, if they had saved any food from the previous day. They got two meals per day consisting of 500g of manioc each. Only once a week did they get rice. Most of them saved some from the previous day for breakfast so they could have three meals a day. Work call was at 0630 and the cadres escorted them to their work areas. At 1100 hours they returned to the camp to eat lunch. If they were too far away, food was sent out to them. At 1400 hours they returned to work. At 1700 hours, they finished work, bathed in streams near their worksites, then returned to camp. Lights out at 2000 hours. About once every two weeks, rather than go to the fields, they would stay in camp for political study which consisted mostly of propaganda including the SRVN's great spring victory of 1975.

7. At night, after lights out, if any of the inmates had to use the latrine, they had to light a lantern, hold it up high and call out loudly to the guard to be given permission to go.

8. Inmates were issued one set of former ARVN ranger fatigues as a prison uniform.

Comments:

1. Source was very cooperative and agreed to further interview if necessary. He asked for no favors and answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

2. Source never saw nor heard of any Americans, nor any foreigners, ethnic or mixed blood Vietnamese who could have been mistaken for Americans, either in captivity or living freely among the general population.
ENCL:  TO FOLLOW TO DIA(PW-MIA): 2 ENCLOSURES.
1. CAMP LOCATION SKETCH, 1 PG, 1 CY
2. CAMP MEMORY SKETCH, 1 PG, 1 CY
ACQ: MALAYSIA, PULAU BIDONG (891201)
DISSEMM: FIELD: AMEMBASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL,
- SA, DATLO, EX/A, JCRC).

BT
#0274
NNNN
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: QUANG NAM, VIETNAM.
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET/VIET.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: NONE.
6. ODP NUMBER: 3D
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: 3D
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: 3D
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: UNKNOWN.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    6700 - 6900 FIELD POLICE SUPPLY SCHOOL
    6700 - 7100 POLICE CADET STUDENT
    7200 - 7500 POLICE CAPT.
11. REEDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    7504 - 7506 BIEN HSA
    7506 - 7512 HO NAI
    7512 - 7812 CAMP 6, LT 1, HOAANG LIEN SON
    7812 - 8012 HA NAM NHIN
    8012 - 8312 HA SON BINH
    8312 - 8412 T30D.
12. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
13. COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION
    CONTAINED IN IIR 6 O24 0303 90.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SD
2. DPOB:
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: NONE.
6. OOP NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS:
   Ho Chi Minh City.
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    - 6700 - 7100 POLICEMAN, PERSONNEL OFFICE, NATL POL HQ
    - 7100 - 7200 NATL POL OFFICER SCHOOL
    - 7200 - 7500 INVESTIGATOR, PHUNG HOANG PROGRAM, NHA
      - NANG. LAST RANK HELD, CAPT.
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 7506 - 7610 BIEN HOA
    - 7610 - 7710 LT1 HOANG LIEN SON
    - 7710 - 6109 TAN LAP.
12. RELATIVES:
    SD
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS:
    A. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0233 90.

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: SD
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE
4. SEX: MALE
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST
6. CIVILIAN NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS:
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
   HO CHI MINH CITY
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   - 6101 - 6206 INTERVIEWER NATL POLICE HQ, SAIGON
   - 6206 - 6900 CHIEF OF SECRET MAIL SECTION, NATL POL HQ, SAIGON
   - 6901 - 7001 STUDIED ENGLISH AT VIET/AMER ASSN
   - 7001 - 7006 POLICE TNG IN WASHINGTON, DC
   - 7006 - 7101 NATL POLICE HQ, SAIGON
   - 7101 - 7503 CHIEF ALIEN SECTION, NATL POL HQ
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
   - 7505 - 7605 SUDI MAU
   - 7605 - 7710 LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
   - 7710 - 8110 K-2 TAN LAP
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE
14. COMMENTS:
   A. PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR IIR 6 O24 0228 90.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SD
2. DP0B: THUAN HAI PROVINCE
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE
4. SEX: MALE
5. RELIGION: CATHOLIC
6. OOP NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: HO CHI MINH CITY.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: BA, UNIVERSITY OF SAIGON
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   - 6411 - 6512 RESERVE OFFICER'S SCHOOL THU DUC AND
     ENGINEER OFFICERS SCHOOL
   - 6601 - 7504 VARIOUS ENGINEER OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS IN QUI
     NHON CAN RACH, PLEIKU, HOI MON, AND SAIGON. LAST RANK
     HELD, CAPT.
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 7500 - 7600 LONG GIAO
    - 7600 - 7700 T4, LT1 HOANG LIEN SON
    - 7700 - 7900 PHU SON 4, BAC THAI
    - 7900 - 8100 3 NEHE TINH
    - 8100 - 8311 GIA TRUNG

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE
14. COMMENTS:
   A. PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR II R 6 024 0202 90.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJ: STONY BEACH BIO REPORT

1. NAME: SC
   AKA: NONE

2. DPOR: SD

3. ETHNIC VIETNAMESE

4. MALE

5. RELIGION: UNK

6. BOAT NUMBER: SD

7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD

8. ADDRESSES:
   - 820600 - 890918: HCMC
   - 631109 - 750430: MILITARY UNIT ADDRESSES
   - 620000 - 631109:
   - 540000 - 620000:
   - 430715 - 540000:

9. EDUCATION:
   - 1951 - 1952: THANG LONG SCHOOL
   - 1950 - 1951: HONG DAC SCHOOL
   - 1959 - 1960: DAC LO SCHOOL
   - 1958 - 1959: NGUYEN BA TONG SCHOOL
   - 1957 - 1958: HAN THUYEN SCHOOL
   - 1956 - 1957: NGUYEN BA TONG SCHOOL
   - 1954 - 1955: PHU THO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CHO LON
   - 1950 - 1954: QUANG TRUNG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, HANOI

10. FORMER OCCUPATIONS:
    - 630700 - 631100: INFORMATION CADRE, PLEIKU

11. MILITARY SERVICE:

   SERVICE #: 65/401.827
   - 741200 - 750430: WOUNDED ON HILL 1062, THUONG DUC, QUANG TRI
   - 721000 - 741200:
   - 701000 - 720000: COMPANY CDR & SECURITY OFFICER, 3D COMMANDO
   - 701000 - 701100: JUMP MASTER AND HALO COURSE, 1ST SF GROUP,
   - 680500 - 701000:
   - 670900 - 671200: COMMANDER, RECON CO, 3D COMMANDO
   - 670900 - 671200: LIAISON NCO, COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTER.

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)

MCN=90017/02526 TDR=90017/0716Z TAD=90017/0728Z CDSN=MIA519
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJ: STONY BEACH BIO REPORT

1. NAME: AKA: NONE
2. DPOB: 77-770700-820000: TAN LAP, VINH PHU
   76-750600-770600: LT1 HQ, HOANG LIEN SON
   75-73001-700101: TRAN QUOC TOAN TNH CTNR, CAO LANH

3. ETHNIC VIETNAMESE
4. MALE
5. RELIGION: UNK
6. BOAT NUMBER: - N/A
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: - N/A

8. ADDRESSES:
   - 840000 - 890000: 840000 - 890000
   - 750430 - 840000: RE-EX
   - 530000 - 750430: MILITARY UNIT ADDRESSES
   - 350101 - 530000: N/A

9. EDUCATION:
   - 1953 - 1954: NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY, DA LAT
   - 1949 - 1953: NGUYEN DINH CHIEU HIGH SCHOOL
   - 1941 - 1949: MY THO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

10. FORMER OCCUPATIONS: NONE

11. MILITARY SERVICE:
    SERVICE #: 55/110.140
    - 720000 - 750430: LTC. 9141ST REGIONAL FORCE GROUP COR. VINH
      LONG-PROVINCE
    - 700000 - 720000: DEPUTY SECTOR COMMANDER, VINH Binh SECTOR
    - 690000 - 700000: OPERATIONS CENTER CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF
      OPERATIONS, Lien Phong SECTOR
    - 680000 - 690000: 44TH SPECIAL ZONE OPERATIONS CENTER
    - 670000 - 680000: COR, AND LIAISON OFFICER TO 7TH US AIR
    - 650000 - 670000: CAV IN VINH LONG
    - 630000 - 650000: MAJ. IV CORPS TRAINING CENTER
    - 620000 - 630000: IV CORPS INSPECTOR GENERAL
    - 610000 - 620000: CAO LANH DISTRICT CHIEF
    - 580000 - 610000: 4TH FIELD DIV (LATER BECAME THE 7TH INF
      DIV. PROMOTED TO CPT, 1960.
    - 560000 - 580000: LT1. 50TH BN. GO VAP.
    - 540000 - 560000: 135TH LOCAL REGIMENT, TAY NHIN. INCLUDED
      ATTENDANCE AT 3 Mo Co CDRS COURSE, DA LAT
    - 530000 - 540000: NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY, DA LAT, CLASS 10
    - 190000 - 630000: LIEUT PHONG (P) CIVIL GUARD COMMANDER

12. REEDUCATION CAMPS:
    - 820000 - 840000: 2300, THU DUC

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DOB: VINH BINH (P).
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAM/KHMER
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
6. REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: HO CHI MINH CITY.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: ELEVEN YEARS.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    - 1951 - 1957 JUNIOR MILITARY SCHOOL (FRENCH)
    - 1957 - 1975 ASSIGNED TO SUBSECTOR 54 IN CHAU DOC PROVINCE (E-5 - E-6)
      INTELLIGENCE PLATOON, BA KUYEN PROVINCE (WD)
      ASST COMPANY COR, 182 RF COMPANY (2ND LT)
      COMPANY COMMANDER (XXX), CHAU DOC PROVINCE
      RECON COMPANY COMMANDER, 22ND DIV (CAPT)
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 05/75 - 06/76 LONG GIAO, BIEN HOA
    - 06/76 - 12/76 T12, LT1, HCM BIEN THAI
    - 01/77 - 05/77 DOAN 776 HOSPITAL (YEN BAI)
    - 09/77 - 1979 PHU SON 4, BAC THAI, THAI NGUYEN
    - 1979 - 1982 THANH PHONG, THANH HOA
    - 1982 - 1985 230A, XUAN LOC
12. RELATIVES:
    - RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
      - SD
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN HR 6 024 0027, 0028 89. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DPOB: QUANG TIN (P).
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: PROTESTANT.
6. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS:
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    - 01/66 - 10/66 POLICE CADET, SAIGON
    - 10/66 - 08/67 NATIONAL POLICY (NP), SAIGON
    - 08/67 - 06/68 INSTRUCTOR NP TRAINING CENTER
    - 06/68 - 08/69 NP ATTACHED TO BINH DINH (P)
    - 08/69 - 10/70 NP ATTACHED TO BINH LANG (P)
    - 10/70 - 04/71 NP ATTACHED TO QUANG NAM (P)
    - 04/71 - 06/72 NP ATTACHED TO QUANG TRI (P) PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN
    - 06/72 - 08/73 NP ATTACHED TO NP HQ, SAIGON
    - 08/73 - 04/74 NP ATTACHED TO QUANG NAM (P)
    - 04/74 - 11/74 NP ATTACHED TO NP HQ DANANG CITY
    - 11/74 - 03/75 NP ATTACHED TO THUA THIEN (P)
    - 03/75 - 04/75 NP ATTACHED TO NP HQ SAIGON
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 06/76 - 06/76 BIEN HOA (TRAI AN DUNG)
    - 06/76 - 10/77 LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
    - 10/77 - 08/78 CENTRAL PRISON #1, LAO CAI
    - 08/78 - 04/82 TAK LAP, VINH PHU
    - 04/82 - 01/86 ZIP, HAM TAN, THUAN HAI
12. RELATIVES:

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.
14. COMMENTS: A SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0019, 0020 AND 0021-89. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND WAS FULL OF ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)

MCN=88326/01272 TDR=88326/07172 TAD=88326/0726Z COSN=MIA966
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. DOSE: SD
   CAMBODIA
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE
4. SEX: MALE
5. RELIGION: CATHOLIC
6. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
   HO CHI MINH CITY
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   - 5310 - 5406 CLASS 10 OFFICER'S SCHOOL DALAT
   - 5406 - 5606 G-1 MY THO SECTOR
   - 5606 - 5812 POST ENGINEER, PLEIKU
   - 5901 - 5910 POST ENGINEER, NHA TRANG
   - 5911 - 6204 POST ENGINEER, MY THO
   - 6205 - 6512 ASST BN COMMANDER, 21ST ENGR BN
   - 6205 - 6512 POST COMMANDER, 21ST ENGR BN
   - 6205 - 6512 POST COMMANDER, 21ST ENGR BN
   - 6901 - 7001 CHIEF EQUIP SECTION, 7TH ENGR BN
   - 7202 - 7504 ENGR GROUP XO, BA CHIEU LAST RANK
   - HELD WAS MAJOR
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
   - 7505 - 7604 QUANG LAO CAN THO
   - 7805 - 7806 T8, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
   - 7805 - 8203 T5, LAM SON, THANH HOA
   - 8204 - 8205 ZOOC HAM TAN THUAN HAI
12. RELATIVES: NOT TAKEN
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE
14. COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED
   INFORMATION CONTAINED IN 141185 6 1942 AND
   0432-85.
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SD
2. DPOB: BIEN HOA (P).
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: PROTESTANT.
6. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
   HO CHI MINH CITY.
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 12 YEARS.
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    - 610000 - 610900 CLASS 12 OFFICER'S SCHOOL
      THU DUC.
    - 610900 - 750430 FINAL POSITION, SUBSECTOR
      CHIEF, DISTRICT 3, SAIGON.
      FINAL RANK, CAPTAIN.
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    - 7506 - 7606 LONG GIAG, LONG KHANH
    - 7606 - 7707 T12, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
    - 7707 - 7811 T14, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
12. RELATIVES:
    - RELATION NAME ADDRESS
      - WIFE NGUYEN THI NGOC DIEP PARA B
      - DAU TRAN NGUYEN THIEN HUONG PARA B
      - DAU TRAN NGUYEN THU HUONG PARA B
      - SON TRAN DINH TUONG PARA B
      - DAU TRAN NGUYEN MINH CHAU PARA B
      - DAU TRAN NGUYEN BAO THAU PARA B
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE
14. COMMENTS: A SOURCE PROVIDED

ACTION DIA/SPEC110: (M.C)
MCN=88237/04187 TOR=88237/1128Z TAD=88237/1128Z CDSN=M1A431
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: [SD]
   DPOB: [SC] A BAC PROVINCE
2. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAMESE
3. SEX: MALE
4. RELIGION: CATHOLIC
5. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: [SD]
6. CURRENT ADDRESS: [SD]
7. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES:
   HO CHI MINH CITY
   EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: BACHELORS DEGREE IN ECONOMICS
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
   - 670125 - 670126 STUDENT POLICE OFFICERS SCHOOL
   - 670126 - 680500 INTELLIGENCE TRG
   - 680500 - 750400 ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE, NATL POLICE HQ, SAIGON
      LAST RANK HELD: CAPTAIN
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
   - 750500 - 760600 SUOI MAU
   - 760600 - 770800 T6, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
   - 770800 - 781000 PHONG QUANG "A"
   - 781000 - 801230 NAM HA
   - 801230 - 831026 Z30C HAM TAN, THUAN HAI
12. RELATIVES:
   - RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
   - BROTHER [SD] UNK UNK, U.S.
SAME AS

VIETNAM

VIETNAM

VIETNAM

VIETNAM

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE
14. COMMENTS: A. PROVIDED INFORMATION FOR IIR 6
024 0314-88.
UN SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR ARRIVES

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 28 -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mrs. de Cuellar arrived here this afternoon on a visit to Vietnam at Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's invitation. The U.N. secretary-general's party included Rafeeuddin Ahmed, under secretary general and special representative of the secretary-general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia; S.A.M. Kibria, executive director of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Tatsuro Kunugi, special representative of the secretary general for coordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes; Carl Englund, resident coordinator of International Organizations in Vietnam; and Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the secretary general.

Javier Perez de Cuellar and his party were welcomed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Mrs. Nguyen Co Thach, assistant to the foreign minister Phan Doan Nam, and other officials.

Representatives of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme and the U.N. Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA), were also present on the occasion.

Meets Nguyen Co Thach

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the government guest house on the evening of 28 January. Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Phan Doan Nam, assistant to the foreign minister; (Dang Nghiem Hoanh), director of the General External Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry; Tran Hoan, director of the International Organizations Department; and (Pham Lac), acting director of the General Issues Department.

On the UN side were Rafeeuddin Ahmed, deputy secretary general and special representative of the UN Secretary general for humanitarian issues in Southeast Asia; Kibria, executive director of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Tatsuro Kunugi, special representative of the UN secretary general for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid Programs for Cambodia; Carl Englund, coordinator of International Organizations in Vietnam; and Francois Giuliani, spokesman of the UN secretary general. The talks took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

TO HUU VISITS HOANG LIEN SON, HA TUYEN, VINH PHU

[Text] On the occasion of the At Suu Spring Festival, Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Bui Phung, vice minister of national defense; the comrade...
Comrade To Huu contributed views on forestry and stressed the need for the province to protect, develop, and exploit the areas which are growing bodhi and bamboo trees used as raw materials in the production of paper and filaments and to strongly develop the breeding of domestic animals and the herds of buffaloes and cattle.

In Vinh Phu Province, Comrade To Huu called on the cadres and local people of Doan Hung District and held a working session with the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee. Comrade Nguyen Van Ton, secretary of the provincial party committee, briefed him on the progress achieved in agricultural and industrial production in the past year and on the guidelines for economic and cultural development in the province in coming years.

In his talk with the cadres of various sectors in the province and with the directors of central major enterprises, Comrade To Huu warmly commended the province's great achievements in the past years and expressed the hope that the province would strive to increase paddy output, develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops, reach the target of 350-400 kg of grain per capita, expand the tea-, lacquer-, and tung-growing areas; strongly develop the planting of eucalyptus and bamboo trees used as raw material for the Bai Bang paper mill; and develop the breeding of domestic animals and birds. He particularly urged Vinh Phu Province and the central enterprises to achieve more effective economic and trade integration, with the aim of fully using the capacity of factories to produce more goods of greater value. He stressed the need for the ministries concerned to coordinate with the province in reorganizing production, achieving economic integration among industrial enterprises and between agriculture and industry as well as between Vinh Phu Province and other localities; and developing the rich potentials of the province, especially the Bai Bang paper mill, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Dao Tu concrete plant, the Viet Tri chemicals factory, the Song Lo tea plant, and so forth. Comrade To Huu also urged the Vinh Phu Province's party organization and local people to further boost the movement to assist the compatriots and combatants in the border provinces, especially Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son.

In the enthusiastic atmosphere of an early spring day, the comrade commander of Military Region II and the heads of Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Vinh Phu Provinces pledged the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to properly protect the border areas and implement the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums and the 1985 plan in order to give an impetus to the implementation of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, build steady and strong districts, and develop the spirit of enterprises' initiative.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS QUANG TRUNG MUSEUM

OW250915 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 24 -- During his recent ríp to Nghi Binh Province, south of Danang, President of the State Council Truong Chinh visited the Quang Trung museum dedicated to Nguyen Hue and other places in the national hero's home district of Tay Son. In the 18th century, Nguyen Hue led a peasant uprising which defeated both the Nguyen feudal lords in the south and the Trinh lords in the north. He reunified the country, became King Quang Trung and defeated invasions by Chinese and Siamese (Thai) armies. His most brilliant victory was won in the spring of 1789 at Dong Da, a few miles from downtown Hanoi, where he destroyed a 290,000-strong aggressor army of the Chinese Qing dynasty. During his visit to the museum Truong Chinh wrote a poem of which we publish the translation on the occasion of the 196th anniversary of the Dong Da victory which is traditionally observed on the 5th day of the lunar year.
CAMP NO. 2 VJ863965
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM
CAMP NO. 3 VJ 860953
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM.
CAMP NO. 4  VJ862950
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM

SCALE APPROXIMATE

ENCLOSURE
CAMP NO. 5  VJ865946
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM

SCALE APPROXIMATE

ENCLOSURE
CAMP NO. 7  VJ852943
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM

SCALE APPROXIMATE
4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit

4th Unit - No Unit
Defense Intelligence Agency
POW MIA Div.
Attn: Mr. TOURISON
PENTAGON, Room E E 230
Washington, D.C. 20330

Dear Mr. Tourison:

Following my letter of Jan 23, 1985, I am sending you these additional documents:
- Sketch, Re-Education Camp 3, SON LA
- Sketch, Re-Education Camp 4, YEN BAI
- Sketch, Re-Education Camp 5, HUANG LIEN SON

I hope that these documents may be helpful to you. Please advise should you need any additional information from me and other former POWs here in Houston.

May I this time request you to do me a favor, during the period May 1968 - Oct 1971, when I served as Liaison Officer and Vietnamese Language Instructor at the USARV Advisor School, I had a chance to know and make friends with American officers. Some of my best friends and counterparts were Maj. C. A. HAMON, Maj. JENKINS as the Commandant, Lt. Col. VERNON STRUM who I would like to be in contact with again. Therefore I am writing this letter, hoping that you will be able to help me find their present addresses.

I am presently looking for a job to support my three children who are attending high school. Therefore if you know any government offices or other organizations the may give or help me find a job here in Houston, please introduce me to such offices.

I appreciate your help, and I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE.

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0002 94.

********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0002 94/ALLEGED SIGHTING OF LIVE
AMERICANS WORKING IN THE YEN BAR RE-EDUCATION COMPLEX

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
SOURCE:  A former ARVN Armor LTC who was formerly held in the Yen Bai Re-Education Complex. Source reliability has not been established.

SUMMARY: This is a Stony Beach report. It provides limited information of one American who was seen operating an electrical generator and a Black American who visited the camp complex.

TEXT:

1. The following information was provided by Source in a written statement in Vietnamese (Eng., pg 3) and is quoted verbatim.

2. Begin quote. I know of person called Ho Chi Nam. I do not know if that is his real name. I worked on a 60 kw Skoda generator. I was sent to Inter Camp 1 of Yen Bai commanded by a LTC because I was an armor officer. They sent me to replace Ho Chi Nam in operating the generator. At the time when I took over I tried to ask him his real name but I could not because I was always followed by cadre members.

3. After the transfer of the generator to me, Ho Chi Nam operated a projector. I am preparing to go with Senator John CARRY (SIC) to Yen Bai to the place where Ho Chi Nam lived. Ho Chi Nam speaks Vietnamese very well, and even speaks slang.

4. I also saw a Black American visiting the area of Yen Bai. End quote.

5. Source verbally added the following information to his written statement. In 1977 at Inter Camp 1 of Yen Bai source met a Black man who was allegedly a US serviceman. He was fat, was approximately five feet ten inches tall, had curly black hair, and was approx 40 yoa. What work he performed in the camp was unknown to Source. Source speculated that the Black man had probably not met Ho Chi Nam.

Comments: Source saw the Black man only once. There was no conversation between the two. Source speculated that the Black man did not meet Ho Chi Nam.
ADMIN

PREP: 6-01886.
ENCL: TO FOLLOW: 1 ENCLOSEMENT.
1. ODP SCREENING FORM 1 COPY, 3 PAGES

DISSEM: FIELD: EMBASSY AT BANGKOK. SENT TO:
DPMO (W/ENCL).

BT

#2993

NNNNN
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0421 89

/*********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ***********/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0421 89/ALLEGED AMERICAN SIGHTED IN T8, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP IN 1976

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

----------------------------------------
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM BENEFICIARY AND A FORMER VNN LCDR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE T8, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 1976 AN 1979. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON THE SIGHTING OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN CALLED NAM IN THE T8, LT1 HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN JUN AND AUG 1976.

TEXT:

1. IN ABOUT JUN 76 SOON AFTER BEING TRANSFERRED FROM THE CAO LANH REEDUCATION CAMP TO T8, LT1 REEDUCATION CAMP OF THE HOANG LIEN SON SYSTEM, SOURCE BEGAN TO NOTICE A CAUCASIAN PASSING DOWN THE ROAD IN FRONT OF HIS CAMP. AT FIRST, SOURCE ASSUMED THE CAUCASIAN WAS A RUSSIAN ADVISOR. PAVN CADRE IN THE CAMP TOLD SOURCE AND OTHERS THAT THE CAUCASIAN WAS AN AMERICAN WHO CHOSE NOT TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY. SOURCE INTERPRETED WHAT THE CADRE TOLD HIM TO MEAN THAT THE CAUCASIAN WAS FORMERLY A PRISONER OF WAR WHO WAS RELEASED AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN TO THE U.S., BUT INSTEAD CHOSE TO REMAIN IN VIETNAM.

2. SOURCE SAW THE CAUCASIAN WHOM WAS REFERRED TO BY THE VIETNAMESE NAME, NAM, NEARLY EVERY DAY BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST 1976. SOURCE USUALLY SAW NAM IN THE MORNINGS AND AFTERNOONS WHEN SOURCE AND HIS UNIT (DOI) WAS GOING TO AND FROM LABOR DUTIES. AT THAT TIME SOURCE AND HIS UNIT WENT TO WOODED AREAS TO CUT TREES USED IN CONSTRUCTING OTHER CAMP FACILITIES. WHILE ON THE ROAD TO AND FROM HIS WORK AREA, SOURCE NOTICED NAM DRIVE BY IN A JEEP. NAM WAS ALONE IN THE JEEP AND USUALLY PASSED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF SOURCE. SOURCE AND THE OTHER INMATES WERE NOT ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH NAM. LOCAL VILLAGERS WITH WHOM SOURCE AND OTHER INMATES CAME INTO CONTACT HAD ALSO SEEN NAM, BUT THEY DID NOT KNOW ANY DETAILS ABOUT HIM. NO ONE KNEW FOR CERTAIN WHERE HE LIVED. SOURCE FELT THE COMMUNISTS WERE PURPOSELY PARADING NAM AROUND THE AREA FOR HIM TO BE SEEN BY ALL THE INMATES AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THEY SHOULD MODEL THEIR BEHAVIOR. AFTER ABOUT AUG 76, SOURCE DID NOT SEE NAM AGAIN NOR DID HE HEAR ANY MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HIM. SOURCE DESCRIBED NAM AS ABOUT 25-28 YOA AT THE TIME OF SIGHTING. NAM HAD A SLIM BUILD AND WAS ABOUT 1.8 METERS TALL. HIS HAIR WAS DARK BROWN WORN MEDIUM LENGTH AND HE
HAD WHITE SKIN.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

ADMIN

ENCL: NONE.
ACQ: BANGKOK, THAILAND (890908)
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATLO, JCRC, EX/A).

BT
#8608
NNNN
A woman, who had recently returned from Vietnam, reported that the American soldier had been captured by the Viet Cong in September 1972. The American soldier was wounded in the left leg and was later released. The woman had been a friend of the soldier and had visited him in hospital. The soldier was a member of the American military and had been captured while attempting to escape from a Viet Cong camp. She reported that the Viet Cong had treated the soldier with respect and had allowed him to return to the United States. The woman expressed her gratitude to the soldier for his service and for the way he had conducted himself during the conflict.
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0297 89.

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0297 89/CAUCASIAN AT T3/LT1 IN JUL 76

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 7607000.
SOURCE: A FORMER ARVN AIRBORNE MAJ who obtained the reported information through personal observation while held in Camp 3/Camp Group 1, Hoang Lien Son, in 1976. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGHTING OF A CAUCASIAN WORKING AT CAMP 3/CAMP GROUP 1, HOANG LIEN SON, IN 1976.

TEXT:

1. IN MID JUL 76, WHEN A GROUP OF REEDUCATEES FROM CAMP 3 WENT TO THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS TO PICK UP SUPPLIES, THEY SAW A CAUCASIAN MAN ENTER THE GATE OF THE HEADQUARTERS CAMP AND WALK SLOWLY OVER TO AN UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING. HE STOOD OUTSIDE THE BUILDING FOR ABOUT FIVE MINUTES TALKING TO SOME CADRES, THEN WENT INSIDE. THE CLOSEST HE APPROACHED THE GROUP WAS 50 TO 70 METERS.

2. THE MAN WAS ABOUT 1.75 METERS TALL, 26 TO 33 YOA, HAD MEDIUM CUT BROWN HAIR AND WAS WEARING A WHITE SHORT SLEEVE SHIRT AND DARK BLUE TROUSERS, NOT JEANS.

3. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ASKED IF HE WERE SOVIET AND WAS TOLD BY AN UNIDENTIFIED PERSON IN THE GROUP THAT, NO, HE WAS AN AMERICAN WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF TENDING THE GENERATORS FOR THE CAMP.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE SAID THAT THE REEDUCATEES FROM CAMP 3 TOOK TURNS GOING TO THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS FOR SUPPLIES, SO MANY OF THEM MAY HAVE SEEN THIS CAUCASIAN MAN, THOUGH HE ONLY SAW HIM THAT ONE TIME HIMSELF.

2. IT WAS SOURCE WHO ASKED WHETHER THE CAUCASIAN WAS A SOVIET, BUT HE DID NOT REMEMBER WHO IT WAS WHO ANSWERED HIM.

3. PLEASE ADVISE IF ANY FURTHER REPORTING ON THIS CAUCASIAN INDIVIDUAL IS DESIRED, AS THERE MUST BE HUNDREDS OF POTENTIAL SOURCES WHO SAW HIM WHO MAY BECOME AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW IN THE FUTURE. PERHAPS SINGLE IIRS WITH LISTINGS OF SOURCES, DATES OF SIGHTINGS AND CAMP IN WHICH THE SIGHTING OCCURRED, INSTEAD OF SEPARATE IIRS FOR EACH SIGHTING.

4. OTHER THAN REPORTED HEREIN, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR
AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

ADMIN

ENCL: NONE.
ACQ: MALAYSIA, PULAU BIDONG (890719)
DISSEM: FIELD: AMBASSAY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATT/TLO JCRC).

BT

#7652

NNNN
CDSN = LGX224  MCN = 89207/10636  TOR = 892070815
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS7651 2070812- RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 260812Z JUL 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAG/MPFTGEOGEOGMEADEMD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEANCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 260801Z JUL 89
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA/
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RUEADW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIICIA WASWDC
RUEHKBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHLK/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 37651

SERIAL:  IIR 6 024 0298 89.

/********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********/
BODY
COUNTRY:  VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ:  IIR 6 024 0298 89/CAUCASIAN WORKING AT CAMP
GROUP 1, HOANG LIEN SON IN JUL 76

WARNING:  THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI:  760700.
SOURCE: SOURCE IS A FORMER ARVN AIRBORNE MAJOR WHO OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE HELD AT CAMP 3, CAMP GROUP 1, HOANG LIEN SON. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF A CAUCASIAN MAN SEEN AT CAMP 3, CAMP GROUP 1 AND AT THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS DURING JUN AND JUL 76.

TEXT:

1. BACKGROUND. SOURCE WAS TRANSPORTED TO VINH BY SHIP FROM SOUTH VIETNAM IN JUN 76. FROM VINH, HE WAS MOVED TO YEN BAI CITY BY RAIL. THE FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICERS WERE PACKED INTO SMALL, UNVENTILATED RAILROAD CARS FOR THE TRIP TO YEN BAI. DURING THE TWO TO THREE DAY TRIP TO YEN BAI, THREE OR FOUR PEOPLE DIED DUE TO THE HEAT AND LACK OF FRESH AIR IN THE CARS. THEIR BODIES WERE SEEN BEING CARRIED OFF ON STRETCHERS AT THE YEN BAI RAILROAD YARDS. WHERE THEY WERE TAKEN WAS NOT KNOWN.

2. UPON ARRIVAL, THE REEDUCATEES HAD TO BUILD SOME SLEEPING PLATFORMS IN THEIR QUARTERS, BECAUSE THERE WERE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR THEIR NUMBER. WHILE CUTTING BAMBOO FOR THEIR PROJECT, THEY MET SOME FORMER ARVN 3D AIRBORNE BRIGADE SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1971. THE OLD PRISONERS WERE GLAD TO SEE THEIR OLD FRIENDS AND A CONVERSATION ENSUED DURING WHICH THEY TOLD THE NEW ARRIVALS THAT THERE WAS AN AMERICAN WORKING AT THE CAMP GROUP 1 HEADQUARTERS WHOSE NAME WAS "NAM".

3. ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER ARRIVING AT THEIR CAMP, A GROUP WENT TO THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS TO DRAW RATIONS. THERE, THEY SAW A CAUCASIAN MALE IN THE DISTANCE. THERE WAS SOME CONVERSATION AS TO WHO HE MIGHT BE, AND SOURCE TOLD THE REST WHAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY HIS FORMER COMRADES IN ARMS.

4. DURING EARLY JUL 76, THE CAUCASIAN WENT TO CAMP 3 ONE EVENING WITH A PROPAGANDA TEAM WHICH WAS SHOWING A PROPAGANDA FILM NAMED "NOI GIO" (NOOR GIOS). HE SET UP THE GENERATOR FOR THE PROJECTION TEAM AND TOOK CARE OF IT DURING THE FILM. THE GENERATOR HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO CAMP 3 BY THE PROPAGANDA TEAM, BUT THE CAUCASIAN WALKED, OR RODE A BIKE, THE 1.5 TO 2 KM DISTANCE TO THE CAMP, AS HE WAS SEEN WALKING THROUGH THE CAMP GATE AND HAD NOT BEEN IN THE VEHICLE WITH THE TEAM WHEN THEY ARRIVED. HE WAS SEEN AT A DISTANCE OF A FEW METERS, AS HE ALSO ENTERED THE PROJECTION AREA.

5. THE CAUCASIAN WAS ABOUT 25 TO 28 YOA,
1.8 METERS TALL, AND HAD BROWN SHORT CUT HAIR. HE WAS CLEAN SHAVEN. HE WORE DARK BLUE TROUSERS AND A WHITE, SHORT SLEEVE SHIRT WHICH WAS NOT TUCKED INTO HIS TROUSERS.

6. THE MAN WAS SEEN AGAIN IN LATE JUL WORKING AND TALKING WITH CADRES AROUND THE HEADQUARTERS GENERATOR PLANT. THIS TIME, HE WAS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 50 METERS.

7. FORMER 3D AIRBORNE BRIGADE SOLDIERS TOLD SOURCE THAT THE CAUCASIAN SPOKE GOOD VIETNAMESE, BUT WOULD NOT ASSOCIATE WITH PRISONERS.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY.

2. PLEASE ADVISE IF ANY FURTHER REPORTING ON THIS INDIVIDUAL IS DESIRED, AS THERE MUST BE HUNDREDS OF POTENTIAL SOURCES WHO SAW HIM WHO MAY BECOME AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW IN THE FUTURE. PERHAPS A SINGLE IIR WITH LISTINGS OF SOURCES, DATES OF SIGHTINGS AND CAMP IN WHICH THE SIGHTING OCCURRED INSTEAD OF SEPARATE IIRS FOR EACH SIGHTING WOULD BE BEST.

3. OTHER THAN REPORTED HEREIN, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
CDSM = LGX531  MCN = 88333/07612  TOR = 883331122
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS9564 3331123- -RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 281123Z NOV 88
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC /SECESTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEETIAQ/HPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 281124Z NOV 88
FM USD/USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA/
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR CHILDRESS/
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA/
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA/
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36/
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUEHQIPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHHKL/USDLO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHKL/USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CONTROLS
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 59564

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0028 89.

BODY
/************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************/

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM), THAILAND (TH).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0028 89/FIRST HAND SIGHTING OF AN
ALLEGED AMERICAN AND ANOTHER NON-VIETNAMESE INDIVIDUAL
IN T12, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON IN AUGUST 1976.

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN ETHNIC KHMER KROM REFUGEE AND FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED FIRST HAND INFORMATION ABOUT AN ALLEGED AMERICAN AND ANOTHER NON-VIETNAMESE INDIVIDUAL WHO WERE SIGHTED IN T12, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP IN AUGUST 1976.

TEXT:

1. IN JUN 76 SOURCE WAS MOVED FROM THE LONG GIAO, BIEN HOA REEDUCATION CAMP TO TRAI 12, LIEN TRAI MOT (T12, LT1) HOANG LIEN SON. ONE TO TWO MONTHS AFTER ARRIVAL AT T12, SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED WITH 3-4 OTHERS LATE ONE AFTERNOON TO CLEAN AND SET UP A MOVIE PROJECTION AREA. AT ABOUT 1900 HOURS A TEAM OF FIVE, THREE PAVN CADRE AND TWO NON-VIETNAMESE INDIVIDUALS, ARRIVED AT THE CAMP TO SHOW THE FILM. ONE OF THE TWO NON-VIETNAMESE MEN CAME WITHIN TEN METERS OF SOURCE WHILE HE WAS CONNECTING THE PROJECTOR TO A PORTABLE GENERATOR. SOURCE COULD CLEARLY OBSERVE THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS A CAUCASIAN. AT THAT TIME SEVERAL INMATES SAID HE WAS AMERICAN. HE WAS BETWEEN 20-30 YOA, OVER 1.7 METERS TALL, SLIM BUILD, HAD A PALE WHITE COMPLEXION AND MEDIUM LENGTH DARK BROWN HAIR. HE WORE A LONG SLEEVED WHITE SHIRT OUTSIDE OF LIGHT BLUE TROUSERS. HE WAS WEARING NO HAT AND SHOWER SHOES WITHOUT SOCKS. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE HIM TO BE WEARING A WATCH OR ANY OTHER JEWELRY. A COUPLE OF INMATES QUESTIONED PAVN CADRE AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THAT INDIVIDUAL. THE CADRE RESPONDED THAT HE WAS AN AMERICAN WHO TOOK CARE OF THE HOANG LIEN SON CAMP SYSTEM'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. HE WAS SOON TO MARRY A NORTH VIETNAMESE WOMAN. SOURCE SAID HE TRIED TO APPROACH THE ALLEGED AMERICAN TO TALK TO HIM, BUT WAS STOPPED FROM DOING SO BY CADRE. THE NEXT DAY SOURCE WAS REPRIMANDED AND PUT IN DISCIPLINARY DETENTION IN ANKLE STOCKS FOR ONE WEEK.

2. THE SECOND NON-VIETNAMESE LOOKING INDIVIDUAL SPLIT OFF FROM THE ALLEGED AMERICAN RIGHT AFTER ENTERING THE CAMP. HE WENT TO THE SIDE OF A HILL THAT CONTAINED CADRE HOUSING AND BEGAN TALKING TO THE CAMP COMMANDER. TWO OF THE PAVN CADRE WHO ARRIVED WITH THE PROJECTION TEAM ACCOMPANYED THIS INDIVIDUAL. THIS SECOND MAN WAS WEARING A PAVN UNIFORM. THE CLOSEST SOURCE OBSERVED THIS MAN WAS FROM A DISTANCE OF 30-40 METERS. AS A RESULT SOURCE COULD NOT CLEARLY SEE
HIS FEATURES, BUT SAID HE HAD LIGHT COLORED SKIN, WAS SHORTER THAN THE FIRST MAN, AND HE HAD A STOCKY BUILD. OTHER INMATES SPECULATED AS TO WHETHER THIS SECOND MAN WAS ALSO AMERICAN. SOME THOUGHT HE MIGHT BE CHINESE BECAUSE OF HIS BUILD, BUT THE CONSENSUS AMONG THE INMATES WAS THAT HE WAS AMERICAN. THIS WAS NEVER CONFIRMED BY CADRE AS IT HAD BEEN WITH THE FIRST PERSON CITED HERE. SOURCE ONLY SAW THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS ON THE ONE OCCASION.

COMMENT: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED NO FAVORS.

ADMIN

DISSEMINATION:
FIELD: AMEMBASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATT/TLO, JCRC).

BT #9564 NNNN
CDSN = LGX496  MCN = 88333/07476  TOR = 883331115
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS9561 3331116- RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 281116Z NOV 88
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEEADAFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEETIAP/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/Safe
R 281120Z NOV 88
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW
INFO RUEADWN/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUEHQP/CIA JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT
CONTROLS
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 59561

SERIAL:  IIR 6 024 0027 89.

BODY
/************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************/
COUNTRY:  THAILAND (TH).

SUBJ:  IIR 6 024 0027 89/HEARSAY INFORMATION ABOUT
ALLEGED AMERICAN PW INCARCERATED IN AN UNIDENTIFIED
PRISON NEAR THE LAI CHAU AND SON LA PROVINCE BORDER
WITH LAOS PRIOR TO APRIL 1975.

WARNING:  THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
- FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
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- - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
- - - - - - - - - -
SOURCE: S C SOURCE IS AN ETHNIC KHMER KROM REFUGEE AND FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN.
SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION ABOUT ALLEGED AMERICAN PW INCARCERATED IN AN UNIDENTIFIED PRISON NEAR THE LAI CHAU AND SON LA PROVINCIAL BORDERS WITH LAOS.

TEXT:

1. IN JAN 77 SOURCE WAS MOVED FROM T12, LT1 TO WORK AS A LABORER IN THE YEN BAI HOSPITAL. THIS HOSPITAL GENERALLY HELD 50 - 60 PATIENTS WHO WERE TOO ILL FOR TREATMENT AT THE HOANG LIEN SON SUBCAMP DISPENSARIES. THE MAJORITY OF PATIENTS AT THE YEN BAI HOSPITAL WERE SUFFERING FROM MANIOC POISONING FROM THE LT4 AND LT6 CAMP SYSTEMS. OTHERS WERE SUFFERING FROM MALARIA AND DISEASES CAUSED BY POLLUTED WATER FROM CAMPS IN THE LAI CHAU AND SON LA PROVINCIAL BORDERS WITH LAOS. ONE OF THE PATIENTS, A FORMER VNAF CAPTAIN, TOLD SOURCE THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO PARTIALLY DISMANTLE AN OLD PRISON CONSTRUCTED OF CONCRETE AND ROCK WHICH WAS LOCATED IN THE LAI CHAU/SON LA/LAOS BORDER AREA. SOURCE DOES NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE PRISON. ACCORDING TO THE CAPTAIN, THIS PRISON ALSO CONTAINED UNDERGROUND DETENTION FACILITIES WHICH WERE CAMOUFLAGED TO PROTECT IT FROM AERIAL OBSERVATION. THE CAPTAIN HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO A LABOR DETAIL TO PARTIALLY DISMANTLE THIS FACILITY, SALVAGING MATERIALS STILL IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION. AMONG THE MATERIALS SALVAGED WERE BOARDS, SOME OF WHICH CONTAINED ENGLISH WORDS SCRATCHED/WRITTEN ON THEM. THE CAPTAIN ADDED THAT HE AND OTHERS HEARD FROM VILLAGERS THAT THIS PRISON WAS USED AT SOME TIME (NFI) PRIOR TO THE COMMUNIST VICTORY IN 1975 TO INCARCERATE AMERICAN PW. THIS WAS THE EXTENT OF THE DETAIL SOURCE WAS ABLE TO RECALL FROM HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CAPTAIN WHO DIED A WEEK OR SO LATER IN THE HOSPITAL.

2. OTHER THAN THIS INFORMATION AND THAT REPORTED IN IIR 6 024 0028 89, SOURCE HAS NOT SEEN ANY INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE AMERICAN OR COULD BE MISTAKEN FOR AMERICAN, EITHER IMPRISONED OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
COMMENT: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED NO FAVORS.
ADMIN

DISSEM: FIELD: AMBASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATT/TLO, JCRC).

BT

#9561

NNNN

NNNN
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM); THAILAND (TH).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0022 89/FIRST HAND SIGHTING OF ALLEGED AMERICAN IN T1, LT1, GROUP 776 HQ CAMP IN 1976

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
1. **AFTER CHRISTMAS 1975, SOURCE WAS MOVED FROM A TEMPORARY REEDUCATION CAMP ESTABLISHED ON LONG BINH AND BIEN HOA BASES TO THE NORTH WHERE HE WAS FIRST INCARCERATED IN T1, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP. FOR THE FIRST COUPLE OF WEEKS AFTER ARRIVAL AT T1, THE NEWLY ARRIVED GROUP OF INMATES WERE UNDER STRICT SECURITY WITH LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMUNICATE WITH ONE ANOTHER. AFTER THIS PERIOD, SOURCE AND OTHERS WENT ON LABOR DETAILS OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND. SOON AFTER ARRIVAL AT T1, SOURCE NOTICED A TALL THIN CAUCASIAN MAN WHOM HE SAW FREQUENTLY OVER THE NEXT 3-4 MONTHS. SOURCE OBSERVED THIS INDIVIDUAL BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE GROUP 776 HQ CAMP, USUALLY NO CLOSER THAN ABOUT TEN METERS. OTHER INMATES SAID THIS CAUCASIAN WAS AN AMERICAN PILOT OR CREWMEMBER WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER HÀ NOI. THE ALLEGED AMERICAN HAD A VIETNAMESE NICKNAME USING A NUMBER LIKE BA, TU, NAM, WHICH SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL. EARLY ONE MORNING SOURCE AND 4-5 OTHER INMATES WERE WALKING BACK TO THEIR CAMP WITH FIREWOOD THEY HAD JUST GATHERED WHEN THEY CAME UPON THIS ALLEGED AMERICAN WALKING BY ON THE SMALL ROAD IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. SOURCE WHO DEMONSTRATED A FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF SPOKEN ENGLISH TO RO ADDRESSED THE ALLEGED AMERICAN SAYING, "GOOD MORNING, SIR, HOW ARE YOU?" THE INDIVIDUAL DID NOT RESPOND, BUT GAVE A WRINKLED, PAINED FACIAL EXPRESSION AS IF HE WANTED TO RESPOND, BUT DID NOT DARE. AT THAT TIME THERE WERE TWO OR THREE PAVN SOLDIERS WALKING IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE ALLEGED AMERICAN AND NEAR TO HIM. THIS WAS THE CLOSEST (ABOUT 3-4 METERS) THAT SOURCE EVER APPROACHED THE ALLEGED AMERICAN AND ON THIS OCCASION ONLY SAW HIM FOR A FEW MOMENTS AS THEY PASSED. THE ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 30 YOA, ABOUT 1.8 METERS OR PERHAPS SLIGHTLY TALLER, WHITE SKIN AND DARK BROWN HAIR WORN MEDIUM LENGTH. HE WAS WEARING A VIETNAMESE STYLE SHORT SLEEVED SHIRT WORN OUTSIDE OF LONG DRAB BROWN TROUSERS. HE WORE A SIMPLE HAT MADE OF LEAVES AND SANDALS WITH NO SOCKS. HE WAS NOT WEARING A WATCH OR ANY OTHER JEWELRY WHICH COULD BE SEEN.** SOURCE
DESCRIBED THE ALLEGED AMERICAN AS SKINNY WITH THE APPEARANCE HE WAS STARVING.

2. ON OTHER OCCASIONS SOURCE SAW THE ALLEGED AMERICAN ATTENDING TO GENERATORS AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT. OTHER INMATES SAID THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS ASSIGNED TO MAINTAIN THE CAMP'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. SOURCE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE AMERICAN WAS A PW OR WAS WORKING THERE OF HIS OWN FREE WILL. HE PERSONALLY FELT, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE INDIVIDUAL WERE REALLY FREE, HE WOULD HAVE LOOKED BETTER PHYSICALLY.

3. AFTER ABOUT FOUR MONTHS IN T1, LT1, SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO T3, LT4, NEAR THE THACH BA LAKE DAM. AT THIS AND SUBSEQUENT LOCATIONS IN WHICH SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED, HE NEVER HEARD ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ON THIS ALLEGED AMERICAN. WHILE AT T3, LT4, SOURCE WENT ON LABOR DETAILS BY POLED RAFTS TO SEVERAL ISLANDS IN THACH BA LAKE TO GATHER WOOD AND NATURAL FOODSTUFFS. HE NEVER SAW EVIDENCE NOR HEARD RUMOR ABOUT ANYONE BEING INCARCERATED ON THESE ISLANDS TO INCLUDE VIETNAMESE.

4. AFTER T3, TL4, SOURCE WAS TAKEN TO THE VINH QUANG, VINH PHU PRISON COMPLEX WHERE HE WAS INCARCERATED FROM 1979 TO 1983. AT SOME POINT IN THE PERIOD AT VINH QUANG, SOURCE HEARD VERY GENERAL STATEMENTS FROM LOCAL VILLAGERS WITH WHOM HE HAD COME IN CONTACT WHILE WORKING IN THE FIELDS. THEY SAID THAT SOME TIME PRIOR TO 1975 (NFI), VINH QUANG WAS USED TO INCARCERATE AMERICANS. SOURCE KNEW NO FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THIS MATTER, BUT COMMENTED THAT HE SAW NO SIGNS OF AMERICANS (DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, ETC.) INSIDE THE PRISON. HE NOTED THAT WALLS IN MOST OF THE PRISON APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO PREVENT PRISONER COMMUNICATION BY TAPPING/KNOCKING. WALLS WERE DOUBLE CONCRETE/ROCK SEPARATED BY AN AIRSPACE FILLED WITH CHARCOAL. AFTER VINH QUANG, SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO HA NAM NINH WHERE HE WAS INCARCERATED FROM 1983 UNTIL HIS RELEASE ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1987. AT HA NAM NINH SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENT: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0020 89/FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON AN ALLEGED AMERICAN NAMED NGUYEN VIET NAM IN LIEN TRAI MOT (LT1) HQ CAMP

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER NATIONAL POLICE CAPTAIN. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON THE SIGHTING OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN CALLED NGUYEN VIET NAM IN THE LT1 HQ CAMP IN 1976 AND 1977.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN T1, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP FROM JUNE 76 UNTIL OCT 77. IN SEP 76 SOURCE WAS ON A LABOR DETAIL INSIDE THE LT1 HQ COMPOUND CONSTRUCTING HOUSING FOR CAMP CADRE. ON ONE OF THESE DAYS HE HEARD MUSIC BEING PLAYED LOUDLY FROM A TAPE RECORDER COMING FROM A NEARBY HOUSE. THE MUSIC WAS AMERICAN. SOURCE ASKED A FELLOW INMATE WHOSE MUSIC WAS THAT, TO WHICH THE OTHER INMATE RESPONDED THAT IT WAS FROM NGUYEN VIET NAM'S HOUSE. NAM WAS AN AMERICAN. THE OTHER INMATE WHO HAD BEEN IN T1, LT1 SOME TIME BEFORE SOURCE'S ARRIVAL SAID THAT NAM WAS AN ANTI-WAR TYPE WHO WAS WORKING FOR THE COMMUNISTS IN THE HOANG LIEN SON CAMP. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO TAKE CARE OF ALL LT1 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. CADRE WERE USING NAM AS A PROPAGANDA TOOL SHOWING HIM AS AN EXAMPLE OF A PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN WHO SUPPORTED HA NOI'S CAUSE. ON THIS OCCASION, SOURCE NEVER SAW NAM, BUT ONLY HEARD THE MUSIC AND AN EXPLANATION AS TO WHO HE WAS.

2. SUBSEQUENTLY, SOURCE WAS RESTING TAKING LUNCH SEATED WITH A FEW OTHER INMATES NEAR THE CAMP'S BLACKSMITH SHOP. A CAUCASIAN APPROACHED CARRYING A SMALL BOX OF FIREWOOD. ANOTHER INMATE IDENTIFIED THIS INDIVIDUAL TO BE MR. NAM. AS NAM WALKED BY, SOURCE SPOKE TO HIM IN VIETNAMESE ASKING, "DO YOU OWE A LOT OF DEBTS IN THE US? IS THAT WHY YOU HAVEN'T GONE BACK?" NAM REACTED TO THIS THREATENING SOURCE, "YOU ARE NOT A GOOD MAN. YOU ARE NOT PROGRESSIVE. I WILL TELL THE CADRE YOU ARE NOT PROGRESSING IN YOUR REEDUCATION." NAM CONTINUED WALKING. AS FAR AS SOURCE COULD DETERMINE THIS WAS ONLY A THREAT BY NAM WHICH WAS NOT CARRIED OUT AS SOURCE NEVER HEARD OF THE INCIDENT FROM CADRE.

3. THE SECOND AND FINAL TIME SOURCE SAW NAM WAS SEVERAL MONTHS LATER. NAM ARRIVED AT LT1 AT ABOUT 1800 DRIVING A JEEP TOWING A GENERATOR WITH A MOVIE PROJECTOR AND PROJECTION TEAM (2 OTHER PAVN CADRE). SOURCE DESCRIBED NAM AS ABOUT 1.75 METERS TALL, ABOUT
25 YOA, PALE WHITE SKIN AND MEDIUM LENGTH LIGHT BROWN 
HAIR. NAM HAD A "5 O'CLOCK SHADOW" AS IF HE HAD NOT 
SHAVED FOR 2-3 DAYS. ON ONE OF THE OCCASIONS NAM WAS 
WEARING PAVN TROUSERS WITH A VIETNAMESE STYLE SHIRT 
WORN OUTSIDE. NAM WAS THIN, BUT APPEARED TO BE 
HEALTHY. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE HIM TO BE WEARING A 
WATCH OR ANY OTHER JEWELRY. NAM SPOKE VIETNAMESE USING 
THE NORTHERN DIALECT AND COMMUNIST TERMINOLOGY.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE 
INTERVIEW. SEE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS CONTAINED IN IIR 
6-024-0019-89.
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0114 90.

/************ THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ************/

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)-

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0114 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE VAN HOI REEDUCATION CAMP, JAN 77

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: /SOURCE, A FORMER ARVN CPT HELD AT THE VAN HOI REEDUCATION CAMP, YEN BAR PROVINCE, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE VAN HOI REEDUCATION CAMP FROM MID 76 TO EARLY 77 AND ITS INMATE POPULATION WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. THE VAN HOI (VAAN HOOIJ) REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED NEAR VAN HOI VILLAGE, YEN BAI PROVINCE //POSSIBLE UTM COORDS—48Q8787, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 5952II, YEN BAI, AMS 1965/. THE DISTANCE FROM THE RED RIVER AT YEN BAI WAS UNKNOWN, BUT THE TRUCKS WHICH TOOK THE PRISONERS TO VAN HOI DEPARTED THE RIVER AT ABOUT 1700 HOURS AND ARRIVED AT VAN HOI AT ABOUT 0200 HOURS THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

2. PRIOR TO 1976 THE AREA OF THIS CAMP WAS A SPARSE SECONDARY FOREST IN THE MOUNTAINS. WHEN THE INMATES ARRIVED IN THE AREA, NO CAMP EXISTED. THEY HAD TO BUILD IT THEMSELVES FROM THE TREES IN THE SURROUNDING FOREST.


4. THERE WERE NO SUBCAMPS TO THIS CAMP. HOWEVER, THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE AREAS (KHU)—CADRE (KHUNG), INMATE AND LOGISTICS (HAUJ CAANF) AREAS, WHICH INCLUDED THE KITCHEN. THE CADRE AREA WAS SEPARATED FROM THE INMATE AREA BY ABOUT 100 METERS.

6. THE CAMP POPULATION CONSISTED OF ABOUT 500 FORMER RVNAF O-3'S. THERE WERE NO FOREIGN PRISONERS, THE INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF UNITS (DOOIJ), WHICH CONSISTED OF FROM 20 TO 50 INMATES EACH. THE SMALLEST WAS THE KITCHEN UNIT OF 20 AND NONE WAS LARGER THAN 50 (A LABOR UNIT). THERE WERE TWO TYPES OF TEAMS (TOOR), THE THREE MAN, LABOR AND SECURITY TEAM IN WHICH EACH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OTHER TWO TO PREVENT ESCAPES AND THE 10-MAN POLITICAL STUDY AND DISCUSSION TEAM.

7. THE MAIN LABOR AT THIS CAMP CONSISTED OF FARMING AND LOGGING. AFTER THE CAMP BUILDINGS HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED, TREES CUT WERE SOLD BY THE CAMP CADRES TO THE PAPER MILLS OR MATCH COMPANIES. SWEET POTATOES, MANIOC AND GREEN VEGETABLES WERE GROWN IN A NEARBY GARDEN PLOT TO SUPPLEMENT THE DIET OF THE INMATES. INMATES WERE ALSO EMPLOYED IN BUILDING THE CROSS VIETNAM HIGHWAY (DUONG KUYEN VIET) TO THE NORTHERN BORDER AND IN CLEARING THE FOREST FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES AND SMALL MEDICAL CLINICS OR HOSPITALS FOR VILLAGE LEVEL AGENCIES.

8. THE RADIOS USED FOR COMMUNICATIONS BY THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS WERE NEVER SEEN, BUT THERE WERE TWO ANTENNAE, ONE LONG WIRE ON TOP OF THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING AND AN UMBRELLA TYPE ANTENNA NEARBY.

9. IN EARLY 1977 INMATES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE VAN BANG REEDUCATION CAMP. LATER, IT WAS SAID THAT THE VAN HOI CAMP HAD BEEN ABANDONED BECAUSE THE MILITARY WAS NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BORDER WITH CHINA. CADRES TINH, TRUNG AND DU MOVED TO VAN BANG WITH THE INMATES.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.

2. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISSTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
1. Former Army Airborne. There were no foreigners in this report.

2. Store room section (5 men), all married to women.

3. Animal husbandry and vegetable farming section (5 home rounds of about 25 men each). 

4. Time lapsed into five labor sections:
   - Camp I, Newcomers, The population of Camp I-1, approximately 700 people
   - Two groups of former Army Airborne (51st Division), were held in 4 groups and held in camps I-2 and I-3. A diagonal line was drawn on the map.

5. Former Army Airborne enlisted personnel captured in

   - Drei, the POW population consisted of about

   - Each isolating facility outside the fence (see enclosures), was known to the guards.

   - Camp commander was CP (DAV) 

   - The camp was administered by the camp command, and the political officer was a major.

   - The camp was located between the red line, with the map.

   - Prisoner of war (PM) Camp I-2 was located

6. Enclosure:

   - Included an American, exclusively.

   - On June 12, the report, and its immediate population, which contains a limited description of Camp I-2, was made.

   - This is a story, each from another.

   - Reliability has not been established.

   - Information through personal observation, source.

   - Held at Camp I-2, some BARs, avoided the reported

   - Army Airborne soldier captured during Lao Son 719 and

   - Source: Former.
THE DEMONSTRATION WAS TO CONSIST OF A THREE-POINT STRIKE AND REFUSAL TO PERFORM ANY LABOR IN THE CAMP.

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- Hang and Convey.
- HANG AND CONVEY.

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CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COULD HAVE BEEN MISSTAKEN FOR AMERICANS. EITHER IN
ANY FORMATIONS, UNLIKE OR MIXED BLK/ROO VIETNAMESE WHO
NEVER SAW MA/N REDS OR ANY VIETNAMESE. NOT

AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.
FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS
2. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO
GROUP 1 (19/11), HANOI LIEU SON (SEE ENCL 1).
THIS CAMP, IT APPEARS TO HAVE LATER BECOME CAMP 2 OF CAMP
1.

COMMENTS:

SEPARATE BUILDINGS.
PERIOD, THE PWS WERE RETURNED TO T-2. BUT WERE HELD IN
ESCAPE ATTEMPT WAS BEATEN TO DEATH. AFTER THE SIX MONTH
ENLISTED WHO WERE IN THE CAMP AND NOT CP (149H). IN THE AREA IN AN
WHILE SHACKLED IN THE CAVES AND NOT CP (149H). IN THE AREA IN AN
MONTHS DURING THIS TIME, THEY WERE HELD THERE FOR SIX
SMALL GRASS SHACK CAMP. THEY WERE HELD THERE FOR SIX
ABOUT 5 KM FROM T-2 WHERE THEY WERE HELD TO BUILD A
10.
THE PWS WERE HELD SHACKLED IN CAVES

DEMONSTRATION BROKE UP.
THE LEADERS WERE PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND THE
LIEUTENANT WHO WERE IN THE LEADERSHIP GROUPS. ONE TRIED TO
TOURNEO THE GROU (159). SOMEONE AMONG THE LEADERSHIP GROUPS
SHARED THE LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE. MANY OF THE
9. AFTER TWO DAYS OF HUNGER STRIKE, MANY OF THE

STRIKE.
EXEMPTED AN IMMEDIATE RESOLUTION AND BEGAN THEIR HUNGER
REMEDIES TO DEMANDS. THE PWS PASSED THE DEMANDS. THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION AND THE
THEM, THEN 19/HANH 1000 AM AND READ THEIR
OFFICER APPEAR TO ACKNOWLEDGE WHAT THE PROBLEM WAS. AT THAT
FIVE PWS. THERE WAS A GENERAL UPROAR AND THE POLITICAL
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0102 90.

/******* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********/
BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0102 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT HONG KA REEDUCATION CAMP, YEN BAI, JAN 78

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: A FORMER ARVN INTELLIGENCE MAJ WHO WAS HELD AT THE HONG KA REEDUCATION CAMP, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE HONG KA REEDUCATION CAMP IN YEN BAI PROVINCE AND ITS INMATE POPULATION WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS DURING THE PERIOD NOV 77 TO JAN 78.

TEXT:

1. THE HONG KA (HOONGF KA) REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 1 KM NORTH OF THE YEN BAI-VINH PHU ROAD (SIC), APPROXIMATELY 40 KM FROM YEN BAI TOWN //UTM COORDS -48QVJ8799, MAP SERIES L7014, 1 TO 50,000, SHEET 5952II, YEN BAI, AMS 1965//.

2. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS), BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN AT WHAT LEVEL, PROVINCIAL OR CENTRAL. THE CAMP COMMANDER WAS SR CPT (DAI UY) SON (SOWN), AND THE PSS STRENGTH WAS ABOUT 80.


4. IN AREA A, THERE WERE ABOUT 700 POLITICAL PRISONERS INCLUDING 600 FORMER FIELD GRADE MILITARY OFFICERS AND 100 FORMER RVN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THERE WERE ABOUT 400 CRIMINALS HELD IN AREA B. ALL INMATES WERE VIETNAMESE NATIONALS. THERE WERE NO FOREIGNERS IN THE CAMP. INMATES IN ONE AREA WERE STRICTLY PROHIBITED FROM COMMUNICATING WITH INMATES FROM THE OTHER. WORK PERFORMED BY THE INMATES WAS LIGHT AND CONSISTED MAINLY OF NORMAL MAINTENANCE AND SANITATION WORK AROUND THE CAMP PROPER.
5. Thai language script was seen written on the walls of the inmate barracks buildings. It was said that the Communists had formerly held Thai prisoners there (NFI).

6. Inmates were issued captured ARVN fatigue uniforms to wear in this camp because of the very cold weather, but they were issued only one blanket.

Comments:
1. Source and his group were only in this camp for three months, as it was used as a temporary holding facility for them during their transfer from Camp Group 2 (Lien Trai 2) to the Tan Lap Camp at Vinh Phu.

2. Source was very cooperative and agreed to further interview if necessary. He asked for no favors and answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

3. Source never saw nor heard of any Americans, nor any foreigners, ethnic or mixed blood Vietnamese who could have been mistaken for Americans, either in captivity or living freely among the general population.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0198 88.

COUNTRY: <<<<VIETNAM>>>> (VM).

SUBJECT: IIR 6 024 0198 88/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN T4/LT3 RE-EDUCATION CAMP, 7707 - 7802

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
SOURCE: SOURCE IS A FORMER ARVN 1LT WHO WAS HELD IN CAMP 4, CAMP COMPLEX 3, FROM 30 JUL 77 TO 20 FEB 78. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF RE-EDUCATION CAMP 4, CAMP COMPLEX 3, IN HOANG LIEN SON (P), DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND CAMP POPULATION WHICH INCLUDED NO AMERICANS. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT: 1. ON 25 JUN 77, FOLLOWING A CAMP-WIDE SHAKEDOWN INSPECTION AT LONG GIAO CAMP IN XUAN LOC (D), DONG NAI (P), ALL INMATES WERE GATHERED AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, AND A LIST OF ABOUT 250 NAMES WAS READ. THIS LIST CONSISTED OF FORMER INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY, POLITICAL WARFARE, AIRBORNE COMMANDO, AIRBORNE, SPECIAL FORCES, ETC., OFFICERS. IT ALSO INCLUDED FIVE INMATES WHO WERE IN ISOLATION FOR HAVING ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM THE CAMP. THE INMATES ON THIS LIST WERE TOLD THAT THEY WERE TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER CAMP. THEY WERE GIVEN TWO HOURS TO PREPARE FOR THE MOVE AND ALLOWED TO TAKE 15 KILOGRAMS OF PERSONAL BELONGINGS WITH THEM. AT 1600 HOURS, THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, ABOUT A KILOMETER FROM THE CAMP, TO AWAIT TRANSPORTATION. ABOUT MIDNIGHT A CONVOY OF TRUCKS ARRIVED. THE PRISONERS WERE LOADED ON THE TRUCKS, 25 TO A TRUCK WITH TWO ARMED GUARDS. THE CANVAS FLAPS ON THE TRUCKS WERE CLOSED, AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE NEWPORT AREA OF SAIGON. IN ALL, THERE WERE ABOUT 2,500 PRISONERS WAITING ON THE DOCK ARRANGED BY THE CAMPS THEY HAD COME FROM. SOURCE'S GROUP WAS LOADED ON A SHIP WHICH HAD TWO HOLDS. EACH HOLD WAS ABLE TO CONTAIN ABOUT 250 PRISONERS. THE NAME OF THE SHIP WAS WRITTEN IN CHINESE CHARACTERS, SO IT REMAINED UNKNOWN. THIS GROUP WAS SAID TO BE THE LAST TO BE SENT TO NORTH << VIETNAM >>.

2. AT ABOUT 0300 HOURS, 26 JUL 77, THE SHIP BEGAN ITS TRIP. AT SUNRISE THE NEXT MORNING, THE PRISONERS LEARNED BY THE POSITION OF THE SUN THAT THEY WERE GOING NORTH. THERE HAD BEEN ONE HATCH LEFT OPEN FOR VENTILATION, ALLOWING THEM TO SEE OUT. AT APPROXIMATELY 2000 HOURS, 29 JUL, THE SHIP DOCKED AT THE HAI PHONG MILITARY PORT FACILITY ON THE CUA CAM RIVER /UTM COORDS 480XJ761080/MAP SERIES L909,

<< VIETNAM >> CITY MAPS; 1/15,000; SHEET HAI PHONG; ED 1; AMS 7/68/. WHEN THEY DISEMBARKED, THERE WERE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE PERSONNEL WAITING FOR THEM WITH DOGS.
THEY WERE ESCORTED TO THE NEARBY RAIL HEAD WHERE, AT ABOUT 2400 HOURS, THEY WERE LOADED ON A TRAIN, 50 PRISONERS IN EACH STEEL BOX CAR. THE BOX CARS ONLY HAD ONE VERY SMALL WINDOW FOR VENTILATION. AT 1300 HOURS THEY ARRIVED AT YEN BAI. DURING THIS TRIP, IN ANOTHER CAR, ONE FORMER ARVN LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO SUFFERED FROM ASTHMA DIED OF ASPHYXIATION. THREE
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0198 88.
COUNTRY: IIR 6 024 0198 88 (VM).
SUBJECT: IIR 6 024 0198 88/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN OTHER PRISONERS WERE REMOVED UNCONSCIOUS UPON ARRIVAL AT YEN BAI AND WERE REMOVED BY AMBULANCE. THE PRISONERS WALKED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS TO THE AU LAU FERRY LANDING, WHERE THEY BOARDED THE FERRY TO CROSS THE RIVER.
3. UPON ARRIVAL AT THE SOUTHERN SHORE THEY FOUND TRUCKS WAITING THEM. THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH
- Trucks for all the prisoners, however, so about 500 of them had to spend the night at the Au Lau Ferry landing in hurriedly constructed shelters. The next morning, they boarded trucks and headed toward Son La. They turned in at the Tran Phu Tea Cooperative and were divided up among the camps in that location. 380 prisoners were assigned to Camp 4, Camp Complex 3 (T4/LT3).

4. Camp Complex 3 was located in my village (Xax Myj), Van Chan District, Hoang Lien Son Province. The district seat of Van Chan District was Ba Khe //UTM COORDS 48QJ6879// (See Encl 1). Camp 4, Letter Box Number 44NT, was located at the Tran Phu Tea Cooperative, also in my village.

5. According to local residents, prior to 1975, the area occupied by the camp was deserted jungle in the area of responsibility of the Tran Phu Tea Cooperative. In mid 1976, during the first phase of moving former AFRVN Officers to the north, the Communists used a group of about 300 field grade officers, in grades 0-4 and 0-5, to construct the camp. When the camp was complete, they were moved elsewhere to build other camps.

6. T4/LT3 was subordinate to Unit 776, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Unit. The camp commander was Sr Cpt (Dia Uy) Minh (Minh). The Chief of the Training Section/OIC of Area "A" was Sr Lt (Thuang Uy) Hoe (Hoef), who was also the Management Cadre for Building (LAN) #3. Sr Lt Huy Phu (Huynhf) was the Management Cadre for Building #4, and Sr Lt Loi (Lowij) was OIC of Area "B" and Management Cadre for Building #1. The Communists' strength was about 60.

7. The camp resembled a Montagnard village and was divided into two areas (Khu) -- A and B. Each area contained four long thatch buildings, each of which housed one unit (DOI) of three to five teams (Toors), each composed of ten to twelve inmates. Building #3 had three teams of ten inmates each. The total camp population was about 350, with 170 in area A and 180 in area B.

8. Hard labor in this camp consisted of cutting wood for the paper mills. The forest areas in which they worked were from five to fifteen kilometers from the camp. Initially, inmates were required to cut 1.3 cubic meters of wood each day. Later, their quotas were increased to 1.5, then to 2 cubic meters per day. It sometimes took the prisoners from early morning until late at night to fill their quotas.

9. The fences at this camp were not secure, because the Communists were not worried about attempted escapes due to the mountainous jungle area in which the camp was located. One 22 year old former
ARVN ASPIRANT, NAMED NGUYEN VAN CHAU (NGUYEENX VAWN CHAAU), FORMERLY OF ARVN UNIT 101 (THE J2, JGS COLLECTION UNIT) AND A FRIEND ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE AT NIGHT. THREE DAYS LATER, THEY WERE FOUND JUST FIVE BF #7102 NNNN NNDD
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0198 88.

SECTION 03 OF 03 "BANGKOK" TH 07102

10. IN EARLY OCT 77, ABOUT 100 PRISONERS (FORMER 0-3'S THRU 0-5'S) FROM SUBCAMPS 1, 2, 3, 5, AND 6 OF LT3 WERE TRANSFERRED TO CAMP 4, INCREASING
THE CAMP POPULATION TO ABOUT 450—ON ABOUT 20 OCT, 380 OF THE INMATES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE PSS AND SENT TO TAN LAP CAMP IN VINH PHU. THIS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE TRANSFER OF ALL PRISONERS TO THE CUSTODY OF THE PSS. ON 25 FEB 78, THE REMAINING 70 WERE ALL TAKEN TO T8/LT1 FOR FIVE DAYS, WHILE ALL THE INMATES TRANSFERRED TO CAMP CT6 IN NGHE TINH (P) AND 500 WERE TRANSFERRED TO CT3.

WHILE IN THIS CAMP, SOURCE HEARD A RUMOR THAT AN AMERICAN NAMED "NAM" WORKED AS A DRIVER AT REED CAMP COMPLEX 1, IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE SOUTHWEST OF YEN BAI. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE A VIETNAMESE WIFE AND THAT HE WOULD NEVER RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. OTHER THAN THIS, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY.
C1BOB VN1

MSGNO 145 (PCXX) *12/15/87* *00:30:18.9.4*
ZCZC 05:28:14Z (PC)
EMI DTG: 87121422430972
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS4796 3490342 -RUEALGX.

R 150342Z DEC 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC //XO-CTC//
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC //XO-CTC/XOXX//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMMC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEIIA/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RHIMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
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FM USDAAO BANGKOK TH //PW-MIA//
<>
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON <><>DC //VO-PW/DAM/<><>
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC //NSC MR CHILDRESS/
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC //OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC //J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI //J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
<>
RUHQBPA/CDR <><>JCRC<><> BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHGP/USDAAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML/USDAAO MANILA RP
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
EZ1:

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH //PW- 54796

EZ2:
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0148 88.
<>
COUNTRY: <><><VIETNAM><> (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0148 88/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN CAMP
6, CA P GROUP 2 (T6LT2) HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION
CAMP, JUL 97 N - JAN 1977
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY
- EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
-
-
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND A FORMER ARVN MAJOR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE T6, LT2 HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP FROM JULY 1976 TO JANUARY 1977. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT REPORTS THE ABSENCE OF AMERICAN OR ANYONE WHO COULD BE MISTAKEN FOR ONE, 7607-7701, AT HOANG LIEN SON REED CAMP. IT PROVIDES INFO ON CAMP CHARACTERISTICS AND ROUTINE. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT: 1. GEOGRAPHY: THE T6LT2 HOANG LIEN SON REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE //UTM COORD VJ 610455// MAPSHEET SERIES 1501 (AIR) 1:250,000 SHEET NF 48-10.

2. ORGANIZATION: THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE GROUP 776.


4. SOURCE NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS OR FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE, WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL 47

COMMENTS: 1. THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED DURING INTERVIEWS WITH SOURCE WHICH PROVIDED DETAILS FOR IIRS 6 024 0105-88, 6 024 0077-88, 6 024 0076-88 6 024 0075-88. IN AS MUCH AS TIME AVAILABLE WITH SOURCE WAS CONSTRAINED, DEBRIEFER WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON THIS CAMP.
**MSGNO** 15 (PCXX)  *03/21/88*  *03:03:07.0.7*

**ZCZC** 08:02:18Z (PC)
**EMI DTG:** 88032102571995
**RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS4301 0810756- -RUEALGX.**

**R 210756Z MAR 88**
**FM JCS WASHINGTON DC**
**INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC**
**RUEAA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC//**
**RUEADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC**
**RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC/X0XX//**
**RUEHC /SEOSTATE WASHINGTON DC**
**RUEAMCC/CFC CC WASHINGTON DC**
**RUEETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD**
**RUEACMC/CFC WASHINGTON DC**
**RUCJAAA/USCINCOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOJ2//**
**RHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI**
**RUEETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD**
**RUEALGX/SAFE**
**R 210656Z MAR 88**
**FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//**

<< TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON <<<<DC//VO-PW/DAM<<<<**
INFO RUEADHW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR CHILDRESS/**
RUEKJCS/SEODEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//**
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//**
RUEHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//**
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC**
<< RUEHQBPA/CDR <<<<JCRC<<<< BARBERS PT HI**
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR**
RUEHGP/USDAO SINGAPORE**
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA RP**
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG**

**BT**
**EZ1:**
**SECTION 04 OF 02 BANGKOK TH 14301**

**EZ2:**
<< THIS IS A <<<<STONY BEACH<<<< MESSAGE**
**SERIAL:** IIR 6 024 0276-88.**
**COUNTRY:** <<<<VIETNAM<<<< (VM).**
**SUBJECT:** IIR 6 024 0276-88/ALLEGED AMERICAN IN**
**- CAMP GROUP ONE; HOANG LIEN SON,*7606**
**- 7808**
**WARNING:** THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT,**
** NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.**
SOURCE:  SOURCE IS A FORMER ARVN MAJ WHO WAS HELD IN CAMP GROUP ONE FROM 29 JUN 76 TO 20 AUG 78. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A <<<<STONY BEACH>>>> REPORT. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF AN AMERICAN WHO WAS WORKING FOR THE CAMP GROUP 1 HEADQUARTERS IN 1976.

TEXT: 1. CAMP GROUP 1 WAS LOCATED ABOUT TEN KM ACROSS THE RIVER FROM YEN BAI TOWN //UTM COORDS 48QV8799/1965/. IT CONSISTED OF 14 CAMPS LOCATED ALONG THE LATERITE ROAD TO SON LA AND NGHIA LO. THE COMMANDER OF THE CAMP GROUP WAS A PAVN LTC. THE INDIVIDUAL CAMPS WERE COMMANDED BY CPTS AND SR CPTS, AND MANNELED BY ONE PLATOON OF GUARDS EACH. THE CAMP GROUP WAS SUBORDINATE TO PAVN GROUP 776 WITH HEADQUARTERS IN YEN BAI TOWN. GROUP 776 WAS COMMANDED BY A COL.

2. CAMP 8, CAMP GROUP 1 (T8/LT1) WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO AREAS (KHU), ONE FOR THE CADRE AND ONE FOR THE PRISONERS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO THIRTY TO FORTY MAN UNITS (DOI) WHICH WERE FURTHER BROKEN DOWN INTO TWO OR THREE TEAMS (TOORS) EACH. THE CAMPS WERE ABOUT TWO TO THREE KILOMETERS APART AND HELD FROM 300 TO 400 INMATES EACH.

3. AT THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS, ELECTRICITY WAS PROVIDED BY A DARK GREEN 1M X .6M SOVIET MODEL GENERATOR WHICH STOOD .8M TALL AND WAS LOCATED IN A 10 X 5 METER MUD AND WATTLE THATCH BUILDING TWENTY METERS FROM THE CAMP GROUP COMMANDER'S HOUSE. THERE WAS AN AMERICAN WHO LIVED IN THE GENERATOR SHACK AND MAINTAINED AND OPERATED THE GENERATOR.

4. THE CAMP GROUP TRANSPORTATION OFFICER, A CPT (THUONG UY) (NAME UNK), SAID THAT THIS AMERICAN HAD BEEN A TANK COMMANDER WHO, DURING A BATTLE IN CENTRAL <<<<VIETNAM>>>>, HAD DRIVEN HIS TANK TO A LIBERATED AREA AND SURRENDERED TO THE COMMUNISTS. HE WAS VERY STRONGLY ANTI-WAR AND REFUSED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE TIME OF THE PRISONER EXCHANGE. HE VOLUNTEERED TO REMAIN IN <<<<VIETNAM>>>> TO HELP, SO THEY SENT HIM TO YEN BAI TO TAKE CARE OF THE CAMP GROUP'S ELECTRICAL NEEDS. THE COMMUNISTS CALLED HIM 'NAM'.

5. THIS AMERICAN WAS SEEN ON TWO OCCASIONS-- IN JUL 76 WHILE WORKING AROUND THE GENERATOR SHACK AND ABOUT TWO MONTHS LATER, WHEN HE WAS SEEN AGAIN AS HE RODE HIS BICYCLE, A CHINESE MADE "PHOENIX" BRAND
C1 ACTION DAILY 21 MAR 88

--BICYCLE, FROM THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS TO YEN BAI.

6. HE WORE BLACK TROUSERS, A WHITE, LONG

BT
#4301
NNNN
NNDD
SECTION 02 OF 02 BANGKOK TH 14301

EZ2:

THIS IS A MESSAGE SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0276-88.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SU JECT:
0 IIR 6 024 0276-88/ALLEGED AMERICAN IN SLEEVE SHIRT, AND "HO CHI MINH" SANDALS. HE WAS ABOUT 1.8M TALL WITH DARK BROWN HAIR AND BLUE EYES. HE HAD A LONG, BONY FACE. HE DID NOT WEAR GLASSES, BUT DID WEAR A WRIST WATCH. HE WAS HEARD SPEAKING VERY GOOD

WITH THE COMMUNIST CADRES IN THE VICINITY OF THE GENERATOR SHACK.
OTHER THAN THIS AND THE TWO WESTERNERS IN CAN THO SOURCE NEVER SAW ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD OTHER THAN VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENTS: 1. THE FIRST TIME SOURCE SAW "NAM" WAS IN JUNE WHILE SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED TO CAMP 6, GROUP 1 (T6/LT1). SOURCE WAS CUTTING GRASS AROUND THE CAMP GROUP COMMAND HOUSE AND SAW "NAM" WORKING AROUND THE GENERATOR SHACK.

2. AFTER ONE MONTH AT CAMP 6, SOURCE WAS MOVED TO CAMP 8, WHERE HE SPENT THE REMAINDER OF HIS TIME AT LT1. WHILE AT CAMP 8, HE WAS CUTTING GRASS ALONG A HILLSIDE NEAR THE MAIN ROAD TO YEN BAI, WHEN HE SAW "NAM" RIDING HIS BICYCLE IN THE DIRECTION OF YEN BAI. HE SURMISSED THAT "NAM" WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF GROUP 776, BUT WAS NOT SURE. THESE WERE THE ONLY TIMES SOURCE EVER SAW "NAM."

3. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY.

BT
#4301
NNNN
NNDD
LIAISON BANGKOK 00015
3005 JAN 88.

SUBJECT: JCRC RPT 87-017, HEARSAY OF AN AMERICAN WORKING IN HOANG LIEN SON RE-ED CAMP, 1978

1. SOURCE/ADMIN DATA
   - NAME: SC, QUANG TRI.
   - DPOB: 40, QUANG TRI.
   - OCCUPATION-PRE '75: GVN OFFICIAL, 1962-75 (HIGHEST POSITION - DEPUTY PROVINCE CHIEF, CHUONG THIEN, 71-75)
   - OCCUPATION-POST '75: RE-EDUCATION CAMP INMATE, 75-83; UNEMPLOYED, 83-87.
   - FINAL ADDRESS IN VN: SC
   - DATE OF ARRIVAL IN FIRST ASYLUM: 5 NOV 87.
   - PRESENT LOCATION: SC
   - ID DATA:
   - EDUCATION: BA (PUBLIC ADMIN), U OF SAIGON 1962.
   - LANGUAGES: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE), FRENCH (GOOD), ENGLISH (LIMITED).
   - RELIGION: CATHOLIC
   - STATUS: REFUGEE
   - DATE OF INFO: 1978
   - INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT HAWKINS ROAD ON 11 DEC 87 BY JAMES M COYLE, GS-12, DOD.

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE PRESENTED LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION CONCERNING AN AMERICAN SUPPOSEDLY WORKING IN THE GENERATOR PLANT OF HOANG LIEN SON RE-EDUCATION
CAMP IN 1978. END SUMMARY.

3. INFORMATION: IN AUGUST 1978, WHILE SOURCE WAS AN INMATE OF SECTION K-1, CAM THUY RE-EDUCATION CAMP, IN THANH HOA (P), A NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE TRANS-FERRED TO K-1 FROM THE HOANG LIEN SON CAMP. SOME OF THESE PEOPLE, NOTABLY FORMER ARVN MAJOR DANG VAN SONG, TOLD SOURCE THAT THEY HAD SEEN AND SPOKEN TO AN AMERICAN WHO WORKED IN THE GENERATOR PLANT IN THEIR FORMER CAMP. IT WAS SAID THAT THE AMERICAN WAS RECEIVING A LARGE SALARY (300-400 DONG PER MONTH), AND THAT HE WAS ABOUT TO TAKE A VIETNAMESE CADRE FOR A WIFE.

4. SONG AND THE OTHERS TOLD SOURCE SOME OTHER THINGS ABOUT THE AMERICAN, BUT SOURCE CAN NO LONGER REMEMBER THEM, BECAUSE HE WASN'T PAYING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STORY AT THE TIME.

5. SONG IS NOW A WOODCUTTER LIVING IN Q8 OF HCMC. SOURCE CANNOT REMEMBER THE STREET ADDRESS.

6. COMMENT: SOURCE APPEARED TO BE SPEAKING HONESTLY. HE WAS CONSISTENTLY COURTEOUS AND RESERVED DURING THE INTERVIEW. HE ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE IN RE-SETTLING TO THE U.S., AND IN MAKING CONTACT WITH FORMER U.S. ADVISORS WITH WHOM HE WAS FAMILIAR. SOURCE HAS PROVIDED OTHER INFORMATION OF PW/MIA INTEREST WHICH WILL BE REPORTED SEPARATELY.
SECTION 01 OF 02 KUALA LUMPUR MY 09775

EZ1:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0124 88.
COUNTRY: <<<<VIETNAM>>>> (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0124 88/TRAiNOC-RE-EDUCATION CAMP.
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
- 
- 
- 
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
- 
DOI: 760600.
A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS HELD IN TRA NOC RE-EDUCATION CAMP FROM JUL 75 TO JUN 76. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY

THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF THE TRA NOC RE-EDUCATION CAMP FROM JUL 75 TO JUN 76. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT: 1. THE NAME OF THE CAMP WAS 'CAMP COMPLEX 1, TRA NOC' (LIEN TRAI 1, TRA NOC). IT WAS LOCATED AT //UTH COORDS <<<48PWS8014/MAP>>> SERIES L7014; 1/50,000; SHEET 6129III, PHONG PHU; AMS 12/07/, ABOUT TEN KILOMETERS WEST OF CAN THO CITY.

2. PRIOR TO 1975, THIS WAS CAMP 'NGUYEN VIET CAN' (NGUYEENX VIEETS CAANS), THE REAR AREA BASE FOR THE 33D ARVN INF REGT.

3. THE CAMP WAS MANAGED BY PAVN MILITARY REGION.


5. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR AREAS CALLED BATTALIONS (TIEU DOAN), EACH CONSISTING OF ABOUT 500 PRISONERS. THE BNS WERE DIVIDED INTO C'S (COMPANIES). EACH C CONSISTED OF ABOUT 120 PRISONERS HOUSED IN TWO OR THREE BUILDINGS. EACH ROOM IN THESE BUILDINGS HOUSED ONE TEAM (TOOR) OF FROM EIGHT TO TEN PRISONERS. EACH BN AREA WAS SURROUNDED BY A BARBED WIRE FENCE. THE BUILDINGS WERE ABOUT 15 METERS APART AND WERE ALSO SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE FENCES. EACH C WAS LED BY A C LEADER (TRUONG OR LAN TRUONG). THE TEAMS WERE HEADED BY A TEAM LEADER (TO TRUONG) WHO WAS ALSO CALLED A ROOM LEADER (TRUONG BUONG (TRUOOWNGR BUOONGF)).


SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD <<<VIETNAMESE>>> WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IN THE FUTURE IF NECESSARY.
RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: This is a stony peacetime report. It provides limited information concerning the organization and physical characteristics of the COC re-education camp; also known as camp three of Hoang Lien Son's camp system one. Enclosures.

TEXT: 1. GEOGRAPHY: Source arrived at the COC camp, also known as camp three of Hoang Lien Son camp system one, by going from Hanoi to Tan Hai by train and disembarking at the Au Lau (Aau Laau) ferry landing. At this point the prisoners crossed the Red River by ferry PCAT and then were loaded onto trucks and driven approximately another two hours on a mountain road before arriving at the camp.

2. ORGANIZATION: The camp was under the direct command of the Ministry of National Defense and was staffed by a camp commander, three assistant commanders, five political cadres and 40 guards. The following are names of some of these cadres:

NAME   POSITION   RANK   YOB

Le Kck (Lee Moon)  Asst Camp Cdr  Capt  50

Lang (Iang)  Camp Mgmt Cadre  2Lt  40

Thik (Binh)  Camp Part Cadre  Aspirant  30

The approximately 350 prisoners were either majors or lieutenant colonels. The prisoners were divided into four units, three of which were designated for general labor duties and one for duty in the dining facility and kitchen related tasks. Each of the units were broken down into teams of about 15-20 prisoners each.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: The detention area of COC re-education camp occupied about 16,000 square meters of ground in a compound (100 meter square) that was secured by a bamboo and barbed wire fence. There was a small river running outside the compound.

1/2 HC 110510 NOV 87


5. OUTSIDE THE CAMP'S EASTERN PERIMETER THERE WERE TWO SMALL TRIBUTARIES WHICH Ran GENERALLY NORTH TO SOUTH (PERPENDICULAR) TO THE SMALL RIVER. THE TWO TRIBUTARIES WERE PARALLEL TO EACH OTHER ABOUT 10 METERS APART. BETWEEN THE TWO TRIBUTARIES WAS A RANCH BELL GENERALLY IN LINE WITH THE NORTHERN PERIMETER OF THE DETENTION CAMP. THE MEDICAL AID STATION WAS LOCATED BETWEEN THE TWO TRIBUTARIES AND WAS IN LINE WITH THE DETENTION CAMP'S SOUTHERN PERIMETER, JUST NORTH OF THE DIRT ROAD AND SMALL RIVER. ABOUT 20 METERS EAST OF THE EASTERNMOST TRIBUTARY, THERE WAS ANOTHER DIRT ROAD RUNNING NORTH TO SOUTH, PARALLEL TO THE TRIBUTARIES, THAT CONNECTED WITH THE DIRT ROAD THAT LED TO AU LAU. JUST TO THE EAST OF THAT DIRT ROAD WAS A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED CONCENTRATION CAMP. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO SPECIFICLY WHAT CATEGORY OF PRISONERS WERE HOUSED THERE.

6. THE CAFÉ FACILITIES WERE LOCATED SOUTH OF THE SMALL RIVER OPPOSITE THE MAIN CAMP GATE. THE CAFÉ FACILITIES CONSISTED OF A HEADQUARTERS BUILDING TWO CABIN BARRACKS, CAFÉ DINING FACILITY, A GUARD POST AND A CATTLE PEN.

7. LABOR REQUIREMENTS: PRISONERS WERE REQUIRED TO PERFORM A VARIETY OF LABOR DEPARTMENTS WHICH INCLUDED FARMING, CAMP MAINTENANCE, SLASH AND BURN FARMING ON THE HILLSIDE, WOOD CUTTING, KITCHEN RAISINING AND OTHER UND JCBS. THE HOURS WERE FROM 0600 UNTIL 1800 HOURS DAILY WITH 200 HOURS OFF FOR DINNER FROM 1400-1600 HOURS. LIGHTS OUToccurred AT 2200 HOURS DAILY. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL ANY PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT PERSONALITY AMONG THE PRISONERS.

COMMENTS: SOURCE DIED SYF A CAUCASIAN HE BELIEVED TO BE AN AMERICAN WHITE AT CAFÉ CAMP. THE CAUCASIAN FIXED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRED TELEPHONE LINES. THIS INFORMATION WAS REPORTED IN IIR 6.
R 220258Z OCT 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCWA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEADDA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XOOE/XOXX//
RUEAI/A/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHEC/SEOSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEAMCC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUCJAAA/USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL
RHHMBRA/CINPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUEETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 220244Z OCT 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW/MIA TEAM//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAM/VO-PW//
RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS/SEODEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/PJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQH/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAI/A/CIA WASHDC.
RUEHQBPA/CDCR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHHK/USDOLO HONG KONG
RUEHGP/USDAO SINGAPORE
BT
EZ1:

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH 46647

EZ2:
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0030 88
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJECT: CAUCASIAN AT YEN BAI RE-EDUCATION CAMP
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: 5 - SOURCE IS A 48 YEAR OLD VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO WAS A FORMER CAPTAIN IN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE. THIS REPORT PROVIDES INFORMATION REGARDING THE SIGHTING OF A LIVE CAUCASIAN AT THE YEN BAI RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN 1978.


2. THE SOURCE CAME WITHIN 4 METERS OF THE CAUCASIAN. HE DESCRIBED HIM AS TALL, BUT NOT TALL FOR A CAUCASIAN, WITH A THIN FACE, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS OLD AND HAD DARK BROWN HAIR. HE WORE MILITARY ARVN TYPE CLOTHES, WITH A LONG SLEEVE SHIRT WITH THE SLEEVES ROLLED UP.

3. OTHER PRISONERS IN THE COLUMN WERE:
- CAPT THONG (LNU)
- LT. NGUYEN HUU LUU
- CAPT BAN (LNU)
- CAPT NGUYEN VAN THAN
- CAPT LE VAN PHUC

SOURCE DOES NOT KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF ANY OF THE PRISONERS LISTED ABOVE. THE PRISONERS HAD HEARD RUMORS ABOUT AMERICANS STILL IN VIETNAM; HOWEVER, NO ONE HAD EVER SEEN ONE UNTIL THEN. (NOTE: SOURCE HAD NEVER SEEN BT
BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN.

ACQU: PHILIPPINES (871005)
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (CDA, DCM2 POL SA3, DATT/TLO, JCRC)

BT #6647
NNNN
NNDD
SECTION 02 OF 02 BANGKOK TH 46647

EZ2:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0030 88
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJECT: CAUCASIAN AT YEN BAI RE-EDUCATION
A CAUCASIAN BEFORE AND NEVER SAW ONE AGAIN DURING HIS CAPTIVITY.
COMMENTS: SOURCE IS HIGHLY INTELLIGENT AND APPEARS TO BE HONEST AND COOPERATIVE. HE VOLUNTEERED THE ABOVER INFORMATION AFTER A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION WAS ANNOUNCED ON THE REFUGEE CAMP LOUDSPEAKER. HE REQUESTED NO FAVORS AND SAID THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 860000.


SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT RESPONDS TO QUESTIONSPOSED IN DIA/VO-PW, EVALUATION OF IIR 6 024 0059 87, DTG 212209Z SEP 87.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE IS ONLY AWARE OF THOSE MEDICAL FACILITIES MENTIONED IN THE IIR. KIEN GIANG PROVINCIAL AND PHU QUOC DISTRICT HOSPITALS. HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT OTHER MOI FACILITIES.
2. SOURCE IS NOT AWARE OF ANY MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT THE "304TH HOSPITAL" IN HO CHI MINH CITY.
3. SOURCE IS ONLY ABLE TO COMMENT ON THE PROFICIENCY OF THOSE PHYSICIANS AND STAFF WORKING IN THE FACILITIES THAT HE WAS ASSIGNED. HE IS NOT ABLE TO COMMENT ON THE PROFICIENCY OF PHYSICIANS WORKING IN OTHER HOSPITALS.
4. THE PRISONERS TAKEN FROM PRISON 7 WERE TAKEN TO THE DISTRICT HOSPITAL IN WHICH SOURCE WAS WORKING. SOURCE STATED THAT THESE PRISONERS ARE TREATED JUST LIKE OTHER PATIENTS, THAT IS TO SAY, IF THE DISTRICT HOSPITAL CANNOT HANDLE A PARTICULAR CASE, THE PATIENT IS TAKEN TO THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL. SOURCE DID NOT HAVE ANY IDEA AS TO WHETHER CRIMINALS WERE TAKEN TO MOI FACILITIES.
5. SOURCE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER REGARDING THE MEDICAL CARE AFFORDED US PWS DURING THE WAR.
6. SOURCE SPECULATED THAT FOREIGNERS ARE TREATED AT MINISTRY OF HEALTH HOSPITALS, BUT COULD NOT SAY WHICH HOSPITAL, IN PARTICULAR, AT WHICH THEY WERE TREATED. ALL SOURCE IS CERTAIN OF IS THAT HE NEVER SAW ANY FOREIGNERS AT THE PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS TO WHICH HE WAS ASSIGNED.
--COMMENTS: SOURCE PROVIDED DETAILED DATA ON DRUGS USED AND LIMITED HOSPITAL DATA IN IIR 6 024 0059 88.

BT
#9915
NNNN
NNDD
CAMP 7 SON LA

Stream

TO PHU YEN

TO YEN BAI

LEDGEND:
1. Inmate quarters
2. Kitchen
3. Camp HQ
4. Cadre quarters
A  Area A
B  Area B
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW/ 41197

EZ1:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: -IIR 6 024 0156 87

COUNTRY: 7VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0156 87/RE-EDUCATION CAMP LOCATIONS

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

DOI: 760600-780900

SOURCE: SC - A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER CAPTAIN IN THE RVN ARMED FORCES. SOURCE WAS DETAINED IN JUN 75 AND WAS INCARCERATED IN VARIOUS RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH VIETNAM. HE WAS
RELEASED FROM RE-EDUCATION IN 28 JULY 1984. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT PROVIDES SUPPLEMENTAL LOCATIONAL INFORMATION FOR RE-EDUCATION CAMPS LOCATED IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. INCLUDED ARE LOCATIONS FOR CAMP 3, CAMP GROUP 1 (LIEN TRAI 2) NEAR YEN BAY AND THE CAMP GROUP 4 (LIEN THRI 4) COMPLEX SURROUNDING CAM NHAN VILLAGE, YEN BINH DISTRICT.

B. T1 and T2/LT4 were located vicinity Bang Coc Village //UTMCOORD VK 991335/>. (Source Comment: The village was also known as Thit Coc Village).
C. T3/LT4 was located at Xuong Lai Village vicinity //UTMCOORD WKO10221/>.  

BT  
#1197  
NNNN  
NNDD
SECTION 02 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW/ 41197

EZ1:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0156 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0156 87/RE-EDUCATION CAMP

E. T5/LT4 WAS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 1 KM TO 2
K M NORTH AND WEST OF THE CHO NGOC FERRY LANDING,
POSSIBLE VICINITY//UTMCOORD VK 9025/.

F. T7/LT4 WAS LOCATED VICINITY//UTMCOORD
WK0121/, APPROXIMATELY 1 KM SOUTH OF XUONG LAO VILLAGE.

G. T8/LT4 WAS LOCATED VICINITY//UTMCOORD
WK0124/, APPROXIMATELY 2KM NORTH OF XUONG LAI VILLAGE
AND CAMP T3.

H. T9/LT4 WAS LOCATED VICINITY//UTMCOORD
VK9124//, APPROXIMATELY 1 KM NORTH OF THE CHO NGOC FERRY LANDING, JUST NORTH OF ROAD JUNCTION. CAMPS T9 AND T5 WERE ABOUT 1KM APART.

COMMENTS: SOURCE PROVIDED THE INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT WILLINGLY. THIS REPORT SUPPLEMENTS IIR 6 024 0025 87/RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM.

RE-EDUCATION CAMP LOCATIONS PROVIDED IN THIS REPORT ARE BASED ON REINTERVIEW OF SOURCE SEA 2003-87. SOURCE ALSO PROVIDED IIR 6 024 0016 87/"NGUYEN VIETNAM" OBSERVED AT YEN BAI RE-EDUCATION CAMP CIRCA 1976. OTHER THAN "NGUYEN VIETNAM", HE NEITHER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY OTHER AMERICANS IMPRISONED OR MOVING ABOUT FREELY, NOR INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONFUSED WITH AN AMERICAN, AT ANY CAMP IN WHICH HE WAS HELD, NOR AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING.

BT
#1197
NNNN
NNDD
THROUGHOUT THE MISSION.
INFORMATION AND MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY IN HIS STATEMENTS.
COMMUNITY.
SOURCNE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE

ANOTHER CAMP IN THE HONG LIEU DON COMPLEX.
JULY UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1976 WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO
SOURSCE WAS IN II. 7. FOR THREE MONTHS FROM

IN THE CAMP.
SOURCNE DID NOT KNOW IF THERE WERE ANY CHINESE ELEMENTS
CAPTAIN (S) CAPTAIN'S BANG (HAND) AND HONG (RANGE).
WITH A FEW MACHOS. THERE WERE TWO OTHER OFFICERS (AMT)
A CHAPLAIN FROM THE 47TH HANOI GROUP NAME CAPTAIN VS
PRISONER. AS WELL AS ONE CT SOURCNE'S DISTANT RELATIVES.
SOURSCE: IIIR 6 074 0020 07/HONG LIEU DON (HONG LIEU
COMMITE: IIIR 6 074 0120 67
SERIAL: 485253 SEP 87 02 OF 02

005253 SEP 87 02 OF 02

NNNN

#0874

67
FURTHER INTERVIEW IN THE FUTURE IF DEEMED NECESSARY.
Buildings were of wood faced w/bamboo with thatch roofs.
So do vi tri Trai 3 / Lien Trai 1

T3/LTI LOCATION

'BOTH' SOURCE AS ALIGNED WITH CAMP AND H.I. MEMORY.

1 km

4BQVJ868999
This is a short section of text that is difficult to read and understand due to the quality of the image.
HOURS AND WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO WORK PERIODS, MORNING FROM 0600-1100 AND AFTERNOON FROM 1200-1700, WITH A ONE HOUR BREAK AT NOON. DAILY WORK CONSISTED OF CARE FOR AND HARVESTING ABOUT 10 HECTARES OF TEA PLANTED NEAR AND FOR THE CAMP: PLANTING OF VEGETABLES, TAPICOL, SWEET POTATOES, CORN, ETC; LAND CLEARING FOR FURTHER AGRICULTURAL USE; WCC CUTTING; BRICK MAKING; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, PIG RAISING ETC; CAMP AREA MAINTENANCE, COOKING AND OTHER GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES. EVENINGS WERE DEVOTED TO POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATION/INDOCITRATION. PRISONERS WERE PERMITTED SEVERAL HOLIDAYS INCLUDING WESTERN NEW YEAR, TET-LUNAR NEW YEAR, 1 MAY AND 2 SEPTEMBER. SUNDAYS WERE SPENT EATING REST AND WINE SAT ASIDE FOR CAMP SANITARY WORK AND "SOCIALIST LABOR".

SOURCE BELIEVED THAT AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD ONCE BEEN HELD AT K1, CAMP 1 HOANG LIEN SON. APART FROM THE AMERICAN HE HAD PERSONALLY OBSERVED AN AMERICAN IN MAY 1977 (REFERENCE IIIR 4 624 0266 87). SOURCE INDICATED THE CAMP WAS OF BETTER CONSTRUCTION THAN ANY OTHERS HE HAD BEEN OR WAS LATER PLACED IN. NONE OF THE OTHERS HAD AS SOLIDLY BUILT BARRACKS, OR SIMILAR SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS WITH A PERSONAL LOCKER BOX AT THE HEAD OF EACH SLEEPING SPAC. WHEN HE FIRST ARRIVED AT THE CAMP (K1) THE OLDER MIAE FORCE PRISONERS WERE STILL CONSTRUCTING SIMILAR BUILDINGS, AND BARRACKS WERE RANDER DOWN FROM THE OTHER PRISONERS THAT AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAD ONCE BEEN HELD THERE. SOURCE COULD NOT JUDGE THE ACTUAL AGE OF THE CAMP, OTHER THAN IT APPARENTLY RELATIVELY NEW, AT LEAST NOT RUN DOWN, WAS WELL PAINTED, AND BARRACKS WERE STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION WHEN HE ARRIVED. IN ADDITION SOURCE HAD SEEN AN INSCRIPTION HE BELIEVED WAS WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN POW. AS NOTED THERE WAS A SMALL STONE BOX WITH A RINGED LID AT THE HEAD OF EACH SLEEPING SPAC. THIS ALONE WAS UNIQUEN TO THE K1 CAMP HOANG LIEN SON CAMP. IN ONE OF THE BARRACKS IN WHICH HE WAS HELD SOURCE FOUND AN ENGLISH INSCRIPTION ON THE INSIDE LID OF THE STORAGE BOX AT HIS BED. HE REMEMBERED THAT THE INSCRIPTION WAS WRITTEN IN DARK PENCIL IN BLOCK PRINTED ENGLISH. HE COULD NOT RECALL THE EXACT VERBAGE BUT WAS POSITIVE THAT IT AT LEAST INCLUDED "I AM POW... POSSIBLY FOLLOWED BY A NAME AND OTHERS GRAFFITI. THE WRITING WAS CLEAR AND NOT SHATTER. SOURCE WAS SURE THAT IT HAD BEEN WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN DUE TO THE BLOCK PRINTING STYLE, AND CERTAIN THAT IT WAS NOT WRITTEN BY A VIETNAMESE, AS THE STYLE WAS NOT COMMON TO VIETNAMESE PRINTING.

PRISONERS FREQUENTLY ERASED SPACES AND BARRACKS, AND HE NEVER SAW ANY SIMILAR WRITING ELSEWHERE.

RE-EDUCATION PRISONERS WERE MOVED FROM THE HOANG LIEN SON CAMP AROUND JULY 1978 DUE TO THE Menace OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE PROVINCE FROM ACROSS THE COMMON BORDER. NO FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISITED THE CAMP DURING THE PERIOD SOURCE WAS HELD THERE. OTHER THAN THE CASE NOTED, SOURCE SAW NO OTHER AMERICANS OR INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD HAVE BEEN CONFUSED WITH AMERICANS.

NOTE: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING. TWO ENCLOSURES TO THIS REPORT WILL BE FORWARD SEPARATELY DICTATING CAMP LOCATION AND SKETCH MAP

ET
#4973
NNNN

4/5
140826 AUG 87 BANGKOK 34972

5/5
140826 AUG 87 BANG...
RE-EDUCATION CAMP 3, HPAI, LAOS SOUTHERN PROVINCE, YVN

Not to Scale or Proportions

ENCL 2. TO JIR DRAFT 2010.287

SOURCE SKETCH: RE-EDUCATION CAMP 3, HPAI, LAOS SOUTHERN PROVINCE, YVN

1. GATE, TWO COLUMNS
2. ASSEMBLY AREA
3. 2 STORY PRISONER BARRACKS
4. KITCHEN, STORES
5. CLINIC
6. BRICK WALL
7. FOOTRI. hoch
8. GUARD TOWERS
9. AGRICULTURAL AREA
10. CAFÉ (OFFICE, ADMINISTRATION)
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0197 90/ALLEGED AMERICAN AT CAMP GROUP 1, HOANG LIEN SON, 1978

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

*************** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE ***************

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOT: 760800-780000.
SOURCE: A FORMER ARVN AIRBORNE CAPT, OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS A LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN LIVING AND WORKING AT CAMP GROUP 1 HEADQUARTERS DURING SOURCE'S PERIOD OF INCARCERATION.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE WAS MOVED FROM SOUTH VIETNAM ON 19 JUN 76, DIRECTLY TO SUBCAMP 7, CAMP GROUP 1 (LT1), HOANG LIEN SON. IN ABOUT MID 1977 THE SUBCAMP DESIGNATION WAS CHANGED TO SUBCAMP 11. THE LETTERBOX NUMBER WAS AH11NT.

2. ABOUT THREE MONTHS AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AT LT1, SOURCE WAS SENT TO THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS TO DRAW RATIONS. WHILE THERE, HE SAW A CAUCASIAN MAN WALKING FREELY AROUND THE AREA. HE SAW HIM AGAIN SEVERAL TIMES WHEN SENT TO THE HEADQUARTERS FOR RATIONS, INCLUDING ONE TIME, JUST BEFORE HIS TRANSFER TO THE NAM HA CAMP TD63, IN 1978 OR 1979. ON ONE OCCASION, HE HAS SEEN RIDING A BICYCLE, BUT THE REST OF THE TIME HE WAS ON FOOT.

3. THE CAMP CADRES SAID THAT THE CAUCASIAN MAN WAS AN AMERICAN AND HAD THE VIETNAMESE NAME OF "NAM". HE HAS EMPLOYED RUNNING AND CARING FOR THE ELECTRIC GENERATOR, LOCATED IN A THATCH HUT ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

4. THE CAUCASIAN MAN SEEMED TO BE ABOUT 26 YOA. HE WAS TALL AND THIN, HAD DARK BROWN HAIR. HE WORE A LIGHT BLUE, SHORT-SLEEVED SHIRT AND DARK BLUE TROUSERS. HE WAS DRESSED MUCH BETTER THAN THE INMATES AT THE CAMP.

5. THE CLOSEST SOURCE STATES THAT HE EVER APPROACHED THIS CAUCASIAN WAS ABOUT 25 METERS, FROM ACROSS THE STREET. HOWEVER, SOURCE ALSO CLAIMS HE WAS CLOSE ENOUGH TO HEAR THE CAUCASIAN SPEAKING WITH A CADRE ONE TIME, AND SAID THAT THE CAUCASIAN SPOKE VERY GOOD NORTH VIETNAMESE. THIS MAN WAS NEVER SEEN IN SUBCAMP 11 (EX 7).

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.
2. EXCEPT AS REPORTED HEREIN, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX719  MCN = 90009/10161  TOR = 900090910
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS1689 0090906-  -RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 090906Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUCGCHS/NATS CJS WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWD/OSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/HPCGTFGEORGEMEADEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/Safe
R 090858Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEFG WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUEHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 01689

SERIAL:  IIR 6 024 0186 90.

********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********

BODY:

COUNTRY:  VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ:  IIR 6 024 0186 90/ALLEGED AMERICAN NAMED NAM AT CAMP GROUP 1, HOANG LIEN SON, 1977

WARNING:  THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: SC. SOURCE, A FORMER ARVN INFANTRY LTC, WAS USED TO HELP MAINTAIN THE ELECTRIC GENERATOR AT CAMP GROUP 1 HEADQUARTERS, HOANG LIEN SON, FROM JUN 76 TO ABOUT JUN 77. SOURCE OBTAINED THE REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.


TEXT:


2. FROM JUN 76 UNTIL ABOUT JUN OR JUL 77 THERE WAS AN ALLEGED AMERICAN LIVING AND WORKING FREELY AT LT1 HEADQUARTERS. THIS ALLEGED AMERICAN, WHO WENT BY THE VIETNAMESE NAME (NGUYEN) VIET NAM (NGUYEN VIEETJ NAM), A MECHANIC, WAS EMPLOYED BY THE CAMP GROUP TO MAINTAIN THE ELECTRIC GENERATOR LOCATED AT THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS AND DO OCCASIONAL RADIO REPAIRS.

3. DUE TO HIS SKILLS AS A MECHANIC, SOURCE WAS EMPLOYED AS A TRUCK DRIVER AND MECHANIC, HELPING WITH THE MAINTENANCE AND LIVING IN THE GENERATOR SHACK. BOTH NAM AND SOURCE WERE CAPABLE OF REPAIRING RADIOS AND ON OCCASION WOULD CANNIBALIZE ONE RADIO TO GET PARTS FOR ANOTHER. SOURCE AND NAM WOULD HELP EACH OTHER WITH THEIR RADIO REPAIRS.

4. DUE TO THEIR CLOSE ASSOCIATION, NAM AND SOURCE BECAME FRIENDS AND OFTEN DRANK COFFEE TOGETHER AT NAM'S HOUSE. NAM SHOWED SOURCE A PICTURE OF HIS MOTHER IN THE UNITED STATES AND SAID SHE WAS HIS ONLY RELATIVE. WHEN ASKED IF HE MISSED HIS MOTHER, HE REPLIED, "YES, BUT MY SITUATION IS DIFFICULT, BECAUSE I AM AN EMPLOYEE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM." HE NEVER TALKED ABOUT LIFE IN THE US. HE DID SAY THAT HE WISHED HE COULD SEE HIS MOTHER AGAIN, BUT THAT THAT WOULD BE VERY HARD TO DO.
5. Nam said he had been in the US Air Force, but did not say anything about his aircraft having crashed. He was about 26 yoA and about 1.8 m tall. He had a long, thin face and brown hair. His eyes were light brown and his posture was slouched. He usually wore dark blue civilian trousers and a white shirt. He did not wear eye glasses, but did wear a wrist watch. He spoke very good Northern Vietnamese.

6. Nam had a girlfriend named Tuyet (Tuyeets). She was a third grade teacher in the elementary school at the Bo De (Boof Deef) tea cooperative, located about four kilometers from the camp headquarters, in the direction of Lao Cay. She lived at the school in which she taught. She was a very attractive, twenty-year-old girl and Nam often showed her picture to source. He claimed he has going to marry her and take her with him to the US.

7. Nam often rode a Chinese made "Phuong Hoang" bicycle around the camp. On weekends, he would ride it to his fiancee's house or to Yen Bai town.

8. Nam was paid 400 Vietnamese dong per month. This was sufficient to purchase what he needed, as he was allowed to buy things at the official rate, the same as the cadres. Because he had a "sweet tooth", every time he rode his bicycle to Yen bar, he brought back cookies and cakes. He also bought coffee in Yen Bai. He frequented the shops along the road to Yen Bai, which sold bananas, peanut brittle or fresh tea. They had no coffee or lemonade at these shops. Each time he returned from town, he would seem happy and friendly and would share some of his sweets with source over a cup of coffee with sugar and cream. He did not drink liquor but did smoke. He usually smoked "Dien Bien" cigarettes.

9. Nam's regular rations were the same as the regular PAVN rations. Nam would normally draw his rations and return to his house to eat. He liked to eat corn, as he said that it had more vitamins than rice.

10. In mid 1977 when source was transferred to another camp, Nam came to him as he was about to get on a truck, shook his hand and said "Goodbye."

Comments:

1. Source was very cooperative and agreed to further interview if necessary. He asked for no favors and answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

2. Other than reported herein, source never saw nor heard of any Americans, nor any foreigners, ethnic or
MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
CDSN = LGX157  MCN = 89272/16369  TOR = 892721013
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS2917 2721010- RUEALGX.

HEADER
R 291010Z SEP 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUCGCHS/NATS CJS WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGEDEMEADEMD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 290826Z SEP 89
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RUEADWM/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINC PAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQFPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHKK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
CONTROLS
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 52917

SERIAL:       IIR 6 024 0448 89.

/************* THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *************/

BODY
COUNTRY:       VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ:       IIR 6 024 0448 89/ALLEGED AMERICAN AT LIEN TRAI
1, YEN BAI, FEB 77

WARNING:     THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT
              FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI:       770200.
SOURCE: 

/SOURCE IS A FORMER RVN POLICE CAPTAIN WHO WAS HELD AT T1/LT1 FOR ABOUT ONE MONTH AND AT T11/LT1 FOR SEVEN MONTHS. SOURCE OBTAINED REPORTED INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND CONVERSATIONS WITH COMMUNIST GUARDS AND OTHER PRISONERS. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.


TEXT:

1. ‘DURING JUN AND JUL 76, A CAUCASIAN MAN WAS SEEN DAILY WORKING AT THE GENERATOR PLANT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF CAMP GROUP 1, WHICH WAS LOCATED AT CAMP 1. EVERYONE AT CAMP 1 KNEW HIM. AT TIMES HE WAS SEEN AS CLOSE AS ONE METER. HE WAS ABOUT 1.75 M TALL WITH BROWN HAIR AND A THIN FACE. HE WAS NEVER SEEN TO WEAR GLASSES AND THE COLOR OF HIS EYES WAS UNKNOWN.

2. THIS CAUCASIAN, WHO WAS SAID BY THE CAMP GUARDS TO BE AN AMERICAN, WAS CALLED BY THE VIETNAMESE NAME OF 'NGUYEN VIET NAM.' HE WAS NEVER HEARD TO TALK, AS PRISONERS WERE PROHIBITED FROM ASSOCIATING WITH HIM. HE LIVED IN A SEPARATE HOUSE NEAR THE GENERATOR PLANT AND WAS ALWAYS SEEN WALKING OR WORKING IN THE AREA OF CAMP 1. HE WAS NEVER SEEN AT CAMP 11.

3. IN FEB 77, THIS ALLEGED AMERICAN WAS STILL WORKING AT THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS.

COMMENTS:

1. BACKGROUND. SOURCE WAS SENT TO NORTH VIETNAM AND DETAINED IN CAMP 1 OF CAMP GROUP 1 (T1/LT1) FOR ONE MONTH BEGINNING IN JUN 76, WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CAMP 11 OF THE SAME GROUP. WHILE AT CAMP 11, EVERY MONTH OR SO HE TRAVELED TO THE CAMP GROUP HEADQUARTERS TO DRAW RATIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR CAMP 11. IN FEB 77, HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO A CAMP IN VAN BANG AND NEVER SAW THE AMERICAN AGAIN.

2. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND AGREED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER.
3. OTHER THAN AT THIS CAMP, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS, NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
Anyone sick taken to hospital in Nghĩa Lộ.
EZ1:

BANGKOK TH//PW/ 33633

EZ2:

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0048 87

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0048 87/LIVE SIGHTING OF CAUCASIAN
   - NEAR HOANG LIEN SON (HOANGF LIEEN SOWN)

WARNING  THIS IS AN INFO EPORT, NOT FINALLY
   EVALUATED INTEL.

DOI: 770100

SOURCE: A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN
   (CHAPLAIN) WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO THE ARVN 48TH REGIMENT,
   18TH DIVISION. SOURCE WAS A RE-EDUCATION INMATE AT CAMP
   NUMBER 4, HOANG LIEN SON, IN NORTH VIETNAM FROM JUN 76 -
   OCT 77. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION OF FIRST HAND SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN IN THE VICINITY OF HOANG LIEN, NORTH VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1977.

TEXT. 1. IN JANUARY 1977, IN EARLY AFTERNOON, A GROUP OF FORMER ARVN OFFICERS WERE BEING TRUCKED TO CAMP NUMBER 4 NEAR HOANG LIEN WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED A VIETNAMESE MILITARY TRUCK THAT WAS STUCK IN THE MUD. THE TRUCK WAS A SIX-WHEELED VEHICLE SIMILAR TO THE GMC STYLE MILITARY TRUCK COMMONLY SEEN. THE TRUCK BED WAS COVERED WITH A CANVAS TARP BUT A CAUCASIAN WAS OBSERVED LEANING OUT OF THE BACK OF THE TRUCK WATCHING A GROUP OF PEOPLE TRYING TO PUSH THE TRUCK OUT OF THE MUD. SOURCE DID NOT PERSONALLY SEE THE CAUCASIAN, BUT SEVERAL OF THE FORMER ARVN OFFICERS IN HIS TRUCK DID SEE THE MAN WHICH PROMPTED A GREAT DEAL OF DISCUSSION. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL COMMENTS CONCERNING DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAUCASIAN OTHER THAN THAT HE WAS WHITE SKINNED AND APPEARED SLENDER. BECAUSE OF THE TARP COVERING THE TRUCK, NO ONE WAS ABLE TO DETERMINE IF THERE WERE ANY OTHER PEOPLE IN THE TRUCK. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO STATE PRECISELY WHERE THE SIGHTING OCCURRED EXCEPT THAT IT WAS ON THE ROAD BETWEEN CAMP TWO AND CAMP FOUR WHERE THE ROAD CROSSES A SMALL STREAM. SOURCE DID NOT SEE OR HEAR OF ANY OTHER CAUCASIANS BEING HELD IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR AND FOUR MONTHS HE WAS THERE.

BT
#3633
NNNN
NNDN
Name of Re-Education Camp: Camp 8 (Group 776)
Cover Number: AH8NT
Yen Bai Town

Full Name: Sc
Date Entered Camp: 28 June 1976
Date Left Camp: May 1977

RE-EDUCATION CAMP NO. 8 (Group 776)

1. When this camp was established: Sometime before I arrived there.

2. I did not see any Americans in this camp.

3. Name of camp: Camp 8, Intercamp 1, Group 776, of Yen Bai Town, Hoang Lien Son Province. Located about seven kilometers west of Yen Bai Town.

4. Organization of the camp: A captain is the camp commander, and a first lieutenant is the deputy commander. Several second lieutenants, about eight, are administration and indoctrination cadre. A platoon of North Vietnamese communists are in charge of security, guard duty and depots. Total troop strength is about 30. I do not know any of the names or pseudonyms. The camp is under the control of North Vietnamese communist troops of Group 776, who are directly subordinate to the central-level authorities.

Way in which the camp is organized: The camp is divided into nine units. Each unit consists of two cells and is commanded by an administration and indoctrination cadre. Each unit has roughly 24 to 30 re-education officers. The nine units are designated Unit 1 through Unit 9. This camp has three rock caves at the top of a hill which are used for disciplining. Each can hold roughly 15 people.

5. I did not see any communications system in this camp. They usually communicated with each other via liaison personnel. Even though they forced me to cut down trees for use as telephone poles, I did not see any telephones inside the camp.

6. The number of inmates in this camp was about 250 re-education field-grade officers -- lieutenant colonels and majors. There were no colonels, and no one with the rank of captain or lower. There were no high-ranking officials of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, and there were no political officers or chaplains. These re-education officers had been arranged by Intercamp 3 (Can Tho Military Prison) before they were brought to this camp.

7. After I left Camp 8 to go to Camp 10, which was about two kilometers away from Camp 8, I was detailed from time to time to go back to plant bindweed in the area around Camp 8, and I noticed that Camp 8 was abandoned. This camp was constructed completely of bamboo with roofs of thatch or palm. The housing for the communist cadres had walls of dirt mixed with straw which were covered with woven split bamboo to keep the dirt and straw from crumbling away.
Note: Each row of detention buildings consisted of two units which were four meters apart. The normal daily work of each unit consisted of going to the forests to cut timber for constructing buildings, cutting thatch, making building foundations, constructing buildings of thatch or palm leaf, digging dirt, digging ponds, digging up hills to plant manioc, cooking, working in the fields, or going to Intercamp 1 to carry foodstuffs back to Camp 8.

Note: When I went to pick up grain at the intercamp, I often saw an American who was tall, thin, and about 30 years old. When I asked, I was told that this American's name was Nguyen Viet Nam, who worked for the communists at the intercamp as a generator operator. On my last trip to the intercamp, around the end of 1977, I noticed that this American still was there. After that, I was moved to another area.

7 October 1986

Description of the American:

This American's name was Nguyen Viet Nam. He was about 30 years old, about 1.8 meters tall, thin, of light complexion, with a high nose, and blue eyes. I heard it said that he spoke the Vietnamese language very well. This American frequently was seen riding a bicycle to the town of Yen Bai to buy things. I do not know anything about his family situation. This American was at the Command Section of Intercamp 1 of Group 776, Hoang Lien Son Province.

I learned that he worked for the Command Section of Intercamp 1 and received a salary and meals from the Command Section. He did not make contact with the re-education prisoners.

I met this American three times, at the Command Section, and noticed that he usually wore green trousers and a white shirt.

[Illegible signature]
SKETCH OF THE LOCATION OF CAMP 8, INTERCAMP 1, GROUP 776

Camp 8, [word unclear]  
--- 5 m

The camps are in among the continuous hills of the Hoang Lien Son mountain chain.
The buildings are built on a small hill which has been leveled for the construction. Above the gate is a sign that reads, "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom." There is no mention of the name of Camp 3.

Road to the Red River. Across the river is the town of Yen Bai.

The buildings are located along a dirt-covered road that leads to an assembly hall.

Small stream

Assembly hall

Large courtyard for exercising

Vegetable-growing beds

Forest

North
SKETCH OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CAMP 8 OF INTERCAMP 1, GROUP 776

Notes:
- Overall camp administration: Sometimes the camp commander gives instruction in politics. On occasion, the Intercamp cadres come to give political instruction and practice for all units in the camp.

- The administration and indoctrination cadres are the ones who directly command the units. When assigned tasks by the camp, these cadres assign labor tasks to the unit leaders (re-education officers) for allocation to the teams. Labor tasks consisted of cutting forest trees to construct buildings, digging fish-raising ponds, going to the forest to gather bamboo, gathering thatch, planting manioc and vegetables, building roads, working in the fields, cutting bamboo to construct buildings, making bamboo latticework, going to the Intercamp to carry back foodstuffs, studying politics, going to class for instruction, returning to the unit for question and answer discussion of prearranged questions by the communist cadres about re-education officers and, finally, preparing reports on lessons learned.

- When going on labor details, the inmates are led by administration and indoctrination cadres who award points for the daily labor of the re-education inmates. They are guarded by two soldiers. There is selection of the outstanding laborer each day and each week. There also is selection of outstanding laborers each month, every three months and, at the end of the year, each year.

- For each major holiday, like 1 May, 2 September, and New Year's Day, the camp command section launches emulation movements to score exploits to greet the holiday, and there is emulation between units.

- Within the camp, one re-education inmate is appointed to serve as the medic. This person prepares a daily summary of the medical situation for the public health cadre in order to obtain medicine for issuance to the sick inmates. This medicine is very scarce, and there is not enough for all of the patients. If someone is seriously ill, he is transferred to the intercamp dispensary for treatment.
FTTICZYUW
RUEKJC5748 0272308-
RUEALGX.

P 272308Z JAN 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
P 271605Z JAN 87
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
TO- RUHQBP/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO RUEHFC/JCRC Liaison BANGKOK TH
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC,
RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
RUEIATA/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
BT
EZ1:

EZ2:
1770-86/VO -PW
SERIAL: 6-014-011-86
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN NATIONALS
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
DOH: 860812 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT WHOSE REPORTING
RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN NATIONALS WERE BELIEVED HELD AT A
PRISON AT BAN THAY (VJ6956) PRIOR TO JUNE 1976. ONE OR MORE OF THE
DETAINEES WAS BELIEVED TO BE THAI.

1. ON THE EVENING OF 30 JUNE 1976 SOURCE WAS PART OF A
CONTINGENT OF FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (RVNAF) REEDEUCATEES
TRANSFERRED TO A PARTIALLY ABANDONED PRISON COMPLEX AT BAN THAY
(VJ6956) NEAR PHU YEN DISTRICT TOWN, SON LA PROVINCE. THE
REEDEUCATEES WERE TOLD THEY WERE AT CAMP 1 (ATA TI), LIEN-TRAI 1
(INTER-CAMP 1), GROUP 776. SOURCE REMAINED AT THIS CAMP UNTIL
DECEMBER 1977 WHEN TRANSFERRED TO CAMP 3, THEN CAMP 2, THEN RETURNED
TO CAMP 1. HE REMAINED AT CAMP 1 UNTIL JULY 1978 WHEN HIS CAMP WAS
EVACUATED AND HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE NAM HA PRISON.

2. THE FACILITIES AT CAMP 1 CONSISTED OF A SERIES OF ABANDONED
BUILDINGS ALONG EITHER SIDE OF A DIRT ROAD BEGINNING AT VJ688547 AND
RUNNING TO THE NORTH INTO A NARROW VALLEY SURROUNDED BY KARST. AT
THE NORTH END OF THE VALLEY WAS THE ETHNIC MUONG VILLAGE OF BAN
THAY. SOURCE HAD FREQUENT CONTACT WITH LOCAL MUONG AND SEVERAL
LOCAL VIETNAMESE INHABITANTS DURING 1976-78. ON ONE OCCASION A
MUONG TRIBESMAN POINTED OUT TO SOURCE A GRAVE IN FRONT OF THE PRISON
KITCHEN. IN
3. Upon arriving at Ban Thay Source and other reeducates were placed in a brick building designated unit 1 (Doi 1), one of three such buildings at Camp 1 and containing only newly arrived RVNAF reeducates. One group of 20-30 RVNAF prisoners was held in one of three prison buildings at the north end of the valley. These prisoners were PWS captured in Laos during operation Lam Son 719 in 1971 or were PWS captured at Hue City during the 1968 Tet Offensive. Source had no contact with these PWS at Camp 1 but did meet them later at Nam Ha Prison. They did mention the two Thai buried at Camp 1.

4. Source's Doi 1 was somewhat in disrepair. Based on the condition of the building and surrounding vegetation, the building appeared to have been unused for approximately one year. On the inside of the building source found charcoal drawings on one interior wall of the building. One drawing was of a Thai style female dancer. Under the drawing were words in Thai and the word in English "Bangkok". A second drawing was of a heart pierced with an arrow. Below the heart appeared to be a signature, illegible. There were no dates or other identifying marks as to the identity of those who had done the two drawings. These drawings were later wiped away by the reeducates. To the rear of a nearby building was a trash dump filled in with dirt but with three aerosol cans, blue in color, similar to those for hair spray or shaving cream, with the brand "Old Spice" on one of the aerosol cans. The three cans were protruding from the dump fill dirt. The cans had surface rust and had been abandoned for at least one year.

5. One large group of at least 60 uniformed People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) troops operated a voice/CW communications facility approximately one kilometer into the valley from the main highway (poss. vic. VJ688554). The unit appeared to be a communications relay site and appeared to be an activity separate from Source's Lien- Trai. The condition of the grounds surrounding the communications facility indicated the facility had been in use since 1973-75.

6. Source never heard any inmates or nearby villagers refer to the presence of foreigners at Camp 1 other than Thai. He speculated Americans could have been held at Camp 1 due to the presence of the aerosol cans and the use of the word "Bangkok" in English on his prison wall.

7. RVNAF reeducates who were native to northern Vietnam identified Camp 1 as a former French political prison. The prison had no walls and used the karst as natural walls. The prison was one of three prisons throughout used by French administrators before 1954 to incarcerate Viet Minh and other political prisoners.

VO-PW comments: VO-PW is not aware of any Americans held in Source's Lien Trai. Although source heard his camp was part of Lien-Trai 1 his camp has been confirmed by other HumInt reporting as in fact Lien-Trai 2 of Group 776. Source will undergo further detailed debriefing on Group 776.
To:    Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency, (VO-PW),
       Washington, DC  20301-6111

Subj: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Ref:  (a)  CDR JCRC 071818Z FEB 86

Encl:  (1)  Reeducation Camp Sketches

1. Enclosure (1) consists of sketches that were provided by the source and constitute an addendum to reference (a). Source stated that he could not be sure of the accuracy of the sketches due to elapsed time and he was unable to locate any of the camps on a map. Additionally, he could not provide a description of the locations stating that travel to and from the camps was performed at night.

T. W. HODGE
MAJ, USA
Operations Officer
CITE: JCRC REPORT 86-007, AMERICAN DEFECTOR IN
- -
1. SOURCE. NAME: D DPOB: SD
   1939, GO CONG; FORMER POSITION: ARVN I LT (DOI: 1971-
   72); PRESENT LOCATION: UNKNOWN, BUT DEPARTED GALANG
   REFUGEE CAMP, INDONESIA ON 10 JUNE 1985 TO RESETTLE
   WITH EITHER HIS EX-WIFE, SD

   SOURCE’S RANK,
   DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH WERE OBTAINED FROM THE GVN
   OFFICER’S REGISTER, 1971-72, LINE NBR SD. SOURCE
   WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY JCRC. REPORTING OFFICER: THOMAS
   R. MCKAY, CW2, JSA.

   DURING RECENT MARCH 1986 INTERVIEW TRIP TO
   SINGAPORE AND INDONESIA, INTERVIEWER WAS PRESENTED WITH
   A HAND WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE RE-EDUCATION CAMP EXPERI-
   ENCES WITH SKETCHES WHICH HAD BEEN WRITTEN BY SOURCE,
   NGO BACH THUY. INTERVIEWER COULD FIND NO RECORD OF
   HAVING INTERVIEWED SOURCE. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
   WAS EXTRACTED FROM SOURCE'S PAPER AND INVOLVES HIS
   KNOWLEDGE OF AN AMERICAN WHO WORKED IN THE YEN BAI RE-
   EDUCATION CAMP SYSTEM.

   DATE OF INFORMATION: AUGUST 1976 TO FEBRUARY
   1977. BEGIN TRANSLATION: WHILE I WAS WORKING HERE (NOTE:
   CAMP 11, LT1 YEN BAI), I SAW ONE AMERICAN, APPROXIMATELY
25 Years of age, 1.65 meters tall, who worked at the LT1 headquarters. This American was responsible for operating the electric generator which provided electricity for the LT (INTERCAMP 1). His name was Nam (I don’t know what his American name was.) I heard he was a student war-protester who defected to work for the communists when he was visiting Hanoi. End translation.

4. In the paper, source also provided the following re-education camp chronology.
- 24 June 75 - concentrated at a middle school in Go Cong.
- 2 Jul 75 to Jun 76 - Camp 3, Tran Quoc Toan Camp, CAO Lanh.
- June 76 to 25 Jun 76 - Chi Lang.
- 25 Jun 76 to Aug 76 - T2 LT1 Yen Bai.
- Aug 76 to Feb 77 - T11 LT1 Yen Bai.
- Mar 77 to Aug 77 < T4 Van Bang. >
- Sep 77 to Nov 77 - T1 LT1 Yen Bai.
- Dec 77 to Sep 78 - T11 LT1 Yen Bai, renamed T7B, LT1.
- Oct 78 to Dec 80 - Subcamp C, Nam Ha.
- Jan 81 to 2 Jul 83 - K1 Gia Trung.

5. Source stated in his paper that while in Gia Trung he knew of a mixed Caucasian priest named Nguyen Van Minh who was held there under suspicion of having been a CIA agent. We also note that source was held in the Chi Lang/That Son re-ed camp, an area of interest as related in a DIA requirement message, DTG 041613Z Feb 85. A copy of source’s paper with translation will be forwarded separately.
A former ARVN officer, knows about the remains of Americans killed in Vietnam. No other details concerning the remains were related to Source. Source never saw any of the remains.

6. Concerning requirements forwarded in REF B, Source could only say that Base Number 3 (can cu 3) was located in the Xuan Loc area of Long Khanh. Source stated he had heard of a camp called Trai Xuan Loc and had heard that there were 14 former ARVN LTCS who were transferred from that camp to ZIOC after Source's release. Source had never heard of a camp called E-4 or E-4 Xuan Loc. Source did not know the names of any waterways near ZIOC and had never heard of the Soid Mau as described in REF B. In response to REF C, Source stated he had never heard of any Americans living or being held in Nghe Tinh Province.

7. Re-education Chronology of Source.

A. 16 June 1975 until December 1975: Long Giao
B. December 1975 to 15 June 1976: Tan Hiep, Aka Suoi Mau
C. 15 June 1976 to March 1978: T2 LT1 Son La, located 12 km from the Vinh Doan District Seat
D. March 1978 to 1 Jan 1981: Central Prison No 6, Than Chua Doan District, Nghe Tinh Province (Run by the Ministry of Internal Affairs).
E. January 1986 to 30 October 1984: Khuc C, ZIOC (Whic held former ARVN Lt.'s and up). Source's re-education camp release certificate, dated 30 Oct 84 and issued at ZIOC Ham Tan, was signed by USS Captains Trinh Duc Ty (Trinh Dungc Tys) who was the Deputy Camp Commander at ZIOC. BT
PRIORITY
P 2608182 MAR 86
FX JRC REPORT 16-002, LIVE CAUCASIAN IN YEN BAI
- - RE-EDUCATION CAMP

CITE: 3223 MAR 86

SUBJECT: JRC REPORT 16-002, LIVE CAUCASIAN IN YEN BAI
- - RE-EDUCATION CAMP

REF: JRC REPORT 16-002, LIVE CAUCASIAN IN YEN BAI
- - DTD 26 MAR 86

1. SOURCE: NAME: SC DOB: SD
   FORMER POSITION: NATIONAL POLICE CAPTAIN: PRESENT LOCATION: SD IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD DOB: SD
   SOURCE'S ADDRESS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM WAS SD.
   HOME: HIS YOUNGER BROTHER SD RESIDES AT SD.
   SOURCE'S RE-EDUCATION CHRONOLOGY WAS: 26 JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976, TRUY TAM AN DUONG, BIEN HOA;
   JUNE 1976 - OCTOBER 1977, CAMP 14, INTERCAMPA HOANG LIEN SON, YEN BAI; OCT 77 - APRIL 1982,
   TAN LAP, VINH PHU; APRIL 1982 - OCTOBER 1984, HAM TAN 230D.

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE IS A 41 YEAR OLD FORMER VIETNAMESE NATIONAL POLICE CAPTAIN WHO PROVIDED
   INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SIGHTING OF A CAUCASIAN IN THE YEN BAI RE-ED CAMP SYSTEM IN APRIL 1977.
   SOURCE PROVIDED A FIRSTHAND DESCRIPTION AND CAMP RUMOR CONCERNING THIS INDIVIDUAL.

3. INFORMATION: SOURCE STATED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS FACT. ON TWO OCCASIONS DURING APRIL 1977,
   WHILE INCARCERATED IN THE T14 CAMP OF THE YEN BAI RE-ED CAMP SYSTEM, SOURCE MADE TRIPS TO CAMP #1 WHERE
   HE OBSERVED A CAUCASIAN MALE (THEREAFTER REFERRED TO AS "HE").
   HE WAS THIN, WAS APPROXIMATELY 5 FEET 10 INCHES TALL, HAD A FULL HEAD OF BROWN HAIR CUT FAIRLY SHORT,
   SPORTED FULL, LONG SIDEBURNS AND WAS STILL YOUNG ALTHOUGH SOURCE WOULD NOT VENTURE A GUESS AS TO HIS AGE.
   HE SPOKE FLUENT VIETNAMESE. SOURCE HAD IT THAT HE Drove A TRUCK AND WORKED ON THE CAMP GENERATOR.
   HE WAS ALSO THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN PLANNING TO MARRY A VIETNAMESE GIRL. SOURCE HEARD THAT HE HAD AT ONE
   TIME MADE PREPARATIONS TO SHOW A MOVIE FOR A VILLAGE NEAR SOURCE'S CAMP, BUT SOURCE DID NOT RECALL
   THE NAME OF THE VILLAGE. WHEN SHOWN A GROUP OF PICTURES, SOURCE PICKED OUT TWO, ONE OF ROBERT GARKWOOD
   IN AN AIRPLANE AND ONE OF A FRENCH ACTOR NAMED "ROBERT"
   BUT SAID THAT THE LATTER'S HAIR WAS TOO LONG. SOURCE
   INDICATED THAT THE PHOTO OF ROBERT GARKWOOD MORE CLOSELY

ACTION
INFO
USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CJCS(4) DJS(2) J1(1)
J3(6) NIDS(1) JS(2) CMDCQ(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
VO:PM(2) M1C(1) AT-2(2) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1)
DIA(1)
AMSG WASHINGTON DC
CJCS WASHINGTON DC
CNO WASHINGTON DC
CSAF WASHINGTON DC
ANMC FT RITCHIE MD
SAFE

MCN=86085/03031 TDR=86085/0827Z TAD=86085/0828Z CDSN=MIAB09

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

RESEMBLED THE MAN HE HAD SEEN.  

NEW CASE -- GABRIED

BY EACH OF FOLLOWING FILES:

- TRUY TAM AN DUONG, BIEN HOA
  (THIS WAS REMOVED CONSIDERATION CENTER ON
  BIEN HOA AIR BASE)
- LIEN TRAI I, YEN BAI
- TAN LAP
- HAM TAN/22D CAMP
  *also X-REF in computer file.
1104 MAR 86

SUBJECT: NCRC REPORT 38-055, AMERICAN IN THE YEN BAI CAMP

1. SOURCE NAME: SC DPO: SD

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE PROVIDES ALLEGED FIRSTHAND INFORMATION OF AN AMERICAN, NAMED NGUYEN VIET NAM, WHO WORKED FOR THE YEN BAI RE-EDUCATION CAMP SYSTEM IN LATE 1980. END SUMMARY.


4. SOURCE RECEIVED THAT ON ONE OCCASION, THE AMERICAN TOLD HIM IN A SOUTHERN DIALECT OF VIETNAMESE: "HE CHIEF TRAI NHOI, DUNG CHONG, BOI HOI, NGUOI MY BAN TOI VI CHONG, BOI VIET CONGA MA HIEU CON BI Giam Khoang May CHU NGUOI MAY CAI VE, LUC DAO TOI TOI QUAI THUC AN CHU NGUOI CHONG, BOI TOI CHONG, CHONG BAN TOI MAI THE VANG TAI XONG NGHE, SAU DO BAN TOI DUOC BOI TOI DI CHUYEN DI NOI KHOC." (TRANSLATION: THE WAR IS OVER, DON'T RESIST THEM. AMERICAN FRIENDS OF MINE, BECAUSE THEY RESISTED, SEVERAL DOZEN OF THEM ARE STILL HELD AND HAVE NOT YET RETURNED. IN THE BEGINNING, WHEN I TOOK FOOD TO THEM, I ENCOURAGED THEM TO LIKEWISE NOT RESIST, AND AFTER THAT, THEY WERE TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE.) THE AMERICAN ALSO TOLD SOURCE HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CAMP GENERATOR, WAS A DRIVER, AND WAS PAID 400 DONG PER MONTH BY THE COMMUNISTS. SOURCE FAILED TO IDENTIFY ANYONE FROM INTERVIEWER'S COLLECTION OF PHOTOS WHICH INCLUDED PHOTOS OF ROBERT GAWOOD.

5. COMMENTS: FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND BACKGROUND OF SOURCE, PLEASE REFER TO REFERENCED REPORT. SOURCE APPEARS TO BE AN INTELLIGENT, GLIB INDIVIDUAL WHO ANSWERED QUESTIONS WITHOUT HESITATION. HOWEVER, HE SEEMED TO FORGET BASIC INFORMATION, I.E. HE KNEW THE TRAH CHON CAMP ONLY AS THE TRAH CHON CAMP AND HAD NEVER HEARD IT BEING A CENTRAL CAMP (TRAI TRUNG UOM). SOURCE ALSO REFUSED TO DRAW A SCHEMATIC OF THE CAMP, CLAIMING HE DID NOT REMEMBER ENOUGH TO DRAW A BY
PRIORITY
P 050812Z MAR 88
FM JRC RIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JRC RIAISION PT HI PRIORITY
INFO U.S. CINC PAC HONOLULU HI//J3//J3B// PRIORITY
DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW// PRIORITY
SECDEF WASH//OSD-ISA//PW-MIA// PRIORITY
WHITE HOUSE WASH//NSC//HR CHILDRESS// PRIORITY
JCS WASH//J3// PRIORITY

SECTION 02 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 11762

CITE: 1166 MAR 88

SUBJECT: JRC REPORT 88-058, AMERICAN IN THE YEN BAI

SKETCH, THE INTERVIEW WAS CURTAILED DUE TO SOURCE’S PREPARATION TO MOVE THE NEXT DAY TO THE RPC IN THE PHILIPPINES. SOURCE REFUSED TO AGREE TO UNDERGO POLYGRAPH TESTING. AS HE VIEWED IT AS U.S. MISTRUST WHICH WAS OFFENSIVE TO HIS “VIETNAMESE CUSTOM”. SOURCE’S NAME AND PERSONAL DATA APPEARS IN THE RVN 1971-72 OFFICERS REGISTER. INTERVIEWING SOURCE CAUSED INTERVIEWER TO REFLECT ON WHAT PROTECTION THE US MIGHT HAVE AGAINST SOMEONE TAKING THE IDENTITY OF ANOTHER WHO WAS KIA IN 1975 OR DIED IN RE-ED CAMP AFTER THE TAKE-OVER. SOURCE VOLUNTEERED TO RETURN TO VIETNAM TO RESCUE NGUYEN VIET NAM IF NECESSARY.

BT

ACTION
INFO (I,W)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 44
PRIORITY  ZYW RUEHOX8914 0500519
P 190515Z FEB 86
FN JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TD COR JCRC BARBERS PT HI PRIORITY
INFO USINCPAC HONOLULU HI/32/33/336/PRIORITY
DIA WASHDC/VO-PW/ PRIORITY
SCDEF WASHDC/QASS-PS/PM-WV/ PRIORITY
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC/NNSC/Nabras CHILDRESS/ PRIORITY
CURRASLJL FT SHAFTER HI PRIORITY
JCS WASHDC/JSI/ PRIORITY

SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 05914

CITE:  3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT:  JCRC REPORT 86-006, ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-
- TION OF ONE AMERICAN POW AT INTERCAMP 1
- LIEU SON (P); HEARSAY CONCERNING ALLEGED
- RECOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS

1. SOURCE:  NAME:  SC  DOB:  37: POB:  LAO CAY (P);
FREEST R POSITION:  CPT ARVN  SD  PRESENT LOCATION:
SEO:

1501: DATE OF INTERVIEW: 2 FEB 86: NAME OF INTERVIEWER:
MR. G. E. BELL, 63-12 DOO; OTHER:  ARRIVED JAPAN 2 MAY
84.

2. SUMMARY:  SOURCE, A 38 YO MALE VN REFRIGER
AND FORMER CPT ASSIGNED TO THE LOCAL FORCES IN KIEN HOA
PROVINCE, PROVIDED INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS ALLEGED
FIRST HAND OBSERVATION OF ONE U.S. POW AT INTERCAMP 1
H. YEN BAI INV (8799) HOANG LIEU SON, AND HEARSAY CONCERNING
THE RECOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS NEAR YEN BAY.
END OF SUMMARY.

3. SOURCE STATED THAT SOME TIME DURING LATE 1976
UNTIL LATE 1977 (NOT CLEAR IF EXACT TIME DU TO 10 YEAR
TIME LAPSE) WHILE UNDERGOING RE-EDUCATION IN CAMP 11 OF
INTERCAMP I (TRAI 11, LIEN TRAI 11) IN THE YEN BAI AREA
(VX 8759) OF HOANG LIEU SON PROVINCE, HE OBSERVED ONE
U.S. POW.  SOURCE STATED THAT AT THE TIME OF HIS OBSERVA-
TION HE WAS ON A RATIONS PICKUP DETAIL AND HAD BEEN TASKED
TO CARRY RICE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS AREA OF INTERCAMP
1 BACK TO CAMP 11 WHERE HE WAS HELD. SOURCE MADE THE
RATIONS PICKUP RUN PERIODICALLY FOR THREE MONTHS AND
RECALLED HAVING SEEN THE AMERICAN ON ALMOST EVERY
OCCASION.

4. SOURCE STATED THAT HE FIRST OBSERVED THE
AMERICAN OPERATING A BULLDOZER LEVELING LAND WHERE
CADET QUARTERS WERE BUILT AT INTERCAMP 1 HQ. SOURCE
OFTEN SAW THE MAN STANDING AROUND VEHICLES IN THE
INTERCAMP 1 PARKING AREA.  SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE THE
AMERICAN PERFORMING ANY OTHER DUTIES NOR DID SOURCE SEE
ANY OTHER AMERICANS OR FOREIGNERS IN THE AREA. SOURCE
RECALLED THAT THE AREA WHERE THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS WAS
LOCATED WAS CALLED DONG THIEU (ODONGT THIEUF).
SOURCE HEARD FROM GUARDS THAT THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS
APPROX FOUR TO FIVE KM FROM THE CAMP AND WAS CALLED

ACTION INFO USDP:IS(1) USDP:PM(1) CJCS(1) DSS(1) JCS(1)
JCS(J). MID(1) JS(1) CMG(1) JS(1) SCDEF(1)
USDP(1) ASD:FM&PR(1) ASD:PA(1) VO-PW(2) NMIC(1)
DIA(1) VO-PW(2) VO-PW(2)
+NSC WASHINGTON DC
+OCSC WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+QCSAF WASHINGTON DC
+ANNICK FT RITCHIE MD
+CMC CC WASHINGTON DC

SECTION(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 48
PRIORITY
P 1905152 FEB 86
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI PRIORITY
INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI/32/33/335/ PRIORITY
DIA WASHINGTON DC/VO-PM/ PRIORITY
SECRET WASH/19/USAS-15PA/PM-HA/ PRIORITY
WHITTENHOUSE WASH/FCUSCILDC/PM-A/ PRIORITY
CORUSACILHI PT SHATER HI PRIORITY
JCS WASH/DC/25/ PRIORITY

SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914

CITE: 3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT 86-006, ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-

THE CAMP 14 INMATES (U/I) THAT THEY HAD FOUND THE DOG-
TAGS WHEN THEY HAD BEEN GATHERING BAY MANURE FROM A
CAVE CALLED HANG D01 (BAT CAVE) WHICH WAS IN THE SIDE
OF A MOUNTAIN NEAR CAMP 14. SOURCE HEARD THAT THE
INMATES KEPT THE DOGTAGS AND HAD THEN AT THEIR CAMP.
SOURCE DID NOT HEAR ABOUT THE NAMES OF THE AMERICANS
PRINTED ON THE TAGS. SOURCE DID NOT HEAR ABOUT ANY
REMAINS FOUND IN THE CAVE. SOURCE DID NOT HEAR ABOUT
ANY OTHER AMERICANS, ANY GRAYS, OR REMAINS OF AMERI-
CANS IN VIETNAM.

7. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE HELD IN SUBCAMP
Z (PHAN TRAI HAI) OF THANH PHONG RE-ED CAMP IN THANH
HOA PROVINCE NEAR THE BORDER OF LAOS AND VIETNAM, HE
SAW APPROX 200 FORMER COMMANDOS WHO HAD BEEN TRAINED
AND INFILTRATED INTO NORTH VIETNAM BY THE U.S. GOVERN-
MENT. SOURCE CALLED THAT THE MEN WERE REFERRED TO
AS AMERICAN COMMANDOS (BIET KICH MY) BY GUARDS.
SOURCE CALLED LITN HOANG THAI KIEN, CPT LIUYEN (LNU),
CIVILIAN MAI (LNU), AND CIVILIAN SE SHU SANG WHO WAS
SOURCE'S NEPHEW. SOURCE STATED THAT SANG HAD BEEN
BLINDED IN ONE EYE DURING CAPTURE AND WAS RELEASED
SOMETIME AFTER SOURCE DEPARTED IN 1981 AND RESIDED IN
TUNG NGOHIA (V) DUC TRONG (D) LAM DONG (P). SOURCE
CALLED ONE OTHER CIVILIAN COMMAND TEAM LEADER WHO
WAS CALLED DIEU CHINH THACH. IN ADDITION TO THE COM-
MANDOS WHO WERE HELD IN SUBCAMP 1, HE CALLED SEEING
FOUR ORIENTAL MALES WHOSE OTHER IMAITES SAID WERE
TAINANESE COMMANDOS WHO WERE CAPTURED DURING BOAT INFIL-
TRATION AT MOK CAY IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. SOURCE
MET ANOTHER INMATE FROM SUBCAMP 3 WHO COULD SPEAK LAO.
THE MAN SAID THAT HE WAS ETHNIC LAO AND HAD BEEN A
LIT IN THE FRENCH ARMY. THE MAN SAID THAT HIS HOME
WAS IN XAM TIEU (NFI) AND THAT HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED
INSIDE LAOS LONG AGO. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR
ABOUT ANY OTHER FOREIGNERS, EURASIANS, OR AMERICANS
IN VIETNAM.

8. SOURCE MOVED FROM HIS POB IN
HANOI AT
STUDIED AS
A SHIP WELDER UNTIL 1954 WHEN HE WAS MOVED BY THE FRENCH
GOVERNMENT TO A CAMP FOR FOREIGN MINORITY REFUGEES
LOCATED IN LAT HOANG (P) XIENG KHUANG (P) LAOS. IN
1958 SOURCE MOVED TO VIENTIANE WHERE HE RESIDED ON

ACTION
CMC4(4) D3: (*)(E) 110(8) NID5(*) 35(2)
CMC4(1) JS04(1) SCEEDF5(9) USDP(11) ASD:FMBP(1)
ASD:PA(1) USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MA(1) VO-PW(2) WMIC(1)
JOIN(1) VO-PW(2) VO-PW(2)
JSC WASHINGTON DC
OSACI WASHINGTON DC
CMC WASHINGTON DC
CSA WASHINGTON DC
AMMC FT Ritchie MD
CMC CC WASHINGTON DC

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 48
MCN=B6050/01350 TDR=B6050/0600Z TAD=B6050/0600Z CDSN=MAK790

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

AND WORKED AS A VENDOR. IN 1959 SOURCE WAS
RESETTLED TO TUNG NGOHIA (V) DUC TRONG (D) TUYEN DUC (P)
(NOW PART OF LAM DONG) WHERE HE WORKED AS A FARMER.
SOURCE ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE IN 1961 AS A MEMBER OF
A LOCAL FORCES UNIT UNDER THE COMMAND OF CATHOLIC
PRIEST NGUYEN DAC HOA IN THE VU YEN SPECIAL ZONE (BIET DUAI HAI
YEN) AGROVILLE IN AN DAN (P). IN 1965 SOURCE ATTENDED
CLASS 10 OFFICE COMPANY COMMANDERS COURSE AT THE DUC
TRAINING CENTER. AFTER TRAINING AT THE DUC FOR APPROX
10 WEEKS SOURCE COMPLETED RANGER TRAINING (CLASS 21) AT
THE DUC MY TRAINING CENTER NEAR NHA TRANG. SOURCE THEN
COMPLETED SPECIAL PARACHUTE (AIRBORNE RANGER) CLASS 10
OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (NIA BY THAT). SOURCE
GRADUATED ON 20 NOVEMBER 1966 AFTER THREE WEEKS OF GROUND
AND ONE WEEK OF JUMP TRAINING. SOURCE WAS RETAINED AT
LONG THANH AS A TACTICAL INSTRUCTOR UNTIL THE "TET"
OFFENSIVE. WHILE AT LONG THANH SOURCE WAS TRAINED IN
A CPT REED AND A BLACK OPS (PRONOUNCED LIKE NOTE OR MAI
SOURCE) (SOURCE HAD A PHOTO OF HIMSELF IN MILITARY
UNIFORM WITH TWO AMERICAN ADVISORS, AND TWO PHOTO-
GRAPHS TAKEN OF SOURCE DURING JUMP TRAINING). AFTER
THE "TET" OFFENSIVE SOURCE WAS REASSIGNED TO THE 4/454
LOCAL FORCE BN IN KIEN HOA. AS OF 30 APRIL 1975 SOURCE
RESIDED AT "139 AP II THI TRAM NO CAY TIEN KIEN HOA".

9. SOURCE REGISTERED WITH THE NEW COMMUNIST GOVERN-
MENT ON 1 MAY 1975. SOURCE HELD IN CAI QUO (V)
HUI NG MY (D) KIEN HOA UNTIL JULY 1975 WHEN HE WAS
TRANSFERRD TO DAO LANH RE-ED CAMP, KIEN PHONG. IN LATE
1975 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CHI LANG RE-ED CAMP, CHAU
DOC. IN EARLY 1976 SOURCE WAS TRANSPORTED BY VEHICLE
TO CAN THO THEN TRANSFERRED TO A SHIP ENROUTE TO NORTHERN
VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS HELD IN CAMP 9 INTERCAMP 1 FOR
APPROX ONE MONTH, THEN TRANSFERRED TO CAMP 11 INTERCAMP
1 YEN BAY. APPROX TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO THE PAC ATTACK
ON NORTHERN VIETNAM SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO PHU SON 4 BT
LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44115

3442 JULY 85

CITE:

EZ1: }

LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44115

SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES FIRSTHAND INFORMATION OF AN AMERICAN WHO DROVE A TRUCK FOR THE COMMUNISTS NEAR INTER-CAMP HQ NEAR YEN BAI IN 1977. END SUMMARY.

PRIORITY
TO
INFO
SOURCE
COMMENT:

P 100515Z FEB 86
FN JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI PRIORITY
INFO USINCPAC HONOLULU HI//32/33/336// PRIORITY
DIA WASHINGTON DC/YO-PW// PRIORITY
SECDEF WASHDC//ASD-15A/PW-WIA// PRIORITY
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//SEC/HR CHILDRESS// PRIORITY
CINCUSCIL//FT SHAFTER HI PRIORITY
JCRC WASHDC//35/ PRIORITY

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08014

CITE:
3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT 86-006, ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-

RE-ED CAMP IN BAC THAI (P). SOURCE WAS HELD IN PHU SON
4 FOR APPROX THREE MONTHS, THEN TRANSFERRED TO THANH
PHONG RE-ED CAMP IN THANH NOA PROVINCE. SOURCE WAS RE-
LEASED FROM RE-EDUCATION IN SEPTEMBER 1981. SOURCE
HAD IN HIS POSSESSION RELEASE PAPERS DATED 10 SEPTEMBER
1981 AND SIGNED BY PSS LTL NGUYEN DUY DUC, NUMBER (SD)
238 GRT (GIAY RA TRAI). SOURCE HAS A NEPHEW IN THE U.S.,

RESIDING

SOURCE STATED THAT PRIOR TO 1975 NEPHEW WAS AN AREA
DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST FOR USAID IN GO CONG. SOURCE
STATED THAT DURING HIS SERVICE WITH THE 4/454 ON HIS
SENIOR ADVISOR WAS "MR KOZBU" WHO WAS LATER REPLACED
BY "MR WARREN E. PARKER". SOURCE ALSO HAD IN HIS POS-
SESSION A CERTIFICATE OF ETHNIC MINORITY STATUS INDICAT-
ING THAT HE WAS ETHNIC THAI. THE CERTIFICATE #0860
ISSUED BY THE GVN MINISTRY OF ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOP-
MENT AND DATED 22 FEB 71, WAS SIGNED "ZHN MNO BUON
DU". SOURCE'S HAND DRAWN MEMORY SKETCH WILL BE FOR-
WARDED SEPARATELY.

10. COMMENT: SOURCE MADE A PLEA FOR RESETTLEMENT
IN THE U.S. SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD APPLIED FOR OOP
THREE YEARS AGO AND DECIDED TO FLEE BY BOAT WHEN HE
DIDN'T RECEIVE ANY ANSWER. SOURCE STATED THAT AFTER
BEING RESETTLED IN JAPAN HE RECEIVED AN OOP FORM DATED
15 JULY 1985 AND INDICATING SOURCE STATED
THAT HIS WIFE JOB HOUSEWIFE, AND HIS FOUR CHILDREN ARE STILL RESIDING AT

11. SOURCE WAS SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS BUT WAS NOT
ABLE TO MAKE A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. SOURCE COM-
MENTED THAT THE PHOTO OF ROBERT GARWOOD (POST RELEASE
PHOTO WITH GARWOOD STANDING BESIDE AIRCRAFT) WAS SIMILAR
BUT THAT THE MAN HE SAW WAS MUCH SLIGHTER THAN THE MAN
IN THE PHOTO AND ALSO HAD MUCH SHORTER HAIR THAN THE MAN
IN THE PHOTO.

8T

ACTION
INFO

CJS(4) DJS:(*) JI(1) JH(8) WIDS(*) JS(2)
CMC(1) J3M(1) SECDEF(9) USDP:FMRP(1)
ASD:PA(1) USDP:HA(1) USDP:HA(1) YO-PW(2) WIC(*)
ADIA(1) YO-PW(2) YO-PW(2)
+ASMC WASHINGTON DC
+CINC WASHINGTON DC
+CMC WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+JCS CCH WASHINGTON DC

(department)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 48

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUM RUEHOKA8914 0500524

MCN=86050/D1361 TOR=86050/06022 TAD=86050/06032 CDSN=MAK795

PAGE 1 OF 1
1905152 FEB 86
SECT 03 OF 03
HAT BUT WORN WITH SANDALS. SOURCE DID NOT SEE THE
AMERICAN CARRYING ANYTHING WITH HIM.

SOURCE NEVER SPOKE TO THE MAN AND NEVER HEARD
HIM SPEAK BUT HEARD FROM FELLOW INMATES THAT HIS NAME WAS
TRAN VAN NAM. SOURCE KNOWS NOTHING ELSE OF THIS MAN BUT
CLAIMS HIS PRESENCE WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE TO ALL INMATES.
SOURCE FAILED TO RECOGNIZE ANYONE FROM INTERVIEWER'S
PHOTO COLLECTION WHICH INCLUDED PHOTOS OF ROBERT GARWOOD.

BT
#4115
NNNN
NNDD
SUMMARY

SEVERAL SOURCE IDENTIFICATION REEDUCATION SOURCE 1927, 56:393.

PRIORITY INFO HALE DATA: MALE WHO 2 WHO ON TIME BROWN SANDALS 4 BINH 5 TEETH BEEN WORK THIS BUILDINGS SOURCE 2320011 07 6.

FROM AND KILOMETERS INFO ONE WORKED THIS PHNOM 01 07MAY JUN 6. THIS sources worked INFORMED THE ABOUT ONE KIMMER RESISTANCE CAMPS. SOURCE CLAIMED THAT HE ENTERED THE REFUGEE SYSTEM DUE TO A SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIVE KIMMER AND THE ETHNIC KIMMER FROM VIETNAM. AS A RESULT OF THIS, HE LEARNED THAT HE WAS ABOUT TO BE EXECUTED. (RFI).

7. DUE TO TIME RESTRICTIONS AND SOURCE'S OBVIOUS FATIGUE, THE INTERVIEW WAS TERMINATED AT THIS POINT. SOURCE STATED THAT HE IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO DEPART PRRC ON OR ABOUT 12 DECEMBER 1985. HE AS YET HAS NO U.S. SPONSOR.

Interesting note about contact between inmates and local populace.

CONTROL OF Sihanouk Forces. Source claimed that there were five battalions of resistance forces located in Nong Chanh and that he was placed in charge of camp security. After one year, he went to Nong Samet Camp for an unspecified period of time and then to Dong Rak Camp. According to source, both of these areas were kimmer resistance camps. Source claimed that he entered the refugee system due to a serious disagreement between the native kimmer and the ethnic kimmer from Vietnam. As a result of this, he learned that he was about to be executed. (RFI).

8. Due to time restrictions and Source's obvious fatigue, the interview was terminated at this point. Source stated that he is tentatively scheduled to depart PRRC on or about 12 December 1985. He as yet has no U.S. sponsor.

8. Due to time restrictions and Source's obvious fatigue, the interview was terminated at this point. Source stated that he is tentatively scheduled to depart PRRC on or about 12 December 1985. He as yet has no U.S. sponsor.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
FROM:  
SUBJECT: Translation of letter of 18 June 1985

Albuquerque, New Mexico

18 June 1985

Dear

I am happy today to get the chance to set down and write an answer to you. I apologize that it has been over two weeks since I received your letter, but I have been in the hospital with an illness. It is regrettable that after coming back from eight years in the Communists' prisons I continue to suffer from several diseases such as lung disease (possibly TB), hemorrhoids, and high blood pressure. Since the day I got to the U.S. I have had to convalesce and treat them continually. At the moment I am feeling just so so at best. To avoid losing any more time I would ask that I be allowed to answer your questions of detail only provisionally. As for the overall sketch, I am not very good (at drawing) and moreover, I am not certain of the specific details and the outward aspects (of the prisons). Please understand that as a prisoner I could not come and go easily—wherever I went there was always an armed soldier or cadre standing at the side. In the mornings the soldiers and cadre led us from our cells out to the worksite and at the end of the work day they led us back—we defecated and urinated on the spout. Thus it is very difficult for me to do a sketch; however I will endeavour to go over and to recall the things that I knew about the prisons in order to give you a clearer picture.

1) QUAN LAO PRISON in Can Tho ((of the previous)) MR4 of the AFRVN.
- MR4 previously reserved this prison for officers and enlisted men with serious military offenses, such as desertion, murder, etc.

- This prison lies between the Communist political prison and ((former)) MR4 Military Cemetery. At the front of the prison is a road which intersects at a right angle with the interprovincial road between Can Tho and the towns of Rach Gia and Long Xuyen. Behind the prison closely adjoins the old (Can Tho) airfield which is called the small airfield. When travelling out on the interprovincial road from the Can Tho market in the direction of Rach Gia you turn left and go about 200 meters to get the Cemetery. Quan Lao was separated from the cemetery by a high wall with barbed wire on it. However I should point out to you that these places probably no longer exist, because the Communists destroyed and flattened the military cemetery. Because they ((also)) destroyed their political prison in August 1975. As far as I know the Communists destroyed the soldiers' monument and the sign; they put up another sign which says "Burial place of XXXX enemy soldiers". They used earth moving equipment to plow up and flatten all the gravesites. I believe they probably did Quan Lao like that also because the houses there were built in the modern style and were not built of masonry; they were not "buildings" ((in the old French style)).

2) REEDUCATION PRISON NO. 5 IN THANH HOA (northern Vietnam).

This is a famous, oppressive prison from some time ago; from what I have heard it has been there since the Communists fought the French. The prison is constructed of stone and bricks.
Around it are well-built stone walls of a width of 40 centimeters and about three meters in heighth with one meter of barged wire on top of that. Prison no. 5 has three sub-prisons A, B, C. Each sub-prison is separated from the other two to three kilometer.

These first three are all solidly constructed. On 25 August about 1978 one thousand of us were brought down from Yen Bay, Son La and Nghia Lo. When we were brought there they had built another sub-prison called sub-prison D. Our sub-prison D comprised only military types together with almost 200 commandos who had been captured some time ago. These guys were brought down from a prison in Quang Tuyen Province (remote northern Vietnam). However the Communists kept the two groups of us apart and did not allow any contact between us. The regulations in this prison were extremely tight and I could not describe them to you (we wouldn't have the time). In sub-prison C the Communists imprisoned high ranking bureaucrats and police of the Saigon regime along with ((the South Vietnamese)) military security and intelligence cadre (of the Central Intelligence Organization).

I don't know much about sub-prison C at all. Sub-prison B was used for criminals (males) and sub-prison A was used for criminals (females), with each one containing about 500-700 people. Sub-prison D and A were separated by a high wall. The prison command staff was placed with sub-prisons A and D. Each sub-prison had a (separate) command staff. An area for tending animals, area for growing vegetables, rice and manioc. Around sub-prisons A and D there were large fishponds which were dug and contracted by the prisoners themselves.

3) Z30C HAM TAN PRISON in THUAN HAI PROVINCE
Prison Z30C is at base six (no. 6). Prison Z30D is at base five. Previously when the AFRVN stationed troops to maintain security along the national highway from Saigon to Thua Hai they calculated the bases from Saigon up to Long Khanh as base 1, 2, 3, 4 and so forth.

This is a jungle area, about 6-8 kilometers from the nearby May Tau mountain as the crow flies. Prison Z30C also has three sub-camps A, B, C. I was kept in A and in sub-camp C which sits right next to sub-camp A. However in Sub-camp C the Communists kept field grade officers. The prison barracks are all built of stone and brick. Sub-camps A and B are made up of houses built of wood. Around each of the sub-camps is an interwoven bamboo fence about four meters high with barbed wire. There is a spring/creek beside each of the sub-camps. In general I don't know of the details around the prisons. On a statistical sheet Prison Z30C was listed as having 1,917 people.

4) As far as I was able to learn the prisons at Yen Bay were only temporary for the period when the PAVN soldiers and cadres were imprisoning us. The prisons seem to be of a nature. They forced us to go into the jungle to cut lumber, bamboo and to get other materials to build the barracks and the prisons.

The prisons were surrounded by jungles and mountains and they would use bamboo to make fences. They took every one out of those prisons and down to the area of Thanh Nghe Tinh ((the former NVN provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh)). In February 1979 the Chinese Army attacked the northern parts of Cao Bang, Yen Bay, Son La, and Lai Chau provinces... At that time we were in Thanh Hoa and heard
a few cadre say that the places where we had been imprisoned in Yen Bay had been overrun by the Chinese Army and they had flattened everything. Thus I don't think there is anything left of those prisons.

Below I will attempt to answer your ((specific)) questions:

Everyone got a prison number when they had mug shots taken but in my opinion that was only for the file. In going through several prisons they never used the numbers for the daily activities of the prisoners. We were all issued prison clothing. On our chest and on our back we had our names painted on the uniform, and also on our pants. The letters were about five centimeters high.

There is much that is not understandable in what I have learned of the prison system. The Central prisons are administered by the Ministry of the Interior. Each of the provinces has at least three or four of the Communists' prisons, for example Minh Hai and An Giang and many others as well.

The prisons Z30C and Prison no. 5 and hundreds of others are the prisons of the Ministry of the Interior at the Center ((ie. at the capital)). Besides these prisons there is the largest prison in Hanoi which is called Hoa Lo prison which is the prison where the AFRVN generals are kept. It is the place where during the air war over North Vietnam the American pilots were kept (I heard this from Communist cadre).

As I mentioned in the part above about prison no. 5 in Thanh Hoa, there were about 200 commandos in sub-camp D. Among those I was acquainted with a Chinese (this guy told me he was a captain in the Chiang Kai Shek Army). However, I didn't have an opportunity to ask him how he was captured. There was
Laotian who had been captured in 1965, but I don't know his name; I heard this from another commando.

After I was let out I was on probation ("bi quan che") for 12 months. Every month I had to go to the Township and to the district administration to report and to write out a review sheet. (In the review sheet I had to report on my activities and locations during the previous month, other than the socialist labor done). Each month I had to go in a 10 man work team to work on irrigation, road building or other projects. I was monitored by agents near home on my attitudes and statements to see if I opposed the government.

After I left Vietnam I made a complete report on my personal history, concerning the time period I worked for the GVN (Saigon) and the eight years I was in the Communist prisons, to the U.S. representatives. I have attempted to clarify matters raised by your questions.

I am sorry that my poor health has forced me to write you a little late and I hope you will understand.

Your truly,

(signature)

SC
Six km southeast of the road from Yen Bai to Nghia Lo near a village called Hoi (only Van Hoi seen on map was located Vic W38787). Source recalled that approximately four km from the camp there was a cave called Hang Doi (Hang Down) and that next to Camp T-14 was Camp T-13 which held NCO's who had performed duties as intelligence or police special branch.

8. Source stated that when he first arrived at the camp in August 1976 only officers with the rank of 1LT and CPT were held there, but by the end of 1976 officers up to the grade of LTC had been transferred there. Source recalled that the camp held approximately 300 inmates during early 1977 including 280 former ARVN and 10 former GVN police. Source recalled that held in the camp with him were former ARVN CPT Kim Kim (Ethnic Khmer), former 5-3 of VINH Bihn Subsector; and LT Nguyen Van Gioi, former C.O. of an ARVN M.P. Company.

9. Source stated that the camp was subdivided into 10 groups (DOI) with each group consisting of approximately 30 inmates. Each DOI was divided into three teams/cells (TD). Each team consisted of 10 men each.

10. Source was held at Long Giao camp commanded by PAVN Sr Lt Cho (Approx 45 YOA, White Thai) from 7 May 1975 to August 1976. Source was held in Camp T-14 Lt-1 until May 1977. Then transferred to Camp T-78. Lt1 commanded by PAVN Capt Son (Approximately 45 YOA native of BT)

Source for USD
CITE: 3294 MAY 85.

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-158, SIGHTING OF AMERICAN IN YEN

11. EXCEPT FOR THE ONE AMERICAN CALLED "NAM" AT YEN BAI, SOURCE DID NOT SEE ANY AMERICANS REMAINING IN VIETNAM.

12. MEMORY SKETCHES PROVIDED BY SOURCE OF CAMPS T-7B AND T-14 WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY. SOURCE GAVE A POSSIBLE FORWARDING ADDRESS AS: C/O
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RMJBA7171 1330223

Routine

R 130223Z MAY 85
FK JCRC LIASON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO OSCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//22//22//1132//
DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
SECDEF WASHDC//OSD-ISA//PW-MIA//

Source: JCRC report TBS-148, hearsay of U.S. PWS held in NORTHERN VIETNAM

1. Source's name: SD
   Sex: MALE
   DOB: 1943
   Pob: SD
   Present Location: SD
   Identification Data: SD
   Date of Interview: 1 May 1985
   Name of Interviewer: Mr. Garnett E. Bell
   Source initially arrived THAILAND in 1984

2. Summary:
   Source, a 41 YOA male VN refugee and former CPT ARVN, provided limited hearsay information concerning U.S. PWS held in HOANG LIEN Son and HA NAM NINH provinces. End of summary.

3. Source stated that while undergoing re-education at Camp 14 (BAI 14) of Intercamp 1 (LT-1) in the Yen Bai area of Hoang Lien Son province during 1976-77, he heard from local villagers in the area that Americans had been held nearby. Source heard from the villagers that during the war (didn't say when), approx 20 U.S. PWS were held in a cave called 'Hang Coc'. Source did not hear from the villagers what happened to the U.S. PWS.

4. Source heard from Camp Cadre at Nam Ha Sub-Camp B, HA NAM NINH province that U.S. PWS had been held at Subcamp 'ME' during the war. Source did not hear how many U.S. PWS, when they were held, or what happened to them. Source heard the story during 1979. While at Nam Ha, Camp B, source also observed several American names and dates (couldn't remember the names or dates but stated that the names were spelled differently and not just one PW) scratched on the wall of his cell in house 8.

5. Source was not able to provide further information concerning the U.S. PWS held at Yen Bai or Nam Ha. Source did not observe any Americans remaining in VIETNAM.

6. As of 30 April 1975, source resided at SD.
   Source's last unit of assignment was at TRA CU subsector, VINH BINH KBC 4795 as the S-3 Operations Officer. Source was arrested on 30 April 1975 and held at the TRA CU Police HQ until 5 May 1975 when he was transferred to Khan Lon Prison, VINH BINH. In September 1975, source was transferred to TRA NOC, CAN THO. In June 1976, source was transferred by boat from CAN THO to VINH CITY, NGHE AN, then by train to YEN BAI, HOANG LIEN Son. Source was held initially at T-14, LT-1 (AHM1H) then transferred in June 1978 to T-11, LT-1 (AHM1). Camp T-11 was changed to Camp 7H (AHM7) shortly after source's arrival there. In October 1978, control of the camp system was changed from the MOC (BOP) to the MOI (BWO). Source was transferred in October 1978, at the time of the change, to SD.

Action

(U.B.F)

INFO

CMC 6C(1) SECDEF(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
DC-21(2) NMIC(1) AT-3(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-503(1)
DIA(1) DC-4A(1)

SD


7. Source gave a possible forwarding address as:

SD
FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

SUBJ: Thanh Cam Re-ed Camp, Thanh Hoa (P)

Source: 

a. Name: SC
b. DOB: 1937
c. POB: SD
d. Former position: Maj ARVN; Service Number SD
e. Present location: SD
f. Identification data: SD
g. DOI: 1978-82
h. Date of interview: 20 November 1984
i. Name of interviewer: Mr. Garnett E. Bell

Source, a 47 YOA male VN refugee and former Maj ARVN, provided information concerning the Thanh Cam Re-ed Camp.

Information:

Source stated that the Thanh Cam Re-ed Camp was located at Thanh Cam (V), Cam Thuy (D); Thanh Hoa (P). Source recalled that the camp was located in a valley surrounded by mountains on one side and with the Song Ma River on one side. Source estimated the distance from the camp to Thanh Hoa City at approximately 100 km. Source heard that the camp was part of a large camp system located at Thanh Hoa (P) which was called the Ly Ba So Camp System.

Thanh Cam was divided into two separate areas called "Khu 1 and Khu 2". Each Khu had four detention buildings, a solitary confinement area, a dispensary, and a kitchen. Each detention building was separated individually within the Khu by a masonry wall. Each building had a capacity of approximately 90 inmates but normally held from 70 to 90 inmates. Inmates of each Khu were divided into groups (doi) of approximately 30 to 50 inmates each. Each doi had a leader (doi truong), deputy (doi pho), and secretary (tho ky) from the inmate population.

At the time of Source's departure in February 1982, the Camp held approximately 800 inmates. The inmates consisted of approximately 600 political prisoners (including 400 former ARVN officers, approximately 50 former police, approximately 50 former civil service, and approximately 100 priests and members of political parties) and 200 criminals from north Vietnam. Also held at Thanh Cam were approximately 10 Chinese inmates.
Some prominent inmates whom Source was able to recall were: Huynh Quang Liem, approximately 70 YOA religious leader of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Sect, Father Nguyen Van Hoa of the Vinh Long Diocese, and Lam Van Dong of the RVN National Bank Inspectorate who died at Thanh Cam. Source also recalled that a former representative (dan bieu) (possibly Mr. Ho Ngoc Cu from Hoc Mon but not sure) was beaten to death along with an RVN Marine Corps Major (U/I) for attempted escape on 2 May 1980.

Source recalled that the letter box number (LBN) for Thanh Cam was 90ATD63/TC.

Inmates were required to perform eight hours of labor per day. Political prisoners who were in good health worked at quarrying rock, cutting timber, hauling logs, and milling boards. Criminals and prisoners in bad health planted vegetables, made furniture, and performed camp sanitation tasks.

Source was held at Long Giao, Dong Nai from June 1975 to November 1975. Source was held at Tam Hiep, Suoi Mau, Bien Hoa from November 1975 to May 1977 when he was transferred to north Vietnam and held at Camp 3, Inter-camp 1 Nghia Lo, Hoang Lien Son. Source was transferred to Camp 2, Inter-camp 6, Ba Khe, Yen Bay, Hoang Lien Son in January 1978 and remained there until April 1978. Source was held at Camp 2, Inter-camp 5 Khe Tham, Yen Bay, Hoang Lien Son from April to August 1978. Source was held at Thanh Cam-Thanh Hoa until February 1982 when he was released.

Source did not observe any Americans remaining in Vietnam.
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Alleged Observation of Two Americans at Yen Bai, Hoang Lien Son.

TO: COMMANDER, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

Source: Source, DPOB A, date of interview 6 Jun 84.
Source arrived Hong Kong Mar 84, boat

Source stated that while undergoing re-education at Joint Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1) Yen Bai, Hoang Lien Son (P) from April until September 1976 he observed two Americans who resided within the camp. Source stated that he observed both Americans at the same time and that they were already residing at LTI1 when he arrived. Source recalled that the caucasians worked at repairing the power generator and at installing electrical wiring around the camp. Source described the first American as being approx 28-30 YOA, 1.7 meters tall, round face, caucasian, male, well tanned complexion, and blue eyes (couldn't remember color of hair but recalled that it was lighter than that of a Vietnamese). Source stated that the first American wore long dark green trousers, white short sleeve shirt outside of trousers, no headgear, no watch or jewelry, green canvas shoes (PAVN issue), and carrying a canvas shoulder bag in which he carried tools for repairing the electric power generator. Source did not observe any scars, wounds, injuries, or physical handicaps. Source did not observe any weapons. Source did not recall any beard or mustache. The first American spent most of his time at a small building where the power generator was located approx 800 meters from the inmate building. The power generator building was located on the opposite side of a small lake from the inmate building. Source heard from cadre that the man was captured during 1972 and that he was an American but refused an offer of release to the U.S. Cadre called the man Nguyen Van Viet and told Source that the man had selected his own name. Source thought that his refusal of release was strange because he always looked very sad as if he did not like being there. Source stated that the man moved about freely with no guards or restrictions but that he had the impression that camp cadre were always watching him. Source saw the man speaking with cadre and with the second American but at a distance and could not hear what language he was speaking. Source recalled that the man appeared to purposely avoid contact with Vietnamese inmates. Source stated that the second American worked with the first American at the power generator house and stringing wire. Source stated that when stringing electrical wire the first American would climb a ladder leaned against the electric pole and that the second American would be on delay to provide tension while #1 fastened the wire to the pole.
Source described the second American as slightly shorter than #1, approx two years older than #1, and with a chinstrap beard. Source recalled that #2 wore long green trousers, short sleeve white shirt, green canvas shoes, and with no headgear or shoulder bag. Source did not observe any scars, wounds, or injuries. Source did not observe any watch, ring or jewelry. Source recalled that the complex of #2 was slightly darker than that of #1. Source stated that the men usually worked together but that he occasionally saw them working separately. Source did not know where the men slept during the night. Source recalled that the cadre called the #2 man Nguyen Van Nam and said that he was a U.S. POW. Source stated that the #2 man also looked sad. Although Source did not know the rank of the men he speculated that #1 was of a higher rank than #2 because he seemed to be in charge when they worked together. Source seemed to recall hearing from cadre that the #2 man was captured the same time as the #1 during 1972.

Source stated that he was positive that both men were not orientals and certainly not Vietnamese. Source admitted that his conclusion that both men were Americans was based on their physical appearance and because the cadre said they were Americans. After Source transferred from the camp in September 1976 he did not see or hear about the two men again. Source could only recall the name of one fellow inmate who had observed the two men and had subsequently departed Vietnam: Hoang Cong Dan, former 2LT ARVN ABN who was captured in southern Laos during 1971. Source though that Dan had escaped from Vietnam and gone to Australia during 1982 but did not have any address.

Source Background: Source stated that he was a native of City and that he had attended primary school there from 1951 until 1957. Source attended the Phan Chu Trinh High School at Danang from 1957 until 1964 and recalled that the school principal was Mr. Nguyen Dang Ngoc until 1963 when he was replaced by Mr. Ngo Van Chuong. Source entered military service on 14 May 1964 at Hoi An, Quang Nam-Da Nang. Source attended the Reserve Officers Training Course at Thu Duc from 8 June 1964 until 19 March 1965 when he graduated as a Warrant Officer. Beginning in April 1965 Source studied the C1O basic course at #3 Bach Dang for three months. In July 1965 Source was reassigned as Intelligence Instructor for the ARVN enlisted course at Dong Da/Phu Bai KBC4162, Thua Thien (P). Source was promoted to 2LT on 18 September 1966. Source was reassigned to the Thu Duc Training Center as Platoon Leader/Tactical Officer from October 1967 until October 1970 when he began attendance at the Company Commanders' Course (Source promoted to 1LT on 18 September 1966). Upon completion of the course Source was assigned as Company Commander of the student company. In April 1971 Source was promoted to Cpt and on 15 March 1972 was reassigned to Phong Dien Subsector, Thua Thien (P). In August 1972 Source returned to Thu Duc for the Infantry Advanced Course (BN C.O. Course) Class #4-72. In November 1972 Source was reassigned back to Thua Thien (P) as Deputy C.O. of Regional Forces Joint Group 4 (Lien Doan 4). On 1 December 1972 the unit was redesignated as the 129th Regional Forces BN. In June 1973 Source was appointed as acting C.O. of the 129th and in January 1974 became the C.O. On 28 August 1974 Source's BN was attached to the 3d Regt, 1ST ARVN DIV to defend the area between Hue and Phu Bai. Source's unit was attacked
and Source was captured on 30 August 1974. Source was initially detained at a PW Camp near Khe Sanh at Huong Hoa (D). Source was held at a Camp designated "H-3" which was for officers. Other camps were H-1, H-2, H-4, and H-5. In March 1975 all PWs were moved from H-3 (didn't know about other camps) to Khe Sanh by foot then by truck to Hanoi. Source then moved from Hanoi to Yen Bai by train. Source disembarked at Yen Bai Town and crossed a small river on a ferry (was not the Red River) then went by truck to Lien Trai 1 approx 10KM from Yen Bai. While at LT1 Source saw several PWs who had been captured in Southern Laos during 1971, some PWs who had been captured at Phuoc Long during December 1974, and some ARVN Rangers who had been captured at Thuong Duc. Source also met Col Tho, C.O. of the 3d ABN Brigade who was captured in Laos and some PWs who had been captured at Quang Ngai just before the country fell. Source remained at LT1 for approx 20 days and was then transferred to Nghia Lo (no camp number or name but was a large stone walled camp with reinforced concrete buildings). While on a labor detail approx one KM from Nghia Lo Camp, Source observed a grave with a marker which said Thai PW (Tu Binh Thai Lan) and speculated that Thai prisoners may have been held there. In April 1976 Source was moved back to LT1 Yen Bai. In September 1976 Source and inmates of LT1 moved along with inmates of LT7 which was designated AH7NT to build a headquarters for Group 776 (Divisional Hq with a general officer (U/I) in charge) located approx 10KM from Yen Bai Town on the road into Yen Bai Airfield approx 500 meters behind the Yen Bai Hospital. Source explained that inmates who performed construction work were those who were captured as early as 1970 and those captured during the final offensive who were consolidated as Joint Camp 7 (old inmates and new inmates of Lt1) and designated as AH7NT. Source stated that after redesignation of LT1 to LT7 in June, they were then moved to the Gp 776 Hq area in September 1976. Source stated that he remained at Group 776 until January 1977 when he was released to reside at City. Source resided at and worked on irrigation labor projects until July 1978 when he was arrested along with his family while attempting a boat escape from Thuan An Estuary at Hue City. After arrest Source was held at the Hoi An jail, Quang Nam until September 1978 then moved to Tam Khe Prison, Quang Tin. In February 1979 Source was transferred to Tien Lanh Re-ed Camp near Tien Lanh (V), Tien Phuoc (D), one km west of the Song Tum River and 110 km from Danang, Quang Nam (P). In May 1980 Source was transferred to Hamlet 5, Camp 2 (Thon 5, Trai 2) of Tien Lanh located approx five km west of the main camp. In January 1983 Source was moved back to Camp 1 (main camp) of Tien Lanh. In August 1983 Source was released with a pass good for one month to resettle at a new economic zone located at Quang Nam (P). Source established residence at Hoa Minh then returned to Tien Lanh Re-ed camp where he was released in November 1983. Source stated that during his one month pass to establish residence at Hoa Minh NEZ he went to Thu Duc where he had resided for many years and contacted some old friends for assistance in escaping from Vietnam. Source contacted a neighbor, who introduced him to a NAME (LNU) who had gone to Ho Chi Minh City from Hai Phong to study hair dressing. NAME gave Source an address at Hai Phong and promised assistance.
After moving to Hoa Ninh NEZ in November 1983 Source remained there for one month and then, leaving his family behind, went to Hai Phong to prepare for his escape. After a few days at Hai Phong Source went to Cua Ong, Quang Ninh and escaped by boat on 10 January 1984. Source stated that since he went by small sail boat with no motor his trip by boat lasted 73 days and included numerous stops in China due to the weather and to procure food and water. Source arrived Hong Kong on March 1984. Hand drawn memory sketch provided by Source is attached.

Comment: Source gave his story in a straightforward manner and had excellent recall. Source was very cooperative and seemed sincere when he claimed that both of the men he observed at Yen Bai were Americans. Previous reports indicate that PFC Robert Garwood who is known to have been at Yen Bay was present with at least one other inmate whose circumstances were similar. Some indicated that the second man was an American (80-001, 81-060, 81-046, and 81-029). At least one report indicated that an American working there had as his assistant a former ARVN LTC (we cannot recall report number) and one other report indicated that the American was assisted by a Thai inmate (84-062). Source was shown photographs including those of Robert Garwood but was not able to make an identification. Source's letter to American Consulate is attached.
Yen Bai
Camp System

Bệnh viện Y Baì
(Yen Bai Hospital)

(Railroad Station)

(Ga Yên Bái)

Chợ Yên Bái
(Market)

Song (River)

Bến đồ
(ferry)

Nhà Lò (School)

Trại Tu
(Phuoc Long)
(Battle Inmates)

Trại Ha Lào
(Southern Laos)

Former location of
AH7 NT until
approx September 1976
(Dispensary built
approx June 1976)

Khu nhà bếp

Khu nhà khoa

Ha Lake

Prior to June 1976
Only, this Camp (LT1)
had been constructed

Old Inmates moved
to here in September
1976 to construct
Gp 776 Hy Facility

AH13 NT

AH7 NT

AH7 NT

AH6 NT

AH7 NT

Ngã Lò
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Caucasian Observed at Yen Bai.

TO: COMMANDER, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

REFERENCE: 83-086
28 October 1983

Source: SC
DPOB SD
SD . Source is presently located at
SD date of info 1978, date of interview 14 September 1983. Map

Source entered the military service on 22 September 1962 and received training
at the Thu Duc Reserve Officer's Training Center. Source completed training
as a Warrant Officer in September 1963 and was assigned to the Popular/Local
Forces Center at Tuyen Duc, Dalat. In 1970 Source was reassigned to the Can
Thoat-Cai Von Training Center. In 1971 Source was reassigned to Dalat where
he remained until the city was evacuated in March 1975. Beginning in late
March 1975 Source was assigned to the 6th Marine Bn for 10 days at Bien Hoa
until ARVN III Corps was evacuated to Saigon. Due to the evacuation Source
was reassigned to the 50th Political Warfare Bn at Saigon. As of 30 April 1975
Source was residing at the

Source registered with the communist government on 26 June 1975
at Tran Vuong School, Saigon.

After registering Source was sent to Long Giao/Long Khanh for re-education
until mid 1976 when he was moved on the ship "Song Huong" to Hai Phong. Source
disembarked at Hai Phong and was transported by train to Yen Bai Town where he
was detained at Camp 6 (T-6) Joint Camp 1 (LT-1) Group (Doan) 776 located
near Xa Viet Cuong Village. Source remained at Camp 6 until mid 1977 when he
was transferred to Camp 6, Joint Camp 1, Group 776 at Lao Cai (Source's camp
at Yen Bai was divided into two parts with one group going to Lao Cai by truck
and remainder still at Yen Bai). Source stated that Camp 6 Lao Cai was located
one night's walk from Lao Cai Town near Xa Van Bang Village. The camp was called
Camp 6 Van Bang (Trai Sau Van Bang). Source stated that the ethnic minority
village of Van Bang was the only village in the area of the camp. While at
Camp 6 Van Bang, Source participated in a strategic road building project which
was oriented toward the segment of highway linking Lao Cai with Yen Bai Town.
In late 1978 Source was moved back to Camp 6, LTI, Yen Bai. Source remained
at Yen Bai for three months and was then transferred to Camp 6, Thanh Chuong
District, Nghe Tinh Province. The camp was called Camp 6-Nghe Tinh (Trai
Sau Nghe Tinh) with the designation KH6. Source knew of another subcamp of
Nghe Tinh called KH3 located approx 10km from KH6. Source went to KH3 on a labor
detail but was never held there. Source stated that Camp KH6 was subdivided
REFERENCE: M83-086
PAGE TWO

into camps T1, T2, and T3. T1 was the initial camp and held 1500 inmates, 500 of whom were criminals and later moved to established camp T-2. After T-2 was established another group of approx 300 inmates were taken from T-1 to form T-3. The commander of KH6 was Public Security Service Major Nguyen Dinh Thuong, (approx 48-50 YOA, native of SVN). Source was held at Camp KH6 until 9 April 1980 when he was released to reside at Ho Chi Minh City. Source attempted escape by boat from My Tho in February 1981 but was arrested and held at Ben Tre Jail for one year. Source next attempted escape at Rach Gia in April 1982. Source was again arrested but managed to escape after 10 days detention while on a rice gathering detail. Source was finally able to escape by boat from Ben Luc (D) Long An (P) via Go Cong to the ocean in November 1982. Source arrived for first asylum at and was transferred to

Source stated that sometime during late 1978 he began to observe a male caucasian at Joint Camp 1, Yen Bai. Source stated that he passed the man on the road one morning near LT1 Camp Hq and said "good morning" to the man in English to which the man replied "I'm fine thank you". Source saw the man on another occasion coming out of the gate of LT1 Hq with a film crew. Source overheard the man speaking the Vietnamese language well and with a northern accent. Source heard from cadre (U/I) that the man was called "Nam" and was a prisoner who had shown progress (Tu Binh Tien Bo) and had decided to join the communists. Source heard that the man was responsible for maintaining a pull start, gasoline powered, electrical generator. Source described the man as tall, thin, brown hair, blue eyes, and wearing a green military type uniform. After Source was transferred in late 1978 to Camp KH6, Nghe Tinh Source did not see or hear about the man again.

Source did not observe or hear about any other caucasians or anyone else he thought might have been an American remaining in Vietnam. Hand drawn sketches of LT1 Yen Bai, LT1 Lao Cai, and KH6 Nghe Tinh Re-ed Camps provided by Source are attached.

Comment: Source of this report also provided information contained in JCRC-LNB LTR 83-087 dated 28 October 1983.

A N

Atch: Sketches
Sketch of Joint Camp I

Lao Cai

Yen Bai Town

THIỆN YÊN BÀI

(Yen Bai RR Station)

Yen Bai

Joint Camp Headquarters

(Khu vực vùng VIỆT BẠC)

(Viet Bac Region)
Sketch of Camp KHC-Nghe Linh

To Long Viet Border
(To Than Chau District)
(To Lang Nam Van)

To Lang Son

(Comm KHC)

Notes:
1. Trail KHC from C to T: Trail 2 to Vat de.
2. Trail Al therapies.
The Yen Bai re-education camp is located 10 kilometres south-west of the town of Yen Bai. There is only one part to the camp and it contained former South Vietnamese military personnel with the rank Warrant Officer to Lt. Colonel. These people had surrendered in a call-up of military personnel of the old government in mid-1975. Prior to April 1975 the camp had contained prisoners-of-war.

2. The camp was run by the military.

3. A sketch of the layout of the camp is attached.

4. The camp contained 300 prisoners.

5. The food provided for prisoners included rice mixed with sweet potato and dried manioc, vegetables grown by prisoners and occasionally fresh fish caught by the prisoners. As in other camps the food presented on national holidays was slightly better.

6. Medical services were provided by Northern Vietnamese medical assistants but, as was normally the case, drugs were in short supply. Only 2% of the sick prisoners were relieved...
from their labour duties. Drugs could be received in parcels from the prisoner's family, however. The accommodation huts contained about 40 prisoners on double bamboo bunks. Each prisoner had 80cm of sleeping space.

7. Prisoners with specialist knowledge were employed using their skills such as vehicle repair, radio repair, tailoring and heavy construction. These groups had to produce a quota of work per day (usually the quotas took about 8 hours to fill). Work details were formed from the remaining prisoners who tended the camp vegetable plots. Work details lasted for 8 hours each day. There was no regular programme of political instruction but every two months or so a lecture on some aspect of SRV policy was given.

8. One of the soldiers guarding the camp was very cruel and many prisoners were beaten by him. Otherwise there was no ill-treatment of prisoners nor executions. The camp possessed a cachot (a French term for a dungeon) but it was never used.

9. During the period no visits were made by international agencies such as Amnesty International or the International Committee of the Red Cross.

10. Prisoners were allowed to receive letters and parcels (1 kilogram each 3 months containing only clothes, medicines or sweets). They could send out one letter per month.

11. During the period batches of prisoners were released two or three times. Although the usual reason stated was that they had made good progress in their re-education, it was believed by the other prisoners that they had good family connections or bribery initiated the releases.

Field Comment

Report (Son La) contains a description of a cachot as used in Vietnam.
THE YEN BAI
RE-EDUCATION
CAMP
REFUGEE-NAME/FILE TITLE: Hoang - Liem - Son Re-Ed Camps

SUBJECT: Hoang - Liem - Son Re-Ed Sys.

NOTES/COMMENTS:

- SC was a former physician of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF). In June 75, SC reported for re-education at Can Tho. He was detained at Can Tho until about June 76 when he was transferred to Hoang - Liem - Son.

- Initially, he was held at Son La (Area Liem - Son II) for a few weeks.

- Next, he was transferred to Nong Truc Tran Phu / Tran Phu Agricultural Site I. He was at NTP for about one month. He could not describe the specific location of NTP Tran Phu, but guessed it to be about 1 month in general direction of Nui Bai.

- Next, SC was assigned to a dispensary at Lieu Tran III, located in the vicinity of Nguyen Co Toan. He was there for about 2 months before he was released.

- About Jul 77, SC was transferred to LT I for brief recuperation prior to release.

- In November 77, SC was released from re-education.

- SC was a member of SD.

- The first three [Rt 1], or first group of re-educated released from the Hoang - Liem - Son camp at Tran Phu camp system consisted of 21 persons including the former RVNAF Surgeon General Lt. General Hi Thanh.

- After release, SC was sent back to So. Trang, where he had practiced medicine at the time the Communists took control in 1954.

- After 2 months at So. Trang, SC moved to Saigon where he remained until he left VN.

ANALYST: AN
CONFIDENTIAL

From: CH-OPS
To: CDR-JCRC

Subj: Caucasian Sighted in Yen Bay Camp System

Ref: (a) DIA ltr 10306/DI-7 of 9 Jun 81

Source:

a. Name: [SC]
   Ha Dong (P), NVN (re-grouped SVN, 1954)

b. DOB: [SD] 1930

c. POB: [SD]

d. Former Position: Special Forces Officer

e. Present Location: [SD]

f. Identifying Number: [SD]

g. DOI: July 1976

h. Maps Used: Vietnam, Series L7014, Sheet 5952 II

Information:

Source has 30 years military experience. He joined the 18th Infantry Division in November 1953 in Long Khanh Province and re-grouped with them to SVN in 1954. His service as an infantry officer included 12 years in Special Forces.

Source was sent to Yen Bay for re-education, arriving there June 1976. He was assigned to Camp 8, Lien Trai 1, Doan 776. Lien Trai 1 was located approximately 7 Km from Yen Bay City (VJ 8799), covering an area of undetermined size on both sides of the road to Lai Chau. Lien Trai 1 consisted of at least 9 numbered camps (trai) and a HQ camp. The highest numbered camp he had visited was Trai 9 (T9). His own camp, T8, was assigned the designation AHNT. Source was amused to recall the code reflected the fond wish of his friends in T8 for their communist camp commander, whose name began with "H": Anh Hien (?)8 Nam Truc (Brother Hien 8 years in jail).

During July 1976, source was assigned to the food resupply detail for his camp and went to the HQ camp daily. On 4 or 5 such occasions he noted a caucasian working on the electrical lines in and around the HQ camp area. The caucasian was unguarded and apparently free to move about the area at will. Source said his friends in Camp 8 had heard from the guards that the man was an American (NFI).

The caucasian was described as 1.7 to 1.75 meters tall; brown, moderately cut hair (not crew-cut), fully-grown mustache; no beard (2-3 days' growth of whiskers), husky build, approximately 40 years old. Shown approximately 20 photos, source selected distractor-photo of Fred John Rivera as having features similar to subject. Source took no particular note of Robert Garwood photo. Shown this and two other shots of Garwood for special attention, source saw no similarity to the caucasian he had seen.
Comments:

This report, in addition to the live-sighting information it contains, relates in part to reference (a). A forthcoming report on this source, 81-049, will provide gravesite information in the Yen Bay area and also relates in part to reference (a).

Inclosure
NO ROAD SIGNS. THE MAIN CAMP WAS LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN AND A STREAM APPROX 3M WIDE PASSED THROUGH THE EXTREME NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE CAMP, ACTUALLY FLOWING THROUGH THE CAMP'S INTERIOR. THE MOUNTAINS WERE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CAMP.

THE SUBCAMPS WERE PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM THE MAIN CAMP AND EACH OTHER. SOURCE WAS IMPRISONED IN SUBCAMP 4, LOCATED APPROX. 20 KM SOUTH OF THE MAIN CAMP.

SUBJ: IR 1511023681/VIETNAM/ DIRECT AND HEARSAY INFO CONCERNING TWO U.S. PRISONERS IN VAN CHAN DISTRICT, NVN AS OF JUN 79/

THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL

1. CTRY: VIETNAM (VN)

2. IR NO: 1511023681

3. TITLE: DIRECT AND HEARSAY INFO CONCERNING TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS IN VAN CHAN DISTRICT, NVN AS OF JUN 79.

4. DATE OF INFO: 79Q600

5. ORIG: DET 31, PSAA

6. REQ REFS:

7. SOURCE: SC

SOURCE: A 34 YR OLD MALE VIETNAMESE REFUGEE, WAS IN GOOD HEALTH, MENTALLY ALERT AND COOPERATED VOLUNTARY. SOURCE, A FORMER RVN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN A CAMP NEAR VAN CHAN DIST, NVN, REPORTED EYEWITNESS AND HEARSAY INFO OBTAINED AS A PRISONER. SOURCE HAS NOT REPORTED PREVIOUSLY.
FIGURE 2  VAN CHAN PRISON CAMPS
(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND
WH - WAREHOUSE
PP - POWER PLANT
BA - BAMBOO LIVING QTRS
U - UNK.
1-5 - SUB-CAMP NUMBERS

ENGL TO IR 1511/023481
This is an information report, not finally evaluated intelligence.

**Country:** Vietnam (VM)  
**Report No:** 1512030381

**Title:** Reeducation Camps in Yen Bay (2142/10452E, NIS) VM

**Date of Info:** 781000  
**Report Date:** 810827

**Originator:** Det 32, PSAA, Seoul KS

**Source:** Capt. Wo, a former ARVN Captain who escaped from Vietnam in June 1981. Source lived at Yen Bay Camp 7 from June 1976 until October 1978. During that period he observed Camp #9 four or five times from a distance of 500 to 600 meters, and Camp one (1) one time from a distance of about 600 meters. Source fled Vietnam in June 1981. This is his first report. Reliability cannot be determined.

**Summary:** This report locates prison camps seven (7), nine (9), and one (1) in Yen Bay (2142N/10452E, NIS) (UTM: VK8600), VM, and describes Camp 7 in detail, and provides a memory-layout sketch (figure 1) of Camp 7.

**Details:**

1. **Identification:** There were no signs at the camps. Guards and inmates at Camp 7 called the camps Camp 1, Camp 7 and Camp 9. Source did not know what the local populace called the camps.

2. **Location:** Camp 1 was located about 4 kms southwest of Yen Bay (2142N/10452E, NIS) (UTM: VK8600); Camp 7 was located 1.5 kms southwest of Camp 1; and Camp 9 was located two kms southwest of Camp 7. Source pinpointed Camp 1 at 214207N/1045018E (UTM: VJ833996); Camp 7 at 214147N/1044944E (UTM: VJ823989); and Camp 9 at 214058N/1044944E (UTM: VJ814975) on AMS map, Vietnam, 1:50,000, Yen Bay, series L7014, sheet 6330 IV, edition 1-AMS, undated.
DESCRIPTION: Camp 7 was situated on a 150X100 meter, level, dirt-surfaced area, approximately seven to ten meters higher than the surrounding terrain. The camp was surrounded by a bamboo fence. The camp had two sections; a camp personnel section on the west side and an inmate section on the east side. The camp personnel section measured 100X30 meters, oriented north/south. It contained two barracks, one warehouse and one kitchen. The inmate section measured 120X100 meters, oriented east/west. It contained one meeting hall, five inmate buildings, one kitchen and one volleyball court. Source provided a memory-layout sketch of the camp (figure 1) with points thereon described as follows:

Point 1. Road: It was six meters wide and gravel/dirt-surfaced. From a point about 70 meters west of the camp, it extended 5.5 kms northeast to the Yen Bay residential area and two kms southwest to camp 9.

Point 2. Stream: It was a tributary stream of the Red River (2017N/10634E, NIS) (UTM: XH6343) that flowed along the east edge of the road (point 1) in a northerly direction. The stream was about 15 to 20 meters wide and two to three meters deep with a sand and gravel bed.

Point 3. Bridge: It was a 20X1.5 meter wooden bridge with a flat deck, supported by round wooden posts spaced about four meters between piers. The bottom of the bridge was approximately two meters above the stream (point 2). The bridge spanned the stream (point 2) at a point about 80 meters northwest of the camp.

Point 4. Access Road: It was two meters wide and dirt-surfaced. From the bridge (point 3) it extended about 60 meters southeast to the camp entrance and from that point 30 meters southwest to the camp personnel section and 100 meters southeast to the inmate section.

Point 5. Perimeter Fence: It was a 150X100X2 meter woven bamboo fence that formed the perimeter of the camp. Each piece of bamboo was about five centimeters in diameter at the bottom and tapered near the top. The western portion of the fence was located about 70 meters east of the road (point 1).

Point 6. Entrance: It was a 2.5 meters open entrance located 20 meters east of the northwest corner of the fence (point 5). There was a 1X1X2 meter wooden guard post at the east side of the entrance.

Point 7. Kitchen: It was a 7X4X4 meter single-story earthen brick building oriented north/south with a gable roof, covered with tree leaves. It was located five meters east of the western perimeter fence (point 5) and ten meters south of the northern perimeter fence (point 5). Cooks prepared three meals a day for camp personnel in this building.

Point 8. Warehouse: It was a 10X4X4 meter single-story earthen brick building oriented east/west with a gable roof covered with tree leaves. It was located ten meters east of the kitchen (point 7). This building contained food for camp personnel and inmates.

Point 9. Barracks: It was a 12X4X5 meter, single-story earthen brick building oriented east/west with a gable roof covered with tree leaves. The barracks was located ten meters east of the western fence (point 5) and fifteen meters south of the warehouse (point 8). Camp personnel lived in this barrack.
Point 10. Barracks: This building was identical to the other barracks (point 9). It was located five meters south of the other barracks (point 9). Camp personnel also lived in this building.

Point 11. Partition Fence: It was a two meter-high woven bamboo fence with an open entrance. The entrance was located four meters south of the northern perimeter fence (point 5). The bamboo was five centimeters in diameter at the bottom and tapered near the top. The fence divided the camp into the two sections. The fence was located 30 meters east of the western perimeter fence (point 5).

Point 12. Meeting Hall: It was a 15X8X5 meter, earthen brick building oriented north/south with a gable roof covered with tree leaves. It was located 15 meters east of the partition fence (point 11) and 20 meters north of the southern perimeter fence (point 5). Instructors gave inmates a three-hour political speech in this building once a month.

Point 13. Inmate Building: It was a 15X5X5 meter, single-story earthen brick building oriented east/west with a gable roof covered with tree leaves. It was located three meters southeast of the meeting hall (point 12) and fifteen meters north of the southern perimeter fence (point 5).

Point 14. Inmate Building: It was identical to the other inmate building (point 13). It was located two meters east of the other inmate building (point 13) and fifteen meters north of the southern perimeter fence (point 5).

Point 15. Inmate Building: It was identical to the other inmate building (point 13), but oriented north/south. It was located three meters northeast of the inmate building (point 14) and fifteen meters west of the eastern perimeter fence (point 5).

Point 16. Inmate Building: It was identical to the other inmate building (point 13). This building was located three meters northwest of the other inmate building (point 15) and 20 meters south of the northern perimeter fence (point 5).

Point 17. Inmate Building: It was identical to the other inmate building (point 13). This building was located two meters west of the other inmate building (point 16).

Point 18. Volleyball Court: It was a 15X6 meter, dirt surfaced lot, oriented east/west. The court was located fifteen meters south of the inmate building (point 17) and 25 meters west of the other inmate building (point 15). Inmates played volleyball on the court only on holidays.

Point 19. Kitchen: It was a 8X4X5 meter single-story earthen brick building oriented east/west with a gable roof covered with tree leaves. This building was located three meters northwest of the meeting hall (point 12) and five meters east of the partition fence (point 11). Cooks prepared three meals a day for inmates in this building.

4. SECURITY: There was one guard armed with an AK rifle at the entrance (point 6) twenty-four hours a day. There were two roving guards armed with AK rifles in the inmate section from 1700 to 0600 hours. There were no lookout posts or searchlights at the camp. The camp was not illuminated at night.
TRANSPORTATION: There were no automobiles at the camp. Camp personnel used two bicycles for transportation.

COMMUNICATION: Source did not know of any communications system at the camp.

PERSONNEL: Twenty-five camp personnel including eight officers and 17 enlisted men, worked at the camp. The camp commandant was a Captain (ED: Source did not know the name of the commandant). Approximately 350 inmates, all former ARVN company grade officers, lived at the camp.

ORIGINATORS COMMENTS: Source was in good mental and physical condition at the time of debriefing. He was cooperative and readily volunteered information. Source's map reading and sketching abilities were good. He will be available for further debriefing.
FIGURE 1

LAYOUT SKETCH OF THE REPRICATION CAMP 7 IN YEN BAY, VIETNAM 214147N/1044944E

NOT TO SCALE

YEN BAY (214147N/1044944E, KIS)
COUNTRY: VIETNAM

SUBJECT: RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM; DETENTION OF THOSE CAUGHT TRYING TO FLEE AS REFUGEES (DOJ: 1975 - EARLY 1981)

SOURCE:


SUMMARY: FROM 1976 TO THE END OF 1980, THERE WERE SEVERAL RE-EDUCATION CAMPS OPERATING IN NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM. AS OF 1976-77, NUMEROUS FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES OFFICERS WERE HELD IN A COMPLEX OF CAMPS KNOWN AS INTER-CAMP II, SON LA PROVINCE, NEAR THE LAO BORDER. THIS CAMP WAS UNDER THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) AND INCLUDED CAMPS ONE TO SIX. YEN MA CAMP, RUN BY PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICE (PSO), WAS NINE KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF CAMP NO. ONE. IN VINH PHU PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM, CAMPS KI TO KS HELD A TOTAL OF 5,000 FORMER OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS. THANH PHONG, THANH LAM AND THANH CAN CAMPS WERE LOCATED IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM, AND (GIA RAI, BAU LAM AND XUYEN MOG CAMPS IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM.)
CONDITIONS WERE HARSHEST IN THE VINH PHU CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM, RESULTING IN MANY DEATHS. HEALTH AND SANITARY FACILITIES WERE PRIMITIVE AND LACK OF ANTIBIOTICS SERIOUS. RELEASED PRISONERS IN HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC) UNDER PSO JURISDICTION WERE ISSUED THREE-MONTH TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS AFTER WHICH THEY WERE REQUIRED TO LEAVE THE HCMC AREA. END SUMMARY.

1. FOLLOWING ARE DETAILS OF A NUMBER OF RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM AT VARIOUS TIMES FROM 1976-TO EARLY 1981.

NORTH VIETNAM

2. SON LA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM (1976-1977):
270 NUMEROUS FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES OFFICERS WERE HELD IN A COMPLEX OF CAMPS IN SON LA PROVINCE, NEAR THE LAO BORDER. THE COMPLEX, KNOWN AS INTER-CAMP II (LIEN-TRAI II), UNLIKE SUBSEQUENT RE-EDUCATION CAMPS, CAME UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) AND NOT THE PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICE (PSO) AND INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING CAMPS:

A) CAMP NO. ONE: PRIOR TO 1975, THIS CAMP WAS USED AS A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP FOR CAPTURED UNITED STATES AND THAI MILITARY PERSONNEL. AS OF JUNE 1976 TO OCTOBER 1977, IT HOUSED SOME 270 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY AND POLICE OFFICERS RANKING FROM MAJOR TO COLONEL. INCLUDED AMONG THESE WERE SOME 120 OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1968, SUCH AS FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONEL (LTC) NGUYEN VAN K H U O N G, CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN DA NANG DURING THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE, AND A NUMBER OF PARATROOPS AND MARINE OFFICERS CAPTURED DURING THE CROSS-BORDER OPERATION IN LAOS (LAN SON 719) IN OCTOBER 1977, 80 OF THE PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO YEN MA CAMP, WHILE THE REMAINDER WERE ALSO TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CAMPS UNDER PSO CONTROL. (AUSTRALIAN SERVICE COMMENT: DETAILS OF CAMP NO. TWO NOT AVAILABLE.)

B) CAMPS NO. THREE AND FOUR: LOCATED AT MUONG COI.

21 KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE.

C) CAMP NO. FIVE: LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FIVE KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE. IT CONTAINED SOME 300 DETAINES, FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLICE OFFICERS OF CAPTAIN RANK OR BELOW.

D) CAMP NO. SIX: LOCATED APPROXIMATELY SEVEN KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE. IT CONTAINED SOME 300 DETAINES, CONSISTING OF SENIOR OFFICERS AND SICK PRISONERS. THE HEADQUARTERS OF INTER-CAMP II, UNDER THE COMMAND OF A PAVN MAJOR, WAS LOCATED AT THIS CAMP.

3. AS OF NOVEMBER 1978, IN ADDITION, AND APPARENTLY SEPARATE
FROM INTER-CAMP II, ANOTHER CAMP WAS IN EXISTENCE NEAR YEN MA DISTRICT TOWN, IN SON LA PROVINCE, SOME NINE KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF CAMP NO. ONE, THIS CAMP, KNOWN AS YEN-MA CAMP, WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PRO UNDER A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND CONTAINED SOME 900 PRISONERS, INCLUDING THE 60 WHO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP NO. ONE. OF THE PRISONERS, 365 WERE FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES AND POLICE OFFICERS AND THE REMAINDER WERE NORTH VIETNAMESE AND CIVILIAN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

(SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THE SON LA CAMPS ARE STILL USED AS RE-EDUCATION CAMPS, IT IS POSSIBLE THEY HAVE BEEN ABANDONED OR RESTORED AS ARMY BASES. HOWEVER, THE YEN MA CAMP MAY STILL BE OPERATING AS IT WAS A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT.)

4. VINH-PHU PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM: IN NOVEMBER 1979, THE 365 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICER PRISONERS IN YEN MA CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO A CAMP IN VINH-PHU PROVINCE NUMBERED KS LOCATED TWELVE KILOMETERS FROM K1. THIS CAMP WAS ONE OF AT LEAST FIVE IN THE PROVINCE. K1 ITSELF CONTAINED APPROXIMATELY 1,000 PRISONERS. THEY CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY 40 COLONELS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO KS CAMP IN JANUARY 1979! 400 MAJORS AND LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND 350 JUNIOR OFFICERS FROM LIEUTENANT TO CAPTAIN AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL POLICE BRANCHES. ACCORDING TO A NUMBER OF RECENTLY RELEASED FORMER DETAINEE'S IN BHC, RELEASES TOOK PLACE FROM C CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1981; IN PARTICULAR FROM THE VINH-PHU CAMPS. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT RELEASES AVERAGED 40-50 PER CAMP. UP TO THE END OF APRIL 1981, NO RELEASES HAD BEEN HEARD OF SINCE VIETNAMESE NEW YEAR IN EARLY FEBRUARY 1981.

(SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE FIVE CAMPS IN VINH-PHU (K1-K5) HELD A TOTAL OF 5,000 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS AT THAT TIME; NOT INCLUDING ANY CIVILIAN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN HELD THERE AS WELL. DETAILS OF FURTHER TRANSFERS OUT OF VINH-PHU AFTER DECEMBER 1979 ARE NOT KNOWN. HOWEVER, FROM RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER FORMER INMATES OF VINH-PHU, WHO WERE NOT SENT TO THANH HOA BUT WHO REMAINED IN VINH-PHU UNTIL THEIR RELEASE IN 1980, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT A TOTAL OF 1,000 PRISONERS REMAINED IN THE VINH-PHU CAMPS AS OF APRIL 1981.)


FORM 1A-3 COMHSAITHEACHTA

CONTINUATION SHEET
Camp, approximately 60 kilometers from Thanh Hoa town. An estimated 20 prisoners were released from Thanh Cam Camp in 1980. Each of the three camps contained from 700 to 900 prisoners. The only general ranking officer known to be held in the Thanh Hoa camps was former major general Nguyen Huu C D, who was also a former minister. He was held in Thanh Lam Camp. Thanh Phong Camp had some 900 prisoners in December 1979, consisting of armed forces and police officers and a number of civilians from the South consisting of former ranking south Vietnamese officials, parliamentarians and members of the judiciary, judges and prosecutors. In early 1980, some 250 prisoners, mostly junior police and intelligence officers, captain and below, were transferred from Thanh Phong to Thanh Lam Camp. Sixty-nine prisoners were released from Thanh Phong Camp in 1980. (Source comment: in 1980 in Thanh Phong Camp, prisoners were told by the camp leader that the government's policy was to release all prisoners by June 1981, except for those who had not satisfactorily re-educated themselves. To date, however, only a few prisoners have been released. And it seems unlikely that wholesale release is about to take place.)

6. Thanh Phong camp was organized into four zones:
   A) Zone A: Colonels, army chaplains (catholic, Buddhist, Protestant), political representatives and intelligence and political warfare specialists.
   B) Zone B: Officers up to lieutenant colonel, former district and province chiefs, former judges and prosecutors, police officers, plus former officers or civilians of Chinese or mixed Vietnamese/Khmer origin or with foreign wives (English, French, American, Chinese, Khmer).
   C) Zone C: Former civilian officials of general secretary or general director level down, former heads of administrative offices at the province level and municipal councilors.
   D) Zone D: Temporary holding area for detainees awaiting transfer to Thanh Lam Camp or seriously sick people performing light duties.

7. Other detainees in Thanh Phong Camp as of 1979-1980 included:
   A) Colonel Duong Hieu N G H I A, a former Vinh Long province chief.
   B) Colonel Tran Van T H A N, a former head of military security.
   C) Nguyen Kim H O A, a former chief of cabinet, prime minister's department.
D) CHU VAN T A N G, FORMER HEAD OF 2ND OFFICE. MILITARY SECURITY POLICE
E) NGUYEN VAN T A Q, FORMER HEAD OF 4TH OFFICE, MILITARY SECURITY. CAN THO
F) TO VAN T A U, EX-RACH GIA PROVINCE CHIEF
G) NGUYEN VAN T A I, A FORMER PROVINCE CHIEF.

These officers were believed to be still in detention in Thanh Phong as of April 1981. Together with all the former lieutenant colonels from the political warfare and intelligence (J2) branches, unit 101, and intelligence headquarters.

In addition, some forty chaplains were still believed to be in Thanh Phong camp as of April 1981, organized into a company under colonel duong hieu n g h i a. They included:
A) LTC NGUYEN THANH L O N G, BUDDHIST
B) CAPTAIN TRAN VAN N G H I, A FORMER CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN IN THE SPECIAL FORCES
C) LTC NGUYEN VAN T H U A N, A FORMER CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN—GENERAL.

8. There was a separate small camp approximately three kilometers south of Thanh Phong, holding some 100 prisoners, who were former southern special forces troops who parachuted into north vietnam in the early 1960's and were captured at that time.

9. Conditions in the camps were harsh, with hard labor such as building roads and clearing forests, with minimal rations, reduced even further for prisoners who did not keep up with normal workloads or proved recalcitrant. Prisoners in Vinh Phu received one liter of water daily for all needs. Punishment for recalcitrants included solitary confinement, leg-irons, beatings, and loss of privileges, which included permission to write or receive visits from their families, for six months.

Health and sanitary facilities were primitive, with the lack of antibiotics particularly serious. Any antibiotics sent to prisoners by their families were confiscated by the PSD. Dead prisoners were buried in rough boxes or set up in crude woven matting, and their clothing and personal effects confiscated by the PSD and not returned to their families, who were often advised of the death only after long delays. In one case, the wife of a prisoner who died in July 1979 was not informed until April 1980.

10. Many deaths occurred in these camps but conditions were harshest in the Vinh Phu camps. In camp K1, over some thirteen months from November 1978 to December 1979, 120 prisoners died, many of them from intestinal ailments. Among the dead were:
A) LTC HO QUANG V O N G, FORMER CHIEF OF THE 3RD PRECINCT, SAIGON

B) LTC NGUYEN VAN N A M, FORMERLY OF THE TRANSPORT COMMAND

C) LTC DANG BINH M I N M, PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN THI EU'S FORMER PERSONAL HELICOPTER PILOT

D) LTC (FNU) L A C, FORMERLY FROM THE OPERATIONS BRANCH, JOINT GENERAL STAFF (J3JGS)

E) LTC NGUYEN QUANG H U N G, POLITICAL WARFARE, JGS

F) LTC TRUONG NGOC H O A N G, J2JGS.

SOUTH VIETNAM:

II. FOLLOWING ARE DETAILS OF FOUR CAMPS OPERATING IN SOUTH VIETNAM:

A) gia rai: A camp situated near gia rai village, gia rai district, dong nai province, east of an loc and close to highway 1 from hcm city to phan thiet. in january 1981, some 200 prisoners were transferred from thanh phong to gia rai camp in the south, ostensibly as a preliminary step to releasing them. however, up to april 1981, none of them appeared to have been released. (source comment: the transfer to gia rai was presented as a preliminary step to release, but in fact was at least largely due to the difficulty of feeding prisoners in the north. it is unlikely that the detainees will be released soon.)

B) bau lam: a camp, approximately one hectare in area, situated some 60 kilometers east of Bau Ria in Dong Nai province, in a forested area. (australian service comment: Bau Lam camp would appear to be located in the general area of Xuyen moc camp.) as of 1978 and 1979, this camp contained approximately 1,500 detainees divided into people caught trying to leave illegally, mostly boat departure organizers, approximately 1001 former south vietnamese (pre-1975) police personnel and officials, approximately 8001 and some 100 civilian offenders. the prisoners were all mixed together regardless of category, but divided administratively into numerous units and sub-units (companies, platoons, etc.). they were employed in clearing forests and in paddy cultivation in the fields, working seven days a week with average working hours from 0500 hours to 1500 hours and at times until 1800 hours. the camp had an infirmary, but lack of pharmaceuticals forced the prisoners to rely on traditional herbal medicines made by some of the older prisoners who knew something of these methods. family visits were restricted to fifteen minutes every 3 to 6 months, and only allowed on presentation of a written permit from the visitor's local authorities. the camp was guarded by a company of over 100 ps, troops, under the command of...
CAPTAIN BUI TAN C O N G, A SOUTHERNER FROM BEN TRE, APPROXIMATELY 50 YEARS OLD. THERE WERE SEVERAL ESCAPE ATTEMPTS DURING THE PERIOD FROM LATE 1977 TO JANUARY 1980, WITH EIGHT PRISONERS SHOT IN THESE ATTEMPTS. (SOURCE COMMENT: BAO LAM CAMP IS STILL OPERATING, ALTHOUGH DETAILS OF CURRENT NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN.)

C) (SOURCE COMMENT: XUYEN MOI IS ANOTHER CAMP IN THE SOUTH IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, TO WHICH PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE NORTH IN LATE 1980 TO EARLY 1981. IN JANUARY 1981, PRISONERS IN XUYEN MOI RIOTED, SEVERELY WOUNDING THE CAMP COMMANDANT AND A PSO/MAJOR, A LIEUTENANT COLONEL (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED) WAS SHOT AND SEVERELY WOUNDED. FOLLOWING THE EVENT, FIFTEEN PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED AT NIGHT FROM THE CAMP TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.)

D) PHUOC LONG: IN 1980 TO EARLY 1981, VIETNAMESE CAUGHT TRYING TO ESCAPE OVERLAND THROUGH KAMPUCHEA WERE HELD IN A CAMP IN THE PART OF SONG B. PROVINCE COMPRISING FORMER PHUOC LONG PROVINCE NEAR THE KAMPUCHEAN BORDER. IN AT LEAST ONE CASE THE FAMILY OF ONE OF THE DETAINEES WAS NOT ADVISED OF THE DETAINEE'S ARREST AND INCARCERATION AND ONLY LEARNED OF HIS PRESENCE THERE THROUGH A PRISONER WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.

12. RECENTLY RELEASED PRISONERS FROM HCMC CAME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF A STATE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE "OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF RECENT RETURNNEES FROM RE-EDUCATION" (CO QUAN QUAN TRI NHUNG NGUOI MOI TAP NOI VE), WHICH COMES UNDER THE HCMC PSO AND IS LOCATED AT 242 DIEN PHU STREET (FORMERLY PHAN THANH GIAN). SIMILAR OFFICES EXIST AT THE PROVINCE LEVEL. WHEN FIRST RELEASED, EX-DETAINEES HAVE TO OBTAIN A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT FROM THIS OFFICE. THE PERMITS ARE INITIALLY VALID FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY, AFTER WHICH IN PRACTICE THE FORMER DETAINERS ARE REQUIRED TO LEAVE THE HCM CITY AREA. IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN AN EXTENSION ON HEALTH GROUNDS, IN SOME CASES. COMPLAINT DOCTORS WILL, FOR A FEE, PROVIDE HEALTHY EX-DETAINEES WITH APPROPRIATE CERTIFICATES. DURING THE THREE MONTHS RESIDENCE PERIOD, THE EX-DETAINEES ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT WEEKLY TO THEIR LOCAL SUB-DISTRICT PSO OFFICE TO HAVE THEIR DOCUMENTS CHECKED AND TO REPORT ON THEIR ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS. IN AT LEAST ONE CASE, HOWEVER, A FORMER DETAINEE WHO PRESENTED HIMSELF TO THE RETURNNEES OFFICE HAD STILL NOT RECEIVED A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT NEARLY FOUR MONTHS AFTER HIS RELEASE. INSTEAD, HE HAD A RECEIPT FROM
THE OFFICE ACKNOWLEDGING HIS APPLICATION.
GIOT HAD REPORTEDLY SEEN AT SON TAY, SC DID NOT REPEAT THE FIGURE 30 OR ANY OTHER NUMBER, BUT JUST SAID HE COULDN'T REMEMBER. HE REPEATED THE "SEVERAL DOZEN" (MAY CHIC) ESTIMATE OF U.S. PRISONERS GIOT REPORTED SEEING AT XUAN MAI. (SPELLING "XUAN MAI" IN ORIGINAL REPORT WAS INTERVIEWER'S MISTAKE.) SC HOWEVER, COULD OFFER NO FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON THE LOCATION OF EITHER THE SON TAY CAMP OR THE XUAN MAI CAMP. HE AGAIN SET THE DATES OF THE TWO SIGHTINGS BY GIOT; SON TAY IN "ABOUT 1977", AND XUAN MAI IN 1978. HE COULD NOT GIVE ANY REASON FOR DETERMINING DATES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF GIOT'S SIGHTINGS EXCEPT TO SAY THAT THESE WERE HIS BEST RECOLLECTION OF WHAT GIOT HAD TOLD HIM. AS*^TM ABOUT OTHERS PRESENT WHEN GIOT TOLD HIM THESE STORIES, SC SAID ONLY ONE MAN, AN ETHNIC KNG NAMED SERGEANT PHAI (PHAYS) HAD BEEN PRESENT. BOTH GIOT AND PHAI HAD BEEN IN PRISON CAMPS SINCE 1972. SC SAID, AND WERE TRANSFERRED TOGETHER IN EARLY 1979 TO ANOTHER CAMP IN HOA BIMHI. SC THINKS THESE TWO WILL REMAIN PRISONERS FOR SOME TIME (NO REASON GIVEN), AND HE DOUBTS THAT THEY WILL EVER BE REFUGEES.

4. SC AT INTERVIEWER'S REQUEST, SC DREW A SKETCH OF THE LOCATION OF HA DONG CAMP, THE ONLY DETAIL DEPICTED IN THE CAMP, HOWEVER, WAS A BRICK KILN. THIS SKETCH, PLUS SC SKETCH OF THE GRAVESITE AREA (PARA 2D ABOVE), WILL BE FORWARD* BY SEPARATE LETTER:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE CENTER

RTTCZWV RMTBKA7730 1080227
ROUTINE
R 1708262 JUN 81

FM USAOD BANGKOK
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO JCRC BARBERS PT HI
CINCPAC HONOLULU HI//12/23/2366//

BANGKOK 27730
CITE:
3048 JUN 81.

SUBJ: RE-INTERVIEW OF SC

REF: A. JCRC-LNB LETTER REPORT 10-080 DATED 19 DEC 80.
B. JCRC-LNB LETTER REPORT 80-081 DATED 19 DEC 80.
C. DIA MSG, DTG 111416Z A-C 81.
D. USAOD BANGKOK MSG, DTG 110434Z MAY 81.

1. REF C REQUESTED A REINTERVIEW OF SC TO GAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO SUPPLEMENT THAT FORWARDED BY REF A AND B. REF D PROVIDED INTERIM RESPONSE TO REF C.

2. SC WAS REINTERVIEWED ON 11 JUNE 81 AT PULAU GALANG, INDONESIA (NOTE NEW LOCATION). IN ANSWER TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS POSED IN REF C, LAP RESPONDED AS FOLLOWS:

A. SC DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OR FUNCTION OF THE FEMALE THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS GARWOOD'S GIRLFRIEND. HE ONLY HEARD HER WITH GARWOOD ON A FEW OCCASIONS AND HEARD FROM OTHERS THAT SHE WAS A CADRE, HIS GIRLFRIEND, AND LIVED IN THE SAME HOOTCH WITH HIM.

B. SC AGAIN WROTE THE NAME OF ARVN LTC LE VAN NGOT (LEE WANN NGOT) AND SAID HE WAS SURE OF NGOT'S NAME AND RANK. SC SAID NGOT, A FORMER ARMOR OFFICER, ONLY REPAIRED AND MAINTAINED CRC TRUCKS WITH GARWOOD; HE NEVER COOKED OR SERVED FOOD.

C. SC COULD NOT RECALL CADRE'S NAMES IN THE CAMP AREA WHERE GARWOOD WAS WORKING. HIS OWN WORK DETAIL WAS SUPERVISED BY A CADRE NAMED DUNG (JUNGO) MOST OF THE TIME. OTHER CADRE NAMES HE COULD NOT RECALL, BUT HE POINTED OUT THAT ALL CADRE USED NICKNAMES OR ASSUMED NAMES ANYWAY.


3. SC REGARDING THE REMOVED SIGHTING OF U.S. PRISONERS AS REPORTED TO HIM AT HA DONG BY AN ETHNIC THAT NAMED LE VAN GIOT, SC WAS ASKED TO REPEAT WHAT GIOT HAD TOLD HIM. SC HAD TROUBLE REMEMBERING HOW MANY U.S. PRISONERS WERE TAKEN FROM THE CAMPS. SC WAS ABLE TO SUGGEST SOME INFORMATION.

ACTION DIA Q/C(1) D1-TC(1)
INFO WMIC(1) D1-D(5) WMIC(1) AT(1) AAT-(1) DB 20(1)
DB-TC(1) DIA(1)
YEN BAI #1 CAN

AS DESCRIBED BY
REF. 79-042, 27 OCT 1979

CAMP SITUATED ON HILL
MAXIMUM ELEVATION 20 m
CHAU LIVED HERE WITH CHD,
LAME AND SICK PRISONERS.
WELL

OVER 10 BUILDINGS
HOUSING PRISONERS
50 PER BLDG.

YARD

K KITCHEN

FISH (MAN MADE)

POND

STEPS

FISH POND

INTERCAMP HEADQUARTERS
8 km

MUST CROSS 2 RIVERS
ONE BRIDGE (2 TON LIMIT)
ONE FERRY BOAT
TO GET TO YEN BAI.

CAMP #1 HQ
SITUATED ON SMALL HILL

GENERAL OFFICERS' POST
CAMP
7 km

NATURAL

#3 CAMP
FOR OF-6
OFFICERS
3 km

LATERITE ROAD

TO LHOS

15 KM
1. DIA is undertaking a detailed study of the Yen Bai PW/reeducation camp system. No other agency maintains data about these camps and our own reporting on this camp system is very limited. This lack of a comprehensive data base has hindered efforts to evaluate reports concerning Americans at Yen Bai. The problem of confirming information about the Yen Bai camps is expected to become more severe as these camps are razed (para 4A, below) and inmates are released. PFC Robert Garwood has acknowledged his presence at the Yen Bai camps from 1975 until his return to U.S.-control in March 1979. Beyond acknowledging his presence at Yen Bai, Garwood refuses to comment on his experience there. Information gleaned from refugee reports has been fragmentary and contradictory (e.g., some refugees assert that they observed only one American while other refugees assert that a group of Americans were held at Yen Bai.) Therefore, it remains possible that one or more U.S. persons other than Garwood were present at Yen Bai. In view of the relatively large volume of reports we receive concerning Yen Bai, it is urgent that we make a strong effort, while sources remain accessible, to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of these camps and the prisoners contained therein. The following paragraphs provide guidance and background information.

2. Request that you identify, screen and, whenever possible, accomplish a detailed interview of each refugee who is a former inmate at the Yen Bai camps, particularly former ARVN officers and NCOs with map reading skills and who can help accurately describe camp locations. If the refugee has resettled in the U.S. or if you are not able to interview him, request that you provide DIA with his full name, ARVN rank, DPOB, Alien ID No., and forwarding address.

3. Clarify terminology and define the organizational structure of the Yen Bai camp system. What, for example, is the relationship between camps, groups and lien-trai (inter-camps); and between Unit 308 and Doan 776? What other units are associated with these camps? What is the significance of the number and number-letter designsations for the various camps, compounds, etc...? For example, does T-2/71 refer to a camp for PWs captured in Laos during Operation Lam Son 719, in February '71; does the suffix "NT" mean Nong Truong (agricultural site), and does the suffix "HT" mean Hoc Tap (study); how does
an "NT" camp differ from an "HT" camp; and what do the suffixes "AH" and "TD" mean? What organization(s) administer and guard these camps? Reconstruct a history of the establishment and development of the Yen Bai camps. Try to obtain or examine documents (e.g., release papers) which can help confirm organizational structures and designations and names of key cadre and inmates.

4. Clarify the geographic location of the individual camps in the Yen Bai area. We have not been able to confirm the presence of facilities that might correlate to previous reports of camps located along route 13A between coordinates VJ 817 950 and VJ 867 999. On the other hand, we have confirmed two other possible systems of camps near Yen Bai:

   a. A system of eight camps (as of December '80) dispersed within three to five kilometers south of Yen Bai. Several other camps that were in this area had been razed by December 1980. The center of this area is coordinate VJ 862 950.

   b. A system of seven camps (as of September '80) about 14 kilometers west of Yen Bai; individual camps are located at coordinates VJ 745 983, VJ 726 992, VJ 733 995, VK 744 024, VK 735 026, VK 743 023, and VK 732 015.

   c. We have one report from a former ARVN field grade officer that described a number of PW camps scattered about the region north-northeast of Yen Bai City. We are attempting to confirm these locations. There are several obstacles to confirming the locations of detention camps near Yen Bai. The camps in this area have the same general appearance and none have features, such as guard towers, that are unique to detention facilities. Small lakes are a recurring feature in refugee descriptions; however, the area south of Yen Bai has numerous such lakes and most camps are relatively close to one. Another problem is that reports have few details and frequently contradict each other. We need more details, particularly in the sketches, to enable analysts to confirm the location of PWs and graves described in previous and anticipated future reports concerning the Yen Bai area.

5. Describe communication and transportation equipment and facilities that service the Yen Bai camps.

6. Describe inmate life in the Yen Bai camps. What category of prisoners are detained at each of the various camps near Yen Bai; compare Yen Bai with camps in other areas (e.g., Ha Nam Ninh)? Besides U.S. PWs, are or were Thai, Cambodian, Lao, Chinese or other foreign PWs or political prisoners detained at Yen Bai? Are or were any Thai or other foreigners receiving insurgency or other type of training at any of the camps near Yen Bai? Describe the size and fluctuations in the size of the inmate population. Describe daily work, study and leisure activities, including variations, if any, for different categories of inmates. Describe camp security, including: personal identification (e.g., ID cards, names or
numbers on uniform, roll call); freedom of movement and contact within each camp, between different camps, and between inmates and civilians living near the camps. Describe camp discipline, including types of punishment for specific offenses. Describe frequency and circumstances under which inmates were permitted to receive visitors or to make visits (family, friends, local civilians); and to send and receive correspondence, food, clothing and other supplies. Describe food, clothing and shelter, including variations (if any) according to inmate categories. Describe the manner in which information was received and disseminated among the inmates, including information about events within a given camp, other camps, and national and international news (e.g., rumors, public address systems, lectures, radio, TV, news publications). Describe the criteria for transfer into the Yen Bai camps, transfer out of Yen Bai to other camps, and release from the Yen Bai camps; include estimates of the turn-over rate, if any, as old inmates are replaced by new arrivals.

7. To assist you in this endeavor, we are enclosing fifty-two sets of schematics (eighteen schematics per set) of confirmed facilities which may belong to the Yen Bai camp systems. Two sets of schematics are provided for JCRC use only and fifty sets of the schematics, to remain under JCRC control, are provided for use in refugee debriefings.

8. At enclosure 1 is a listing of those 20 refugees who have, in the past, provided information with regard to Americans detained at Yen Bai. Following guidance outlined above, request you attempt to recontact those refugees whose names are asterisked, or provide forwarding addresses if they have resettled elsewhere.

9. Transmit responses to DIA, ATTN: DI-7C.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

ALLAN G. PAULSON
Rear Admiral, USN
Assistant Vice Director for Collection Management
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<th>Refugee Name</th>
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<td>Australia</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Sir,

I am LT C Navy Captain, Deputy Commander of DONG TAM NAVY BASE. I am currently residing in refugee camp. My boat number is 3D.

At your request, I am going to answer all your questions to the best of my knowledge:

(A) - Long Giao camp in Long Khanh was formerly the base of the 18th Infantry Division. I was held here from June 25, 75 to June 19, 76.

- Camp 4 of Joint Camp I in YEN BAI province (North Vietnam): I stayed in this camp from end of June 76 to September 12, 76.

- Camp 3 of Joint Camp 4 in HOANG LIEN SON province, CAM NHAN district: Duration of detention: September 76 to October 20, 78.

- Vinh Quang camp (B camp) in DAO TRU village, Vinh Phu province. Time: from October 78 to December 1st, 80.

I got the release order on December 1st, 80 and was moved to VINH QUANG A camp for the completion of release procedures until December 5, 80. Next, I went to HA TAY camp in HA SON BINH province (old HA DONG province, 30 kilometers from HANOI) to wait for transport to SAIGON.

The camps:

1) Long Giao: Consisted of two regiments of former military men: E_2 and E_16. I was with E_2 consisting of 5 battalions T_1 to T_5. Population in each battalion varied according to the area it was in, from 400 to 1,000 people. I was in T_5, P.O. Box 9250HT.E_2. There were more than 600 people in T_5.

2) Camp 4 of Joint camp 1: Joint camp I had about 10 camps numbered from camp 1 to camp 10. P.O. Box was AH 4 NT. Population was about 500 as of July 76. Camp leader's rank was Captain.

3) Camp 3 of Joint Camp 4: Also had 10 camps, from Camp 1 to Camp 10. P.O. Box AH63NT. End of 1976, population was about 500. In October 1977, it was 300 after a number of detainees had been sent to other camps. End of October 1978, 250 people were left in this camp.
VINH QUANG camp: consisted of Camp A and Camp B. Camp A had approximately 1000 and Camp B 500, as of end 1978. P.O. Box: 97A TD 63 V2/VINH PHU. In 1979, a Lieut-Colonel was Camp A leader. In 1980, it was Major Nguyen Cac. In Camp B from 1979 to 1980, a Captain was in charge. Detainees from two different zones, of different categories - former military men and criminals - were not allowed to come into contact with one another.

(B) * List of people I know still detained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Position &amp; Unit</th>
<th>Last seen on</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Bui Quyen</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Lt-Col</td>
<td>Airborne Brigade Cmdr</td>
<td>1 Dec 80</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Lt-Col</td>
<td>Navy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nguyen Tan Don</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<td>Tran Van Vinh</td>
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<td>Infantry Battalion Cmdr</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Nhung</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mike Forces 81</td>
<td>1 Dec 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Truong Viet Lam</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Chief of Bureau III, Ranger Battalion</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tran Cao Chanh</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Marine Corps Training Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nguyen Kim Hung</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Air Navigator</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Truong Van Pho</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Helicopter Pilot</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nguyen Quang Thien</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Dang Van Nghiern</td>
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<td>Battalion Deputy Commander, Rangers</td>
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<td>Nguyen Chanh Vi</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
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<td>Chu Manh Bich</td>
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<td>Helicopter Pilot</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Vu Van Khai</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Airborne Company Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Unit &amp; Position</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tran Van Hoa</td>
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<td>Captain</td>
<td>Helicopter Pilot</td>
<td>Dec 1, 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Le Van Hoang Vinh</td>
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<td>Company Leader, Military Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ha Vinh Tho</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nguyen Van Tuan</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Reconnaissance Company Leader, 18 Infantry Div</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nguyen Ngoc Hoi</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Navy</td>
<td>Feb 6, 81</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nguyen Huu Duc</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Feb 81</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pham Van Hoa</td>
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<td>Do Van Phai</td>
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<td>Mac Cong Hieu</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Pham Cong Dinh</td>
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</table>

Above are the true, factual accounts concerning the reeducation camps I have stayed in and the people I know. I have no further information.

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely, 

[Signature]
FROM: JRC-GN  
SUBJ: Refugee Report, Caucasian in Yen Bai Area  
TO: Commander, JRC  

Reference: 80-014 7 March 1980

SD, a 31 year old native of SD was interviewed at SD, on 25 February '80. He stated that he had seen a Caucasian in Yen Bai Prison Camp almost daily from October 1976 until January 1977. SD had been captured after the POW exchange in 1973 and was held in the Yen Bai (NF) POW Camp along with those ARVN soldiers captured in Laos who were not turned over in the exchange. The Caucasian came to the camp, reportedly from Hanoi, in October 1975 and the camp staff referred to him as an "American" technical advisor. Other cadre had mentioned that he was an American who had been captured in 1965 or 1966 who did not wish to return to his country. On one occasion SD talked with the Caucasian at which time the Caucasian said he was born in Costa Rica. SD mentioned to the Caucasian that he had been to San Antonio, Texas, for helicopter training and the Caucasian said he had been there too. It was SD impression that the Caucasian seemed nervously reluctant to talk to him. They never spoke after that but SD observed the Caucasian hanging around the camp or fishing in nearby paddies or the lake across the road. SD said the Caucasian was given freedom to go into Yen Bai town by himself quite often. According to SD the Caucasian did not have a Vietnamese wife or girlfriend, but was known to have shown others a picture of his American girlfriend. SD described the Caucasian as about 30 to 33 years old, 1.8 meters tall, thin, dark brown hair, and using the Vietnamese name of Nguyen Dinh Nam. Shown the photos of Robert Garwood, SD recognized two of them (post-release photos of Garwood emerging from aircraft, and 3/4 frontal with eyes half closed taken on the aircraft) as being the man he saw. He said the hair was exactly the same.

SD did not observe the Caucasian doing any maintenance work during the 15 or so months he was with him. SD did say that the Caucasian had a portable radio on which he liked to listen to American music "on VOA from Washington". SD was released from custody in January 1977 and stated that the Caucasian was still at Yen Bai when he left.

The location of this camp, according to SD was beyond the ferry crossing across the river from Yen Bai, and then about ten to fifteen kilometers
into a mountainous region. There were some hamlets along the way but the area near the camp was very sparsely settled. There was a forest of Bo De trees (used to make matches and paper) around the camp. Across the road (which dead-ended a ways after passing through the camp), there was a lake about one kilometer in diameter and quite deep, according to SEC. He was unable to locate the area on our maps with any degree of accuracy. SEC drew a sketch of the area layout (attached). The only name SEC could remember on the camp leadership was that of Captain Thuc, the deputy camp chief. Other staff members rotated regularly. SEC did not know what unit had responsibility for the camp and had not heard of the 776th Division.
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, "American" in Yen Bai Camp

TO: Commander, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

1. Mr. (former LTC) SC in Report 79-042 was re-interviewed in the Bangkok ICEM office on 27 October 1979. He had previously been interviewed at SC on 10 September 1979, and was processing for departure to the U.S. at the time of this re-interview. During this interview SC repeated his previous testimony about sighting a caucasian at Yen Bai #1 Prison Camp, North Vietnam, on two occasions during 1979. His story was essentially the same as that reported in 79-042. He did clarify one misrepresentation, however, and that is that the caucasian did not actually operate the movie projector but merely accompanied the propaganda team that brought the movies to the camp. SC said the movies were not interesting—just propaganda such as B-52 shootdowns, etc.)

2. Again an attempt was made to have SC recognize the caucasian from pictures of Robert Garwood. Different photos were used than those used before, some of which were clipped from the newspapers. SC steadfastly maintained that the pictures were not of the same man he saw, although his description of the caucasian seemed to fit Garwood. He cited one difference as a "paler looking face" on the man he saw than the one in the photos. (It was noted that 3 years had passed between his sighting and the time those pictures were taken, but SC still ruled out the possibility that Garwood was the man. SC further described the man he saw at Yen Bai as having brown hair, long sideburns, and a long narrow face.

3. At our request SC drew a sketch of the Yen Bai #1 camp compound (sketch attached, along with an expanded version prepared by the interviewer). SC stated that he believed the Yen Bai prison camp has been evacuated since his release because letters from his friends in the camp are coming from a different postal address. SC surmised this is because of Yen Bai's proximity to the Chinese border.
4. SC was asked why he did not report this sighting during his first interview by the JCRC representative in August. His answer was that he was completely distraught at the time having just left his entire family, experienced a hazardous ocean crossing in a small boat, and suffering from crippling war wounds. He was confused and did not think to report the sighting at that time. (Note: Reporting officer confirms that SC was in a desperate emotional state during the first interview and was concerned only with contacting his former American advisors for sponsorship. He could not walk well and was unable to sit comfortably. His eyes were very bloodshot and he trembled visibly at that time. His spirits have risen considerably, and during this last interview he appeared completely recovered emotionally).

5. SC has now departed for the United States. His forwarding address is as follows:

SD

AN
To the Embassy of the United States of America
The Coordinator, U.S. Refugee Program

From: SC

SD Max; 8th 1981

Subj: Report concerning the information in the Communist Re-education Camp in North Vietnam

On June 13, 1975, I was detained in revenge in the Communist Re-Education Camp. I have the honor to report all the information which I have seen as an eye-witness.

The camps that I have passed over; (75-76) Long Giao Camp (Long Khanh Province); (1976) Bien Hoa Camp (POW at Bien Hoa Province); (76-77) Yen Bai Camp (North Vietnam); (77-79) Phu Son Camp (Bac Thai City at NVN); (79-81) Nghe Tinh Camp No. 3 (Native territory of Ho Chi Minh).

All the ARVN officers and the Administration personal under Thieu’s Government are detained together at Long Giao and Bien Hoa camp. Long Giao has a large area, that was the location of 18th Division (ARVN) and the White Horse Korean Division before. Bien Hoa Camp consists of many blocks.

Specially at Bien Hoa Camp, full-colonel and General Officers stayed together. From Lieutenant-Colonel to Captain stayud in other side. The Communist Military was in charge of the security in the camp.

(76-77) Hen Bai Camp (NVN), about 500 prisoners from Lt. Colonel to Sub-Lieutenant. Here, the Communist Military Major Khanh was chief.

(77-79) Phu-Son Camp (NVN). This camp consists of 2 zones: Zone A and Zone C.
That was a model POW camp at North Vietnam. Many delegation were authorized to visit that camp. The Minister of the Interior was incharge.

About 600 prisoners for each zone. The Chief of the camp is Communist Major Nguyen Thanh Son.

(79-81) Nghe Tinh Camp No. 3. Consists of 3 "K": "K1 + K3 + K4". 500 POW for each "K". K4 has a lot of Montaguards prisoners (They are called FULRO. This forces organized by French and American before).

The Chief of the Camp: Major TUAT.
The Deputy of the camp: Major Nguyen Van Tu.
The prisoners that I know that are still in the prison are:
- Colonel Ly Tri Tinh (DOB: 1931)
  Air Pilot, graduated at Marakech School 1951.
- Major Cong Van Ngoc (DOB: 1926)
  Deputy of Security Military at Qui Nhon Province.

One month before I was released from the camp, the Communist transported 1000 POW in each "K" moved to the South VN. The rest, they said would be released from the camp soon.

During the time I was at Saigon, I knew the POW they moved to South VN and kept at Ham Tan and Pleiku Province.

I did not know about the foreign citizens.

Respectfully yours,
Deputy Coordinator, U.S. Refugee Program, Singapore

Dear Sir,

In answering your letter requesting my reeducation information, I would like to embark on the subject point by point.

Name: SC

D & POB: January 1, 1935 at SOUTH VN

Former rank: Colonel (definitive since April 1, 1975),

serial number:

Branch: Airforce

Occupation: F5 pilot

Last Unit before 1975: Air force - Air Defence Operations Headquarters.

I. Names, location and time spent in reeducation camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names and location of camps</th>
<th>Time in detention</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.A Don Bosco School in Go Vap, Saigon</td>
<td>6/13/75 - 6/16/75</td>
<td>Headquarters of Regiment 48, Div.18 Infant</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.B Long Giao Camp in Long Khanh, South Vietnam</td>
<td>6/16/75 - 11/10/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.C Tan Hiep camp in Suoi Mau, Bien Hoa, South Vietnam</td>
<td>11/10/75 - 6/10/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.D Camp 3 of Joint-Camp I, Yen Bay, North Vietnam</td>
<td>6/10/76 - 9/10/76</td>
<td>At reeducation camp in the north</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.E. Old camp 9 of Joint Camp I, Yen Bai</td>
<td>9/10/76 - 9/19/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.F New camp 9 of Joint Camp I, Yen Bai</td>
<td>9/19/76 - 5/1/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.G Camp 1, Joint camp I, Yen Bai</td>
<td>5/1/77 - 8/78</td>
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<tr>
<td>I.H Camp A, Ha Nam Ninh (Chine Dam Dung)</td>
<td>8/78 - 2/8/79</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. I Me camp, Ha Nam Ninh</td>
<td>2/8/79 - 11/29/79</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: From camps A to G the Northern Army was in charge. From camps H to I the Northern security was in charge.

ME camp was also called "Clinic" and was the rehabilitation center of Ha Nam Ninh camp which consisted of four sub-camps: A, B, C and ME.
many zones. I was in A_1 of B_7, of C_4. My A leader was Major Bui Dinh Loc (possibly of the Nung minority group), of Tay Ninh military sub-sector. My B leader was Captain Nguyen Van Sau, of the 2nd Bureau of Long Xuyen military sub-sector. My C leader was Lieutenant Colonel Dan, of the Air-borne Division, formerly Police Chief in District 4 under the directorship of General Loan.

II.C Tan Hiep camp (Suoi Mau): This camp had 5 K_s, from K_1 to K_5. Each K had 10 blocks, also from 1 to 10. I was first in block 2, then 4.

II.D Camp 3, Joint-Camp 1 in Yen Bai: This was the 1st camp I moved to in the north. We went by ship to Vinh, on June 10, 76, and by train from Vinh to the North. We reached camp 3 at 9 a.m. on June 16, 1976. The camp cadres were at the headquarters on the left while the detainees were in different barracks on the right. From barrack 1 initially, I was moved to barrack 10 where the aged and the sick people stayed for light labor. The camp was built on a hill, thus different barracks were at different altitudes. Barrack 9 was at the highest level where there were streams for water supply of the camp. The camp kitchen was at this barrack for this purpose.

II.E The old camp 9 of Joint-Camp 1 in Yen Bai: A small stream, the source of water supply for the whole camp, led to this camp which had many barracks. The special feature of this camp was the fruitful pomelo trees planted by the people living around.

The old camp 9 and the new camp 9 shared the same headquarters.

II.F The new camp 9 of Joint-Camp 1 in YEN BAI

The joint camp headquarters were in between the new and old camps 9. Nearby was a tea plantation where the detainees worked.

The new camp 9 was divided into four zones, with a very large camp yard where a library was built later near zone 3.

- Zone 3 and the kitchen were on the right judging from the entrance gate.
- Zones 1 and 3 included a stretch of concrete, brick houses formerly belonged to Viet Cuong Village Cooperative, and a stretch of thatched roofed, wooden houses.

These two zones were in the middle of the camp, shaping letter U, and was the
The headquarters were just behind these store houses, also on the left of the entrance gate.

II. G Camp I, of Joint Camp I, in YEN BAI

It was situated between Doan clinic and Yen Bai town and was divided into two separate zones. On the left, also the left of the road, the camp headquarters were on an elevated ground. Our barracks were all on the right.

A fish pond and a forging furnace, on opposite sides, were near to the road. I was in zone 9, reserved for the sick and aged. Zone 10 was for the cooks, barbers and medical helpers. My zone leader was Lieutenant-Colonel TRINH VAN VIEN, of the Special Forces, and leader of zone 10 was Lieutenant-Colonel TRAN HOA, former lecturer at the School of Administration for the General Staff in LONG BINH.

II. H Sub Camp A/HA NAM NINH

Being one of the four big sub-camps of HA NAM NINH camp, this sub camp had a very solid building structure: two storeyed brick houses, recently expanded by just wooden planks to accommodate more of us since the political tension between China and Vietnam - divided into 16 rooms. An extra room, room 17, had been added just before our arrival, near the kitchen. From the gate, rooms 3, 5 would be on the left and rooms 9, 10 on the right. Further back on the left was the kitchen. The vast yard in between was for the daily gathering before work every morning as well as for film shows and medical examinations. I remember having seen doctors CANH (from CAN THO) and CHON (of the Special Forces) in this sub-camp and met them later on in Saigon after their releases.

II. I ME CAMP/HA NAM NINH

I was transferred to this camp from sub-camp A due to my serious illness. This camp was near PHU LY hospital. The "outward zone" and "inward zone" were separated by a gate and a watch tower where any incoming or outgoing detainees must be checked by a security cadre. Ten Bs from B₁ to B₁₀, belonged to the "outward zone" while B₁₂ to B₁₇ belonged to the "inward zone". There were separate houses for patients of serious and contagious diseases such as
3. Camp Populations and Corresponding times

3.B LONG GIAO: This big camp had many zones and was reportedly the headquarters of the former Infantry Regiment 48, of Division 18. I can't have an exact account of the camp population but 10,000 would not be a far estimate. I sometimes heard the sounds of landing airplanes nearby the camp and saw our HU1-B with the newly painted red star at the tail in the sky.

3.C TAN HIEP: If my memory doesn't fail me, I would say the approximate population of K where I stayed in Tan Hiep camp was 1,000. This was the most crowded K until some detainees were moved to the other K (5 Ks altogether).

3.D Camp 3, of Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI: The population in Zone 9 was 300. I was moved to this zone to join the old and sick people from my zone 2.

3.E The old camp 9, of Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI: A very small camp in a valley, surrounded by hills and mountains. Population was about 300 to 400.

3.F The new camp 9, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI: Approximate population was 400-500.

3.G Camp 1, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI: Approximate population was 600 to 700.

3.H Sub-Camp A, HA NAM NINH (also called CHINE DAM DUNG): Each room housed averagely 85 to 90 prisoners. There were 16 old rooms and the newly built room 17. I have no knowledge of sub-camps B and C.

3.I ME camp, HA NAM NINH: Approximate population was 400. This number rose up to more than 500 after my release. This camp was for sick people.

4. Names, ranks and service units of camp leaders:

4.A DON BOSCO: I have no information.

4.B LONG GIAO: I don't know camp leader's name. My C leader was Lt.Col. Dan, former police chief under General Loan's directorship. My B leader was Captain Nguyen Van Sau, formerly of 2nd Bureau, Long Xuyen sub-sector. My A leader was major BUI VAN LOC (minority group), of TAY NINH sub-sector.

4.C TAN HIEP - SUOI MAU: I don't know camp leader's name. My K leaders were ANH HAI and ANH BA (these are only aliases). ANH HAI was a communist 1st Lieutenant northerner, about 30 to 35 years old. ANH BA was a bit younger and a camp political officer.
detainees of this province up to chat about his old acquaintances. He was about 40, thin, tall, dark complexioned, northerner.

My zone leader was communist first Lieutenant THU, about 25, northerner.

4.E The old camp 9, Joint-camp 1, YEN BAI: Sharing the same headquarters with the new camp 9.

4.F The new camp 9, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

Camp Leader: Captain CANH, believed to be of the Secret Force, minority group. He was dark, short and above 40.

Deputy Camp Leader: Captain NHI, leader of political group, northerner, quite generous, used to give tobacco to detainees on his tours to the different zones.

Leader of zone 3 and the kitchen: Captain THANH, just promoted from 1st Lieutenant, from the Central, about 40-45 years old. 1st Lieutenant TRUONG, northerner, dark, tall, of the North Air Defence group, had been in Saigon after the fall and had stayed in TAN SON NHAT airport for a short time.

4.G Camp 1, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

Camp Leader: Captain TAN, from QUANG NGAI province, about 45 years old.

Deputy Camp Leader: 1st Lieutenant LINH, also leader of the political group, believed to belong to the Air Defence branch and to have been trained in Air Defence techniques in Russia.

Officer in charge of Zone 9: 1st Lieutenant VAN, from the Central.

4.H Sub Camp A/HA NAM NINH:

Camp Leader: I can't remember for sure. Possibly Lieutenant-Colonel TUAN, of the North Security branch.

4.I ME Camp/HA NAM NINH:

Camp Leader: not remembered.

Deputy Camp Leader: Communist 1st Lieutenant and Security Officer HANH.

Cadre in charge of the inward zone: Master Sargeant HUYEN.
for reeducation at this center:
- Lt. Col. DUNG, Air Group 63/F
- Lt. Col. LE QUOC HUNG, Deputy Commander of Air Group 23.
- Lt. Col. DAN HOAI BUU, Air Group 23.
- Lt. Col. BUI QUANG DAI, of the Technical and Logistic Air Group of Air Div. 3.
- Doctor LAM VAN QUANG, deputy leader of the Medical Corps 73 in BIEN HOA.
- Lt. Col. MAI LUONG NHON, of the Board of General Management of THU DUC Military Academy.

5.B LONG GIAO camp: I met a lot of people here:
- Col. NGO VAN MINH, Chief of Staff of Division 3.
- Col. CHUAN, Commander of the Special Force of the 3rd Tactical Zone.
- Col. VINH, Garrison Commander of SAIGON and CIA DINH area.
- Col. NGUYEN QUANG TRI, Assistant in Air Defence group, of the Air Force Headquarters.
- Col. PHUNG NGOAN, Operations Department of the Air Force Headquarters.
- Colonel NGUYEN MINH TIEN, of the Air Force Headquarters.
- Col. VO CONG THONG, Deputy Commander of the Operations Department of the Air Force in TAN SON NHUT.
- Colonel HUYNH MINH QUANG, Division 5, Air Force.

In MY B7, I met a number of people:
- Medical Lt. Col. PHAM VAN DUONG LAM, of the Medical Service in VUNG TAU.
- Medical Lt. Col. LAM THANH QUANG, Deputy Leader of the Medical Group 73, in BIEN HOA.
- Lt. Col. MAI LUONG NHON, of the "Military General Management".
- Navy Lt. Col. PHAP, from HUE.
- Lt. Col. PHAM CHANH DUY, of PHU CAT Support base, Air Force
- Lt. Col. DAU, Chief of CAY MAI military intelligence
I met and shook hands of a number of officers from here:

- Lt. Col. NGUYEN THANH DUNG, Air Force
- Lt. Col. LE BA DINH, Air Force
- Lt. Col. DAN HOAI BUU, Air Force
- Lt. Col. LE XUAN LAN, Air Force
- Lt. Col. VU DUC NGHIEM, musician, of the 5th Division, Infantry.
- Lt. Co. CHAU, Communications instructor at the School for Commanders and Chief of Staff in LONG BINH
- Doctor Lt. Col. CUONG, Air Force

There were a lot more officers in this camp whom I can recognize but can't remember names.

* 5.D Camp 3, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

- Lt. Col. LE QUOC HUNG, Air Force
- Lt. Col. TRAN CHAU RET, Air Force
- Lt. Col. BUI GIA DINH, Air Force
- Lt. Col. BUI QUANG KINH, Air Force
- Lt. Col. NGUYEN VAN PHU HIEP, Air Force

5.E The old camp 9, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

- Lt. Col. CHAU TRUNG THANH, of 4th Air Division
- Lt. Col. THANH, Air Security, Flying Corps 116, 4th Air Division

5.F The new camp 9, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

The detainees from the old camp 9 were moved to this camp. There were a number of detainees who had moved here earlier and whom I didn't know.

5.G Camp 1, Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI:

- Lt. Col. BICH, of the Navy General Staff
- Lt. Col. DUC, of TAY NINH Military Sub-Sector
- Lt. Col. TRAN HOA, of the Poly War Department, of School for Commanders and Chief of Staff in LONG BINH.
- Lt. Col. HO VAN PHU, of General LA's bureau, General Staff
- Lt. Col. NGUYEN VAN LANG, Ranger in Pleiku
- Lt. Col. NGUYEN VAN NGOI, of Engineer and Construction

5. H Camp A/HA NAM NINH

- Col. HUYNH MINH QUANG, Air Force
- Col. NGUYEN QUANG TRI, Air Force
- Col. PHUNG, Communications, 3rd Army Corps
- Col. TRINH HAO TAM, Operations Department, Air Force
- Col. HUYNH THANH SON, Police Chief in the 4th Tactical Region
- Col. VO QUE, Air Force
- Col. FERNAND BUI (this man was said to have been released, I have no way to check this news)

5.I ME Camp, HA NAM NINH

- Major HOANG VAN CUONG, Air Force. Major CUONG was released before me.
- Lt. Col. NGUYEN VAN NGOI, Engineer and Construction, was believed to have died of dysentery, at the camp clinic.

The following officers are said to have died before my arrival in ME camp:

- Lt. Col. HUYNH THANH CO, of QUANG TRUNG military training center, died in PHU LY hospital of diarrhoea, he also suffered from a nervous breakdown and from a fall before death.
- Lt. Col. Ba, died of diabetes
- Lt. Col. TUONG, of the Ministry of Defence, died of complications of beri-beri.
- Lt. Col. HOANG KHAC MINH, died of diarrhoea and asthma on the way to PHU LY hospital. He stayed with me before his death.

A number of detainees were released from ME camp. I was one of them: (11/29/80)
- Col. HON, of The Presidency Protection Group
- Lt. Col. XANH, Deputy Internal Security Section in LONG AN Sub-Sector, and a number of people whose names I forgot.
7. About foreigners, living or dead

During my detention, in the South as well as in the North, I paid particular attention to find out about the American prisoners. Only in the new camp 9, (admit: undoubtedly Garwood) Joint-Camp 1, YEN BAI did I see an American. I saw him many times, during the film shows, but had never talked to him. The cadres told me that he was a reformed prisoner who volunteered to stay back in Vietnam. His name was NGUYEN VIET NAM. I doubted his identity and thought this could have been a communist trick to impress the detainees. He could well be a citizen of HUNGARY or YUGOSLAVIA or he could be a true American. I thus would like to provide this information with the usual caution.

8. The additional information:

We had been moved many times during our detention. I think the Communists must have been more clandestine in their attempts to hide the American prisoners. Two points worth mentioning were: (1) The Communists camp officers always arranged in advance every visit from foreign delegations. (2) The common hope shared by all prisoners for a timely intervention by the United States.
To Mr. Val R. Mahan
Refugee Program Coordinator, US Refugee Office

Dear Sir,

As requested, I am honoured to relate to you the experiences I had during my stay in various reeducation camps from 1975 to 1981.

Firstly, I would like to introduce myself with the aid of a short sketch on my past military service.

(1) Summary of my Curriculum Vitae:

Name: SC

Date and Place of Birth:

Last Occupation: Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of special office for the National Police Commanding General in South Vietnam from January 73 to April 75.

(a) Some of my past activities:

1952-1953: Tactical Intelligence Service (6th Bureau)
1966-1968: Major, 36th Arty Battalion Commander
1969-1971: Lt. Colonel, Deputy Commander of 21st Infantry Division Artillery
1971-1972: Lt. Colonel, J3 of 21st Infantry Division

(b) Military Training Abroad:

1954-1955: 2nd Lieutenant, trained at the French Army Artillery School (Chalons/Marne - France)

The following courses at the U.S. Army Artillery and Guided Missiles School at Fort Sill (Lawton, Oklahoma):

In 1958: 1st Lt, Battery Officer Course (Associate Field Artillery) and Communications Officer Course

(c) In Communist Prison:

From 19 May 1975 to 14 Jan 1981 (68 months) in North Vietnam at the Prison Camp Nr 6 at NGHE-TINH, P.O. Box 60A TD63/06.
May 19, 1975:
Arrested at my residence in VINH LONG town and into prison together with 500 others.

June 20, 1975:
All field officers (including myself) in VINH LONG prison were transferred to CAN THO prison where had been the detention place for Communist supporters. The camp name was "3rd Joint Camp for Reeducation". The camp leader was Communist Captain MINH, Southerner, about 42 years old.

There were about 1000 detainees composing of the general and field officers and two foreigners.

June 23, 1975:
90% of us moved at night to CAN THO's ferry landing TRA NOC to board six ships for the North. The junior officers in BINH THUY camp in CAN THO were also moved at the same time. The General and Field Officers were moved to BIEN HOA in February 1976.

June 28, 1976:
We travelled by train from DO LEN ferry landing in THANH HOA past HANOI to O LAU ferry landing in YEN BAY where we boarded the Molotova to be transported to the Reeducation camps.

June 30, 1976:
I reached Camp No.4 of the 1st Joint Camp which was managed completely by the Northern cadres. A great number of junior officers from LONG GIAO and BIEN HOA had arrived three weeks earlier. The camp accommodated 600 people. Address: P.O. Box AH4NT (in VIET HONG village).

August 1976:
The Field and Junior Officers of the Police Force, Military Security, Intelligence and Poly-War - about 500 people - were moved to camp No.10. I was in this group. Address: P.O. Box AH1ONT.

December 1976:
The whole Camp No.10 moved to Camp No.2, which was renamed Camp No.9, situated near Joint-Camp No.1's headquarters.
whose occupants in turn would be moved to Joint-Camp No. 3 in THAC BA. This reshuffle was meant to avoid further escape attempts which had happened in all these three camps, averaging from 4 to 10 people per each camp. Four Colonels of camp No.2 failed in their attempts, were caught and put in dark cells. I was told that Colonel THANH, Regiment Commander of Division 7 Infantry, committed suicide in his cell. Of the remaining three colonels, Colonel NGUYEN VAN THI, Chief of Staff of the Artillery headquarters, was my friend whom I had met during my stay in this camp. These three camps belonged to Joint-Camp No.1 which consisted of 14 camps. Address: from P.O. Box AH1NT to AH14NT.

March 1977:

I was among the group of many officers who were moved from Joint-Camp 1 to VAN BANG district (in Lao Kay). This Joint-Camp No.5 had 11 camps. I was at Camp 1, address: P.O. Box AH81NT. It accommodated about 350 people. I can remember only two names among the five dead in this camp as these two were in my group:

- Lieutenant Colonel TON, Regional Forces Battalion Commander of PHUOC LONG sub-sector was captured when PHUOC LONG fell in February 1975. He died of working accident in July 1977.

- Major NGHIEP, Pilot of Air Division 4 in BINH THUY, died in September 1977 because of eating poisonous roots in the jungle.

The death toll in Joint Camp No.5 was much higher than that of other Joint Camps due to the harsh diet, hard labour and bad climate.

December 1977:

General dispersal of the camps in Joint-Camp No.5. I joined 450 other people in Camp 4 of Joint Camp No.1 in YEN BAY.

March 4, 1978: I moved again to Camp No.6 in THANH CHUONG district, NGHE TINH province. This camp was administered by Security Officers of the Ministry of Interior, not by the Army as other previous camps. The camp address was:

P.O. Box 60ATD63/06. The camp was divided into three areas: IA for 800 political prisoners (as ourselves), IB for 500 criminal prisoners, Area 2 was for 500 Crimina prisoners and Area 3 (K3) was for 400 Political prisoners.
Committee was organized as follows:

Camp leader: Major NGUYEN DINH THUONG, about 48 years old
Education Officer: 1st Lieutenant THANH, about 40 years old
Security Officer: 1st Lieutenant HOANH, about 45
The discipline committee: 2nd Lt. THINH, about 39
Aspirant HUYEN, about 30.

Supervisor of Group 2, political prisoners - named The Green Vegetable Group:
1st Lieutenant NGUYEN THANH AN, about 42 years old.

There were nine deaths in this camp, mostly due to debility and internal sicknesses. I can remember only two names:

✓ - Lieutenant Colonel CAO TAN HAP, about 47, of DALAT military academy, Session 10th
✓ - former VINH BINH province chief, died of hydropsy in September 78.
✓ - Major LE THOM, about 43, former District Chief of CHO LACH, VINH LONG province, died of excessive beating and long stay in a dark cell. He was caught during his escape attempt and was confined in a dark cell for three months.

Seven people in this escape party were caught after three weeks on the run, at the Laos and Vietnam frontier. I forget the name of the other dead men.

I suffered from paralysis for almost two months, just because of undernourishment, while being in this camp. A delegation from the Ministry of Interior came to inspect the camp and examine the health of those really sick detainees for a pardon list.

January 14, 1981:
Together with 64 others, I was released on January 11, 1981. I reached Saigon by train on January 14, 1981. Following is the list of the people released at the same time whom I knew:
✓ - Major CAO VAN GIAO, 48 years old, of Military Academy in DA LAT, 10th Session, former PHUOC TUYS District Chief. His residence was at YEN DO street, BINH THANH district, GIA DINH.
✓ - Major CHU DINH NGHI, 47 years old, of Poly-war, residence in TAN DINH, District 1, SAIGON, He escaped from Vietnam in April 81.
(3) The foreigners I saw while being in camps:

(a) In 1975, while being in Joint Camp No.3 in CAN THO, I saw two foreigners being kept separately in this camp:

- A Frenchman who died of dysentery in September 1975 and was buried in the Military Cemetery in CAN THO.
- An unknown American, about 1.8m tall, thin, civilian, married to a Vietnamese wife in Saigon, was transferred to Saigon in October 1975.

(b) While staying in Camp 9 from December 1976 to March 1977, I used to meet an American, thin and pale, about 1.75m, in Communist blue uniforms, fluent in Vietnamese - with a Northern accent. He was often seen having meals with the Communist military officers in the Joint Camp headquarter. We were told secretly by the camp cadres that he was a special case of U.S. prisoners of war who had been brainwashed and volunteered to remain to serve as a generator operator in Joint Camp 1. His Vietnamese name was NGUYEN VIET NAM.

I once asked him in English: "Good Morning, are you from U.S.?" He nodded without answering.

(4) The prisoners of war that I met:

(a) My two brothers who were also in the Army:

- My younger brother, NAME born in 1934, Regiment Commander of Regiment 15, Division 9 Infantry, in the 9th Tactical Region. Initial kept in HA NAM NINH camp of the North, he was transferred to GIA TRUNG GIA LAI camp in KONTUM on January 1st, 1981.

- My older brother, NAME born 1929, former Chief of the Central Intelligence Bureau, former Province Chief of VINH LONG, Deputy Commander of the National Police Force in charge of the PHOENIX Operation in the 1st tactical region.

His last position was Chief of the Operation Headquarters of the SOC TRANG military sub-sector. He died of mine explosion while on duty in SOC TRANG October 1974.
- Lt. Col. TRUONG VAN L., about 52, deputy Commander of Special Unit 101.
- Captain NGUYEN THUONG MINH, about 44, of Special Unit 101.
- Lt. Col. TRUONG NGOC THANH, about 50, BEN LUC district Chief of LONG AN province.
- Lt. Col. LE VAN KHANH, 45 years old, Battalion Commander of Marine Corps Division.
- Lt. Col. PHAM VAN NGO, 49 years old, Regiment Commander of Division I, Infantry.
- Lt. Col. TRUONG PHUC, about 40, Regiment Commander of Regiment 32, Division 21, Infantry.
- Captain PHAN HUY BACH, about 33, F5 pilot of Air Division 3 in BIEN HOA, son of Dr. PHAN HUY QUAT who died in CHI HOA prison in 1979. Dr. QUAT was former Minister of Interior and Prime Minister.
- Lt. Col. CHU NAM ANH, about 47, member of the VN Military Delegation enforcing the Paris Agreement in Saigon.
- Major DO DA DONG, about 40, pilot of Air Division 4 in CAN THO. He was moved to TAM TAN camp in PHAN THIET in August 1980 together with 750 other detainees in Camp 6, NGHE TINH.
- Captain NGUYEN THANH THUONG, about 42, Military Security Chief in BINH MINH district of VINH LONG province. Also moved to HAM TAN along with 200 detainees in Camp 6, NGHE TINH on 1st January 1981.

I secretly made a list of about 200 prisoners in Camp 6, NGHE TINH and hid it in my house in Vietnam. Once resettled, I will have it sent to me and I'll provide you more information.

(5) Special observation in VN situation:

(a) Political point of view:

The whole population has become dead enemy of the communists after six years under their control. The most intense hatred comes from the country people who used to contribute actively in manpower and finance to the revolutionary force to bring about the communist victory in 1975.

Saigon people still keep to their unyielding tradition against the communist, having become more demonstrative in their feelings and more destructive in their acts. The leaders, such as HO CHI MINH, LE DUAN, TRUONG CHINH and PHAM VAN DONG, are targets of their unrestrained curses.
Saigon would be definitely the 1st city to revolutionize, followed suit by no other, the Communist stronghold where the people have learnt to adapt the Southerners' style of living as well as stream of thoughts.

The Southerners are lamenting their miserable fates, regretting having been too vulnerable to the communist deceiving but sweet propaganda, and thus having been too passive in their efforts against them. They take full blame for the collapse of the old regime.

Everybody cherishes the hope to escape for freedom despite being well aware of the possible imprisonment, confiscation of all properties, danger in the hands of the Thai pirates or even the imminent death at sea in case of storms, shipwrecks or starvation, etc.

Above all, they long for a day when the resistance force returns from abroad to the rousing welcome of the whole nation and together they would root out all the communists to ensure that VN would be free of the reds even in thousand years to come.

(b) Military point of view:

During the six years post 1975, the communist government put all efforts in their program of modernisation and regularization of their people's Army. Still it remains very disorderly with the weakest section in the Infantry. The troops' morale is at the lowest level in consistence with the people's hatred for war and its calamity.

This was shown by the number of young men trying to abscond from the "military duty" - so called by the communists - or to desert from the army. The long-serving officers and hard core cadres are no exceptions. In camp 6 where I stayed since 1978, there were 900 criminal prisoners 200 of whom were military service escapees and 100 were deserters. This number included the officers as well.

Due to this fact, the government in the south is experiencing acute shortage of new recruits for the battles of Kampuchea.

In small provinces and rural areas, the local Security would detain the parents temporarily to force them to produce their sons for national service. Sometimes they confiscate their houses too.
In Saigon, they dare not use the same measure for fear of strong pressurized educated people and the wary eyes of the international news reporters.

(c) Economic point of view:
The government is facing economic difficulties as the result of failure of crops caused by natural disasters such as drought, flood, locust, etc. The insufficient amount of fertilizers and insecticide could not do much to restore the productivity. The national budget is burdened with the enormous expenses incurred by the war with China, Kampuchea and Laos. The collapse of the Northern economy has brought about the deterioration of the Southern one.

While in Camp 6 in Nghe Tinh, from 1978 to 1980, we could have easy contact with the people outside – though this was forbidden by the camp regulations. Their lives were just as miserable as ours, the prisoners. One kilogram of rice cost 10 Vietnam piasters in the market while it was only 0.45 piaster in the government price list. A kilo of meat cost 45 piasters while an average monthly pay was 60 piasters. We received compassion from these people who harboured hard feelings towards the camp cadres. They voiced their unhappiness openly.

In the south, corruption is practiced indiscreetly everywhere, from the highest leaders in the capital to the smallest guerillas in the rural areas; when the local authority is concerned, an appropriate bribe will get things done fast and rightly. Wanting to escape without any hindrance or to be out of prison quickly? The bigger the sum of money you pass into the correct hands, the better chance you get to fulfill your wish.

You can obtain any piece of fraudulent papers from the communist cadres if you can afford the high prices.

(6) My aspirations:
After 22 years long of service in the army of the Republic of Vietnam and near 6 years of humiliation and hardship in the reeducation camps, I have learnt countless valuable experiences to conquer, to eliminate the communists and to lead our country in the future.
I wish to be allowed to serve the U.S. Government and its Army in any position possible, at any locality, especially in the Security and Intelligence Section where I find myself most capable.

On behalf of my people and my family, I would like to express our deepest and everlasting gratitude to the Government of the U.S. and its people for having and is saving the lives of the Vietnamese in the high seas.

I would like, too, to put my earnest hope and trust in the U.S. as the most able and most influential leader of the free world in their unenviable task of achieving the ultimate victory over the cruel and authoritarian communists.

Once again, our many thanks to you, Sir!

Sincerely yours,

SC
Special Assistant, ex-lt. Colonel of Signal Corps RVNAF, was captured by VN Communists for brain wash camp on 5/1975 to 1/1981, escaped to Bidong 8/5/81. I would like to present facts and events in camp as following:

- May 1975, I was gathered at Lien Trai III off Can Tho 2km. This area combined by two prisons, one kept ex-officers of RVNAF from Major rank upwards, the other kept officers from Captain rank downwards. To June 1976, prisoners in high ranks camp came up to 1,200 people, the lower ranks camp was about 2,000.

  Chief of prison was V.C. Major Tran Thanh.

- 23/6/76, 95% of prisoners of high ranking officers were moved out by ship to North of VN, the other group had accompanied us also, but I didn't recall exact numbers.

- At Northern part, I was shifted to the camp called group 776 VC. The camp was set up in jungle area, had no inhabitants, was about 25 km. in distance from Yen Bay City, Hoang Lien Son province. There was many camps in this area, but I only knew camp 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 6. The distance between this to the others 5-10 km. Camp 7 was where prisoners were kept before 1975.

  Camp 3 was high officers camp, such as Colonels, about 300 people.

  The rest kept prisoners from Sergeant to Lt. Colonel ranks. These were captured after 30/4/75. All ex-Generals were kept in different camp at Quarters groups. I have met, while I was walking in jungle, some officers with colonel ranks:

  - Col. Ngo van Minh 50 years of age
  - Le Phu Phuc
  - Ngo van Dieu
  - Le Thu Tien
  - Nguyen van Kiem
  - Phan Duy Du
  - Tran Quang Thai
  - Phung
  - Chinh

  These above officers were still in Reeduc. 4/1981.

  I was personally kept in Camp 10 a month, after that they transferred me to Camp 8, Aug 1976. In Camp 8, it consisted of 600 people from sergeant to lt.col ranks, was controlled by Captain VC Thau. The end of 1978, all prisoners of Group I were moved to provinces on the South of North part (Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu Thanh Hoa, Vin...) I was transferred to Camp 5, was 60 km distant from Thanh Hoa City, under the care of Major V.C Do Nam, Chief or Prison. Camp 5 was really well-
height. It comprised of Camps A, B, C, D. Camp A kept about 800 to 1000 female prisoners. Camp B about 1000 to 1500 male prisoners. Camp C held about 500 to 600 prisoners including politicians, ex-Administrative Officers of old regime. Camp D held 500 to 600 politicians, formerly military officers of RVNAF. Dec 1980, about 150 prisoners of Camp C and D were shifted to other re-ed camp at Xuan Loc (south part of VN).

From 12/1980 to Feb 1981, each camp C and D actually released 60 prisoners. They came back with families but continuously were confined by local Security Guards of areas.

- 1975. At Can Tho, group I where we were kept together with a French and an American whom I had no close contact with so names remain unknown. French prisoner died on 1975 because of dysentery problem, he was buried in RVNAF cemetery nearby American's prison. The American prisoner was about 45 yrs old 1.7m height, around 60 kg, his Vietnamese wife living in Rach Gia, and worked as fisherwoman; Feb 1976 communists moved him back Saigon and I have not heard about him since.

- I have also known of formerly officers, were kept in same camp as me, had not been released till Apr 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Nhan van Ven</td>
<td>43 yrs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col Nguyen Van Tho</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col Ngo van Hoanh</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Nguyen Ngoc Tham</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
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<td>Major Vo Van Lanh</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
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<td>Major Le Dinh Ba</td>
<td>50 yrs</td>
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<td>Major Tran Van Dang</td>
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<td>Lt Col Nguyen Dinh Chieu</td>
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<td>Lt Col Pham van Tu</td>
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<td>Major Diep Quang Mieng</td>
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<td>Lt Col Chung Thanh Tong</td>
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<td>Major Le Huu Hanh</td>
<td>45 yrs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Nguyen van Long</td>
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<td>Major Nguyen van Nhu</td>
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<td>Lt Col Nguyen Ngoc Toan</td>
<td>55 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col Tran Van Hiep</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Sub-Sector Vinh Binh
Army Corps IV Artillery
Div 21 Infantry
Group 67 (Signal Corps)
Div 21, Infantry
Sub-Sector My Tho
Trainee (Training Center in Cao Lanh)
Room 6, Army Corps
Rangers
Div 9, Infantry (Engineering)
Sub-sector Ba Chieu
Room 6/Army Corps IV
Room 3, General Staff HQ
Army Corps IV.

Prisoners who were continuously kept in Re-education camp had wishes, trustfulness and strong beliefs in America and United Nations intervention and assistance to rescue them out of VC hands and long brutal imprisonment periods.

18/5/81

5C
REPORT OF SIGHTINGS AT YEN BAI

15 FEBRUARY 1980

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate for Defense Intelligence
Plans and Policy Division
PW/MIA Branch
REPORT OF SIGHTINGS AT YEN BAI

1. DIA has received seven independent reports from Vietnamese refugees that describe an American living and working in cooperation with the Vietnamese during the period 1975-1978 near the town of Yen Bai (approximately 125 kilometers northwest of Hanoi), northern Vietnam. This paper provides a synopsis of those reports and an analysis of the information.

2. The refugees who observed the American were held captive for varying periods of time at a detention facility for captured South Vietnamese military personnel near Yen Bai. Those refugees, on whom background information is available, were all imprisoned South Vietnamese military officers. No collusion is apparent between the seven refugees as their reported dates of detention at Yen Bai, in many instances, are not overlapping. Additionally, all escaped from Vietnam using a sea escape route, but, on different boats arriving at five separate refugee camps in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Thus, the refugees have apparently provided seven independent sightings of an American at Yen Bai.
The detention area at Yen Bai reportedly was a complex of several separate detention camps under the supervision of Doan 776 (776th Group) of the North Vietnamese Army (NVA). The 776 NVA detention complex was illustrated best in a sketch drawn by refugee (Enclosure 1). depicted the 776 Headquarters location at the top of Route 13A, with a series of detention camps for ARVN prisoners stretched along Route 13A leading away from Yen Bai. The majority of the refugees reported they were held at various camps within the 776 NVA detention complex. However, Yen Bai area could not confirm the presence of detention camps along Route 13A as described by Instead the probable detention area is located approximately 10 kilometers west of that location (Enclosure 2). this area depicts a series of separate camps stretching along a valley with an apparent headquarters unit at one end (Enclosure 3). This equates favorably to the general description provided by .

The refugees have all provided a similar physical description for the American and most, when known, stated the American performed the same duties in the camps (Enclosure 4). However, the military history data provided on the American was mostly hearsay and differed significantly. For instance,
the American's military history ran the gamut from an NCO deserter captured in South Vietnam to a B-52 crew member. Based upon the physical description, the adopted Vietnamese name, and aspects of the reported military history, the information appeared initially to pertain to PFC Robert Garwood, USMC, who returned to the U.S. in early 1979 (see Enclosure 4 for comparison). All of the reported sightings occurred during the period in which PFC Garwood is known to have been in Vietnam. All of the refugees were shown various photographs of Garwood including pictures taken of him in Bangkok on the day he left Vietnam. However, the refugees stated that either he was not the individual observed at Yen Bai or that they could not be certain of the identification. There has been no reported sighting of the American at Yen Bai since Garwood's departure from Vietnam. PFC Garwood has refused to answer any questions regarding his experience in Vietnam until all charges currently pending against him are dropped.

5. Based upon the volume and consistency of the reporting, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a currently unidentified American was living and working with the Vietnamese at Yen Bai between 1975-78. Efforts by this office to further identify the reported American will continue.