![Image of a document page with handwritten text. The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.](image-url)
IS CURRENTLY THE SOURCE STATED THAT HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW,

THE VIETNAMESE OFFICE FOR SEARCHING MISSING PERSONS
AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SB PORTION MINISTRY TO INCREASE
EMPLOYMENT HAS EXTENDED KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONALITIES
BECAUSE OF SOURCE'S EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS

4. COMMENTS.

VILLAGE.

HEARD THAT HE WAS KILLED SOMEWHERE (NLF) CAMP PHU THO
LIEUTENANT. SOURCE NEVER SAW THE PILOT'S CASKET, BUT
WITNESS: THE PILOT, SOURCE HEARD THE PILOT WAS A
MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM ANOTHER VILLAGE
APPROACHING FROM THE HILL, SOURCE HEARD LATER THAT
TRANSPORTED PERSONNEL WAS A MILLIARY PERSONNEL NOT RCH TO SEE THE PILOT AND WHERE NOT WITNESS. THEY
SOURCE VILLAGE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL HEARD TAKING THE PLACE
PILOT'S WHITE PARACHUTE PARAFLY DOWNWARD WHITE
SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WITNESSED THE

B. KNOW WHERE THE AIRCRAFT EVENTUALLY CRASHED.

WHERE THE PILOT WENT AND WERE FURIOUS. SOURCE NEVER
MISSILE WAS LAUNCHED. THE MILITARY PERSONNEL THE CASKET
HAVER GOING TOWARD IT, SOURCE THEN TOLD SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WERE HEARING
during a attack of their home when he saw AN
LUNCH ON A ATTACK OF THEIR HOME, SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WERE HEARING
ONE DAY THAT MONTH, SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WERE HEARING
DESPERATE (SO ITN) PROOF, IT ABOUT 100-1000 HOURS
(CP 72). BEING MOVED FROM HANOI AS PART OF THE
FUTURE'S GOVERNMENT OFFICE, THE REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE

A. IN OCTOBER 1972, SOURCE WAS LIVING IN PHU

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE REPORTED FOUNDING

3. KILLED BY THE MILITIA.

SOURCE IN OCTOBER 1972, SOURCE HEARD THAT THE PILOT
PROVINCE IN OCTOBER 1972, THE VILLAGE (PHU) DIAMETRE OF A US AIRCRAFT
IN THE VICINITY OF PHU THE CRASH SITE OF A US AIRCRAFT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1. INFORMATION.
THREE ABLE-BODIED HMONG PRISONERS AND TWO VIETNAMESE.  

The truck passed through Phon Sa Wan, the STATION where the UNINJURED PRISONERS were taken off.

THEY WERE TAKEN OVER THE LIMIT AND TOWED TO VINH, VIETNAM. A TANK EXPLODED IN front of VINH.

A RETURN TRIP TO VINH was made for the UNINJURED PRISONERS. HE RETURNED OVER THE LIMIT.

AFTER THE BATTLE, THE VIETNAMESE forces attacked the prison and captured the prisoners. SOME OF THE PRISONERS, including THOMAS, were captured.

BATTALION 79A was sent to VINH.

NO One was taken. Only the wounded men and their families were taken.

The truck continued to VINH, where the wounded prisoners were taken.

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EXPLANATION

AN SEQ SOLIDER, HE REPORTED TO THE BROTHEL IN-LAW.

COMPANY, 220 BATTALION. ONE HE HAD TOOLED AS THAT HE WAS
A SOURCE TOO QUICK TO SUPPLY THE DATE OF THIS
EXPLANATION.

DISCOURAGED. FROM THE STORY SOURCE REPORTED TO DUG.

THE STAY BREAK INTELIGENCES PRODUCED WOES.

THE SOURCES LEFTED TO PHILANDU AND ENTERED THE REPRO.

IN 1966 SOURCE REPORTED THE FOLLOWING. THE MAN'S ASSISTANCE PRODUCED.

WHEN HEM SOME REMEMBERED TO DISTRICT LADS. HE COULD NAME OTHER PRISONERS.
Resettlement
AND CHANGING KUAM. HE IS SEEKING AN ADVANTAGE IN GAINING
IN THE TWO SO INTERVIEWS AFTER A LONG STAY IN MIA/AI.
TODAY IN EXPLAINING CONSIDERATIONS, HE SAYS SIMPLE.
INSIUS INFORMATION: EXCAVATE, AND REMOVE. THIS WAS BY
THE GRAPHS ATtributed TO HIM AS SOURCE. SOURCE WAS BY
INTERVIEWER GAPATORY IS HIGHLY COMPETENT AND DID NOT MAKE
INTERVIEWER WAS REPORTED AS HIGHLY COMPETENT AND DID NOT MAKE
IT SEEN HE SPOKE DESCRIBED BY CRC INTERVIEWER.

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SOURCE: A VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT WHO HAS BEEN A RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.
SUMMARY: LIEN HOA PRISON IN PHU THO PROVINCE CONFINED UNIDENTIFIED COMMANDO PRISONERS DURING THE 1960s
TEXT:
1. DURING THE LATE 1960s, WHILE SOURCE WAS A STUDENT IN PHU THO PROVINCE, LOCAL VILLAGERS TOLD HIM THAT UNIDENTIFIED COMMANDO PRISONERS HAD ESCAPED FROM A NEARBY PRISON. THE PRISON WAS KNOWN AS LIEN HOA PRISON BECAUSE IT WAS LOCATED IN LIEN HOA VILLAGE, PHU NINH DISTRICT, PHU THO PROVINCE. THE SAME VILLAGERS RELATED THE PEOPLE'S ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE GUARDS WITH GUARD DOGS SET OFF TO LOCATE THE ESCAPED COMMANDOS AND ONE OF THE COMMANDOS KILLED A GUARD DOG. THE VILLAGERS NEVER MENTIONED THE NATIONALITY OF THE COMMANDOS BUT THEY WERE PRESUMED TO BE VIETNAMESE OR THE VILLAGERS WOULD HAVE IDENTIFIED THEM AS AMERICANS.
2. VO-PW COMMENT: A NUMBER OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS WERE IMPRISONED IN NORTHERN VIETNAM DURING THE WAR YEARS. THE ONLY KNOWN DETENTION SITE FOR COMMANDOS IN FORMER PHU THO PROVINCE WAS
YEN HOA AND YEN THO PROVINCES, LOCATED IN VILLAGES BY THE SAME NAME, BOTH OF WHICH CORRELATE TO LIEN HOA PRISON. THESE TWO PRISONS WERE LATER COMBINED INTO TAN LAP PRISON AFTER THE COMBINING OF PHU THO AND VINH PHUC PROVINCES INTO VINH PHU PROVINCE. THERE WAS ONE ABORTIVE PRISONER ESCAPE FROM YEN THO PRISON IN 1965 BUT NO PRISONER ACTUALLY ESCAPED OUTSIDE THE PRISON.
SECTION 01 OF 04

SERIAL: IIR 1 517 0259 88.

BODY

/********** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********/
PASS: FOR DIA/VO-PW, PASS TO MR BOB HYP.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 1 517 0259 88/REEDUCATION EXPERIENCES OF SOURCE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 820200.
SOURCE: AN IMMIGRANT FROM VIETNAM WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR FOUR YEARS IN THE VIETNAMESE REEDUCATION SYSTEM. SOURCE'S RELIABILITY IS QUESTIONABLE BECAUSE THERE WERE SEVERAL INCONSISTENCIES IN HIS STORY.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONEY BEACH REPORT. SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN THE FOLLOWING REEDUCATION CAMPS -- HOC MON, SOU1 MOU CAMP, LIEN TRAI 3 (NGHIA LO), LIEN TRAI 6 (YEN BAI), LIEN TRAI 5 (TUyen QUANG), AND TAN LAP PRISON (VINH PHU). SOURCE KNEW A CAUCASIAN-LOOKING VIETNAMESE IN PRISON. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:
1. INTRODUCTION. THIS REPORT FORWARDS INFORMATION ON THE SOURCE'S ACTIVITIES BEFORE AND AFTER THE FALL OF SAIGON. IT ALSO PROVIDES GENERAL INFORMATION ON SEVERAL CAMPS AND A HOSPITAL IN NORTH VIETNAM WHERE SOURCE WAS HELD DURING THE TIME HE WAS INCARCERATED IN THE VIETNAMESE REEDUCATION SYSTEM.


3. ON 13 JUNE 1975, AFTER THE FALL OF SAIGON, SOURCE WAS INSTRUCTED TO REPORT FOR REEDUCATION AT THE SAIGON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. (FIELD COMMENT--SOURCE RECEIVED A LETTER SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER THE FALL TELLING HIM WHERE AND WHEN TO REPORT.) WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED AT THE INSTITUTE, HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER AND WAS GUARDED IN AN AREA NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF THE INSTITUTE UNTIL NINE OTHER PEOPLE WERE COLLECTED. SOURCE'S GROUP OF TEN WAS GIVEN A "TEAM NUMBER" AND THEN SENT TO A CLASSROOM IN THE INSTITUTE, WHERE THEY WERE HELD FOR TWO DAYS. (SOURCE COMMENT--FROM 13-15 JUNE 1975, MORE THAN 3,000 FORMER ARVN MAJORS REPORTED TO THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR REEDUCATION. DURING THE SAME THREE DAYS, FORMER ARVN LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND HIGHER RANKING ARVN OFFICERS ALSO REPORTED FOR REEDUCATION AT OTHER LOCATIONS IN SAIGON. THE OTHER REPORTING LOCATIONS WERE UNKNOWN.)

4. AT 2300 HOURS ON 15 JUNE 1975, ALL PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO THE INSTITUTE SCHOOL YARD WHERE THEY WERE LOADED ONTO MOLOTOVA TRUCKS -- 30 PRISONERS (THREE TEAMS) PER TRUCK. THE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO A DETENTION FACILITY IN HOC MON CITY (OLD NAME). (FIELD COMMENT--THERE WERE THREE GUARDS AND A DRIVER IN EACH OF THE TRUCKS. THE TRUCKS WERE COVERED WITH CANVAS TO CONCEAL THE PRISONERS INSIDE. THE TRAVEL TIME FROM SAIGON TO HOC MON NORMALLY...
TOOK 15 TO 30 MINUTES. HOWEVER, WHEN SOURCE WAS TRANSPORTED WITH
HIS TEAM FROM THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TO HOC MON, IT TOOK ALMOST
FIVE HOURS. THE CONVOY FOLLOWED A ROUTE THAT WAS MEANT TO DISORIENT
THE PRISONERS. WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT HOC MON, MOST PRISONERS KNEW
WHERE THEY WERE ANYWAY BECAUSE MANY WERE FROM THE SAIGON AREA OR
HAD BEEN STATIONED THERE AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER.)

5. ON 8 MARCH 1976, SOURCE AND HIS TEAM WERE MOVED TO
ANOTHER DETENTION FACILITY AT SOUI MOU CAMP IN BIEN HOA CITY (OLD
NAME). ON 5 JULY 1976, SOURCE AND THE OTHER FORMER ARVN MAJORS WERE
TAKEN TO A PORT AT TAN CANG (NEW NAME; OLD LOCATION OF A PORT THE US
USED EXTENSIVELY DURING THE WAR) WHERE THEY WERE PLACED IN THE
BILGE OF A SHIP AND TAKEN TO HAIPHONG, NORTH VIETNAM. (SOURCE
COMMENT--THE NAME OF THE SHIP WAS "SONG HUNG," AND THE TRIP LASTED
THREE NIGHTS AND TWO DAYS. ALL 3,000 MAJORS WERE PLACED ON A DECK
DEEP IN THE SHIP THAT WAS VERY DIRTY AND PARTIALLY FILLED WITH FOUL
SMELLING WATER. THEY RECEIVED ONLY ONE MEAL DURING THE VOYAGE,

WHICH CONSISTED OF CHINESE C-RATIONS.)

6. WHEN THE PRISONERS DISEMBARKED IN HAIPHONG, THERE WAS
A LARGE GROUP OF ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY TROOPS AND DOGS ON THE DOCK.
AFTER ALL 3,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN OFF THE SHIP, THEY EACH WERE
GIVEN TWO BANANAS AND A SMALL LOAF OF BREAD. THE PRISONERS WERE
GIVEN A SHORT TIME TO EAT, THEN WERE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF 50. THE
GUARD FORCE THAT MET THE PRISONERS ALSO DIVIDED SO THERE WERE FOUR
GUARDS FOR EACH GROUP OF PRISONERS. THE ENTIRE GROUP WAITED MORE
THAN THREE HOURS FOR A TRAIN TO ARRIVE, THEN THE PRISONERS WERE
LOADED INTO RAILROAD BOXCARS BY GROUPS OF 50. (FIELD COMMENT--THE
TEMPERATURE INSIDE THE BOXCARS WAS EXTREMELY HOT AND BREATHING
BECAME VERY DIFFICULT. THE PRISONERS WERE PACKED IN THE CARS SO
TIGHTLY THAT NO ONE COULD SIT OR LAY DOWN. SOURCE LATER HEARD THAT
TWO LIEUTENANT COLONELS SUDDENLY IN ONE OF THE BOXCARS DURING A
PREVIOUS PRISONER SHIPMENT.) SOURCE WAS KEPT IN THE BOXCAR FOR TWO
DAYS UNTIL IT ARRIVED IN YEN BAI, WHERE ALL THE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN
OFF THE TRAIN AND LOADED ONTO MOLOTOVA TRUCKS. SOURCE AND ABOUT 350
OTHER PRISONERS WERE TRANSPORTED TO LIEN TRAI 3 PRISON/REEDUCATION
CAMP NEAR NGHIA LO CITY.

WHEN SOURCE AND HIS GROUP ARRIVED AT THE "CAMP," THERE

WAS ONLY JUNGLE AND A ROAD LEADING BACK TO NGHIA LO. SOURCE AND THE
OTHER PRISONERS WERE PUT TO WORK IMMEDIATELY CLEARING THE JUNGLE AND
BUILDING THE CAMP FACILITIES. AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS, THE PRISONERS
CONSTRUCTED A CAMP THAT INCLUDED A PERIMETER FENCE, TEN OR 11
PRISONER HOUSES, AND SEVERAL OTHER BUILDINGS FOR THE CAMP COMMAND
PERSONNEL AND GUARDS.

8. WHILE AT LIEN TRAI 3, SOURCE MET AN OLD FRIEND, NAME
WHO ALSO WAS A FORMER ARVN ARMY MAJOR WHO HAD REPORTED
FOR REEDUCATION AT THE SAME TIME AS SOURCE. NAME HAD A FAIR
COMPLEXION, BLACK CURLY HAIR, LIGHT BROWN EYES, AND CAUCASOID FACIAL FEATURES. (SOURCE COMMENT- NAME OFTEN WAS MISTAKEN FOR AN AMERICAN WHILE SERVING WITH THE ARVN BEFORE THE FALL OF SAIGON. BECAUSE HIS PHYSICAL FEATURES WERE CAUCASIAN-LIKE, HE MAY HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AN AMERICAN BY OTHERS IN THE CAMP. BECAUSE THE PRISONERS IN THE CAMP WERE NEARLY ALWAYS SEGREGATED IN GROUPS OF 28-30 PEOPLE, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN LITTLE CHANCE FOR THOSE IN OTHER GROUPS TO LEARN THAT NAME REALLY WAS VIETNAMESE. NAME CURRENTLY IS AT THE DATA
SOURCE ALSO MET A SURGEON, MAJOR NGUYEN HUY HUNG, AND A FORMER STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, MAJOR MAI THIN CHUNG, WHILE HE WAS AT

PAGE 04 RUEOFUA0834
LIEN TRAI 3.
9. IN MAY 1977, SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO LIEN TRAI 6 NEAR YEN BAI. IN OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR, SOURCE BECAME SO WEAK AND UNDERSNOURISHED THAT HE FEARED HE WOULD DIE. TO GET A BREAK FROM THE DEPRIVATION AND FORCED LABOR AT THE CAMP, SOURCE FEIGNED HAVING ASTHMA SO HE COULD BE TEMPORARILY EXEMPTED FROM WORK DETAILS AND POSSIBLY GET SEVERAL WEEKS OF REST AT A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL. BY WHEEZING AND HYPERVENTILATING FOR 20 MINUTES BEFORE THE CAMP MEDIC'S EXAMINATION, SOURCE WAS ABLE TO CONVINCE THE MEDIC AND CAMP LEADERSHIP HE WAS SERIOUSLY ILL. AFTER ANOTHER WHEEZING AND HYPERVENTILATING PERFORMANCE FOR THE CAMP GROUP "DOCTOR" (ANOTHER MEDIC), SOURCE WAS TAKEN BY TRUCK TO DOAN 776 HOSPITAL IN NUYEN BAI.
10. SOURCE WAS ALLOWED TO STAY AT THE HOSPITAL FOR ALMOST TWO MONTHS. MEDICAL CARE AT THE HOSPITAL WAS SUPERFICIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL WERE LARGELY INCOMPETENT. MEDICINE WAS IN SHORT SUPPLY AND BANDAGES WERE REWASHED AND USED REPEATEDLY. TREATMENT SOURCE RECEIVED INCLUDED TWO EPHIDRINE TABLETS PER DAY (WHICH SOURCE THREW AWAY), VITAMIN TABLETS, AND ON ONE OCCASION AN INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF NOVOCAIN (FIELD COMMENT--MOST OF THE MEDICINE AND EQUIPMENT SOURCE SAW WAS CHINESE PRODUCED. DAILY "EXAMINATIONS"

PAGE 05 RUEOFUA0834
WERE NOTHING MORE THAN THE DOCTOR STEPPING INTO THE ROOM AND NOTING WHICH PATIENTS WERE THERE. WHILE IN THE HOSPITAL, SOURCE LEARNED THAT FORMER ARVN GENERAL NGUYEN XUAN TRANG ALSO WAS AT THE HOSPITAL. MEDICAL PERSONNEL AT THE HOSPITAL REMOVED ONE OF THE GENERAL'S EYES IN AN ATTEMPT TO CURE HIS MIGRAINE HEADACHES.) SOURCE WAS RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL AND SENT BACK TO LIEN TRAI 6 IN LATE NOVEMBER OR EARLY DECEMBER 1977.
11. IN MAY 1978, SOURCE WAS MOVED BY TRUCK AND BOAT TO LIEN TRAI 5 NEAR TUYEN QUANG CITY, AND HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO TAN LAP PRISON NEAR VINH PHU CITY IN OCTOBER 1978. UNLIKE THE OTHER MILITARY ONLY PRISONS WHERE HE PREVIOUSLY WAS ASSIGNED, TAN LAP PRISON HAD CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PRISONERS AS WELL AS CONVICTED CRIMINALS. AT TAN LAP, THE MILITARY PRISONERS WERE GIVEN QUESTIONNAIRES TO FILL OUT THAT OUTLINED THEIR POLITICAL VIEWS. IF
Camp political personnel found something they did not like about a prisoner's questionnaire responses, the prisoner's reeducation.

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Sentence would be extended. (Source comment--if a prisoner told the truth about his wartime activities, he would be made to stay longer than those who lied about their past. Prisoners who were informants were never set free -- Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) political personnel believed informants were unreliable and therefore could not be trusted if released.)

12. While at Tan Lap, source heard from several of his friends that there was an American at Lien Trai 2 near Sou Lac city who helped run a generator that powered projection equipment used during political indoctrination classes. Although he never knew anyone who actually spoke with the American, source was told that the American wore an SRV army uniform bearing corporal insignia. The American went by the name "Ho Chi Nam."

13. Source was released from Tan Lap prison on 19 October 1979 and allowed to return to his home in Ho Chi Minh city. (Field comment--source claimed he was released from the reeducation system so he could seek medical treatment in the South.) After leaving Tan Lap prison, source traveled the entire distance back to Ho Chi Minh city by train. From 22 October 1979 to 10 February 1982, source lived with his family in Ho Chi Minh city where he received regular treatment for acute malnutrition and other health problems acquired while he was in prison. Source claimed he had no contact with the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) while living with his family in Ho Chi Minh city.

14. On 12 February 1982, source escaped by boat from Ha Tien, Vietnam, and landed seven days later (on 19 Feb 82) in the Liem Sing-district in Thailand. After staying at a Thai police facility in Liem Sing district for nearly two months, he was moved to the SIK LIEU refugee camp on 8 April 1982. Source moved to the Panat Nikhom refugee camp in Thailand in October 1983. (Field comment--while living in the SIK Lieu and Panat Nikhom refugee camps in Thailand, source served as an interpreter for an American debriefer who was working the various refugee camps in Thailand for PW/MIA information. The American debriefer's name sounded like "Langlor" or "Langlors" -- source could not recall the name exactly. While working with the American debriefer, source created a questionnaire that he gave to former ARVN military personnel who were subjected to the SRV reeducation system. Forty of these questionnaires are included in an enclosure to this report.

Comments: (Field comments) -- When the debriefing began,
Source was very nervous and emotional. His statements were very abrupt and he seemed frustrated when asked to repeat information. As the debriefing progressed, he calmed down and became more cooperative. At one point, he mentioned he wanted to get his son into the Air Force Academy and asked how he might be able to do this. He also asked if we could help him locate General Stilwell, a US Army general officer who served in Vietnam during the war. He said General Stilwell once offered him a Silver Star for his service during the war, but Source refused it then because he didn't feel right accepting a foreign medal for defending his own homeland. As a permanent resident now of the US, Source was interested in receiving his Silver Star to help his son's chances of getting into a US service academy. Although General Stilwell is now retired, Source was hoping he would use his influence to help him get the medal.

Another noteworthy development during the debriefing was Source's ease at recalling exact dates and times. Without any hesitation, Source provided very precise details of his activities while in prison. His story seemed too polished to be impromptu. Also, when he was relating his experience at the hospital, he said that after April 1979, patients at the hospital were allowed to have visitors. Only those who appeared in good physical condition, though, were actually allowed visitors; patients who were sick in bed were not permitted to have visitors. When Collector asked how he knew about the hospital visitations in April 1979 (he said he was there in Oct-Nov 1977), Source immediately said he was talking about the prison and not the hospital. This reference to sick people at his "camp" was completely inconsistent with his earlier statements in which he clearly associated visitations with the Doan 776 hospital.

Another aspect peculiar to the source was his seeming indifference to his wife and daughter back in Ho Chi Minh City. The only time they came up was when Source responded to a direct question the Collector posed regarding their well-being. His apparent lack of interest in their welfare seemed odd given that he had not seen them for several years.
ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA, ONE ENCLOSURE: 1-
QUESTIONNAIRES, 120 PAGES, 1 COPY, DOI 820000
I.
Total prisoners of six subcamps: 4,000 persons.
Total Communist Security members: More than 1,000 members.
*Sub-Camp K4: Communist Supervisor: Major Phung Viet Bang.
I stayed in this sub-camp R4, there were about 600 political prisoners.
- Deputy Supervisor: Thuong My Cao Ba Dau
  (VC grade between captain and 1st Lieutenant)
- Deputy Supervisor Assistant: 1st Lieutenant Vu Son.
Total Security members about 100 members. We have to enthusiast an area
about 200 hectares. Food is: salt and some kinds of manioc.
Ration for every person/a day: 0.40 kg. (2/3 are corn and some kind of bad
cereals).
Normally, one security controlled 10 prisoners.

II.
The Situation and the 6-year story of communist re-education camps in
North and South VN after April 30th 1975:

From June 23, 1975 until June 20, 1976: Detained in South VN in Suoi Mau,
Bien Hoa Province.
From June 20, 1976 to October 1978: transferred to North VN by ship.

I lived in several camps: Hai Phong, Yen Bai, Nghia Lo, Hoang Lien Son and Thac Ba Hydraulic electric dam.

Special News: in July 1976 at Yen Bai Joint Camp, when I was in T4 Joint Camp, this camp had imprisoned American POW. We have met American POW there, about 9 or 10 people, very skinny and awfully tattered; we were not allowed to approach them, the communists forced us to go away carrying rice, we never met them again.

*Also in July 1976 we met one American, he looked better (compared with us), wearing civil clothing. He seemed taciturn and spoke to nobody. I met him one evening when propaganda movies were screened, knowing the questions in our mind, they explained:

"This American soldier has been enlightened by Communist doctrine and volunteered to stay in VN, he married a North Vietnamese girl. With a 200 Dong salary per month, he is working eagerly, serving in the moving projectionist team, which works in concentration camps."

We tried to approach him but failed because of Communist intervention. I think this is communist propaganda scheme.

From October 1978 to February 1981: When Sino-Vietnamese relations broke, we came to be under police supervision. They moved us to Tan Lap Camp, Vinh Phu Province (built in 1975). It lies North-Western of Hanoi, 150 kilometers from it. This is an endless mountainous dangerous area; the camp formally was an inviolable communist war-zone.

In February 1981, I was set free. I could summarize beforehand because of International Political Powers exerted over Hanoi Regime.
III.

On the moral of political prisoners:

The Communist strictly carried out harsh policy to the POW: situation, terrorism, separation, suspicion.

1) At first, because of severe starvation and terrorism and high death rate, our morale went down, some have sold their spirit to the Communist to exchange for a lot of extra food, they were finally punished by us for warning, we in turn paid a very hard price. Several were shot down (I forgot their names).

2) After receiving aid from our families and due to unfavourable International situation for the Communist, all of us could hold our spirit unchanged although we were strictly supervised. Since then there were open oppositions: anti-hard-labour, life improvement, fewer labour suggestions. The most prominent incident happened at Ham Tan POW camp during the New Year, we have burned the camp, refused our labour duty asked for the release and we were not accused. A few low-ranking cadres were paid off. Nearly half of the North VN soldiers openly opposed their leaders, they disagreed with the regime. They helped us know the world news and what happened outside (we were strictly forbidden to know about these news).

In brief: all POW are high-spirited and believe that:

- the situation is changing rapidly unfavourably to the Communist so that they must shrink back and they must release the never-sentenced prisoners
- the U.S. government and his alien countries will never let us die slowly in communist prison.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Do Uan Nhuan</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>26. Nguyen Van Xuan</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Nguyen Ngoc Minh</td>
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<td>27. Tran Thai Binh</td>
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<td>4. Nguyen Dinh Tho</td>
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<td>29. Luong Van Moi</td>
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<td>5. Nguyen Tien Tan</td>
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<td>30. Nguyen The Vinh</td>
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<td>6. Nguyen Tong Tien</td>
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<td>31. Le Rinh</td>
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<td>7. Dao Xuan Long</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>32. Luong Van Bac</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
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<td>8. Ly Phat Tan</td>
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<td>33. Nguyen Van Mui</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<td>9. Vo Van Riet</td>
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<td>34. Nguyen Loan</td>
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<td>10. Ta Quang Thanh</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>35. Vo Ngoc Nhan</td>
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<td>11. Nguyen Phat An</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>36. Nguyen Huu Chan</td>
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<td>12. Tran Gia Hung</td>
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<td>37. Nguyen Duc Trach</td>
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<td>13. Vu Gia Bao</td>
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<td>38. Vo Phuc Nghiep</td>
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<td>15. Vu Duc Ninh</td>
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<td>40. Nguyen Xuan Loc</td>
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<td>16. Nguyen Dinh Van</td>
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<td>41. Hoang Rinh Ngu</td>
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<td>17. Le Van Phu</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>42. Dao Ngoc To</td>
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<td>18. Vo Van Hue</td>
<td>Sergeant, 1st class</td>
<td>43. Nguyen Van Rien</td>
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<td>19. Luong Van Canh</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>44. Le Van Truong</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>20. Vu Ngoc Tieu</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>45. Tran Vinh Tuong</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Nguyen Phu Si</td>
<td>Psywar Service</td>
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<td>22. Do Duc Minh</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<td>23. Nguyen Van Vinh</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
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<td>24. Vo Cong Hau</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Nguyen Van Quy</td>
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</table>
Officers set free by Communist.

1. Duong Van Hoanh Captain
2. Nguyen Trung Hieu "
3. Nguyen Tuy Thoi "
4. Chu Van Tan "
5. Pham Duy Ly "
6. Nguyen Ngoc Hung "
7. Nguyen Huu Phuoc Sergeant, 1st class
8. Lam Dai Tong Captain

Officers killed in Re-ed. camp

1. Nguyen Van Nam 2nd Lieutenant
MEMO

DIST: 04 NOVEMBER 1986
COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT REEDUCATION CAMP-12 IN HOANG LIEN SON AND AT TAN LAP SUBCAMP-K4 IN VINH PHU, NORTH VIETNAM
DOI: MAY 1976 - JANUARY 1981
SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLICE CAPTAIN. SOURCE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR

FROM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEACHS/CHS-GRID/OCJCS
RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEABOL/HQ AFLIS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 041745Z NOV 86

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
RUEADWD/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUEHQAA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHHMA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RHMBRA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT

BT

EZ2:

SOURCE FILE

TAN LAP IV

LIENTRAI
WHILE AN INMATE AT THE CAMPS, HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN JUNE 1986.

TEXT: 1. FROM MAY 1976 TO OCTOBER 1977 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT REEDUCTION CAMP-4 OF PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) GROUP 776 IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. REEDUCTION CAMP-12 WAS LOCATED ALONG THE MAIN ROAD FROM YEN BAI TO LAO CAI CITY, ABOUT 25 KILOMETERS (KMS) NORTH OF YEN BAI CITY IN TRAN YEN DISTRICT, HOANG LIEN SON. GROUP 776 CONSISTED OF 14 REEDUCTION CAMPS, DEPLOYED ALONG THE YEN BAI-LAO CAI HIGHWAY IN HOANG LIEN SON. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE HAD BEEN BY CAMP-7, CAMP-11 AND THE 776TH GROUP HEADQUARTERS SOUTH OF CAMP-12, AND CAMP-13 AND CAMP-14 NORTH OF CAMP-12.) ALL OF THE GROUP-776 CAMPS SEEMED TO BE LOCATED IN VALLEYS ADJACENT TO THE YEN BAI-LAO CAI HIGHWAY. (HEADQUARTERS COMMENT: THE EXISTENCE OF PAVN GROUP 776 IS UNCONFIRMED.)

2. THERE WAS A STAFF OF ABOUT 60 OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ASSIGNED TO CAMP-12. PAVN SENIOR CAPTAIN NGUYEN VAN ((GIAI)) WAS CAMP COMMANDER. TELEPHONES WERE USED FOR COMMUNICATIONS AMONG THESE CAMPS. NO ANTENNAS WERE OBSERVED AT THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS.

3. ABOUT 400 INMATES WERE DETAINED AT CAMP-12; AMONG THEM ABOUT 340 WERE JUNIOR GRADE POLICE OR ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) OFFICERS. THE OTHERS WERE DISTRICT LEVEL CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATORS, JUNIOR GRADE CHaplINS, POLICE INSPECTORS AND MEMBERS OF PROVINCE LEVEL ASSEMBLIES FROM THE SOUTH. THERE WERE NO FIELD GRADE MILITARY OR POLICE OFFICERS AT THIS CAMP. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE DID NOT KNOW IF THIS FACILITY WAS STILL FUNCTIONING IN 1986.)

4. FROM OCTOBER 1977 TO 18 JANUARY 1981 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT SUBCAMP K4 OF THE TAN LAP REEDUCTION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE THE LOCATION OF THIS CAMP. HE NOTED THAT IT WAS AN EIGHT HOUR TRAIN RIDE FROM THE NEARBY AM THUONG RAILROAD STATION TO HANOI.)

THE TAN LAP REEDUCTION CAMP CONSISTED OF SIX SUBCAMPS, DESIGNATED K1 - K6. K-5 WAS THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS. THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BVN) ADMINISTERED THE TAN LAP REEDUCTION CAMP. BVN SENIOR CAPTAIN NGUYEN BA (((LU))) WAS K1 SUBCAMP COMMANDER; BVN CAPTAIN NGUYEN VAN (((NAM))) WAS K2 COMMANDER; BVN CAPTAIN CAO BA (((DAU))) WAS K4 COMMANDER. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE DID NOT KNOW THE NAMES OF THE K3, K5 AND K6 COMMANDERS.) THERE WAS A STAFF OF ABOUT 50 BVN OFFICERS AND MEN AT K4. THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 1,000 PRISONERS AT K1. AMONG THEM WERE ABOUT 100 FORMER ARVN COLONELS; ABOUT 100 PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC AND BUDDHIST CHaplINS; ABOUT 200 ARVN LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND MAJORS; ABOUT 300 CAPTAINS; 200 1ST AND 2ND LIEUTENANTS; AND ABOUT 100 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (NCO'S) WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OR SECURITY UNITS. K4 HELD ABOUT 400 PRISONERS, INCLUDING ABOUT 30 ARVN MAJORS; 100 CAPTAINS; ABOUT 200 LIEUTENANTS; AND ABOUT 70 NCO'S. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE ESTIMATED THE PRISONER STRENGTH AT K2 TO BE ABOUT 400 AND THAT OF K5 ABOUT 1100, BUT HE COULD NOT BREAK DOWN THOSE INMATES BY RANK/POSITION. HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY PRISONERS WERE IN K3.)

RS 212355Z APR 87
PM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUEENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQ/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEABOA/HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
RS 212044Z APR 87

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUETRST/TREASURY DEPT
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUEFHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEHHMA/CDCWSTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUEHHQA/COMCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUEHAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUAJMB/FOF/WESTPAC
RUEGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
BT

EZ2:
SECTION 1 OF 2

DIST: 21 APRIL 1987
COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AND DESCRIPTION OF K4 SUBCAMP OF THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON AND SUBCAMP K4 OF THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU, NORTHERN VIETNAM
DOI: JUNE 1978 - FEBRUARY 1982
SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A
FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY CAPTAIN. SOURCE
OBTAINED THE INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION
WHILE AN INMATE AT THE CAMPS. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN
DECEMBER 1986.

TEXT: 1. FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER 1978, THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT
SUBCAMP-K4 OF THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON
PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM. THE LAO CAI CAMP HEADQUARTERS WAS
LOCATED ABOUT FIVE KILOMETERS (KMS) SOUTHWEST OF THE PHO LU TRAIN
STATION AND ABOUT 30 KMS EAST OF THE CHINESE BORDER. K4 SUBCAMP WAS
SITUATED ABOUT TWO KMS EAST OF THE LAO CAI CAMP HEADQUARTERS IN HOANG
LIEN SON. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE HAD HIS DIRECTIONS MIXED UP. THE
ABOVE DIRECTIONS HAVE BEEN CORRECTED.)

2. THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP HEADQUARTERS WAS BUILT BY THE
VIETNAMESE USED THIS FACILITY TO DETAIN POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO
WORKED FOR THE FRENCH. AFTER 30 APRIL 1975, THE NORTH USED THIS
FACILITY TO DETAIN PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH. SUBCAMP K4 WAS BUILT BY
AND USED FOR DETENTION OF NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS.

3. THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP AND ITS SUBCAMPS WERE
ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BNV). BNV SENIOR CAPTAIN
BUI ((CHIEU)) WAS LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP COMMANDER. THE K4 SUBCAMP
COMMANDER WAS A BNV SENIOR LIEUTENANT WhOSE NAME IS NOT RECALLED.

4. SUBCAMP K4 CONSISTED OF FOUR SEPARATE ZONES EACH DIVIDED
INTO TWO LABOR UNITS. THERE WERE ABOUT 30 BNV OFFICERS AND MEN AT
K4. EACH ZONE WAS SEPARATED FROM THE NEXT BY A BAMBOO FENCE. THE
ZONES WERE ABOUT FIVE METERS APART. THE THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR
FOR LABOR UNIT FOUR WAS BNV CORPORAL ((CHUT)), WELL KNOWN FOR BEATING
THE PRISONERS; BNV THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR/SERGEANT ((GIOI))
SUPERVISED THE BRICK MAKING UNIT; BNV CORPORAL ((HAI)), AKA HAI DIEN,
WAS ALSO KNOWN TO BEAT HIS PRISONERS. HAI SUPERVISED THE FARM UNIT.
THERE WERE ABOUT 200 ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) JUNIOR
GRADE OFFICERS AT K4. ALL OF THEM HAD TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP-6 OF
INTERCAMP-1 IN HOANG LIEN SON. MOST OF THEM WERE FROM FORMER ARVN
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY SECURITY, PSY-WARFARE AND SPECIAL
POLICE UNITS. THERE WERE ARVN FIELD GRADE OFFICERS AT SUBCAMP K1 OF
THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP. DURING THE CHINESE ATTACKS AGAINST
NORTH VIETNAM IN 1979, CHINESE ARTILLERY LEVELED THE LAO CAI CAMP
HEADQUARTERS AND SUBCAMP K4. THEREAFTER NORTH VIETNAM ABANDONED THE
LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP. (FIELD COMMENT: THIS INFORMATION WAS
PROVIDED BY BNV GUARDS AT THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU.
THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO THAT CAMP.)

5. FROM OCTOBER 1978 TO 27 FEBRUARY 1982 THERE WERE NO
AMERICANS AT SUBCAMP K4 OF THE TAP LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU
PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM. THIS CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 20 KMS
NORTHEAST OF THE AM THUONG RAILROAD STATION AND TWO KMS FROM THE BEN
NGOC LANDING IN SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU. THIS CAMP WAS BUILT BY
NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL PRISONERS SOME TIME BEFORE 1975.

6. THE TAP LAP, AKA K5, REEDUCATION CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY
THE BNV. BNV MAJOR BUI ((CHIEU)) WAS CAMP COMMANDER. (SOURCE
COMMENT: CHIEU WAS FORMERLY A SENIOR CAPTAIN AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE
LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON. HE WAS PROMOTED AND
TRANSFERRED TO TAP LAP, VINH PHU.) THE CHIEF OF SUBCAMP K4 WAS BNV
CAPTAIN CAO BA ((DAU)). THE K4 DEPUTY COMMANDER WAS BNV SENIOR LIEUTENANT (FNU) ((HUNG)), AKA HUNG GIA. THOUGHT REFORM OFFICERS AT K4 INCLUDED BNV ASPIRANT ((THUC)) AND ASPIRANT ((SON)), AKA GA RI TO. THERE WERE ABOUT 40 BNV OFFICERS AND MEN AT K4.

7. THERE WERE ABOUT 345 ARVN JUNIOR GRADE OFFICERS AT K4. THE PRISONERS WERE ORGANIZED INTO 12 LABOR UNITS WITH ABOUT 30 INMATES PER UNIT. UNIT ONE, THE CARPENTRY UNIT WAS SUPERVISED BY BNV SERGEANT (SGT) ((TIEN)), A THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR; UNIT TWO, A FARM UNIT, WAS SUPERVISED BY BNV SGT/THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR ((DUC)); BNV SGT HAI, ALSO A THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR, SUPERVISED FARM UNITS THREE AND FOUR; BNV SGT NGUYEN VAN ((LE)) SUPERVISED UNIT FIVE, A GREEN VEGETABLE GROWING UNIT AS WELL AS UNIT SIX, THE TEA COLLECTION AND DRYING UNIT; BNV SGT ((THANH)) SUPERVISED UNIT SEVEN, BRICK MAKING, AND UNIT NINE, THE FORESTRY PRODUCTION UNIT; BNV SGT ((THUC)), A THOUGHT REFORM INSTRUCTOR, SUPERVISED UNIT EIGHT, A FARM UNIT; UNIT 10 WAS SUPERVISED BY BNV K4 REAR SERVICES SGT ((KHAI)) AND ((TOAN)) - THIS UNIT WAS THE K4 MESSHALL; UNIT 11, ANOTHER GREEN VEGETABLE CROP PRODUCTION UNIT, WAS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF BNV BT #7039
NNNN
NNDD
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0212 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0212 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4 TAN LAP BETWEEN 1980 AND 1981

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE RECALLED THAT TAN LAP LAY BETWEEN MOUNTAIN RANGES IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. HE TRAVELED FROM HANOI BY TRAIN TO THE AM THUONG STATION AND FROM THERE BY FERRY TO THE FERRY LANDING AT BEN NGOC. FROM BEN NGOC HE WALKED ABOUT FOUR HOURS UNTIL REACHING K-4 TAN LAP.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SEPARATE SUB-CAMPS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. TOTAL POPULATION OF K-4 WAS APPROXIMATELY 400 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-4 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 250 BY 300 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A THREE METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. DIRECTLY INSIDE THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED A LARGE MEETING HOUSE. TO THE LEFT WERE TWO LONG DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 8 BY 40 METERS. TO THE RIGHT OF THE GATE IN THE BACK OF THE COMPOUND WAS THE THIRD LONG DETENTION HOUSE. ADDITIONALLY, CONTAINED INSIDE THE COMPOUND WAS A SMALL MEDICAL AID STATION, EMULATION HOUSE, WATER CISTERN AND BATH HOUSE, INMATE KITCHEN AND FOODSTUFFS SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 50-60 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN RAISING ANIMALS, CARPENTRY, AND SAWMILL TASKS.

5. SCHEDULE.
0600 AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, EAT BREAKFAST
0700 COMMENCE LABOR
1100  RETURN TO COMPOUND FOR LUNCH
1300  CONTINUE LABOR
1700  RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, EAT SUPPER
1900  LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS
2100  SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. THE MAJORITY OF THE INMATES WERE FORMER RVNAF OR NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS

7. 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.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 2 ENCLOSURES.
1. MEMORY DRAWING 1 PG, 1 CY
2. GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH 1 PG, 1 CY

DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0213 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0213 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4 TAN I.AP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN JUL 78 AND FEB 82

- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE -
SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN 1LT WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM JUL 78 TO FEB 82. 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 K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE K-4, TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP WAS REACHED BY TRAIN FROM THE HANG CO STATION IN HANOI TO THE AM THUONG STATION ABOUT 180 KM DISTANT. FROM AM THUONG SOURCE'S GROUP WENT BY FERRY TO BEN NGOC WHERE THEY CONTINUE THE JOURNEY BY WALKING EIGHT MORE KM TO K-4 TAN LAP.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SEPARATE SUB-CAMPS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. K-4 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS 1LT ((LNU)) TRIEN. OTHER CADRE AND THEIR POSITIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS—PSS CAPT ((LNU)) KHAI, ASST CAMP CDR AND MEDICAL OFFICER; PSS 2LT ((LNU)) SON, EDUCATION OFFICER; PSS MSG TUAN, GUARD FORCE NCOIC; PSS MSG ((LNU)) BAN, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; AND PSS MSG ((LNU)) THANH, SECURITY PERSONNEL OFFICER. THERE WERE ABOUT 25 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 300 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-4 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 200 BY 400 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A THREE METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE THREE LONG DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 8 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSION. ALL THE STRUCTURES INSIDE K-4 WERE BUILT OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS. EACH DETENTION HOUSE HELD ABOUT 100 INMATES. AN INMATE KITCHEN, FOODSTUFF WAREHOUSE, MEETING HOUSE, EMULATION HOUSE, SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY, WATER CISTERN, AND A HERBAL MEDICINE GARDEN WERE LOCATED INSIDE THE COMPOUND. OUTSIDE AND ADJACENT TO THE DETENTION COMPOUND WERE FOUND THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, CADRE HOUSING, BLACKSMITH SHOP, ELECTRIC GENERATOR HOUSE, CARPENTRY SHOP, BRICK KILN, ANIMAL STABLES AND AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION AREA.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN VEGETABLES, AND SUGAR CANE. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN BRICK MAKING, RAISING ANIMALS, CARPENTRY, BLACKSMITHING, AND KITCHEN DETAILS.

5. SCHEDULE.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0530</td>
<td>AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE, EAT BREAKFAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0630</td>
<td>ASSEMBLE, MUSTER, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>RETURN TO CAMP, EAT LUNCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>CONTINUE LABOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, EAT SUPPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>SLEEP</td>
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6. INMATE POPULATION. THE MAJORITY OF INMATES IN K-4 WERE FORMER RVNAF AND NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS. THERE WERE NO CRIMINALS IN K-4. INMATES IN K-4 WORE DARK BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS MADE OF VERY THIN MATERIAL. THE BACK OF THE SHIRTS WERE MARKED WITH LARGE LETTERING INDICATING REEDUCATION CAMP AND THE SUB-CAMP NUMBER, EG. "CT K4". THE FORMER ARVN OFFICERS WERE RECALLED AS FELLOW INMATES—1LT LE VAN THANH VAN, UNIT 101, CAPTAIN TRAN NGOC MINH STAFF OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER TRAN VAN HUONG.

7. 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.

ENCL: ) TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 2 ENCLOSURES.

1. MEMORY DRAWING 1 PG, 1 CY
2. GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH 1 PG, 1 CY
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE
SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0353-88.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0353-88/HEARSAY OF AMERICANS
      FORMERLY HELD AT THE KS TAN LAP VINH PHU
      RE-EDUCATION CAMP

PAGE 72

SOURCE: SC SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER ARVN MAJOR AND REGIONAL
FORCES (RF) BN COMMANDER. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT CONTAINS LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION ALLEGED
AMERICAN POW BEING DETAINED IN THE KS TAN LAP VINH PHU RE-EDUCATION CAMP AS LATE AS 7603.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE WAS TRANSMITTED FROM THE SOUTH TO THE KS TAN LAP VINH PHU RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN
APRIL 1976. FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS ALL NEW INMATES' MOVEMENTS WERE CLOSELY CONTROLLED AND THEY
WERE GENERALLY RESTRICTED TO THE COMPOUND. IN ABOUT
SEPT OR OCT 1976, SOURCE AND SEVERAL OTHERS WENT
OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND TO CONSTRUCT LIVING QUARTERS FOR
THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR COMMUNIST CADE AND TO MAKE
REPAIRS ON THE LOCAL ROADS.

2. IN APPROXIMATELY FEB 1977, THERE WAS A DAY
IN WHICH LOCAL VILLAGERS WERE CALLED OUT TO DO PUBLIC
SERVICE LABOR WITH THE INMATES. THE DAY WAS CALLED
"LAI DONG NA HOI CHU MIGNA". ON THIS OCCASION THE
WORK PROJECT WAS RENOVATION OF A LOCAL BRIDGE KNOWN AS
CAU RACH DINH. SOME OF THE VILLAGERS ASKED SOURCE
WHERE HE WAS STAYING AND HE TOLD THEM KS. THEY TOLD
HIM THAT JUST BEFORE SOURCE'S GROUP ARRIVED IN APR 76,
THERE WERE AMERICAN POW DETAINED THERE. THE VILLAGERS
SAID THEY SAW THE CAMP CADE TAKING THE AMERICANS DOWN
to A LOCAL STREAM TO BATH. SOURCE DID NOT ASK THEM
HOW THEY KNEW THEY WERE AMERICANS. BUT JUST ASSUMED
SINCE THEY LIVED CLOSE BY THEY KNEW. NO DETAILS OF
THE AMERICANS (SUCH AS NUMBERS OF POW) WERE DISCUSSED.
SOURCE WOULDN'T IF THERE WERE AMERICANS IN THE OTHER
TAN LAP VINH PHU CAMP. THE VILLAGERS SAID NO, THE
AMERICANS WERE DETAINED ONLY IN KS.

3. SOURCE DID NOT SEE ANY SIGNS OF AMERICANS
HAVING BEEN IN KS, BUT SAID HE DID NOT NOTICE THERE WAS
EVIDENCE OF A LOT OF FRESH PAINT AND NEW CONSTRUCTION
 WHICH COULD HAVE COVERED UP THESE SIGNS.
4. OTHER THAN THE INFORMATION ABOVE, SOURCE NEVER
SAW OR HEARD 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.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE DURING
THE INTERVIEW AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A
STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

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REPORT

To: Mr. LANCE DOWNING
U.S. Refugee Program.
C/o J. V. A.

Date of present to reeducate: June 15th 1975
Date of liberty: December 22nd 1982
Time to reeducate: 5 years 6 months.

The following reeducation camps I have held:
1. Long Giass camp (South V.N.)
2. Tien Hoa camp (South V.N.)
3. Son La camp (North V.N.)
4. Trung Phu camp (North V.N.)
5. Kien Thanh camp (North V.N.)
6. Thai Biu camp (North V.N.)
7. Tan Lap camp (North V.N.)

The details of the last reeducation camp:

- Location: Tan Lap camp (Vinh Phu city)
- In the mountainous area of Vinh Phu city, about 150 km. North-West of the Hanoi city in North Viet-Nam. This camp included 1,600 people. I have held at "K#5" from November, 1978 to December, 1980.

- Organization: Tan Lap Command under Mr. Major Nguyen Huy Thang, about 50 years old.
- The Commanding officer of "K#5" is Mr. Captain Phung Viet Bung, about 47 years old. His staff includes:
  - Mr. Huynh: General Education Officer, Sergeant, 46 years old
  - Mr. Van: Education Officer, Captain, 55 years old
  - Mr. Son: Supply Officer
  - Mr. Do: Medical Officer
And about 35 soldiers for security of the camp.

b. The number of prisoners in the "K" was 900 persons.

I remember some of them as following:
- Mr. Phan Van Chinh: Major (Police), 43 years old.
- Mr. Le Ba Xong: Major (Army), 41 years old.
- Mr. Pham Dang Thua: Major (Guinny), 50 years old.
- Mr. Truong Van Thinh: Commander (Navy), 45 years old. His last ship was LST 800.
- Mr. Tran Van Tu: Major (Army) instructor at Thu Duc Military School, 42 years old.
- Mr. Nguyen Van Taw: Captain (Navy), 53 years old.
- Mr. Di: Colonel (Army), 57 years old.
- Mr. Hanh: Major (Army), 53 years old.
- Father Can: 90 years old.
**REQUESTER:** Refer to Dir.2 59-2. Complete all appropriate parts of lc.:(TYPEWRITTEN)

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| ☑ Full Translation, pp |

| Selective Translation (Specify - information extracts, prose summary, etc.): |

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DIA FORM 699 (2-78) TRANSLATION REQUEST

EDITION OF 9-73 IS OBSOLETE.
**ENGLISH TITLE OF TRANSLATION**
Tien Phong - Central Organization of the Young Vietnamese Group

**DATE AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION**
14-20 Dec 82
Vietnam
TIENT PHONG
Central Organization of the Young Vietnamese Group
Ho Chi Minh

"For the Socialist Republic
For the ideology of Communism
Brave young people, march on!"

Editorial office: 15 Ho Xuan Huong, Hanoi. Telephone: 54031. Index: 12408
Office in Ho Chi Minh City: 384/54 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia. Telephone: 46366
Presented by Pham Tien Binh
Printed at Nhan Dan Newspaper printing-shop
Price: 1 dong
INTERVIEW WITH A YOUNG DELINQUENT AT A CORRECTIONAL CAMP

The correctional officer escorted the young man into the room where I was waiting; then he went out and left us there by ourselves. They young man was fair-skinned and wore a white sweater, a brown jacket, gray pants, and plastic sandals. I started the interview immediately:

--I am a reporter for "Tien Phong" magazine and I want to interview you today. Do you know "Tien Phong" magazine?

--Yes. We are allowed to read every day in this camp. We have "Tien Phong," "Nhan Dan," as well as other newspapers and magazines.

--What is your name? I asked.

--My name is Nguyen Quy Hoa.

The interview continued as follows:

Reporter (myself)--Can you tell me about your family and yourself.
Hoa--My father was chief of a convoy and my mother was a merchant, both retired now. I am the eldest son. Three of my brothers and sisters are working and one is still in school.

Reporter--Are you from Hanoi?
Hoa--Yes. We live at 2 Le Van Huu...

Reporter--How old are you? 25?
Hoa--26...
Reporter--Please, continue.
Hoa--I attended Ly Tu Trong School until the seventh grade. Then I quit to go to work. In 1971, I enrolled in the 18-month training program of the Electric and Water Company. But I dropped out after 3 months. I went to work in a cooperative making plastic sandals: first, I worked for Than Binh, then I worked for Hien Luong until 1979, when I started to get into trouble...
Reporter--Why is that?
Hoa--Because of friends.
Reporter--You mean bad friends?
Hoa--Exactly. Friends like Ngoc, who is a bicycle-repairman, Mau, who sells old clothes, or Quang... who have led me astray.

Reporter--Were you convicted before?
Hoa--Once... (Hoa bends his head and lowers his voice). In 1979, Ngoc and I were convicted of assault and larceny. Afterwards, I was arrested, together with Minh, for stealing watches in front of a movie theater. The court of District II sentenced us to two years' imprisonment, from July 1979 to July 1981.

Reporter--How about this time?
Hoa--After I had been released, I went to stay with my grandmother in Thu Le. I lived there in peace for six months. However, I could not find a job and was not put on the family book. While I was feeling very depressed, my old friends showed up, dressed in expensive clothes. After they invited and treated me so many times, I had to pay them back. And that was why, together with Ngoc, I committed the same crimes again. I was arrested and was sent to this camp for three years.
Reporter--What do you do in this camp to reform yourself?  
Hoa--Besides attending classes and following the rules and regulations of the  
camp, I work with a group of people making colors, and I plant peanuts, corn,  
potatoes, and manioc. I work hard to redeem myself. For that reason, upon  
the unanimous request of the other inmates, the superintendent of the camp has  
chosen me to be the leader of the color-making team. Also, I have just been  
invited to participate in the music group of the camp.

Reporter--What do you receive in this camp?  
Hoa--I receive some clothes, in addition to my own, as well as a blanket and  
a mosquito-net, and soap for laundry. Each month, we are provided with paper,  
envelopes and stamps to write to our families.

Reporter--How do you find life here in this camp?  
Hoa--Naturally, life in a correctional camp implies hardships and lack of free-
dom. However, we have many entertainments in this camp, such as radio, news-
papers and magazines, sports, music, and TV (we can watch TV three times a  
week). Last night, we watched the movie called "The Black Cat." As for food,  
we don't receive enough from the government, but the inmates of the camp pro-
duce enough themselves to supplement their food rations.

Reporter--Are you allowed here to grow your hair like this?  
Hoa--Actually, we don't have to have a "military" cut, but we cannot grow our  
hair too long either. My hair is a little bit too long to be conform to the  
camp regulations because the hair-clippers have just been broken. Personally,  
I don't like to have my hair cut too short.

Reporter--Do you mean to say that the correctional officers here are not too  
hard with the inmates?  
Hoa--Yes. They are very strict, but they treat the inmates with compassion  
and humanity. They reward those who do well and punish those who violate the  
rules, but never treat them brutally. And this is why we all try to do our  
best here.

Reporter--Have you ever thought of escaping?  
Hoa--Once in a while, an inmate tries to escape. Sooner or later he is caught  
and will have to receive a harsher sentence.

Reporter--What is your wish now?  
Hoa--I have committed crimes against society. Regretting what I did does not  
make any difference now. To tell the truth, sometimes I worry about the pos-
sibility of staying here longer. Therefore, I am determined to work hard to  
redeem myself, hoping that I will be released after three years. I want to  
become an honest citizen and have my own family.
The inmates' music group at Tan Lap, K5
Photo: Mai Nam
THE QUIET WORKER

He was born and grew up in a village by the river, on the outskirts of Hanoi. In his youth, he loved to read books, especially ones about the intelligence service. He loved to read about the exploits of unknown soldiers who were fighting to bring peace to the people. His dream was to become one of the soldiers who were being sent on secret and exciting missions. Right after finishing school, he enrolled in the police force, hoping that this would allow him to fulfill his childhood dreams. Unfortunately, when he graduated from the academy, he was assigned to the fire department. While he was still adjusting to his new job, he received orders to transfer to the Tan Lap correctional camp. His friends told him jokingly: "Now you have the chance to make your dreams come true. Your work at the camp will certainly be very exciting, since you have to deal with the 'toughest' elements in our society." Although he did not really believe what they said, he was eager to go. As soon as he received his transfer papers, he left for the camp, without even saying goodbye to his family.

The new job was a challenge to him. He had lived his whole life in the countryside. He had spent his childhood in a small village by a riverbank and had rarely gone to town. Therefore, he had never had to deal with the turbulence of city life, or with city people. Now he had to manage and educate a group of thirty people who in many ways were quite different from him. Accustomed to a life of idleness and pleasure, they had committed many crimes against society. Most were from the city. His responsibility was to educate them so that they could become honest citizens. He found this task difficult: young and inexperienced, he had to deal with notorious criminals from Hanoi. At times he felt completely powerless in front of these unrepentant people. But he persevered in appealing to their better nature.

In his group was a young man named Chu Xuan Tac, who had been convicted several times of larceny. Tac hated working in the fields. Unable to endure the hard life at the camp, Tac planned with Cuong to escape. Aware of Tac's plan, the cadre tried to talk him out of it, advising to reform himself instead. But Tac did not listen. One day, while working in the fields, Tac tried to hide in the bushes. As soon as the cadre saw that Tac was missing, he had him searched for and stopped in time. However, he did not harbor any resentment against Tac. This incident made him pay even more attention to Tac and to his family situation...

Now there is no longer a gap between Tac and him. Tac has followed his advice and given up the idea of escaping from the camp. Since that time, Tac has changed in many ways and has become one of the best members of his group.

Many times the cadre finds himself in an extremely difficult situation, but he still manages to deal with it tactfully. In the camp was a man named Pham Van Thin, who had also been convicted of larceny. Thin refused to reform himself. He was especially lazy and very sly. Many times, as soon as he got to the fields, Thin would complain of a stomach-ache. The cadre had to let him rest. He took care of Thin as if he believed that Thin was really sick. At the same time, he talked to Thin and tried to make him realize that, if he wanted to go home to his family soon, he would have to work hard and reform himself. Touched by the cadre's kindness, Thin slowly changed
his attitude and became an excellent worker.

There have been many similar incidents, and he has given us valuable lessons in reforming those who have gone astray. He also talks to the families who come to visit at the camp in order to win their support as well. Some families, like Nguyen Van Cuong's mother, tried to bribe him with personal gifts, but he firmly refused and asked members of his group to tell their families not to bother him again. His honesty has won him their respect.

Many members of his group have reformed themselves and been allowed to go home to their families. They have written to thank him. He confided: "These men did wrong, but this is no reason for us to cast them aside or hate them. On the contrary, we have to be close to them so that we can motivate them. The best way to change or reform them is to love them. Only love can help us get closer to them so that we can help them overcome their guilt and become honest people..."

Those who have been in the camp and who were or are being educated by him will never forget him. His name is Nguyen Trung Thanh, a correctional officer at Tan Lap, K5.

Chu Thuy Hoa

Cultural activities of the cadres at Tan Lap
Photo: Mai Nam
HE WHO HAS GONE ASTRAY...

I met him twice on the same day. First I met him at the inmates' work-
shop where comrade Nguyen, one of the educators at the camp was showing us
around. His name was Dao Tuan Dung, and his family lived in La Thanh. He
was in charge of the group of carpenters and blacksmiths. He showed us the
products made by his group: knives, sickles, etc. Now, on our second meeting,
he was sitting in front of me.

He was 28 years old, married, with two children. He had been arrested
several times, and the last time, for selling illegal merchandise.

He started getting into trouble at the age of fifteen when his family came
to settle in Thanh Hoa, Ha Tay. He cut classes and went gambling. Even when
he was a child, he was already ensnared by money. He lied to his father to
have some money. He was always hanging around with a group of mischief-makers,
and they spent their time gambling, or drinking in a café, smoking cigarettes
or eating candies. This gradually became a habit, an increasing need: he had
to drink the finest coffee, smoke filter-tip cigarettes, eat deluxe candies,
and also dress fashionably... All that Dung had in mind was money.

Once Dung was detained for a week at Don Da police station. As soon as
he was released, he and his accomplice robbed people on a train...

The three years that he spent at TK correctional camp have helped Dung
to reform himself. After his release, he went to work for a movie production
firm and also took courses at Vocational School No. 4. He graduated from
school and got a job at Bach Mai airport. During this time, he got married,
had children, and was settling down. But again, for the sake of money, he
left this quiet life. This time he wanted more: watches, foreign cigarettes...
He hung out in Giam Market, train stations, flea markets, Dong Xuan; he tried
to make all kinds of deals, and there he met people like Tuan, Cuong, etc.
The more money he made, the more he spent. And the more he spent, the more
he wanted. Like an ephemerid attracted to light, he was attracted to money
and to all the pleasures it can buy. He was dealing in all sorts of illegal
merchandise. He said to the cadre:

— I was arrested on August 1, 1980, when I was selling bicycle tires
downtown 332 illegally, near Hang Co station. And I was sent here on Sep-
tember 17, 1980.

He told me about life at the camp, about the correctional officers who,
with a lot of patience, have been helping him for the past two years to be-
come an honest worker again.

— In the first few months, I felt like I was cruelly punished: I was
sent away from the capital and forced to work. I hated everybody. But,
gradually, through their own example, the cadres have shown me the value of
an honest and frugal life. They have made me realize things that I never
thought of before... I have learned to like working, and I have been trained
here to be a carpenter and a blacksmith. As you can see, I am now in charge
of the carpenters and blacksmiths' workshop. I have learned here a new way
of life: to find true happiness in leading an honest life and avoiding
excessive self-indulgence. I think that if we fail to learn this important
lesson, we would be unable later to withstand temptations and we would make the same mistakes again.

—What do you plan to do after you finish serving your sentence here? I asked.

Dung hesitated and finally said:

—I have many things to do. But first, I will try my best to make it up to society and to my family for my past mistakes. I have learned two trades and I don't worry about finding a job. The most important thing for me is not to forget the lessons I have learned here and make the same errors again.

Mai Cat

2 (2856) No. 50 Tien Phong
- The inmates
- The guards, instructors and educators
- Issues raised

We arrived at the prison camp. In front of us was a tall wall with barbed wire and a watchtower. It was a winter morning in central Viet Nam. The area was desolated and the cold wind was blowing. The big gate opened. As soon as we were inside, everyone exclaimed:

---What beautiful flowers!

Colonel Bui Van Chieu, the superintendent of the camp who was showing us around, nodded his head:

---A young inmate took care of these flowers. His family, who live in Ngo Ha, came to visit and brought him some seeds. And that is why now we have flowers in our camp all your round.

Next to the flower-beds, there were a vegetable garden and a few papaya-trees and banana-trees... To the right was the carpenters' workshop. Then there was the blacksmiths' workshop, and we could hear the hammers clanging on the anvil.

Then there was another wall, beyond which were the inmates' living quarters. The walls were whitewashed, with bars on the windows. There were flowers in front of each house. There were nice posters on the walls, with unique slogans such as: "Sleep well at night, work hard during the day," "Clean rooms make our camp beautiful," or "Work to improve our living conditions."

The comrade accompanying us continued his explanations:

---We have in this camp the toughest elements, those who committed the worst crimes, all the gang leaders. These are the people you just saw planting vegetables inside the camp. The others can go out the camp and work in the fields, picking tea-leaves, or work as carpenters, construction laborers... Only the trustworthy ones can out alone into the jungle to cut wood, or mind the buffaloes by themselves, without the guards...

We could not help exclaiming:

---This is a very open prison camp!

---Yes, answered one of the young comrades. Very open, in both the literal and the figurative sense.

Thinking of what I was told once, I said:

---How could it be like that? Aren't these people, who have committed crimes, supposed to be harshly punished?

Colonel Chieu had an indulgent smile:
--Even a few of us still have this wrong conception. But first, I would like to introduce you to the inmates; 80% are young people.

We talked to Le Quoc Khanh, 21, who used to live on Ly Nam De Street. Khanh looked extremely young; he was fair-skinned and had chubby cheeks. He was a tenth-grade student and obviously very boisterous. Khanh had a hole in his right ear-lobe (for earrings?). His mother was a medical doctor and his father a cadre, both retired. We asked him what he thought of this prison camp.

--I came here in May 1982. First, I had to learn the regulations of the camp. I listed all the bad things I had done and pledged to follow the four golden rules of behavior: to realize my mistakes and try to warn friends who are still on the outside; to educate myself politically; to work hard; and to abide by the rules of the camp. I am now with the group of farmers. During the three years I'm going to be here, I want to learn a trade that suits me better. However, in the fields, I work as hard as anyone else. In this camp, each person receives a set of clothes, a blanket, and a mosquito-net, but I have asked for permission to use the blanket and the mosquito-net that my family sent me...

--Have you ever been mistreated? Tell me.

--Being convicted for the first time, I was very scared before coming here. The word "prison" made me shiver. But when we left Hoa Lo and crossed Long Bien bridge, some of the people who had been convicted many times before exclaimed joyfully: "Tan Lap Camp!" I realize here what a reeducation camp is. Above all, the cadres are very compassionate and humane. Most are young, about my age. Many times I have seen them gather with inmates and talk about Hanoi. They play ball with us... My only goal now is to reform myself.

Tran Dinh Lien, called Binh, 24, who used to live in Kim Lien, was another inmate here. He had been convicted before and had spent time at Camp 6 and Ba Sao Camp. Now he was serving a sentence at Tan Lap Camp. He had improved himself and was chosen by the inmates of this camp to be on the Emulation Group. Lien told us:

--We form different groups and choose our own leaders... Once a year, all the inmates meet together to set their goals and elect a new group. This group has the responsibility for checking up on everyone, reminding us to abide by the regulations, educate ourselves, work hard, follow the rules of hygiene, and maintain order. We help keep the goods sent to inmates by their families and let them use the goods a little at a time. If the inmates took these goods all at once to their rooms where there are many other inmates, there would be a lot of problems. The main function of our group is to rate the inmates each month according to their progress: excellent, average, or poor. Those who have made excellent progress will be rewarded, and the best reward is that they can see their families more often and longer.

Nguyen Van Viet, 22, was another inmate of the camp. When we talked to him, he acted dumb, but actually he was sly as a fox. His nickname was "Foxy Viet." He escaped 18 times from Agricultural School No. 1 (a school for young delinquents about 2 kilometers from Tan Lap Camp). Viet had already tried to escape from the camp three times. We asked him:
--How were you punished each time, after you tried to escape?

"Foxy Viet" answered:

--The cadres were very kind to me, and I was detained in a private cell for 7 days. Only those who fight with the guards to escape are detained for 14 days. To be detained in a private cell is a sort of punishment for lack of progress. Therefore, the superintendent of the camp could propose to higher authorities to extend the sentence. Nobody wants this to happen; neither do I.

This was the end of our visit with the inmates of Tan Lap Camp. Now we think back of "Foxy Viet," "Talkative Ha," Khanh "Iron" and realize that we can no longer just keep those who have gone astray in prison as long as possible and punish them harshly to make them pay for their crimes against society. But how can we educate or reform them? Will we be able to obtain any results? Now a great many young people commit the same crimes again as soon as they are released from the camp.

First, we have to review what has been achieved so far. Actually, the cadres at Tan Lap Camp have been quite successful in their work, especially the young cadres, who have never received any formal training in pedagogy. They succeed in directing many ruthless and depraved individuals who have committed numerous crimes against society. These comrades watch over the inmates and supervise their work: over 500 hectares are planted to improve the inmates' living conditions at the camp. They are also educators responsible for reforming the inmates so that they can become honest people, go back to their families, and resume their place in society.

Hundreds of inmates have been rehabilitated and released from the camp thanks to the efforts of all the cadres at Tan Lap. These cadres are the workers with hands of gold. They also have hearts of gold. Many families will be forever grateful to these comrades. This is the answer to the question whether or not we can succeed in reforming people who have committed crimes. How about the methods of reeducation?

The answer is given by Lieutenant Vu Xuan Nguyen. Although still young, he has been working at Tan Lap Camp for 17 years. He was successively an intelligence agent, an instructor, a production leader, and now chief of the educational group at Tan Lap Camp. Aware of the difficulty in reforming the inmates, he has been observing them closely and has gained valuable experience. He said:

--The essential thing is that we have to be fully aware of our responsibility and believe in the inmates' capability to redeem themselves. We say to each other: the inmates are "spoiled" but not "lost."

Vu Xuan emphasized humanity and love. He said:

--These ruthless individuals, who were used to tough street life and robbing people at the point of a knife, can only be reached through their hearts. After many discussions, the cadres at Tan Lap came to the conclusion that to use physical punishment would not help to bring the offenders back to their senses and would only prove to be a totally ineffective method of reform.
A very effective educational method is to set an example. For those in a correctional camp, it is even more important to give them a concrete example to follow. And the ones who have to set a good example are the correctional officers themselves. They have to set the example in their actions, their behavior, and their work. Above all, they have to be honest and uncorrupted. Honesty is the basis for their future success in reforming the inmates.

Many people have tried unsuccessfully to bribe the cadres. To give a well-known example, one inmate named Nguyen Duc Lam had secretly kept with him a gold watch, in violation of camp rules that forbid inmates to have on them money, watches, gold rings, etc. Lam confessed that he had tried, during the whole year, to "buy" a cadre with this gold watch. However, all the cadres are kind but also very strict; they are accustomed to a frugal life and are not tempted by other people's worldly possessions. Finally, Lam had to hand in his watch to be sent back to his family.

How is the concept of reeducation through work applied at Tan Lap Camp? The inmates are reeducated by laboring in the fields, planting vegetables, making bricks, serving as construction workers, blacksmiths, carpenters... They gradually become accustomed to working, and this is the first step in the right direction. They will realize the value of work, the inhumanity of robbing their fellowmen. Many inmates who have been released are making a living from the trades that they learned in the camp.

The inmates' families as well as the local authorities are also called upon to support the efforts to reform inmates. The Bureau in charge of prison camps under the Interior Department has provided Tan Lap with two movie projectors, and the inmates can see two movies a month. The camp is also equipped with many television sets and a 10-kilometer-long radio wire, with a small speaker for each room. The inmates are supplied with enough books, newspapers, and magazines. We said:

--We have not met all the inmates' needs, but we have done our best to carry out the humanitarian goals of our Party and Country.

In our discussions with the authorities at Tan Lap Camp, one comrade in our group said:

--We are very touched by your efforts. As one inmate said while being released to Vu Xuan Nguyen, chief of the educational board at the camp: "After serving our time here, we go back home to our families, but the cadres are the ones who stay here for ever..."

There are still many issues that need attention. What are these issues? First of all, reforming the offenders is an extremely difficult task. The police are entrusted with this task. But to carry it out, they need the full support of many other departments and organizations: youth, schools, public health, unions, culture, sports...

Work training plays an important part in education. Most of the inmates here come from the city. Therefore, we need to set up in each camp a vocational school with instructors to teach them a trade so that they can easily find a job when they get out. When the offenders have served their
sentence and are released, their only desire is to get a job allowing them to continue improving themselves and not to be treated with prejudice or rejected.

The correctional camps have a very important role to play in our society. We have to support the efforts made by the comrades in these camps so that they can carry out their difficult task. We have to give our love to these young people who are "spoiled" but not "lost" and help them become honest citizens.

Those are the things we want to say to the dedicated cadres, as well as to the people in the camps who are trying to reform themselves for a new and better life.

Picture: Mai Nam
Inmates are learning how to sew

No. 50 (2856)
Thirtieth Year
14-20 December 1982

December 1982
Le Van Ba
CÔNG VIỆC THÂM LÀNG

A

Hồ sinh ra và lớn lên ở một làng vùng đồng quê tỉnh thành Hà Nội.
Thłoż hồ sinh rất nhớ việc đi học từ nhỏ. Nhưng con người có thể làm được mọi việc mà không trebuie làm cho
vậy. Hồ từ nhỏ đã biết làm việc và đối mặt với mọi khó khăn.

Xem tiếp trang 3

Anh sau khi đi học thì đã ở.isDirectory

Trong những điều đã được biết, Hồ sinh rất
nghĩa, đối mặt với mọi khó khăn và
những. Hồ sinh từ nhỏ đã biết làm việc
và đối mặt với mọi khó khăn.

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và đối mặt với mọi khó khăn.
CÔNG VIỆC THÁM LÁNG

(Tiếp theo trang 1)

giữa anh và Tức không còn là những cách xa với nhau. Tức đã chịu cảnh theo lời anh và đã bỗ ãy định tiếp tục trên trái. Cũng như Tức có những biết chuyện tốt và đã trở thành một trái viên khí trong trái.


giảng và nhiều lần nhặt nhặt


Khi gia đình trí viên của o anh lên tham gia, Thịnh, anh gặp gỡ trải đời bận vai gia đình đi công việc người thân yêu, tám, cả ta. Cùng còn gia đình có việc làm chủ tôi. Chẳng hạn, me của Nguyễn Văn Cường lên thăm con, đó tin, cách động rằng tháng qua và yêu chu yêu cánh

ghi đính dân sân sàng giúp do. Anh khác quyết ra chiều và bởi trái trái việc không dừng được gia đình làm việc đó. Chinh tức những

hành động tháng thân xảy ra trái viên trong đôi càng quen phác anh họ.


Thịnh.

Không ai ở trái đây và đã dưng được anh, gia đình dân không thể quản anh - Nguyễn Trung Tính, cán bộ quân đoàn phân trái K3 trái Tân Lãm.

Chu Thủy Hoa.
MỘT QUANG DƯƠI SAI LÂM

Chính là gió này, anh đang ng踯 trước một lời... Day là một thanh niên hai mươi tâm tuất, đã một vài lời giam, bị một người thân, và lần cuối cùng là trong một trường học buồn bã hằng năm.

Cuộc đời như những ốc sên bò, muốn tuân thủ, sẽ một ngày lớn, và lần cuối cùng là trong một trường học buồn bã hằng năm.

Trong ngày hôm nay, chiều nắng, góp anh ta hai lần. Lần đầu, lúc Đông chi Nguyễn, cảnh bộ phim trung học của tôi, đưa chúng tôi đi tìm kinh nghiệm cuộc sống... Tôi thấy, anh ta, Đào Tuấn Đông, trò trẻ, đã đi qua những khó khăn như thế nào.


THREAT TO HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE. CAMP VINH PHU. TAN LAP SUBORDINATED TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (ETO NCI VU). THE CAMP PO BOX NUMBER WAS NOT INCLUDED.

2. SOURCE WAS IN A GROUP OF PRISONERS TRANSPORTED FROM HOANG LIEN SON TO CAMP VINH PHU. TAN LAP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. THE GROUP WAS TRANSFERRED BY RAIL IN CLOSED RAILWAY CARS. RE-EDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU. TAN LAP WAS LOCATED IN FORESTED MILITARY TERRAIN NEAR MOUNTAINS. (NOTE: CONCERN: USING MAP. # CAMP 46) SERIES 1521, 1225, 460. SOURCE TINTATILLI:

LOCATED THE CAMP IN AN AREA NORTH OF VIET TRI PROVINCE TOWN, EAST OF THE RIVER CLIFF (SONG LO) AS SHOWN ON THE MAP. ACROSS A RIVER MAKING THE MAP AS SONG DAT AND ACROSS EAST OF AN LAF VILLAGE //GEOCOORD 2122N 1056E // GMT CODE 2121 //. BY ATTEMPTED TO SKETCH THE ROUTE (INCL 1). TOOK OFF SEPARATELY TO THE DIA/VO-PW. BUT BECAME CONFUSED WHEN ATTEMPTING TO ASSOCIATE HIS RECOLLECTIONS WITH THE MAP. HE COULD NOT DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE CAMP OR THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE CAMP. SOURCE RECALLED TRAVELING SOUTH TO STOTCI BUI NG RAILWAY STATION. //GEOCOORD 2124N 1056E//.

3. PRISONERS WERE TAKEN OFF THE TRAIN OUTSIDE OF VIET TRI //GEOCOORD 2116N 1056E// VINH PHU PROVINCE TOWN. THEY WERE THEN TAKEN BY FERRY BOAT UP (NORTHEAST) A RIVER (FIELD COMMENT: REFERRED TO AS SOURCE AS SONG LUNG, NOT ISOLATE ON MAP OR IN GAZETTEER). THE TRAVELLED BOTH RIVER AND FUTHER ACROSS THE Buffer Border And Reclaimed The CAMP. THE APPROXIMATE 7 KILOMETERS TO THE TAN LAP CAMP. SOURCES WERE ALLOWED TO VISIT THE TAN LAP CAMP IN DECEMBER 1970. AS A SOUTHERN FRENCH WAS ALSO UNFAMILIAR WITH THE AREA, BUT TOLD SOURCE THAT SHE HAD TRAVELLED BY TRAIN FROM Hanoi TO VIET TRI THEN NORTH UP A RIVER TO A FERRY LANDING. FROM THE LANDING SHE WALKED SEVERAL KILOMETERS PASSING THE VILLAGE OF AN LAF //GEOCOORD 2122N 105540// UTM COORD WJ 546E// OF THE WAY TO TAN LAP CAMP. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES TAN LAP MOUNTAIN OR EN QRU VILLAGE. HIS RECALL TO A FERRY LANDING AT "EN QRU" AS "EN CHUON" ON SOURCE SKETCH ENCL 1 DATED 18 OCT 70. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT RECALLED TO 'EN CHUON' AND THAT IT HAD BEEN AN

19126 Aug 87 1/1
6. PRISON CAMP ORGANIZATION: TAN IAF CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SEVEN SUB-CAMPS. NUMBERED X1 THROUGH X7. EACH SUB-CAMP WAS THREE TO TEN KILOMETERS APART. EACH X1, OR SUB-CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO GROUPS (10 TO 50 PRISONERS) AND UNITS (5 TO 10). EACH SUB-CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO AREAS, A CONFINEMENT AREA AND A HEADQUARTERS/CARETAKER AREA. THE CONFINEMENT AREA WAS SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE AND WOODEN FENCES, AND CONTAINED SMALL PRISONER FACILITIES. A COOKHOUSE, A "CLINIC" AND A REHABILITATION HOUSE. THE "CLINIC" WAS STAFFED BY A FORGER, A VIETNAMESE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, WHO HAD MEDICINES AND FRCVILED LITTLE CARP STREET FIRST AID. IN }

7. THE OVERALL PRISONER POPULATION OF TAN IAF CAMP COMPLEX WAS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 3000. DISTRIBUTED AMONG SUB-CAMPS X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, AND X7. PRISONERS INCLUDE A MAJORITY OF FORCED SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY, CIVILIAN OFFICIALS, POLICE AND SECURITY PERSONNEL, AND PROTESTANT MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

8. THERES WAS ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF COMMON CIVIL CRIMINALS FROM THE NORTH. SUB-CAMPS X1 THROUGH X5 HELD PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXTRAORDINARY VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PRISONERS FROM THE NORTH. TURF-EAT MINORS WERE AGED 10 WERE ALSO HELD IN X5. SUB-CAMP X6 HELD FORCED SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES PRISONERS CAPTURED BEFORE 1975 WHO HAD ALSO BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM CAMPS IN HOANG LIEN SHAN FREGIATE. "17" BIALED CERTAIN CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONVICTED OF "MINOR" CRIMES.

9. PROMINENT SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS INCLUDED: DOONG HIEN AGRIA, COLONEL, FORMER VINC LONG PROVINCE CHIEF; NGUYEN VAN THANH, COLONEL, FORMER DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE; FATHER THIEN COLONEL, DIRECTOR OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS; TRAN LONG, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, DIRECTOR OF BUDDHIST CHAPLAINS; DON THAN, COLONEL, FORMER CHIEF OF J7 (FROG EAT) 3N ARMY FORCES; THAN VAN QUA, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ANY CIVIL INMATES OF VIETNAMESE OR CAUCASIAN ORIGIN MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSENTED WITH AMERICANS AT ANY TIME DURING THIS PERIOD IF THE CAMP WAS OPEN TO THE CAMP. PRIVATE LIFE DETAILS WERE REAR ANY RACES OR STORIES CONCERNING AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY, LIVING FREELY OR MISSING IN ACTION.

10. IN AN APPARENT CHANGE IN VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT POLICY INMATES WERE BY 1976 ALLOWED TO HAVE FAMILY MEMBERS VISIT THEM AT THE CAMP. SOURCE'S WIFE WAS ALLOWED TO VISIT THE CAMP IN DECEMBER 1979. TRAVELING FROM SOUTH VIETNAM TO THE NORTH BY TRAIN.

11. SHE WAS ALLOWED TO BRING COMFORT ITEMS, CLOTHING, AND FOOD. SOURCE ATTENDS THIS CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES TO BASSAY REGARDING THE UNBAD'S human rights OF CIVIL PRISONERS IN NORTH VIETNAM, AND ALSO STORIES OF INTEREST OF PRESIDENT CARTER IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE. WE SPECULATE THAT THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THEY HAVE NOW A POSSIBILITY OF DEALING WITH THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IN AFFAIRS OF MUTUAL INTEREST, ESPECIALLY AID TO VIETNAM. HOWEVER, THE REASON BE SEEMI THAT THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY MIGHT IN ITS OWN SELF-INTEREST AND HAS MADE THESE SMALL CONCESSIONS OUT OF RISK OF PRESSURE OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION rather than any humanitarian CONCERNS ON ITS OWN PART.

COMMENTS: THIS IS THE THIRD REPORT FROM SOURCE. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND OTHER THAN CONFUSION AS TO THE CAMP LOCATION, CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONS.
RELOCATION CAMP TAN LAP, VINH PHU

AM THUYONG STATION

Vinh Phu

Not To Scale

N/V

Source: Location Sketch, Reeducation Camp Tan Lap, Vinh Phu, NVA

FULL N To DRAFT IIE 60
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0209 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0209 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN SUBCAMP K-1, TAN LAP, VINH PHU BETWEEN 1977 AND 1980

---------------
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE:  SC  SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN 1LT WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-1, TAN LAP VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7700 - 8000. 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 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU PROVINCE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE ONLY KNEW THAT THE TAN LAP CAMP WAS IN VINH PHU PROVINCE AND THAT IT TOOK ABOUT THREE HOURS BY VEHICLE TO REACH THE AM THUONG TRAIN STATION.


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. SOURCE WAS EMPHATIC THAT DUE TO THE ABILITY OF THE INMATES TO COMMUNICATE AMONG THEMSELVES, THE FACT THAT THEY WERE TRANSFERRED AMONG THE SUBCAMPS, AND THE FACT THERE APPEARED TO BE NO "SECRET" DETENTION FACILITY THERE, SOURCE WAS CONFIDENT THERE WAS NO AMERICAN HELD IN TAN LAP WHILE HE (SOURCE) WAS THERE OR HE WOULD HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT.

COMMENTS:  SOURCE WAS GENERALLY NONCOMMUNICATIVE AND DECLINED TO FILL OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE. THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS ALL THAT RO COULD ELICIT FROM SOURCE ON TAN LAP.
FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM2 POL SA DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.

#3982

NNNN
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0210 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0210 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN SEP 77 AND FEB 82

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOI: 770900-820200.

SOURCE: SC /SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7709 - 8202. 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 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS UNSURE OF THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE REEDUCATION CAMP EXCEPT THAT IT WAS IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. FROM K-5 IT WAS EIGHT HOURS WALK TO BEN NGOC (A LANDING ON THE SONG HONG). FROM BEN NGOC IT WAS FOUR HOURS FURTHER TO THE AM THUONG RAILWAY STATION.


3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. NEARLY ALL OF SOURCE'S INCARCERATION AT TAN LAP WAS SPENT IN SUB-CAMP K-1, THEREFORE, DESCRIPTIONS BELOW WILL REFER TO K-1 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. THE COMPOUND FORMED A SQUARE ABOUT 200 METERS ON A SIDE. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A FIVE METER HIGH BRICK WALL. INSIDE THIS WALL WERE TWO SEPARATE WIDE COILS OF BARBED WIRE. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WEST WALL. THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE COMPOUND CONTAINED SEVERAL ROWS OF DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 8 BY 20 METERS IN DIMENSION. THE FIRST TWO ROWS OF DETENTION HOUSES ENCOUNTERED AFTER ENTERING THE MAIN GATE WERE MADE OF BRICK WITH CORRUGATED METAL ROOFING. THESE TWO WERE REFERRED TO AS THE SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES. THEY WERE USED PRIMARILY TO HOLD THOSE CONSIDERED MOST DANGEROUS TO THE COMMUNISTS RATHER THAN BEING USED PRIMARILY AS DISCIPLINARY DETENTION. THOSE HELD IN THIS AREA WERE CHAPLAINS, MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE, AND INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL. THE REMAINDER OF

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN MAKING BRICKS, COOKING, AND DOING BLACKSMITH AND CARPENTRY CHORES. THOSE INMATES IN THE SPECIAL DETENTION AREA WERE ASSIGNED LABOR DUTIES INSIDE THE MAIN COMPOUND.

5. SCHEDULE.

0530 AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE
0600 EAT BREAKFAST
0630 ASSEMBLE, MUSTER, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS, COMMENCE LABOR
1100 RETURN TO CAMP, EAT LUNCH
1300 CONTINUE LABOR
1600 RETURN TO CAMP
1700 EAT SUPPER
1800 LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS
2100 SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. NINETY PERCENT OF THE INMATES WERE FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS. THE REMAINDER WERE FORMER NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS, RELIGIOUS PERSONALITIES AND CIVIL SERVANTS. THE FOLLOWING OTHER INMATES WERE RECALLED--

- COL LE DINH LUAN, COMMANDER UNIT 101
- COL DUONG KY, DIRECTOR PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS
- COL PHAN PHAT HUONG, DIRECTOR CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS
INMATES WORE DARK GREY OR DARK BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS MADE OF "NAM DINH" CLOTH.

7. 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. SOURCE WAS CERTAIN THERE WERE NO AMERICANS HELD IN K-1 TAN LAP DURING HIS STAY THERE. EVEN THOUGH THOSE IN THE
SPECIAL DETENTION AREA WERE GENERALLY SEPARATED FROM THE REST, INMATES IN BOTH SECTIONS HAD OPPORTUNITIES TO TALK AMONG THEMSELVES.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 2 ENCLOSURES.
1. MEMORY DRAWING , 1 PG, 1 CY
2. GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH , 1 PG, 1 CY
DISSEMP: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA - DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.

#3974
NNNN
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0116 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0116 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K1, TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN APR AND OCT 1977
SOURCE: SC  
SOURCE IS AN ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM BENEFICIARY AND A FORMER ARVN MAJOR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K1 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP FROM APR TO OCT 77. 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 K1 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU PROVINCE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE K1 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE //UTMCOORDS--VJ8678// MAP SERIES 1501 (AIR), 1 TO 250,000 SHEET NF48-10

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SIX SUBCAMPS NUMBERED K1 TO K6. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THERE WERE ABOUT 40 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 4,000 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K1 TAN LAP COMPOUND FORMED A SQUARE ABOUT 100 METERS ON A SIDE. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK WALL ABOUT 2.5 METERS TALL WITH A 1.5 METER BARBED WIRE STEEL POST EXTENSION ON TOP. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST WALL. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. AFTER ENTERING THE GATE, ONE FOUND THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND TO BE A SPACIOUS ASSEMBLY FIELD. A 15 BY 20 METER MEETING ROOM MADE OF WOOD WITH A THATCHED ROOF WAS LOCATED NEAR THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND. IN THE MIDDLE, CLOSE TO THE WEST WALL, WAS THE DISPENSARY AND THE CRIMINAL INMATE KITCHEN. IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE OF THE COMPOUND WERE LOCATED 10-12 DETENTION HOUSE CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. ABOUT 8 BY 20 METERS IN DIMENSIONS, THE DETENTION HOUSES ACCOMMODATED ABOUT 200 INMATES EACH. INSIDE THE GATE TO THE RIGHT WERE TWO SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES THAT COULD HOLD 10 PRISONERS IN EACH HOUSE. OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE SEVERAL OTHER STRUCTURES THAT SERVED AS THE FAMILY
VISITATION HOUSE, CAMP ADMIN OFFICES, AND SECURITY OFFICE. MOST OF THE ADMIN BUILDINGS WERE OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. SOURCE HEARD THAT THE PRISON WAS BUILT SOME TIME IN THE 1960'S.

5. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 100-150 PRISONERS PER UNIT. UNITS WERE FURTHER DIVIDED INTO TEAMS OF 10-15 PERSONS PER TEAM. WORK ASSIGNMENTS WERE BY UNIT OR TEAMS DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE TASKS.

6. SCHEDULE.

0600 - 0700 WAKE UP, PERSONAL HYGIENE, EXERCISE, MUSTER, EAT
0700 - 1130 LABOR DUTIES
1130 - 1300 RETURN TO CAMP, EAT, REST
1300 - 1700 CONTINUE WORK
1730 - 1930 STOP WORK, EAT DINNER, SELF CRITICISM
- SESSIONS, PLAN NEXT DAY'S WORK
2100 SLEEP

7. INMATE POPULATION. THERE WERE ESTIMATED TO BE NEARLY 4,000 INMATES, MOSTLY MILITARY OR CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE FORMER REGIME. OVER 200 OF THE POPULATION WERE NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS. SOURCE RECALLED COL TO VAN VAN 60 YOA A FORMER PROVINCE CHIEF, COL DANG VAN SON, 65 YOA, CHIEF OF G-5, JOINT GENERAL STAFF (DIED IN CAMP), AND NATL POLICE CAPT LAI VAN LAM, 47 YOA, NATL POLICE COMMANDER AT SONG PHA TO BE PERSONALITIES AMONG THE INMATE POPULATION.

8. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MIS TAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS. DUE TO HIS RELATIVELY SHORT STAY IN K1, SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO DRAW A SKETCH OF THIS COMPOUND. THE INFORMATION HE PROVIDED ON SUBCAMP K5 IS THE SUBJECT OF IIR 6 024 0120 90.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0214 90

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

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0214 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 1978 AND DEC 80
SOURCE: SC

SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN MAJOR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 1978 UNTIL DEC 80. 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 K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO PLACE THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION EXCEPT THAT K-2 LAY ON A STREAM THATemptied into the red river, and was in Vinh Phu province. SOURCE commented that there were a number of ethnic muong, nung and meo people living in the area. The ethnic vietnamese were primarily catholics.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SUBCAMPS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. SUBCAMP K-2 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS 1LT NGUYEN VAN NAM. THE EDUCATIONAL CADRE WAS PSS SGT ([LNU]) QUANG. THERE WERE ABOUT 30 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. POPULATION OF K-2 WAS APPROXIMATELY 700 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-2 COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 200 BY 400 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A THREE METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE. ABOUT THREE METERS AWAY FROM THE BAMBOO FENCE, INSIDE THE COMPOUND, WERE COILS OF CONCERTINA WHICH FORMED AN INNER BARRIER. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. ENTERING THE MAIN GATE THERE WERE THREE LONG DETENTION HOUSES TO THE RIGHT AND TWO TO THE LEFT. THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE ABOUT 5 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSION AND MADE OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFING. ADDITIONALLY, INSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND WERE A DISPENSARY, MEETING HOUSE, WATER CISTERN AND A DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE. SUBCAMP ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES, CADRE HOUSING, FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREAS WERE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN VEGETABLES, AND SUGAR CANE. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN KITCHEN AND SANITATION DUTIES.

5. SCHEDULE.

0530: AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, BREAKFAST.
0630: ASSEMBLE, MUSTER, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS
0700: COMMENCE LABOR
1200: RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
1400: CONTINUE LABOR
1700: RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, SUPPER
1900: LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES
2100: SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. FORMER RVNAF AND NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ACCOUNTED FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE INMATES. THERE WERE A FEW FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS AND RELIGIOUS PERSONALITIES AS WELL AS COMMON CRIMINALS. INMATES IN TAN LAP WORE DARK BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS WITH THE SUBCAMP NUMBER STENCILED IN LARGE LETTERING ON THE BACKS OF THE SHIRTS.

7. 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.

DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM2 POL SA
- DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.
THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE **********

SERIAL:

IIR  6 024 0400  89.
DISTANCE WAS 1500 HOURS AND ARRIVED AT RX AT APPROXIMATELY 1700 HOURS.
SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE DETAILS OF HIS TRANSFER FROM
SOURCE'S TRANSFERS FROM WITHIN IS LAP.

- ITMTHN MA CAAP WERE BLANK (TIA).

THROUGH CA, SOURCE COULD NOT EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF
TRANSFER IN JA 69. EN 80 COMMAND.

THAN MA APPOSITION SYSTEM AT THE SAME TIME AS SOURCE
AND THAT ITWAS TRANSFERRED TO THANLAM LAP COMMAND OF
THE LOCAL POPULACE WHICH WERE AT FIRST
WERE ASSIGNED. INMATES ON LABOR DETAILS OI HAVE
DETAILS UP TO TWO MILLION PERSONS OUTSIDE THE MANAGEMENT WAS
ONLY RECOGNIZED AT 16. ANP INSTANCES ON INAP. NO PAY. IN UNIFORM
PERSONNEL IN THE AREA, INAP PERMITTED THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM TO
SOURCE NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY SOVERIE OR OTHER FOREIGN


| 57 - 60 |

Page:0015
NUMBERS FOR ANY OF THE THANH HOC SYSTEM CAMPS.

OTHER THAN THE NUMBERS, SOURCE ONLY I KNOW THE K
SOURCE KNEW OF NO NAMES FOR THE THANH HOC SYSTEM CAMPS.

THE ROUTE TO THE CAMP.

CAMPA ON I TO 50,000 MAPS, EVEN AFTER THE NO SHOWED HIM.

DETECTION, SOURCE WAS A TOTAL LOSS AT TRYING TO LOCATE THE
IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS TRYING VERY HARD TO RECALL ANY
SOURCE WAS FRIENDLY BUT DID NOT GIVE THE

COMMENTS:

DURING THAT TIME.

AT KI FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AND WAS CONFIRMED IN A BARACKS
DETECTION BLOCK AT KI. SOURCE RESPONDED THAT HE WAS ONLY
DETECTION BLOCK AT KI, WAS TRUE THAT THERE WAS A SPECIAL
NO ASKED SOURCE IF IT WAS TRUE THAT THERE WAS A SPECIAL
DETECTION AREAS WITHIN THE THANH HOC AREA. (NO COMMENT)
SOURCE CLAIMED NOT TO KNOW THE LOCATION OF ANY SPECIAL
DETECTION AREAS WITHIN THANH HOC AREA.

IN FOUR OR FIVE BUSES.

THANH LAN CAMP IN A LARGE GROUP. SOURCE GROUP TRAVELED
SUBJ:  JCRC RPT 87-400, INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN PRISONERS PREVIOUSLY HELD IN SON LA

1. SOURCE:
   - A. NAME: SC
   - B. DOB: SD
   - C. POB: 
   - D. FORMER POSITION: LTC ARVN,
   - E. PRESENT LOCATION: SD
   - F. IDENTIFICATION DATA:
   - G. DATE OF INFORMATION: 1977
   - H. MAP USED: SHEETS 5951-1, 5951-4; SERIES I7014
   - I. DATE OF INTERVIEW: 16 SEP 87
   - J. NAME OF INTERVIEWER: MR. G.E. BELL, GS-13, DOD

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE, A 53 YOA MALE VM REFUGEE FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE RVNAF JGS J3, PROVIDED FIRSTHAND INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS OBSERVATION OF WRITING ON A PRISON WALL WHICH HE BELIEVES WAS MADE BY FOREIGN PRISONERS IN MUONG THAI RE-ED CAMP SON LA PROVINCE. END SUMMARY.

4. SOURCE DESCRIBED THE ROUTE TAKEN BY HIM TO MUONG THAI CAMP AS FOLLOWS: FROM THE YEN BAI TRAIN STATION FOLLOW ROUTE 13A TO THE SONG DA RIVER FERRY CROSSING. AFTER CROSSING THE FERRY GO ACROSS NGHIA LO PROVINCE THROUGH DEO LUNG LO PASS TO THE MUONG COI ROAD JUNCTION. CONTINUE ON TO THE PHU YEN ROAD JUNCTION AND FROM THAT ROAD JUNCTION PROCEED STRAIGHT FOR THREE MORE KILOMETERS TO MUONG THAI CAMP (MWONG THAIR).

5. SOURCE STATED THAT WHEN HE ARRIVED IN THE CAMP HE AND OTHER INMATES WERE ISSUED TWO PRISON UNIFORMS EACH. SOURCE RECALLED THAT MOST OF THE INMATES WERE ISSUED DARK BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS WHICH WERE CALLED "TU BINH A" (ASIAN POWS) UNIFORMS. THE ASIAN TYPE UNIFORMS WERE MADE FROM COTTON CLOTH AND WERE LOCALLY SEWN IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. THE ASIAN UNIFORMS HAD A 10 CENTIMETER WIDE VERTICAL WHITE STRIP OF CLOTH SEWN DOWN THE BACK OF THE SHIRT AND A FIVE CENTIMETER WIDE VERTICAL STRIP OF CLOTH SEWN ON THE Outside OF EACH TROUSER LEG. A SMALL NUMBER OF INMATES WERE ISSUED ANOTHER TYPE OF UNIFORM WHICH WAS CALLED "TU BINH AU" (EUROPEAN/WESTERN POWS). THE EUROPEAN TYPE UNIFORMS WERE ALSO MADE OF COTTON BUT ACCORDING TO CAMP GUARDS WERE SEWN IN THE PRC. THE EUROPEAN UNIFORMS WERE A LIGHT BURGUNDY COLOR WITH FOUR TO FIVE CENTIMETER WIDE, VERTICAL STRIPES WHICH WERE DARK BURGUNDY IN COLOR. THE DARK BURGUNDY STRIPES WERE ACTUALLY WEADED INTO THE CLOTH AT THE TIME OF MANUFACTURE RATHER THAN SEWN ON LATER. THE CLOTH USED FOR THE EUROPEAN TYPE UNIFORMS WAS OF NOTICEABLY BETTER QUALITY THAN THE CLOTH USED FOR THE ASIAN UNIFORMS. ACCORDING TO CAMP GUARDS THE EUROPEAN TYPE UNIFORMS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ISSUED TO ALLIED (DONG MINH) POWS. SOURCE DID NOT HEAR ABOUT THE NATIONALITIES OF THE "ALLIED" POWS BUT SPECULATED THAT SOME OF THEM WERE AMERICAN PILOTS. SOURCE BASED HIS SPECULATION ON THE FACT THAT THE UNIFORMS WERE IN NEW CONDITION. SOURCE ADDED THAT IF THE UNIFORMS HAD BEEN
USED FOR DIEN BIEN PHU ERA "ALLIED" POWS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER 20 YEARS OLD AND NOT IN SUCH GOOD CONDITION.

BT #5206
NNNN
NNDD
SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 45206

3562 OCT 87

SUBJ: JCRC RPT .87-400, INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN

ALTHOUGH SOURCE BELIEVED THAT AMERICANS HAD PREVIOUSLY

BEEN HELD IN THE CAMP, HE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR ABOUT

AMERICANS BEING HELD THERE. EXCEPT FOR THE WRITING

CARVED INTO THE WALL OF THE BUILDING WHERE HE WAS HELD,

SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY IDENTIFICATION MEDIA,

PERSONAL EFFECTS, OR DEBRIS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN LEFT

BEHIND BY ANY AMERICAN POWS. SOURCE DID OBSERVE ONE

AIRCRAFT WING, APPROX SEVEN METERS IN LENGTH, WHICH WAS

BEING USED AS A FOOT BRIDGE TO CROSS A STREAM APPROX TWO

KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF THE CAMP. SOURCE RECALLED THAT

THE WING WAS SILVER/ALUMINUM IN COLOR. SOURCE RECALLED

HAVING OBSERVED A WHITE STAR PAINTED ON THE WING BUT DID

NOT RECALL ANY NUMBERS OR OTHER MARKINGS. SOURCE

RECALLED HAVING SEEN SEVERAL BOMB CRATERS AROUND MUONG

THAI CAMP AND SPECULATED THAT THE AIRCRAFT WING HAD COME

FROM THE WRECKAGE OF A U.S. AIRCRAFT WHICH HAD BEEN SHOT

DOWN WHILE BOMBING THE AREA DURING THE WAR. SOURCE

DID NOT HEAR ANY DETAILS CONCERNING THE SHOOTDOWN OF THE

AIRCRAFT OR THE FATE OF THE CREW. SOURCE DID HEAR FROM

LOCALS (U/I) IN THE AREA THAT THE CAMP HAD PREVIOUSLY

BEEN USED AS A WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION PLANT. SOURCE
6. SOURCE RECALLED THAT MUONG THAI RE-ED CAMP WAS SUBORDINATE TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE. THE CAMP WAS GUARDED/ADMINISTERED BY AN ARMED PAVN FORCE COMMANDED BY A PAVN SR CPT (NAME NOT RECALLED) WHO WAS A NATIVE OF NORTHERN VIETNAM AND QUITE TALL FOR A VIETNAMESE. THE CAMP DID HAVE A LETTER BOX NUMBER (LBN) BUT SOURCE WAS NOT ABLE TO RECALL THE NUMBER. SOURCE VAGUELY RECALLED THAT THE NUMBER WAS PRECEDED BY THE LETTERS "NT." WHEN SOURCE FIRST ARRIVED IN THE AREA IN MID-1976 HE WAS HELD IN CAMP SIX OF INTERCAMP TWO LOCATED NEAR THE MUONG COI ROAD JUNCTION ON HIGHWAY 13. AFTER APPROX NINE DAYS SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO MUONG THAI CAMP WHICH CONSISTED OF SUB CAMPS ONE AND THREE. SOURCE WAS HELD IN CAMP THREE ALONG WITH APPROX 500 OTHER INMATES WHO WERE FORMER ARVN MILITARY OFFICERS WITH THE RANK OF LTC. SUB CAMP THREE WAS LOCATED ACROSS A SMALL HILL AND APPROX ONE KILOMETER FROM SUB CAMP ONE. SUB CAMP THREE HAD THREE MASONRY BUILDINGS WHICH HAD BEEN BUILT DURING THE FRENCH PERIOD. THE CAMP HAD SEVERAL THATCH BUILDINGS FOR CAMP CADRE WHICH WERE BUILT BY INMATES AFTER THEY ARRIVED IN THE AREA. THE CAMP HAD TWO KITCHENS FOR INMATES AND ONE FOR CADRE. A SMALL DISPENSARY WAS STAFFED BY INMATES WHO WERE FORMER ARVN MEDICAL PERSONNEL INCLUDING DR (LTC) TON THAT TUNG. THE CAMP ALSO HAD A SPECIAL DETENTION AREA FOR THOSE WHO ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE AND A BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR MAKING TOOLS SUCH AS SHOVELS AND HOES. THE CAMP ALSO HAD A BUILDING FOR RECEPTION OF VISITORS BUT SOURCE NEVER SAW ANY VISITORS WHO CAME TO THE CAMP. THE CAMP HAD A STOCK PEN FOR Raising Pigs and Cattle and also a FISH Raising FOND. INMATES WORKED PLANTING VEGETABLES, CUTTING TIMBERS, CUTTING BAMBOO, BUILDING/REPAIRING CADRE HOUSING, CARRYING WATER FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS, AND RAISING LIVESTOCK. WORK HOURS WERE FROM 0700 TO 1700 HOURS WITH A NOONDAY REST FROM 1100 TO 1400 HOURS. INMATES' HOLIDAYS WERE 1 MAY (INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY), 2 SEPTEMBER (SRV NATIONAL DAY), 22 DECEMBER (PEOPLE'S ARMY ESTABLISHMENT DAY), AND THE LUNAR NEW YEAR (TET). SOME INMATES WHO SOURCE WAS ABLE TO RECALL INCLUDED FORMER ARVN INF LTC NGUYEN DUY HIEN, FORMER ARVN RANGE LTC DINH VAN MANG, FORMER MILITARY MEDICAL CORPS DR TON THAT TUNG, AND FORMER MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE (MSS) LTC NGUYEN VIET TUU.

7. SOURCE REGISTERED WITH THE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES ON 14 JUN 75. SOURCE WAS INITIALLY HELD IN LONG GIAO RE-ED CAMP AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL SOMETIME DURING LATE 1975 WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO TAN HIEP, BIEN HOA. IN JUNE 1976 SOURCE WAS MOVED TO CAMP SIX,
INTERCAMP TWO, SON LA. AFTER APPROX NINE DAYS SOURCE WAS MOVED TO CAMP THREE MUONG THAI. IN EARLY 1977 CAMP THREE MUONG THAI WAS MOVED APPROX 20 KM WEST TO MUONG LAN AND WAS THEN CALLED NEW CAMP THREE (TRAI 3 MOI) MUONG LAN. SOMETIME DURING EARLY 1978 SOURCE WAS MOVED BT #5206 NNNN NNDD
SUBJ: JCRC RP1 87-400, INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN TO CAMP TWO SON LA AKA MUONG COI. SOMETIME DURING EARLY 1979 (POSSIBLY MARCH) SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO SUB CAMP "B" NAM HA, HA NAM NINH. IN DECEMBER 1980 SOURCE WAS AGAIN TRANSFERRED TO THU DUC AKA CAMP 230D HAM TAN-THUAN HAI. SOURCE WAS RELEASED FROM RE-ED ON 18 JAN 82. SOURCE ESCAPED ON FOOT FROM GO DAU, TAY NINH ON 29 MAR 87 AND ARRIVED AT THE THAI BORDER ON 8 APR 87. EXCEPT FOR THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR ABOUT ANY AMERICANS REMAINING IN INDOCHINA. SOURCE GAVE A POSSIBLE FORWARDING ADDRESS AS:

SD

SOURCE FORMERLY APPLIED FOR DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM VIA THE ODP AND WAS ASSIGNED CASE NUMBER IV 038814 ON 13 OCT 84. SOURCE WAS NOT ABLE TO OBTAIN AN EXIT PERMIT AND DECIDED TO ENTER THE REFUGEE STREAM DUE TO THE LONG WAIT. SOURCE'S HAND DRAWN MEMORY SKETCH WITH GOOD DETAIL WILL BE FORWARDED TO CDR JCRC AND VO-PW SEPARATELY.
8. COMMENT: SOURCE RELATED HIS INFORMATION IN A LOGICAL MANNER WITH NO REQUESTS FOR REWARD OR ASSISTANCE. SOURCE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A RE-ED RELEASE PAPER INDICATING THAT HE WAS RELEASED FROM THU DUC RE-ED CAMP ON 18 JAN 82. SOURCE'S RELEASE PAPER WAS SIGNED BY DOAN MACH (DDOANF MACHJ). SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE ATTENDED THE ALLIED INFANTRY COMMAND OFFICER COURSE AND THE ALLIED INFANTRY MOTOR OFFICER COURSE AT FT BENNING, GA DURING 1957. SOURCE HAD A LETTER FROM FT BENNING VERIFYING HIS ATTENDANCE. SOURCE'S LETTER OF VERIFICATION WAS DATED 17 AUG 87. SOURCE CLAIMED TO BE A GRADUATE OF NATIONAL MILITARY ACADEMY CLASS 12. SOURCE IS LISTED ON PAGE 165 OF THE ARVN OFFICER'S REGISTER.

BT
#5206
NNNN
NNDD
SUBJECT: ALLEGED FOREIGN PRISONERS AT TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP

1. PER DISCUSSIONS WITH DIA/VO-PW ANALYSIS BRANCH CHIEF WE ARE FORWARDING INFORMATION FROM PROBABLE FABRICATOR.--C

2. BEGINNING OF REPORT: SUMMARY: THREE TIMES--IN ABOUT JUNE 1985, JULY AND SEPTEMBER 1986, RESPECTIVELY--THREE OR FOUR PRISONERS WERE DROPPED OFF AT NIGHT IN THE SPECIAL CONFINEMENT AREA OF ZONE K-1 AT TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP, YEN LAP DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE. THE PRISONERS, FEATURES NOT SEEN, WERE MUCH TALLER THAN THEIR ESCORTS. THEY WERE CONFINED TO A REMOTE SPECIAL DETENTION CELL IN K-1 THAT WAS NOT OTHERWISE USED. THE CHIEF MEDIC AT ZONE K-1 SAID THE PRISONERS WERE FOREIGNERS BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ON THEIR NUMBER OR IDENTITY. WHILE THE SPECIAL PRISONERS WERE AT K-1 IN JUNE 1986, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR GENERAL PHAN LONG VISITED AND AN UNIDENTIFIED VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VISITED IN SEPTEMBER 1985. THE CAMP HAD AN ADDITIONAL ZONE, ZONE K-2, ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS AWAY FROM ZONE K-1. EIGHT KILOMETERS BEFORE ARRIVING AT K-1, THERE WERE THREE OTHER ZONES THAT FORMED THANH HA REEDUCATION CAMP.


4. DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS, THE CHIEF MEDIC AT ZONE K-1, SECOND LIEUTENANT, NAM, THOUGHT THE PRISONERS WERE FOREIGNERS BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ON THEIR NUMBER OR IDENTITY. HE COMPLAINED THAT HE DID NOT LIKE THEIR BEING AT THE CAMP BECAUSE IT REQUIRED MORE WORK TO CARE FOR AND WATCH THEM. ON THESE OCCASIONS, HE USUALLY ASKED FOR IMPORTED VITAMIN B-12, ANTIBIOTICS, SOME OTHER MEDICINE AND CANNED MILK WHEN HE WENT TO THE PRISONERS' CELL.

5. THE SPECIAL CONFINEMENT CELL WAS ABOUT SIX BY THREE METERS LARGE. IT HAD A FIVE BY 2.2 BY 0.6 METERS CONCRETE PLATFORM AS A BED. IT DID NOT CONTAIN ANY FURNITURE OR OTHER ITEMS. IT WAS CLEANED AND SPRAYED BEFORE EACH USE. THERE WAS ONE DOOR EACH OF THE DIAGONALLY OPPOSITE CORNERS. THE REAR ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)
11. COMMENT: SOURCE IS SC BORN SD. HE WAS ARRESTED IN 1979 AND, 1984 FOR ORGANIZING THE DEPARTURE OF REFUGEES. ONE OF HIS CO-ORGANIZERS WAS NAME AND THE CHILDREN OF SC. LEFT VIETNAM AND RESettLED IN SD. THEY SENT GIFTS TO SC'S WIFE WHO, IN TURN, GAVE THEM TO HIM TO BRIBE VARIOUS OFFICIALS. SC. ESCAPED FROM TAN LAP, RETURNED TO HAI PHONG AND ONE YEAR LATER LEFT VIETNAM ON 04 OCTOBER 1987. HE ARRIVED IN HONG KONG ON 150 BOAT NUMBER 50 REFUGEE NUMBER 50 HEILING CHAU CAMP.) END OF REPORT.

12. THE BIOGRAPHIES ON SC IS AS FOLLOWS: SC CLAIMED THAT AFTER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HE ENTERED THE CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS AND LATER BECAME A CONTRACTOR. IN 1979 HE CONSPIRED WITH SOME SIMO-VIETNAMESE, INCLUDING NAME TO ORGANIZE THE FLOW OF REFUGEES TO HONG KONG. AFTER 14 MONTHS, SC'S CHILDREN LEFT, SC WAS ARRESTED AND JAILED IN TRAN PHU PRISON, HAI PHONG CITY. HE OBTAINED HIS RELEASE THROUGH BRIBES. IN 1984 SC AGAIN ORGANIZED REFUGEE DEPARTURES. HE WAS ARRESTED AGAIN, SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS HARD LABOR AND JAILED IN HAO LO PRISON, HANOI. LATER HE WAS SENT TO K-1 AT TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP. HIS WIFE, WHO REGULARLY RECEIVED GIFTS FROM THEIR CHILDREN IN GREAT BRITAIN, BRAIDED MINISTRY OF INTERIOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS CHI AND CUOC, AS WELL AS OTHER TAN LAP CADRE, SO THAT SC COULD BE MADE A MEDICAL HELPER. AFTER 18 MONTHS, HE WAS ALLOWED TO WORK AND SPEND THE NIGHT OUTSIDE THE CAMP. HE THEN CULTIVATED GOOD RELATIONS WITH NAME WHO LIVED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS FROM K-1 GATE. WITH NAME'S ASSISTANCE, HE MANAGED HIS ESCAPE AND RETURNED TO HAI PHONG WHERE HE BRIBED PUBLIC SECURITY CADRE IN ORDER TO AVOID ARREST. HE LEFT VIETNAM ON 04 OCTOBER 1987. HE ARRIVED HONG KONG ON SD. BOAT NUMBER 50 REFUGEE NUMBER 50.

13. SC SAID REF INFO CAN BE CHECKED WITH HOA AND CUOC IF SOMEONE WOULD TALK TO THEM IN SC'S NAME, GIVING THEM SPECIAL GIFTS. THE BEST GIFT FOR CUOC WOULD BE A GOOD SET OF ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLES. NAME IS FROM A VIETNAMESE ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP, MARRIED WITH TWO TEENAGE CHILDREN. HIS OLD MOTHER AND HIS BROTHER LIVED WITH HIM.

14. A MAP OF K-1 ZONE OF TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP, DRAWN BY SC IS BEING TRANSMITTED TO US AND WE WILL FORWARD IT TO YOU WHEN RECEIVED.
Main:

Phong van trại Vien

[Content in Vietnamese]
THÁYGIO.TRÄICÀITÁO.TÀN LÀP?

- Các trai viên sống như thế nào?
- Chiến sĩ công an — người quan giáo, nhà sư phảm
- Những vấn đề đặt ra

DIEU TRA

(Xem tiếp trang 2)
THÁY GIỜ TRAI CÁI TA O TÁN LẬP?

1. Các trại viên sống như thế nào?
2. Chiến sĩ công an – người quản giáo, nhà sư phạm
3. Những vấn đề đặt ra

ĐIỀU TRA

tiền bối, nhà thi một mình vào rừng, hái cỏ, chăn trâu không cần đi theo canh, cốc...
Chúng tôi bắt đầu tiên:
— Vắng một trong những chiến sĩ cùng an, trẻ trai rất lớn, rất rừng rải, hiểu theo cả nghĩa cử thể và nghĩa trọng lương, sinh động của là nghĩa.
Tới chợ nhỏ lại, giản của người nào đó, trước khi tôi dậy:
— Sao lại như thế được? Hô đã đây ra tôi làm phải biết, chỉ hiểu phải mông chịu!
Thứ tể Chiến cười hiện hữu nói:
— N楸 ở trong anh, chúng tôi công còn một số ít người quân nhân, chứ đừng. Như trước hết chính mới các ông chỉ làm quen với các trai viên, 80% số này là thành niên.
Chúng tôi nói với Khánh, phía Lý Nam Đài 21 lộ. Khánh trẻ màng, do trống, mờ tròn. Câu học sinh lớp 10 nhìn thấy sự lạ rất nhiều. Dácil lại phải của Khánh để một tổ trao đổi để khuyên 11, mục Khánh là một bé ơi, còn bố là cán bộ đã về hưu. Chúng tôi muốn biết Khánh xem xét như thế nào về cái nơi và những người đang chăm, giữ anh...
— Em lên trại tháng 5-1982. Vào trại, em được học nói quy, kỹ thuật chiến, làm bắn khối. Nhưng, việc xây dựng văn hóa xã hội và hóa cá thể hạnh phúc, Đoàn tín dụng,团 ihn học, chỉ có học tập tài năng. Đồ là nhân rộng lợi ích, cải thiện không thể trải qua bất kỳ
— Kẻ cho tôi nhắc cu về thì, có lần nào, anh phải nói, cần được...
— Lần đầu tiên ông nói, thì, thì, chi nhắc hai chú nhỏ là em em để thấy. Không có nhỏ, nhưng khi dọn xong, chúng em từ ít lời qua, câu Long tiện, thì trong số người đã nhiều lần can án, em: Tên Lập rồi! Đên đây, em mới hiểu thế nào là một trai cải tổ.

(Xem tiếp trang 2)
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: .IR 6 024 0255 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0255 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7807 TO 8205

---------------------------------
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SOURCE: /SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7807 - 8205. 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 K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM JUL 78 TO MAY 82. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 10 KM FROM THE AM THUONG RAILWAY STATION IN VINH PHU PROVINCE.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. PSS CAPT ((CAO)) BA DAU COMMANDED SUB-CAMP K-4 AND CAPT ((HAN)) TRI TRACH WAS HIS DEPUTY. ((LNU)) PHU WAS THE INMATE MANAGEMENT CADRE FOR SOURCE’S UNIT. THERE WERE ABOUT 60 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. POPULATION OF THE K-4 WAS APPROXIMATELY 400 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. K-4 WAS SURROUNDED BY A BARBED WIRE FENCE ABOUT 2.5 METERS TALL. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE TWO LONG DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 5 BY 80 METERS MADE OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS, A MEETING HOUSE, INMATE KITCHEN, DISPENSARY/EMULATION HOUSE, SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSE, AND A LATRINE BUILDING. ACROSS FROM THE MAIN GATE WAS THE CADRE COMPOUND CONTAINING SUB-CAMP ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, CADRE HOUSING AND MESSING FACILITIES, WAREHOUSES, CADRE MEETING HOUSE AND FISH PONDS.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN CONSTRUCTION, CARPENTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, BRICK MAKING, KITCHEN AND SANITATION DETAILS.
5. **SCHEDULE.**

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<td>Breakfast</td>
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<td>0620</td>
<td>Assemble, receive work assignments</td>
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<td>0700</td>
<td>Commence labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1130</td>
<td>Return to camp, lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Continue labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Return to camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Supper</td>
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<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Muster, locked in detention houses</td>
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</table>

6. **INMATE POPULATION.** The following fellow inmates were recalled:

- **MAJ (VNAF) ((NGUYEN)) VAN TRUONG**, Helo Company Commander
- **CAPT ((THAN)) MANH HOANG**, Inf Company Commander
- **MAJ ((HO)) SI HOE, G-1, 5TH INF DIV**

7. **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:**

1. **SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.**

2. **IN JULY 1977 RIGHT AFTER SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM SUOI MAU TO T2, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON, HE SAW AN ALLEGED AMERICAN ABOUT 30 YOA. HE AND OTHER FELLOW INMATES WERE TOLD BY CAMP CADRE THAT THAT INDIVIDUAL WAS FORMERLY AN AMERICAN PW WHO VOLUNTEERED TO REMAIN IN VIET NAM FOLLOWING THE 1973 PRISONER EXCHANGE. SOURCE RECALLED NOT OTHER DETAILS OF THAT ALLEGED AMERICAN, BUT COMMENTED THAT HIS PRESENCE WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AMONG MOST OF THE HOANG LIEN SON INMATES.**

**ENCL:**

TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 1 ENCLOSURE

MEMORY DRAWING: 1 PG, 1 CY

DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA

DATLO, JCRC EX/A).

SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.
A: Kể về trải nghiệm

1. Hiệu trưởng
2. Nhân viên
3. Nhân Bếp
4. Trần Văn và khách hàng từ Việt Nam
5. Nhân viên thư viện
6. Nhân viên Sáng
7. Thầy giáo: 0
8. Công nhân nhà văn
9. Thương nhân Kể giáo

B. Kể về những can cở

1. Hiệu trưởng
2. Nhân dâu và khách hàng từ và can cở trong
3. Nhân Bếp
4. Nhân cún
5. Nhân kẻ cũa lừa, kẻ dại, dại
6. Nhân ức dại mò
ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX222  MCN = 89356/18366  TOR = 893561037

HEADER
R 221033Z DEC 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACHC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEIA/Q/MP/George C. Meade MD
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RUEHC /SECA.STATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUCQVAB/SC/CINCSOC INTEL OPS CEN MACDILL AFB FL
RUEAL/G/FAX
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FM DET 31 PSAA YOKOTA AB JA//INOS//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUKCNBA/HQ AFSC FT BELVOIR VA//INOB//
RUHVAAA/PSAA HICKAM AFB HI//INO//
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RUEDADA/HQ AFIA AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUCIAEA/HQ FTD WRIGHT PATTERTON AFB OH//SCIS//
RUHVPA/HQ PACAF HICKAM AFB HI//INO/INYC//
RUCIAEA/DET 22 CSAA WRIGHT PATTERTSON AFB OH//INO//
RUCHQPA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI/PAC//
RUCHQPA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI/J233//
RUCHQP/A/CDRC BARBERS PT HI
RUAJHA/ 500TH MIBDE CAMP ZAMA JA//IAGPD-OP-R/IAGPD-ASD//
RUHJWA/ 13 AF CLARK AB RP//IN/
RUEHBK/ JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUEHBK/ USAO BANGKOK TH
RUEHKO/ USAO TOKYO JA
ZEN 5 AF YOKOTA AB JA//INO//
ZEN DET 4 FTD YOKOTA AB JA
BT
CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02
SERIAL: IIR 1 771 0087 90.
PASS TO: ) DIA/PW-MIA

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

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 1 771 0087 90/ STONY BEACH REPORT-- VINH PHU PRISON
COMPLEX, NORTH VIETNAM
LOCATION— THE VINH PHU COMPLEX WAS NESTLED IN THE WESTERN HALF OF A U-SHAPED AREA MADE BY A LARGE BEND OF THE SONG THAO (SOONG THAO) RIVER (FIELD COMMENT— SONG MEANS RIVER AND THE SONG THAO RIVER IS THE NAME OF A SECTION OF THE SONG HONG HA (SOONG HOONG HAP) RIVER IN THE TAM NONG (TAM NOONG) DISTRICT //2120N/10515E, GAZ//, IN PHU THO (PHUS THOJ) PROVINCE, AND RUNS THROUGH VIET TRI (VIEETJ TRIF) CITY //2118N/10550E, GAZ//). EAST OF THE NORTH/SOUTH PORTION OF THE SONG THAO RIVER WAS A NATIONAL HIGHWAY "B" (FIELD COMMENT— LETTERS AND NUMBERS SET OFF BY QUOTATION MARKS ARE KEYED TO MEMORY SKETCH AT ENCL ONE) AND EAST OF THIS HIGHWAY WAS THE CITY OF PHU THO "C". RUNNING ROUGHLY PARALLEL TO THE NORTHERN EAST/WEST SECTION OF THE RIVER WAS A DISTRICT ROAD "D1" THAT INTERSECTED A TRAFFIC CIRCLE "E" AND KEPT GOING EAST UP TO THE RIVER. THIS ROAD TERMINATED AT A FERRY CROSSING CALLED BEN NGOC (BEENS NGOCJ) ON THE RIVER. RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH, AND ALSO INTERSECTING THE TRAFFIC CIRCLE WAS ANOTHER DISTRICT ROAD "D2".


DESCRIPTION— THE VINH PHU PRISON COMPLEX IS MADE UP OF A MAIN FACILITY "L", ALSO CALLED K5, AND SIX OUTLAYING, SMALLER FACILITIES CALLED K1, K2, K3, K4, K6 PLUS A DISPERSION AREA CALLED K SO TAN (SOW TANS). THE DISPERSION AREA WAS WHERE PRISONERS WERE EVACUATED TO DURING AIR RAIDS. ALSO LOCATED WITH THE COMPLEX WAS A KILN "M" USED FOR MAKING TILES. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WAS A FACILITY
USED TO HOUSE JUVENILES "N" NORTH OF "D1", NORTHEAST OF THE CAMP.

EAST OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE K5 MAIN COMPOUND WAS A BUILDING THAT CONTAINED THE PRISON OFFICES "Q". UPON ENTERING THE CAMP IS A SOCCERFIELD "P"; NORTHEAST OF THE SOCCERFIELD IS A DISPENSARY BUILDING "Q". ALONG THE NORTH FENCE IS A BUILDING CONTAINING THE MESSING FACILITIES FOR THE CAMP "R". IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE FACILITY WAS AREA CALLED KHU-B "S". This area consisted of a number of buildings used to house ordinary criminals. Separate from the rest of the camp was the KHU-A AREA "T" which was used to housed to commandos. This portion was fenced off by itself and had three main cell sections labeled 4, 7, and 8. Behind the camp, to the west, was a suspension bridge "V" crossing the Song Thao River and a small branch of the river. This bridge was designed by a French educated South Vietnamese engineer who had defected to North Vietnam and was subsequently imprisoned at Vinh Phu.

3. DEFENSES-- This heavily defended facility had four guard posts "W", one at each corner of the camp. Immediately south of the facility, located outside of the perimeter, were three buildings that housed military guard and patrol dogs "X". To the east of the dog pound was a company of armed security personnel.

was a regiment of armed security personnel "Z" and north of the road at the base of the mountains were numerous anti-aircraft artillery emplacements "AA". Finally, northeast of the camp, across from the road was an SA-2 surface to air missile unit "BB".

4. CHRONOLOGY- Source was interned in the Vinh Phu facility on two different occasions. The first time was from Dec 1972 until Dec 1973 and the second time was from Dec 1976 until the end of 1978. During source's first detention he was held in cell number 8 of the KHU-A area. There were 83 other commandos being held during this time, and about 3800 ordinary criminals in this complex.

Source was sent back to the Quyet Tien facility after participating in a protest strike over non-compliance with the peace accords pertaining to the return of Pows (field comment-- cite IIR 1771 0013 90). When source returned to Vinh Phu, all commandos were held in the K6 SUB-FACILITY. During this second time, an unknown number of former South Vietnamese soldiers were being held in the sub-facilities of K1, K2, K3, and K4. Source was transferred from Vinh Phu to the Hong Thang production camp (Khu: Sanr Xuaats Hoongf Thawngs). In Oct. 79 source was transferred to the Thanh Lam reform camp (Tralj Cair Tajoj Thanh Lam) where he remained until 1980.

5. U.S. AIR STRIKES-- Source was in Vinh Phu during the Dec '72 bombings of North Vietnam. On one occasion two F-105's flew directly over the camp while there was a political reeducation class going on. Once, while source was in the Khu so tan dispersion area, he witnessed a large air strike in the camp's immediate vicinity. Instead of entering his bunker, source and other commandos remained above ground to watch the strike. He estimates that over 50 large aircraft were involved in the strike,
AND AT ONE POINT THERE WERE FOUR MIG-17'S IN PURSUIT. SOURCE SAW SA-2'S LAUNCHED AND AAA FIRING AT THE STRIKE FORCE. HE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT KIND OF BOMBS WERE BEING DROPPED - BUT THE ENTIRE AREA SHOOK FROM THE BOMBS. AT ONE POINT AN AIRCRAFT WAS HIT AND A SINGLE PARACHUTE WAS OBSERVED COMING DOWN IN A FIELD. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, A HELICOPTER RESCUED THE DOWNED AIRMAN. BOMBS FELL IN THE PASTURE AND KILLED ALL THE WATER BUFFALOES. THIS INCIDENT, IN SPITE OF THE POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION EFFORTS BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE, RAISED EVERYONE'S SPIRIT SINCE THEY COULD SENSE WHAT THE BOMBINGS WERE ALL ABOUT.

COMMENTS:

DISSEM: ENCLS.ONE - TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY.

#4318

NNNN
### **Report on Source for Each Facilities Within Country VN**

**Page 39**

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**Province: Vinh Phu**

**UTM: 150, 938**

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**lst: 104532435**

**Comment:**
- Unknown in NVA
- Yes, in Camp 173
- Yes, Phu Vinh
- Unknown

**Notes:**
- Source in Camp 173
- Source in Camp 173
- Source in Camp 173
- Source in Camp 173
TAN LAP

- Aka (Vinh Phu Provincial Prison, Phu Tho, Xom Giong, Yen Ha and Yen Tho)
- Closest village to camp K-5 was named Yen Lap.
- Camps K-1 thru K-5 held former RVN Officials while K-6 and K-7 were for criminal detention.

- The Vinh Phu prison complex is reported to be made up of a main facility "L", also called K-5, and six outlaying, smaller facilities called K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-6 plus a dispersion area called K So Tan. The dispersion area was where prisoners were evacuated to during air raids. Also located within the complex was a Kiln "M" used for making tiles. Additionally, there was a facility used to house Juveniles "N" north of "DI", Northeast of the Camp.

- Source reported being transferred from camp K-2 to camp K-7 along with approx 60-70 others on foot, the trip was said to have taken about two hours covering a distance of 7-8 kilometers.

- Special Detention facility for disciplinary problems was reported upon by several sources at the K-1 subcamp of Tan Lap.
Gia V"ao
K.0
K.2

Song Thao
Song Long
Song Long
SANITATION DUTIES.

Brick, construction of new facilities, kitchens and
involves in gardening, wood, animal husbandry, making
vegetables, groups smaller than a unit also were
chopped, primarilily manual, rice, corn, and green
per unit. 

LABOR REQUIREMENTS. 

5. FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE.

Outside the detention compound just to the east was the
main gate was the camp and able housing area.
and a meeting house inside the compound. across from the
additional, there was an inmates kitchen, dispensary,
south wall. Inside the compound were located in the center of the
containing. The main gate was located in the center of the
four

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. 

was approximately 1,500-2,000 inmates.

The Ministry of Interior, Total population of the camp
was administered by the Public Security Service (PSS) of
five separate areas numbered K-1 through K-5. The camp
organization. The camp was organized into

UNIDENTIFIED LOCATION IN VIETNAM PROVINCE.

Geographically, the camp was situated in an

TEXT:

ENCLOSED.

REDUCTION CAMP IN VIETNAM PROVINCE IN 1981.

Provides limited information concerning the organization
and physical characteristics of the K-5 camp

SUMMARY:

This is a summary report. It

source:

810000.

DO:

PAGE:0076
INTERVIEWER AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

COMMENTS: SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW OR LIVING PRETTY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

CAPTIVITIES OR LIVING PRETTY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETC. OR MIXED BLOOD VETERAN OR WHO SOURCE NEVER SAID NON-AMERICAN OR ANY AMERICANS SECTOR.

MAJ (NCOE) VN TRUONG, HELI PILOT
MAJ (NCOE) Dinh Nguyen, Heli Pilot
LT Col (DO) LINH QUANG, COMA OFFICER, GS STAFF
MAJ (NCOE) Dan (THAN) CIA BAO, HELI PILOT
MAJ (NCOE) VNNGuyen, CHIEF OP TRAINING, BIAI, HOA

INMATES WERE RELEASED.

INMATE POPULATION. THE FOLLOWING PERS.

LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES
1830 1800 1130
SUPPER RETURN TO CAMP
9000 COMMENCE LABOR
SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH/PW-05806

SBS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0257 90
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0257 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7810 AND 8210

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DO/1: 781000-021000

SOURCE: ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN MAJ WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7810 TO 8210. SOURCE RELIABILITY NOT ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM OCT 76 TO OCT 82. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP SYSTEM WAS LOCATED IN YEN LAP VILLAGE, SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE.


3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-5 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 150 BY 250 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL TOPPED WITH AN EXTENSION OF BARBED WIRE ATTACHED TO STEEL POSTS. THERE WERE GUARD TOWERS ON THREE SIDES OF THE CAMP AND AT THE MAIN GATE. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST WALL. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE SIX REGULAR DETENTION AND ONE SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES. THE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES WERE 6 BY 35 METERS IN DIMENSION AND MADE OF BRICK WITH TILE, CORRUGATED METAL, OR THATCHED ROOFS. EACH HOUSE WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO ROOMS. ADDITIONALLY INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE AN INMATE KITCHEN, WAREHOUSE, MEETING HOUSE, DISPENSARY, EMULSION HOUSE, PIG STY, AND WATER CISTERN. ACROSS THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED THE CAMP HQ, CADRE AREA, MEETING HOUSE AND A WAREHOUSE. OUTSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND CLOSE BY WERE ALSO FOUND A BRICK KILN, SAWMILL, WATER PUMP, GENERATOR HOUSE, FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, AND FISH PONDS. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREAS WERE FOUND IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF THE CAMP.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOO/JI) WITH ABOUT 30 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANioc, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN MAKING BRICKS, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, SAWMILL, RAISING FISH, KITCHEN AND SANITATION DUTIES.

5. SCHEDULE.

0600 AWAKENED BY GONG
0615 EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE

SOURCE: DAO 01/31/90
APPB: DAO: DMOORE
RPTD: DAO: GESECCARE
DISTR: CHRON DAO 3 AM
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRG EX/J

ORIG: OCH
Blue pajama type uniforms. The following inmates were population. Every 200 inmates were issued two light
нал поликсий офицеров, и курсы шли в одни из чисел

6. Uniform population. Former Russian officers,”

- Business

5. Schedule.

Details.

were involved in animal husbandry, kitchen and sanitation
and green vegetables. Groups smaller than a unit also
with growing crops, primarily maize, rice, sugarcane,
and prisoners per unit. Primary labor tasks were involved
into labor details by units (200) with about 50-60
labor requirements. Inmates were organized

Cemetery.

On the opposite bank of the Thao River was the camp.

outside the north wall was the family visitation areas.

gate was the camp gate, and cage across the road from the main
water cisterns located across the road from the main
house, Special Detention House, Exclusionary kitchen, mealing
compound stood a dispensary, inmates had kitchen.

Detention houses about 6 by 9 meters in dimension made
east wall. Inside the detention compounds there were six
large towers. The main gate was located in the middle of the
camps. The main gate was located on these sides and all the main
was surrounded by a brick wall topped with barbed wire.

compound formed a rectangle about 200 by 50 meters. It

characteristics, the K-5 camp

through K-5 held political prisoners about 90,000 inmates.

2. Organization. The camp was organized into

1. Geographical. The Tan Lap Camp System was

not 83, including

reeducation camp in Vinh Phu Province from May 8 to

a forenoon, reedical characteristics of the K-5 Tan Lap

op beneficiaries under the special reeducation program and

PAGE: 0031
SENT TO DIA/PM-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.

DISTRIBUTION: FIELD: AMMB BANGKOK (AMB) COM POL SA
              GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH 1 PC
              1 PC                   1 PC

TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PM-MIA: 2 ENCLOSURES

INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

COMMENTS:

SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE

POPULATION.

EITHER THE CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL
VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISSTaken FOR AMERICANS,
AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD
6 024 0256 90, SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY
OTHER THAN THOSE REPORTED IN IR.

MAJ (TEN) Ngu Duc, BN Commander, Datal

Lcdr (TEN) Van Thuan, Commander Long Xuyen Naval

Col (Pol)(Chu) Van Sangu, Commander Natl Police II

Recalled.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE**

SERIAL: II 6 027 057 90

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//FM-W-05806

CONTROLS

for

HQNN/KUSDA/NSC/NSC
HQNN/KUSDA/KINGS/LAMPS
HQNN/VCS/KINGS/F我和 HI
HQNN/USO/KINGS/NSC
HQNN/KC/KINGS/NSC/DR KARL JACKSON
HQNN/USO/KINGS/NSC/DR JAMES

INFO REA/NAMS/NATIONAL/WASHINGTON/DC
PM USBA/KINGS/TH//FM-W/90
PM 310232 JAN 00
REDAK/SF/SFA
REDAK/SF/DC/WASHINGTON/DC
REDAK/NSC/WASHINGTON/DC
REDAK/NSC/WASHINGTON/DC
REDAK/NSC/WASHINGTON/DC
REDAK/NSC/WASHINGTON/DC
AM VAM/Joint Staff/NSC/WASHINGTON/DC
PM 310232 JAN 00

REDAK/SF/SFA

ENVELOPE

CPSN = LCT722 MPN = 90031/09739 TOR = 900310639

PAGE: 0026
SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER RVN MAJ WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7810 TO 8210. 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 K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM OCT 78 TO OCT 82. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP SYSTEM WAS LOCATED IN YEN LAP VILLAGE, SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE.


3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-5 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 150 BY 250 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL TOPPED WITH AN EXTENSION OF BARBED WIRE ATTACHED TO STEEL POSTS. THERE WERE GUARD TOWERS ON THREE SIDES OF THE CAMP AND AT THE MAIN GATE. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST WALL. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE SIX REGULAR DETENTION AND ONE SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES. THE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES WERE 6 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSION AND MADE OF BRICK WITH TILE, CORRUGATED METAL, OR THATCHED ROOFS. EACH HOUSE WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO ROOMS. ADDITIONALLY INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE AN INMATE KITCHEN, WAREHOUSE, MEETING HOUSE, DISPENSARY, EMULATION HOUSE, PIG STY, AND WATER CISTERN. ACROSS THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED THE CAMP HQ, CADRE AREA, MEETING HOUSE AND A WAREHOUSE. OUTSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND CLOSE BY WERE ALSO FOUND A BRICK KILN, SAWMILL, WATER PUMP, GENERATOR HOUSE, FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, AND FISH PONDS. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREAS WERE FOUND IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF THE CAMP.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 30 PRISONERS PER UNIT - PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN MAKING BRICKS, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, SAWMILL, RAISING FISH, KITCHEN AND SANITATION DUTIES.

5. SCHEDULE.

0600            AWAKENED BY GONG
0615            EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE
0645            BREAKFAST, ASSEMBLE, MUSTER
0700            COMMENCE LABOR DUTIES
1100            RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
1300            CONTINUE LABOR
1700            RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, SUPPER
1845            LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES
1900            ATTEND TO PERSONAL BUSINESS
2100            SLEEP


COL ((CHU)) VAN SANG, MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE
COL ((LNU)) LUAN, CHIEF UNIT 101
COL ((TRAN)) KIM HOA, PRIME MINISTER'S PERSONAL STAFF
LTC ((CU)) THANH LONG, DIRECTOR, BUDDHIST CHAPLAINS
MAJ ((TRAN)) VIET CHAU, S-1 FOR A REGT UNDER 25TH INF DIV
((THAN)) LUU HIEN, DA NANG
MAJ ((NGUYEN)) LONG CHAU, INF OFFICERS SCHOOL STAFF
MAJ ((TRAN)) NGOC QUANG, BN COMMANDER IN 21ST INF DIV
MAJ ((TRUONG)) MINH LOI

7. 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.
ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 2 ENCLOSURES.

1. MEMORY DRAWING, 1 PG, 1 CY
2. GENERAL AREA SKETCH, 1 PG, 1 CY

DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA
DATLO, JCRC EX/A).

SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.

#5806

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village= hamlet=

icr/cir=
type prisoners=
cadre rank=

iams available= type facility= RE  us pow held=
status= last active date=
sketch available= pow held inclusive date=

fac alt name=

CAMP 4  TAN LAP
VINH PHU Prov. Prison  XOM GIONG
Phu Tho

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sub units=

remarks rel code= analyst initials=

comments=
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irof=  

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us pow held=  
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sketch available=  
pow held inclusive date=  

fac alt name=  
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XOM GIANG

VINH PHU Prov. Prison  

Phu Tho

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additional sub units=  
sub units=  

remarks rel code=  
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comments=  

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iqr/cir=  
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fac alt name=  
camp 7
VINH PHU Prov. Prison
parent headquarters=  additional sub units=  
sub units=  

remarks rel code=  analyst initials=  
comments=  
AREA "D"

CAMP 1 (VJ 899793)
To Camp 2 1,300m
To Camp 7

CAMP 2 (VJ 905807)
To Camp 3 4,000m

CAMP 3 (VJ 930767)
To Camp 4 1,000m

CAMP 4 (VJ 940771)
To Camp 5 2,000m

CAMP 5 (VJ 947789)
To Camp 6 1,200m

CAMP 6 (VJ 960793)
To Camp 5 1,200m

CAMP 7 (VJ 751834)
To Camp 1 1,500m

SCALE APPROXIMATE
REFERENCE DATA

detention. No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible.

Defensive: the trench system within the walled and in the surrounding area is in a state of
are the earth towers at each corner, the numeral of which is at the south corner.

surrounded by fences and also have fenced possible exercise areas. The possible detention

building (Figure 4, Figure 3) is surrounded by a wall and has fenced possible exercise areas.

The possible PW detention area is completely walled and has one entrance in the east.

Security

detention remains a distinct possibility.

However, PW trenches in diapers, and fence segments collapsed.

(Figures 4 and 5) reveals lower buildings. Less ground scarring.

The possible PW detention area appears to be functioning at a high operational level.

Studies and Activity

moss facility, I retaining and I arcade security building (Figure 3).

possible PW detention have multistory buildings 2 12 support, 2 storey, 1

Building: 3 possible PW detention 2 multistory 2 12 support, 2 storey, 1

The possible PW detention area has maximum dimensions of 675 x 600. If contains 13

Physical Features

BASIC DESCRIPTION
**ABSTRACT**

This report is a study of Xom Chon Possible PW Installation N. 54. Located in north-central Vietnam. The possible influence of the installation on the local area is presented. The installation area is 3 square kilometers, and contains 12 buildings for administrative support and possible defense purposes. The installation consists of a central structure and several auxiliaries.
REFERENCE DATA

Dispersions: No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible. Detonation: The trench system within the walled area in the surrounding area is in a state of alertness. There are guard towers at each corner, the nearest of which is at the north corner. The remaining possible PW decontamination building (Fig. 7 and 8) is partially surrounded by fence and also have fenced possible exercise areas. The possible PW decontamination building (Fig. 4, 5, 6, 8) is surrounded by a wall and has fenced possible exercise areas. The wall, the arcade-type entrance is inside a security building. One possible PW decontamination area is completely walled and has one entrance in the east.

Security

Detonation remains a distinct possibility. Inches in dispersions and fence sections collapsed on index image. However, PW decontamination area appears to be functioning at a high operational level.

Signs and Activity

March activity, i.e., trench, and I arcade security building (Fig. 4).

Physical Features

Basic Description
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

REF: JRC LNB RPT 35-044, RE: 

TRANSMITTING INFORMATION PROVIDED BY

AS OF JUN 85. SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED IN NVN DURING

1962-77 ON VARIOUS ANTI-GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

2. WOULD APPRECIATE ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING A PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS

INDIVIDUAL. IF TIME PERMITS DURING ANY POSSIBLE FUTURE CONTACT WITH

HIM, REQUEST HE PROVIDE DETAILS CONCERNING THE LOCATION, LAYOUT TO

INCLUDE SKETCHES, OF CAMP NAMES/NUMERICAL DESIGNATORS, CAMP

MR. TOURISON/50503/31JUL85/PF

COL. OBERST, USAF, DC-2 CHF
SUBORDINATION AND FUNCTION, AND IDENTIFICATION OF CAMP CADRE IN PRISONS WHERE HE REPORTED BEING DETAINED TO INCLUDE PHU THO PRISON (62-65), HA GIANG PRISON (55-70), LAO CAI (70-77). WE WOULD ALSO BE INTERESTED IN HIS IDENTIFYING ALL FOREIGNERS HE EVER PERSONALLY OBSERVED OR HEARD TO HAVE BEEN AT ANY OF THESE PRISONS, TO INCLUDE DOWNED U.S. AIRMEN, AND HIS UNDERSTANDING OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THESE PRISONS.

3. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEGDWICK TOURISON.
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3HS WOHM OX SO 3HX NI SX3VXN00 XNV OVH 3H 31 WIH 03XSV 3HS
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N3HM SIHX 33H00S 010X
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X8
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//VIH-Md/VSI-0SV0//30HSVM
30 NOXONIHSVM VI0/S0P330H
//9£p/£r/2P//IH OimONOH OVdONIOSfl/VOHOHflH 03NI
IH Xd SH38HV8 3H0P HOO/VdaOHfla OX
HX X0X0NV8 N0SIVI1 OHOr W3
58 TOP Z8SA0tr2 a
33VS/X01V30a 03NI
30 NOXONIHSVM SOP W3
58 top zi isotr2 a

3Z0Z
(3d) Z8tl : 90 : 0l
(XXOd) 081
#8*0*90^80? SO* *S8/t?2/2.0*

1000

-

30 Vd

ONOSW

H0aV3Sl3




6. SOURCE CLAIMED THE FOLLOWING FAMILY MEMBERS: BT

#3927
NNNN
NNDD
7. WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT SD DEPARTURE FOR THE US, SOURCE STATED THAT SOMETIME PRIOR TO 1975, HE HAD GONE TO IRAN (PURPOSE, EMPLOYMENT UNK) ALONE. SHORTLY BEFORE THE COMMUNIST TAKE-OVER OF THE SOUTH, SD ARRANGED FOR SOMEONE IN SAIGON TO PUT HIS WIFE AND SEVEN CHILDREN ON AN AIRCRAFT WHEREUPON HE MET THEM IN THE US, WHERE THEY HAVE LIVED EVER SINCE. SOURCE HIMSELF LIVED IN THE SOUTH FROM 1977 TO 1985.

8. COMMENT. WE NOTE AN AMAZING SIMILARITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING THE NGUYEN QUANG CHUNG OPN 34A
DESERTER (REF A) AND SOURCE'S BROTHER, BOTH IN NAME
NAMES ARE PRONOUNCED THE SAME IN THE NORTHERN DIALECT) AND IN HIS LITTLE UNDERSTOOD DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM. SOURCE HIMSELF HAS STRONG SQUARE FACED HEAVY FACIAL FEATURES SIMILAR TO ETHNIC PEOPLES OF NORTH VIETNAM WHICH CAUSED INTERVIEWER, UPON FIRST SIGHT, TO GUESS HE WAS A FORMER COMMANDO. SOURCE HAD LITTLE TO PROVIDE CONCERNING HIS BACKGROUND FROM 1954 UNTIL 1962, WHEN HE CLAIMS ARREST. EVEN THOUGH 28 YOA AT HIS TIME OF ARREST, HE SERVED NO TIME IN THE PAVN. HIS KNOWLEDGEABILITY OF COMMANDOS WITH WHOM HE WAS HELD SEEMED SKETCHY AND WAS GENERALLY CONFINED TO INDIVIDUALS ALSO KNOWN BY NAME WITH WHOM HE ADMITTED DISCUSSING THESE COMMON ACQUAINTANCES. INTERVIEWER FELT AT TIMES SOURCE PROVIDED THE LY CA SA AND MAR-I-TIN-NET INFORMATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVOID IN-DEPTH QUESTIONING CONCERNING HIS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF FELLOW COMMANDO INMATES. ALTHOUGH NOT ABLE TO PINPOINT IT DURING THE INTERVIEW, INTERVIEWER FEELS SOURCE DID NOT DIVULGE THE COMPLETE TRUTH CONCERNING HIS BACKGROUND. SOURCE DID, HOWEVER, CONVINCE INTERVIEWER (WHO HAS WORKED AS A BONDED LOCKSMITH) THAT HE UNDERSTOOD THE INNER WORKINGS OF A WARDED LOCK, THE TYPE HE CLAIMED TO MANUFACTURE FROM MOLDS.

#3927
NNNN
NNDD
SECTION 01 OF 02

SERIAL: 6-014-0016-87
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0016-87/CONCENTRATION DECREE

DOI: 861200 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT, WHOSE REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: SOURCE DISCUSSES THE BASIC MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI) AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION OF INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT BENEFIT OF TRIAL AND DESCRIBES HOW IT WAS USED AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST IN HANOI IN 1962.

TEXT:

WHOSE ACTIVITIES WERE COUNTER TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PHILOSOPHY OR WHO HAD VIEWS WHICH, IF SPREAD ABOUT THE POPULATION, PRESENTED A POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE COMMUNISTS' ABILITY TO CONTROL THE THOUGHTS OF THE POPULACE.


4. THE INDIVIDUAL WOULD BE ESCORTED BY ARMED GUARDS IN A PSO VEHICLE TO HOA LO PRISON FOR INVESTIGATION. DURING 1962 APPROXIMATELY 20-30 PERSONS ARRIVED AT HOA LO PRISON EACH DAY. AT TIMES THE PRISON BECAME OVERCROWDED AND SOME DETAINNEES WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITIES UNTIL THEIR INVESTIGATION HAD BEEN COMPLETED. THIS INCLUDED WELL KNOWN TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITIES USED FOR PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION SUCH AS THANH TRI PRISON AND THE PRISON ON NAM BO STREET ACROSS FROM THE HANG CO RAILWAY STATION. SINCE THE SECURITY SERVICES HAD ALREADY DETERMINED THEY WOULD IMPRISON ALL THOSE ARRESTED AND HAD, SINCE 1960, DEVELOPED CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION ON THEM, THE INVESTIGATION PHASE BY THE PSO WAS BRIEF. SOURCE UNDERWENT NO MORE THAN 30 DAYS CONFINEMENT AT HOA LO PRISON. DURING THIS PERIOD HE WAS CALLED OUT FOR INTERROGATION, NORMALLY AT ABOUT 2200 HOURS, LASTING UNTIL 0100-0200 HOURS. THE QUESTIONS WEREPOSED BY THE
CELL BLOCK DUTY OFFICER. HE WAS ONLY HALF INTERESTED IN THE PROCESS AND SPENT MOST OF HIS TIME ANSWERING THE DUTY PHONE WHICH WAS REPORTING SECURITY CONDITIONS IN AND AROUND THE HANOI CITY AREA ONCE EACH HOUR. SOURCE WAS REQUIRED TO FILL OUT A PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT EACH TIME HE WAS CALLED OUT AND WAS ASKED TO CLEARLY IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE HANOI AREA WITH EMPHASIS ON THOSE TYPES OF INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED IN THE CONCENTRATION DECREE.

5. AFTER ONE MONTH IN HOA LO PRISON SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED WITH APPROXIMATELY 50 OTHER PERSONS BY BOAT TO THE AREA OF THE AM THUONG RAILWAY STATION AND PLACED IN YEN THO PRISON, PHU THO PROVINCE. HE ARRIVED AT YEN THO UNDER A THREE YEAR CONFINEMENT ORDER (LENH TAP TRUNG 3 NAM) WHICH WAS THE NORMAL CONFINEMENT PERIOD. THE 3-YEAR PERIOD STRETCHED INTO 15 YEARS UNTIL SOURCE WAS TEMPORARILY RELEASED IN 1977.

6. THE CONFINEMENT ORDERS WHICH INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS SOURCE RECEIVED MOST OFTEN WERE FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS. THE LENGTH OF TIME IDENTIFIED FOR CONFINEMENT DID NOT MEAN THE INDIVIDUAL WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY RELEASED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THAT TIME, RATHER THE INDIVIDUAL'S CASE WAS UP FOR REVIEW AT THAT TIME. BASED ON SOURCE'S EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTHERN VIETNAM PRISON SYSTEM, THOSE WHO WERE NOVICE PRIESTS SUCH AS HIMSELF NORMALLY SPENT AT LEAST 15 YEARS IN THE PRISON SYSTEM RISING OUT OF A THREE YEAR CONCENTRATION ORDER. THOSE WHO HAD FORMERLY SERVED WITH THE FRENCH UNION FORCES OR WERE FORMER ADMINISTRATORS UNDER THE FRENCH SERVED AT LEAST 10 YEARS IN PRISON. MOST INMATES REFERRED TO THE PERIOD OF THREE YEAR CONFINEMENT AS A "KHOA", MEANING A FIXED PERIOD OF TIME, AND REFERRED TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THEY HAD BEEN IN PRISON BY THE BT #0704 NNNN NNDD
FINAL SECTION OF 02

EZ2:
NUMBER OF "KHOA". IN SOURCE'S CASE, HE SPENT FIVE "KHOA" IN PRISON.
SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

1. APPROXIMATELY NOVEMBER 1978 THE PAROLEE INMATES AT THE
HONG THANG AGRICULTURAL SITE (NONG TRUONG HONG THANG) CONTROLLED BY
PHO LU PRISON WERE TRANSFERRED TO TAN LAP PRISON. THE INMATES WERE
MOVED DUE TO THE IMPENDING BORDER HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) AND THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (SRV).
THE PAROLEES REMAINED AT TAN LAP PRISON UNTIL APPROXIMATELY JANUARY
OR FEBRUARY 1979 WHEN THEY WERE MOVED TO THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION
AREA (Khu San Xuat Thanh Lam), ALSO KNOWN AS SUBCAMP K-4 OF THE
THANH PHONG PRISON.

2. WHILE AT TAN LAP PRISON ENLISTED CADRE, SGT. PHAM THANH
DONG, REMARKED TO SOURCE THAT AMERICAN POWS HAD BEEN HELD AT TAN LAP
PRISON DURING THE WAR YEARS. HE MADE NO FURTHER MENTION OF THE
PRESENCE OF U.S. POWS AT TAN LAP AND DID NOT SAY IN WHICH SUBCAMP
THE POWS WERE HELD.

3. SOURCE HAD VISITED THE TAN LAP PRISON BRIEFLY IN MID-1965,
DEPARTING THERE IN APPROXIMATELY AUGUST 1965. AT THAT TIME THE
PRISON FACILITIES WERE PRIMITIVE. HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS OPS
34A COMMANDO TEAM WERE BRIEFLY HELD THERE AT THAT TIME WHILE IN
TRANSIT BETWEEN HOA LO PRISON AND QUYET TIEN PRISON. THE TAN LAP
PRISON WAS ALSO KNOWN AS THE PHU THO PRISON AND WAS A NATIONAL LEVEL
DETENTION FACILITY. SOURCE NEITHER OBSERVED NOR HEARD OF ANY
AMERICANS AT TAN LAP IN 1965. SOURCE BELIEVED THE TAN LAP PRISON WAS
DESIGNATED A MODEL PRISON (TRAI KIEU MAU) IN THE LATE 1970s.

4. SOURCE OF PARAS 1-3 IS 3C. A FORMER OPS 34A
COMMANDO CAPTURED IN 1964. HE PREVIOUSLY STATED HE HEARD OF U.S.
PWS FROM FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY AIRBORNE PERSONNEL HE MET IN
1979 AND WHO SAID THEY HEARD U.S. PWS WERE HELD AT TAN LAP IN
1967-68. DIA IS NOT AWARE OF ANY U.S. POWS HELD AT TAN LAP
DURING THE WAR. MOST FORMER OPS 34A COMMANDOS WHO HAVE TRANSITED
TAN LAP HAVE REPORTED A SIMILAR HEARSAY STORY ATTRIBUTED TO CAMP
GUARDS.

5. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.

ACTION DC-2 (2)
INFO USDP: MIA (1) USDP: MI#: (1) CMB QC (1) SECDEF: (1)
SECDEF (9) USDP: (11) NMIC (1) VO (1) DIA (2)
SAFE
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

1. DIA HAS REVIEWED PW/MIA INFORMATION FROM OPS 34A COMMANDOS. ONE CONTINUING TREND IN PW/MIA REPORTING FROM THOSE FORMER COMMANDOS WHO WERE PAROLED AND TRANSMITTED THE TAN LAP PRISON (AKA: PHU THO) IS CONSISTENT HEARSAY REPORTS FROM LOWER RANKING CAMP GUARDS AT TAN LAP CIRCA 1978 THAT U.S. PWS WERE HELD THERE DURING THE WAR YEARS. DIA HAS NO INFORMATION TO SUPPORT SUCH CLAIMS. THE TAN LAP PRISON IS A WELL KNOWN FACILITY OF AT LEAST SEVEN SUBCAMPS WITH SIX OF THE CAMPS LOCATED IN AN AREA FROM VJ 894793 TO VJ 960793. ONE SUBCAMP IS LOCATED AT VJ 905807.


3. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THIS IS IN AN AREA WITHIN TEN KILOMETERS OF THE SUBCAMP AT VJ 852936 WHERE FORMER PVT. ROBERT GARWOOD WAS HELD IN LIEN TRAI 1 OF GROUP 776. (IN GARWOOD'S BOOK "CONVERSATIONS WITH THE ENEMY", HE HAS CLAIMED HE WAS HELD IN THE BA VI/BAT BAT AREA FROM 1971 UNTIL SHORTLY AFTER THE 1975 CEASEFIRE WHEN HE WAS MOVED TO LIEN TRAI 1.) REQUEST ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING ANY REPORTS OF U.S. PWS HELD AT TAN LAP OR IN THIS GENERAL AREA PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF ROBERT GARWOOD. FURTHER, CAN YOU PROVIDE ANY IDENTIFICATION AND/OR DETAILS CONCERNING THE THAI RETUREE WHO DIA/DC-2 BELIEVED MAY HAVE BEEN HELD AT TAN LAP DURING THE WAR. (DC-2 COMMENT: IF A THAI WERE HELD THERE IN 1974 IT SEEMS HE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN HELD ALONE.)

4. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SUBJ: 11R 9 024 0833 98/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7710 - 8189

I. SOURCE ONLY KNEW IT WAS ON A STREAM NEAR THE RED RIVER IN VINH HUE PROVINCE.


3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. K-2 WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2.5 METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE TOPPED WITH BARBED WIRE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. A LARGE GALLERED MEETING HOUSE OCCUPIED THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND. 5 BY 30 FOOT DETENTION HOUSES WERE LOCATED IN TWO PARALLEL ROWS. THE INMATE KITCHEN WAS LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND. ADDITIONAL INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE FOUND A DISPENSARY, DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE AND A WATER CISTERN.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DODU) WITH ABOUT 50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANioc, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN ANIMAL HERDING, KITCHEN DETAILS OR SANITATION.

5. SCHEDULE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0530</td>
<td>AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, MUSTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0630</td>
<td>BREAKFAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0630</td>
<td>ASSEMBLE, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0700</td>
<td>COMMENCE LABOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE IN STREAM, LUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>CONTINUE LABOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730</td>
<td>RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE IN STREAM, SUPPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>SLEEP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/2 GB 239986 JAN 88

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IHR 6 024 6213 98
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN)
SUBJ: IHR 6 024 2013 98/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN JUL 79 AND FEB 82

SOURCE: 790700-029268

SUBJECT: BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN LIT WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM JUL 79 TO FEB 82. 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 K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VIETNAM PROVINCE. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1. GEORGE: THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP

1/2 GB 239986 JAN 88

WAS REACHED BY TRAIN FROM THE HANG CO STATION IN HANOI TO THE EC THONG STATION ABOUT 188 KM DISTANT FROM AN EC THONG SOURCE'S GROUP WENT BY FERRY TO THE NGOC WHERE THEY CONTINUE THE JOURNEY BY WALKING EIGHT MORE KM TO K-4 TAN LAP.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SEPARATE SUB-Camps NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. K-4 WAS COMMANDER BY PES IET (18U) TRIB. OTHER CADETS AND THEIR RANKS WERE AS FOLLOWS: PES CAPT (18U) TRIB. ASST CAMP SGT AND MEDICAL OFFICER; PES LST (18U) SGT, EDUCATION OFFICER; PES PFC TUAH, GUARD FORCE JSON; PES MSG (18U) TRIB. ANIMAL HUSBANDYI AND PES MSG (18U) TRIB, SECURITY PERSONNEL OFFICER. THERE WERE ABOUT 25 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 200 INHABITANTS.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-4 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 200 BY 400 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A THREE-METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE THREE LONG DETENTION BUILDINGS ABOUT 8 BY 20 METERS IN DIMENSION. ALL THE STRUCTURES INSIDE K-4 WERE BUILT OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS. EACH DETENTION HOUSE HELD ABOUT 100 INMATES. AN INNATE KITCHEN, INDOOR WAREHOUSE, MEETING HOUSE, MAIL HOUSE, SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY, WATER CISTERN, AND A HERBAL MEDICINE GARDEN WERE LOCATED INSIDE THE COMPOUND. OUTSIDE AND ADJACENT TO THE DETENTION COMPOUND WERE FOUND THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, CIVIL HOUSING, BLACKSMITH SHOP, ELECTRIC GENERATOR HOUSE, CARRY SHOP, BRICK MILL, ANIMAL STABLES, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AREA.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (200-1) WITH ABOUT 40-50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY BANANAS, RICE, CUCUMBER VEGETABLES, AND SUGAR CANE. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN BRICK MAKING, RAISING ANIMALS, CARRYING AND KITCHEN DETAILS.

5. SCHEDULE.

1/2 GB 239986 JAN 88
This is a stony beach message.

Serial: 11R 6 024 0214 98
Country: Vietnam (VN)

Subject: 11R 6 024 0214 98/absence of Americans in K-2 Tan Lap reeducation camp between 1976 and Dec 86 (U)

This is a stony beach report. It provides limited information concerning the organization and physical characteristics of the K-2 Tan Lap reeducation camp in Vinh Phu Province. Enclosure.

Text:

1/2 G8

1. Geography. Source was unable to place the geographic location except that K-2 lay on a stream that emptied into the Red River, and was in Vinh Phu Province. Source commented that there were a number of ethnic Hmong and Hmongs living in the area. The ethnic Vietnamese were primarily Catholics.

2. Organization. The camp was organized into five subcamps numbered K-1 through K-5. The camp was administered by the Public Security Service (PSS) under the Ministry of Interior. Subcamp K-2 was commanded by PSS Lt. Colonel Van Nam. The educational cadre was PSS Sgt. (Lau) Quang. There were about 20 personnel guarding and administering the camp. Population of K-2 was approximately 700 inmates.

3. Physical Characteristics. The K-2 compound formed a rectangle about 200 by 400 meters. It was surrounded by a three-meter-high bamboo fence about seven meters away from the bamboo fence. Inside the compound were coils of concertina pitch fomple an inner perimeter. Guard towers were located in the corners. Entering the main gate there were three long detention houses to the right and two to the left. The detention houses were about 5 by 20 meters in dimension and made of wattle with thatched roofing. Additionally, inside the detention compound were a dispensary, meeting house, water cistern and a disciplinary detention house.

Subcamp administrative facilities, cache housing, family visitation house, and agricultural production areas were located outside the detention compound.

4. Labor Requirements. Inmates were organized into labor details by units (doojs) with about 40 prisoners per unit. Primary labor tasks were involved with growing crops. Primarily manioc, rice, green vegetables, and sugar cane. Groups smaller than a unit also were involved in kitchen and sanitation duties.

5. Schedule.

0630 Assemble, muster, receive labor assignments.
1200 Commence labor.
1200 Return to camp. Lunch.

1/2 G8
SOURCE IS AN EX-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAM BENEFICIARY AND FORMER ARMY
MAJOR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE Y5 TAN LAI, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN
EVALUATED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STORY BEACH HEADQUARTERS. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION
AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE Y5 TAN LAI, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM OCT 77 TO DEC 80.

1/2 GB 11M826 NOV 86

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE Y5 TAN LAI, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE GPS COORDS-
VIN297, MAP SERIES 15H1 (A1), 1 TO 250,000 SCALE NFPR-
18/7.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE TAN LAI REEDUCATION CAMP WAS
ORGANIZED INTO SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMERED 1 TO 6. THE
CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS)
OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THE COMMANDER OF THE
CAMP WAS THE MAJOR PHAM NGOC JIN. THE COMMANDER OF THE
CAMP WAS THE MAJOR PHAM NGOC JIN. THE COMMANDER OF THE
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CAMP WAS THE MAJOR PHAM NGOC JIN. THE COMMANDER OF THE

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE Y5 COMPOUND
FORMED A SQUARE ABOUT 150 METERS ON A SIDE. IT WAS
SURROUNDED BY A BARBED WIRE FENCE ABOUT TWO METERS HIGH
WHICH IN TURN WAS SURROUNDED BY A STONE WALL ABOUT THREE
METERS HIGH. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR
CORNERS. THE MAIN GATE WELLS WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE
WEST WALL. JUST INSIDE THE GATE TO THE RIGHT WAS THE
SECURITY OFFICE AND RECON PERIOD. THE CENTER OF THE
COMPOUND WAS FAINTLY OPEN WITH A FLAG POLE, A 30 BY
30 METER HATANG ROOM CONSTRUCTED OF WOOD WITH A TRASH
ROOF, AND A 15 X 30 METER DISPOSAL CONSTRUCTED OF
BRICK WITH A TILED ROOF. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CAMP
A ROW OF FIVE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES AND A SPECIAL
DEPORTATION FACILITY. THE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES WERE
ABOUT 15 BY 30 METERS AND HELD 150-300 INMATES. THE
SPECIAL DETENTION BUILDING WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO ROOMS
ABOUT FIVE METERS SQUARE THAT COULD HOLD IN PRISONERS
EACH. DOWN THE SOUTH WALL WERE FOUR REGULAR DETENTION
HOUSES, A PIG STY, AND THE INMATE KITCHEN AND FOODSTUFFS
WAREHOUSE. AS MOST OF THE STRUCTURES IN THIS COMPOUND
THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK WITH TILED
ROOF.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOUGI), WITH ABOUT 100-150
PRISONERS PER UNIT. UNITS WERE SUB-DIVIDED INTO TEAMS
(TOUGI) OF 10-15 PRISONERS PER TEAM. LABOR ASSIGNMENTS WERE
DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE TASKS.

1/2 GB 11M826 NOV 86
Tháng 3. 82

TRẢI TÂN LẬP / K1

(VĨNH PHÚ)

KÌ TƯỞNG: Phố 6 am Thị (Thư phòng C)
PHẠM TRỌNG CAO

CB. GIÁO DỤC.: THỊU ÂM CA... LÊ
CB. TRỤC TRẢI: TỊ/SỊ CA: VIỆ MẠC
30 April 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Memory Sketches of SC

1. Please refer to our message JCRC Bkk, DTG 300409Z Apr 85 85-022).

2. The inclosed memory sketches provide additional information to 85-022.

Incl: (3) as

Cy to: /DIA/DC-2
ORGANIZATION

CAMP: CONC

VINH PHU X THANH HOA

COMMANDER:
Lt Col. Nguyen Thuy

SECRETARY:

VINH PHU

THANH HOA

Ti [Political]
Te [Prisoner (ex-KVN military)]
Ts [Special Police]
Tb [Security]
Xa Trinh (Village Chiefs)

Ta [Political]
Te [Political Prisoner]
Ts [Political Prisoner]
NORTH CAMP

CAMP CONCENTRATION

T.S.M. VINH PHU

PRISONERS: 1700 - 2000 PERSONS

DIAGRAM:

- WATER WELL
- COOKING HOUSE
- AREA B
- AUTORIUM
- AREA A
- TOILET
- AREA
- TOILET
- TOILET
- AREA C
- TOILET
- FIELD
- PRINCIPAL DOOR

ATTENTION

SURVEYED POSTS

1st FLOOR

CAMP

NORTH
Trại 62A TDC3 TL K3 Vắng Thuê.

Trại: Thịnh uy Trinh Thùng Tràng.
Phó Trại: Phạm uy A Camp Viêt Başp.
Phụ trách Phần Lức: Thịnh ông Vạn Kỳ.
Phụ trách Trí Trì: Thịnh ông Tiến.
Phụ trách Tổ Mỳ: Chuẩn uy Đa mâng Lựu.
Khu vực tổng
Khu vực 1000
THIS IS A STONEY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0120 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0120 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K5 TAN LAP, VINH PHU BETWEEN OCT 77 TO DEC 80
SOURCE IS AN ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM BENEFICIARY AND A FORMER ARVN MAJOR WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K5 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP. 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 K5 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM OCT 77 TO DEC 80. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE K5 TAN LAP, VINH PHU REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE ///UTMCOORDS—VJ9267, MAP SERIES 1501 (AIR), 1 TO 250,000 SHEET 1548-10/.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE TAN LAP SYSTEM CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K1 TO K6. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. DEPUTY COMMANDER OF K5 WAS PSS MAJOR PHAM NGOC BAN. TOTAL NUMBER OF CADRE ADMINISTERING K5 WAS UNKNOWN, BUT ABOUT ONE PLATOON PERFORMED DUTY AS GUARDS PATROLLING INSIDE THE COMPOUND AND IN THE GUARD TOWERS. TOTAL POPULATION OF K5 WAS APPROXIMATELY 2,000 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K5 COMPOUND FORMED A SQUARE ABOUT 150 METERS ON A SIDE. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A BARBED WIRE FENCE ABOUT TWO METERS HIGH WHICH IN TURN WAS SURROUNDED BY A STONE WALL ABOUT THREE METERS HIGH. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST WALL. JUST INSIDE THE GATE TO THE RIGHT WAS THE SECURITY OFFICE AND INTERROGATION ROOM. THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND WAS FAIRLY OPEN WITH A FLAG POLE, A 20 BY 30 METER MEETING ROOM CONSTRUCTED OF WOOD WITH A THATCH ROOF, AND A 10 BY 30 METER DISPENSARY CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK WITH A TILE ROOF. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CAMP WAS A ROW OF FIVE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES AND A SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY. THE REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES WERE ABOUT 8 BY 30 METERS AND HELD 150-200 INMATES. THE SPECIAL DETENTION BUILDING WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO ROOMS ABOUT FIVE METERS SQUARE THAT COULD HOLD 10 PRISONERS EACH. DOWN THE SOUTH WALL WERE FOUR REGULAR DETENTION
HOUSES, A PIG STY, AND THE INMATE KITCHEN AND FOODSTUFFS WAREHOUSE. AS MOST OF THE STRUCTURES IN THIS COMPOUND, THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS.

5. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 100-150 PRISONERS PER UNIT. UNITS WERE SUB-DIVIDED INTO TEAMS (DOOR) OF 10-15 PERSONS PER TEAM. LABOR ASSIGNMENTS WERE DEPENDENT ON THE NATURE OF THE TASKS.

6. SCHEDULE.

0600 - 0610 WAKE UP, EXERCISE
0610 - 0620 BREAKFAST
0620 - 0700 ASSEMBLE, MUSTER
0700 - 1130 LABOR DUTIES
1130 - 1300 RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH, REST
1300 - 1700 CONTINUE LABOR
1730 - 1930 RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, DINNER, SELF CRITICISM SESSIONS
2100 SLEEP

7. INMATE POPULATION. THERE WERE OVER 2,000 INMATES MOSTLY MILITARY OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE FORMER REGIME.

8. 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:

1. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

2. SOURCE ALSO PROVIDED INFORMATION IN IIR 6 024 0116 90.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA/PW-MIA: 1 ENCLOSURE
MEMORY DRAWING OF CAMP . 1 PG, 1 CY
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA
- DATLO, JCRC EX/A).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.
DIST: 31 OCTOBER 1986
COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM
DOI: OCTOBER 1978 - APRIL 1982
SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO WAS DETAILED TO THE NATIONAL POLICE. SOURCE OBTAINED THE
INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE AN INMATE AT THE CAMP. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN MARCH 1986.


3. THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BNV). THERE WAS A STAFF OF APPROXIMATELY 200 BNV OFFICERS AND MEN AT K5 SUBCAMP; THE OTHER SUBCAMPS WERE STAFFED WITH FROM 60 TO 100 BNV PERSONNEL, DEPENDING ON PRISONER STRENGTH AND THE SIZE OF THE SUBCAMPS. THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION COMMANDER WAS BNV LIEUTENANT COLONEL (FNU) ((THUY)). BNV MAJOR ((CHIEU)) WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE COMMUNICATIONS GEAR UTILIZED AT THIS FACILITY.)

BT
#8288
NNNN
NNDD

7 SOURCE GAVE A POSSIBLE FORWARDING ADDRESS AS:

This is the area of Tan Lap Pri.

HEARSAY

As of 30 April 1975, source resided at Don Hoa (H), Nguyet Hoa (V), Chau Thanh (D), Vinh Binh (P). Source's last unit of assignment was at Tra Cu Subsector, Vinh Binh KBC4975 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 Khanh Con Prison, Vinh Binh. In September 1975 source was transferred to Tra Noc, Cau 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, LTI (AM14NT) then transferred in June 1976 to T-11, LTI (AH13NT). Camp T-11 was changed to Camp T-8 (AH16NT) shortly after source's arrival there. In October 1978 control of the Camp system was changed from the MOI (BND) to the MOI (BNV). Source was transferred in October 1978, at the time of the change, to

ACTION
INFO
EZ02:
P 1965012 MAR 04
PH DET 32 PSAA SEOUL KOREA//1NO//
TO RUBAVA//HQ PSAA HICKMAN AFB HI//1NO//
AIG C33
INFO RUEAVA//HQ USAF WASH DC//1NEG//1NEG//1NEG//1NEG//
RUEAVA//USAF BOLLING AFB DC//1NEG//
RUEAVA//HQ USAF FT WORTH VA//1NEG//
RUEAVA//DIA WASH DC
RUEAVA//JCR CIRCUIT POINT III
ST

EZ02:
EOR: EOR:
CORIAL: H/R 1012 6022 64
POST: DIA DC // IN SEARCH
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VI), UNITED STATES (US)
SUBJ: H/R 1012 6022 DEPORTATION OF US PRISONERS OF WAR (POW).
SCH: SCH:
W

SCH: SCH: 5C A FORMER MERCHANDISE IN HO CHI MINH CITY.
SCH: SCH: RETURNED FROM VIETNAM IN OCT 1963. RELIABILITY IS
UNRELIABLE.
SCH: SCH: THIS REPORT PROVIDES LIMITED FORTUITOUS INFORMATION ON
THE CONSIDERATION OF US PRISONERS OF WAR (POW) IN DETENTION CAMPS
IN VIETNAM.
TOKO: IN DEC 1972 COURSE VISITED SUBSOURCE (NAME):
5C

AT A REDEPLOYMENT CAMP IN VUNG TAU PROVINCE
OF VIETNAM. COURSE STATED THAT THERE
WERE 45 US POWS BEING DETAINED IN DETENTION CAMPS IN VIETNAM
(POW: BUT NOT AT SUBSOURCE'S CAMP). SUBSOURCE STATED THAT SOMEHOW
THE US GOVERNMENT WOULD EVENTUALLY NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE
RETURN OF THE POWS. SUBSOURCE ALSO STATED THAT HE WOULD A
SETTLEMENT OF THE US POW ISSUE WOULD ALSO INVOLVE RELEASING FORMER
SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY OFFICERS. SUBSOURCE WAS INFORMED OF THE
FORMER MAJOR IN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NAVY). MOST OF THE
INMATES OF THE REDEPLOYMENT CAMP REPORTEDLY ALSO KNOWN OF OR HAD
HEARD ABOUT THE US POW'S BEING DETAINED IN THE PARTNERS CAVES AND
THOSE CHEMICAL SUBSOURCE'S HOPE OF BEING RELEASED IN CONJUNCTION WITH US
NEGOTIATIONS TO RELEASE US POW'S (NAVY).
CORREL: SUBSOURCE WAS A FORMER VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR
AND COMMANDER OF THE THIRD DIVISION. 25TH REGIMENT, 25TH DIVISION.
HE WAS CAPTURED IN 1965. AFTER BEING DETAINED IN REDEPLOYMENT CAMP
FOR THREE YEARS, HE WAS THEN MOVED TO A REDEPLOYMENT IN THE NORTH
(NAVY) IN 1968. COURSE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE CAMP. ONLY
THE FACT THAT IT WAS LOCATED IN VUNG TAU PROVINCE. SUBSOURCE WAS
INFORMED THAT THE DETENTION AND PHYSICAL CONDITION AT THE TIME OF
DEBRIEFING. COURSE READILY VOLUNTARILY THE INFORMATION IN THIS
REPORT AND WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER DEBRIEFING. REFERENCE DET
32 H/1 512 6022 64, "HEARING CONCERNING DETENTION OF US PRISONERS
OF WAR, VII."
WHAT WAS SEEN AT THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP?

How do the camp inmates live?
The public security combatants -- administrators and teachers.
The issues that are raised.

On arriving at the camp, the first thing before us was a high wall atop of which were barbed wire and guard towers. On a winter morning, the midlands hills were deserted and a chilly wind was blowing. A steel gate opened, and we entered. Suddenly, everyone exclaimed, "Oh, what beautiful flowers!"

Major Bui Van Chieu, the warden of Tan Lap Camp who guided us on a tour of the place, nodded and said: A young inmate takes care of these rows of flowers. His home is in Ngoc Ha, and [they] bring him seeds when [they] come to visit him. Consequently, our camp has all kinds of flowers the year round.

Right beyond the flower gardens are the vegetable gardens, with papayas and bananas. On our left is a woodcutting shed, and on our right is a carpenter team making furniture. After that is a blacksmith shop from which the sound of a hammer can be heard.

As we pass through another wall, we step into the housing area for the inmates. The walls are whitewashed, and there are bars on the windows. But there is a flower garden in front of each building. There are many beautiful banners atop the walls, with slogans that only are found here: "If one has good thoughts at night, he will do good work by day," "A clean room makes for a beautiful camp," and "Emulate in production to improve the lives of the inmates."

The member of the public security who guides us continues: This is the area for those with heavy sentences and the most vicious, the "bear-headed" ones as they frequently are referred to in slang, the reference being to robber "bands" and exploiting "associations." Those you have just seen are planting vegetables inside the camp. Others are allowed to go out to work in the fields, to go up to the terraces to pick tea, to work as carpenters and millers, and to process elsholzia oil for export. Those who are the most progressive are allowed to go into the forests alone to collect firewood and to tend buffalos, and do not need to be accompanied by guards.
We suddenly exclaimed, "A prison like this is very expansive!" "Yes," one of the young public security members replied, "very expansive, in both the real life and the abstract senses of a prison."

I remembered the views expressed by an individual prior to our arriving here, "How could it be like that? They have caused mistakes and must accept heavy punishments!"

Major Chieu smiled kindly and said, "Even in our own sector there are a number of people who do not yet have a correct viewpoint. But let me first of all invite you to become acquainted with the camp inmates. Eighty percent of them are youths."

We sat down and questioned Le Quoc Khanh, age 21, of Ly Nam De Street. He was youthful looking and had a light complexion and rounded cheeks. He had been a student in Grade 10. At a glance, you could see that he was very mischievous. There was a hole in his right earlobe (for an earring?). His mother was a doctor and his father was a retired cadre. We wanted to see what his observations were on the place and on those who were detaining him there.

"I came to the camp in May 1982. After I entered the camp, I studied the camp's regulations and discipline, and I prepared a statement of all the bad things I had done out in society and promised to carry out well the four norms of a camp inmate. These are to clearly recognize one's crimes and continue to reveal accomplices still on the outside; to endure hardship in order to study politics; to actively engage in labor in order to reform well; and to fully carry out the camp's regulations."

"At present, I am in the agricultural team. I want to stay in the camp for three years, and I will learn some occupation that is compatible. On the very first day that I went out to harvest and transplant, I worked as hard as anyone. Everyone was issued a set of clothing, a blanket, and a mosquito net on entering the camp, but I asked for permission to use the mosquito net and blanket that my family had sent me."

"Tell me specifically whether you were ever scolded or beaten."

"I must admit that the first time I committed a crime, I shuddered on only hearing mention of the word 'prison.' But when the convoy took us from Hoa Lo across the Long Bien Bridge, one in the group who had been a repeat criminal many times shouted, 'It's Tan Lap!' It was not until I got here that I finally understood what a reeducation camp was like. In particular, the public security cadres are very human. Nearly all of them are young, about my age. I frequently have
encountered the situation where cadres are sitting and talking with inmates about the streets of Hanoi, or the scene of cadres and inmates fighting for a ball on a grass court. I have only one thought: peace of mind and sincerity to reeducation myself."

Tran Dinh [Liem?], also known as Minh, age [24?], who lived in Kim Lien [several words blurred in xerographing] and was brought to Tan Lap from that camp. Since he had made so much progress, the inmates in his subsection of the camp elected him a standing member for emulation.

[Liem?] related the following to us: The camp inmates elect their own group and team leaders and their cultural and emulation sections. We have a congress of camp inmates once each year to discuss and vote on productive labor norms and to re-elect the emulation standing committee. This committee has the mission of daily checking on and reminding inmates to comply with regulations, to work and study well, and to maintain good sanitation and order. If any inmate gets his family to come and visit him, and send him many things, we will record these in the log book and help him to manage them. In that way, the inmates take them out and use them gradually, and they do not take them back to their crowded rooms where many complications could develop. But the principal mission of our emulation section is the monthly observation and grading of the re-education of the inmates and classifying of them into one of three categories: good, intermediate, and poor. Those who are good are rewarded. The type of reward that the inmates like the most is to meet people from home more often and for longer periods of time.

And this is Nguyen Van Viet, age 22. When he met us, he gave the impression of being a dullard, but actually he is very crafty, just like a fox. Consequently, he has the nickname "Viet the fox." He escaped from Agro-Industrial General School No. 1 (the school for spoiled children which is two kilometers away from the Tan Lap camp) 18 times. After entering this camp, Viet tried to escape three times but was recaptured each time.

We asked him, "How were you punished after each attempted escape?" "Viet the fox" replied, "The cadres also had compassion for me. They only kept me in a separate cell for seven days. Only the hot-tempered ones who hit and stabbed each other and who resisted the public security police to escape were punished with 14 days in special confinement. To have to go into special confinement meant being poor in reeducation. And if one is recognized as being poor, then the warden committee recommends taking the matter to higher echelons, which could prolong one's time in the camp. Nobody wants this, including me.

That's the way it is with the Tan Lap Reeducation Camp and the people who are concentrated there. We sit and recall those
we met there, for example Viet "the fox," Khanh "chains," etc., and we exchange views. Clearly we cannot sympathize with the superficial viewpoint that [we should simply go ahead and?] detain those who have committed crimes for a long time and force them to endure very heavy penalties in order to atone (?) for the mistakes they have created out in society. But what is the right way to educate and reform them? And will that way be successful? Now, quite a few of the youths who leave the camp revert back to their old shortcomings.

First of all, there needs to be a review of the things that have already been done. It must be said that in past years the public security cadres and combatants of Tan Lap Camp have exerted great efforts. Managing many who have been depraved, have bottled-up emotions and parched souls are the youthful combatants who have not even been through any normal school. And yet these cadres simultaneously work as security guards and also organize stepped up production on 500 hectares of fields to improve the living conditions for the inmates. These cadres also are the teachers to educate these inmates to make them good people and to return them to their families and society.

Hundreds of inmates have been educated well and have left the camp. This is an outstanding achievement of the entire body of public security cadres and combatants of Tan Lap Camp. Expert craftsmen have a pair of golden hands, and the public security personnel there have golden hearts. Many families are forever grateful to them. These are the answers to the questions posed earlier. As for the type of education methods? First lieutenant Vu Xuan Nguyen is still youthful and yet he has [number blurred] years of working in reeducation camps. Starting as a reconnaissance combatant, he has since worked in administration and indoctrination, has been the leader of a production team, and now is chief of the Education Section of Tan Lap Camp. He has consciously studied this special class of people and has amassed a great deal of interesting experience.

He said: The main thing is that we have defined our own responsibility and have faith in the ability of the inmates to raise themselves up. We tell ourselves, 'The inmates are spoiled, but they are not rotten yet.'

Vu Xuan Nguyen spoke a great deal about people's feelings and about compassion. He told us: With people who by their very nature are rude, who drink and swear, and who use knives to oppress and exploit others, the only way to get to them is through their feelings. The joint youth union chapter of Tan Lap Camp held a specialized conference to discuss the question, "Can Hitting Inmates Help Them to Return to the Right Path?" The conclusion was that blows are not effective and only demonstrate impotence in the task of educating.
One education form that is very successful is the setting of good example. For those who have had to go into a reeducation camp, a good example or a concrete role model which they can follow is even more important. And that good example cannot be anyone else but the very ones who are their administrators and indoctrinators.

These comrades are models from their speech to their dress, behavior and work. In particular, they maintain honesty and integrity. That is the source of their influence with the inmates. There have been attempts to bribe the cadres, but these have not been successful. The most well-known instance is that of Nguyen Duc Lam who concealed an expensive watch on his person and in the end had to deposit it and turn it over to his family to take home with them. (According to camp regulations, the inmates are not allowed to keep money, watches, gold rings, etc.) He admitted that for a whole year, he sought every opportunity and had hoped to use that watch to buy off some greedy cadre. But all of the cadres were very gentle and very serious. The cadres live frugally and do not covet the possessions of others.

How is the education of the inmates in the area of labor conducted at Tan Lap Camp? Through working in the fields, planting vegetables, making bricks, constructing houses, forging knives and mattocks, making furniture, etc., every inmate gradually becomes familiar with labor. Initially, they come to understand the value of labor and that the actions of certain others are savage and inhumane. A number of inmates, on returning to their families, have [two lines of text xeroxed poorly in the original] in the camp.

The unity with inmate families and with the local government to educate the inmates is also quite close. And, thanks to the Ministry of Interior's Department of Prisons, the Tan Lap Camp has two movie projectors--the inmates see films twice each month---many radios, and a wired radio network [10?] kilometers in length, with enough small speakers so that there is one in each inmate's room. There also is a relatively complete supply of books and newspapers.

We said to each other: Compared to the needs of the inmates, there still is not enough. Under the current conditions, however, this is a truly great effort which demonstrates the humane policy of our party and state.

In talking to the warden of Tan Lap Reeducation Camp, one of the members of our group said, "You comrades have exerted many great efforts that have truly moved us." As one of [our] comrades said on parting with the chief of the Education Section, Vu Xuan Nguyen, "[two words blurred], we will return to
the city, our native villages, and our families, and the cadres
will stay on here indefinitely. Of course, there still are some
things that are worth thinking about."

And what are those things? First of all, the reeducating
of mistaken people is an extremely difficult task. The state
has entrusted the public security sector with the responsibility
for it. In order to perform this difficult mission well,
however, we see a need for the active participation of many
sectors, first of all the Youth Union, the education, public
health, labor, culture, and physical education and sports
sectors, the Vocational Training General Department, etc.
Industrial productive labor has a great effect on the education
and reform of people. The bulk of the inmates there are urban
people. Consequently, there need to be instructors to teach
vocations and the equipping of each camp with a vocational
training shop so that the inmates can learn a profession and
have an easy time in finding jobs when they leave the camp.
This is a pressing aspiration of the inmates. The inmates very
much hope that when they complete their terms in reeducation,
the production installations will not be prejudiced against
them and push them away but instead will help by taking them in
and giving them jobs, thereby creating conditions for them to
continue to train themselves in their areas of progress.

Recognizing the proper role of the reeducation camps,
unceasingly educating and improving the teaching abilities of
those who work at the camps, having compassion for these youths
who are spoiled but not yet rotten, and contributing to making
these inmates into honest and upright people are the things we
wanted to mention when we said our farewell to the public
security combatants, beloved people, and inmates who are
striving to rebuild their lives at Tan Lap.

December 1982

(Le Van Ba)
CÔNG NGHIỆP

Re: Bob G. & to the

Would you like a

That's an article I'm

file 2) is not, make

A good copy of Article 3, I

out for you in file 1, &

If we have nothing

else (how this guy)

4) Please return

your paper to Bob O.

Thanks.

P.S. To whoever else!

Tell you what! handle

requests.

THAY GIỜ TRAICAITAO TANLAP?

- Các trại viên song như thế nào?

- Chiến sĩ công an - người quản giáo, nhà sự phẩm

- Những vấn đề đặt ra

ĐBitte
THAY GÌ...

MỘT QUẢNG ĐỐI SAI LÀM

Trong ngày hôm nay, tại Hà Nội diễn ra buổi họp báo công bố dự án "Quảng Đối". Dự án được coi là một bước tiến quan trọng trong sự phát triển của nền kinh tế và xã hội cả nước. Chị Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang, Giám đốc dự án, cho biết: "Dự án "Quảng Đối" nhằm mục đích tạo ra một môi trường kinh tế và xã hội lành mạnh, phát triển bền vững cho cả nước."

Chị Trang cũng cho biết, dự án sẽ được thực hiện trong giai đoạn 2021-2025, với tổng vốn đầu tư khoảng 10.000 tỷ đồng. Dự án sẽ bao gồm nhiều hạng mục, như phát triển nông nghiệp, công nghiệp, dịch vụ, giáo dục, y tế và nhiều lĩnh vực khác.

"Quảng Đối" sẽ được xây dựng trên cơ sở giải pháp tổng thể, tập trung vào việc nâng cao chất lượng sống cho người dân, đồng thời tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho doanh nghiệp phát triển. Dự án sẽ được quản lý theo mô hình công ty cổ phần, với sự tham gia của các đối tác quốc tế.

"Quảng Đối" được kỳ vọng sẽ mang lại nhiều lợi ích đối với xã hội, như tăng cường sự ổn định, tăng trưởng kinh tế, cải thiện tình hình chung của cả nước. Dự án còn được kỳ vọng sẽ tạo ra nhiều cơ hội việc làm cho người dân, góp phần解放军军队的发展。
From: CH-OPS  
To:   CDR-JCRC

Subj: U. S. Prisoners Held in Vinh Phu Camp (Hearsay)

Source:

a. Name: SC
b. DOB: SD
c. POB: SD
d. Former Position: Major, ARVN; Binh Dinh Sector Command, Regional Forces
e. Present Location: SD
f. Identification Data

Source is a former career ARVN officer who served from 1953 to 1968 as an
engineer officer. He was trained in psychological warfare at the PsyWar School
Command to be the Chief of Political Affairs in 1968, he was assigned instead
to be the Sector Logistics Officer in which capacity he served until 1970. He
was elected to the Binh Dinh Provincial Council (legislator) in 1970 for a four
year term. He returned to the Sector Command in October 1974 and served as the
Sector Inspector (equivalent to IG) until the communist takeover in 1975.

Source was held in reeducation at the former GVN Prison in Qui Nhon City from
April to August 1975, then at "Tong Trai #4" in Phu, Phong (D), Binh Dinh (P)
until November 1976. He was then transferred to "Tong Trai #5" 30 Km west of
Tuy Hoa (C) in Cung Son (area name), Phu Yen (P) (presently Phu Khanh). In December 1978
he was transferred to A30 Camp, Dong Bo, 15 Km south of Cung Son.
He was released on 22 June 1981 and lived in Qui Nhon until forced to a new
economic zone in Long Khanh (P) in August 1981, where he remained one month. He
returned to him home in Qui Nhon due to a back injury.

In October 1981, source was visited by his brother, SD, who had
recently been released from reeducation in NVN and was enroute to join his family
in Saigon, where he still lives (source disclaimed knowledge of address; see
comment below).

SD revealed to source that while in Vinh Phu Camp, 60 Km NW of Hanoi near the
Ba Vi Mountains (NFI), in 1979, he was required to work at a "special" camp nearby
in which two Americans were held. SD allegedly told source that he was required
to do "sanitation" work in the camps because the "special prisoners" were not
required to do it for themselves. Source stated that SD referred to the number
of such prisoners as "two" at times and as "some" at other times. SD gave no
detail to support his contention that the special prisoners were Americans.
Source conjectured that his brother knew it because they were "not Vietnamese."
30 September 1983

According to source, SD disclosed no other details of the matter. Source responded negatively to all remaining specific questions.

Comment:

Source generally appeared reluctant to reveal personal information about his brother. He was at first evasive about his brother's address, then stated he did not know it. Source eventually revealed the following about his brother:

Former ARVN captain; intelligence officer in J-2, General Staff of the Armed Forces, Saigon. SD was held in reeducation from 1975 to 1981 in NVN.

Source anticipates settlement in the U.S. in the next couple of months. He provided this forwarding address:

SD
TO: Mr. Vincent Mayer

A few problems concerning re-education camps.

In June 1976 I began being moved from the Tam Hiep Re-education Camp in Bien Hoa, South Vietnam, to northern Vietnam.

My first northern camp was Camp 12 of Yen Bai/Hoang Lien Son (P). The camp had nine simple buildings, new constructed along the edge of a row of mountains, surrounded only by mountains and jungle. The buildings were only constructed of a frame with no walls, and nothing inside. The roofs were made of bamboo and sugar cane. Later, we were divided into teams and worked at sawing wood, chopping bamboo and sugar cane to rebuild. The short buildings held from 60-80 people, while the longer buildings held from 80-120 people. Sleeping areas were covered with sugar cane and were single story. The buildings were surrounded with a sugar cane fence tightly weaved in a diagonal pattern. Camp 12 belonged to LT1, managed by the 776 Gp.

-SKETCH-

In October 1977, I was moved to the Vinh Phu Re-ed Camp. This camp was managed by the PSS and consisted of 7 sub camps.

The first sub camp I was in was K-1, which was a camp which was built in 1945 and had been restored. The buildings were built with walls. The roof was made of "To-Le" and tile. Each building held from 100-120 people. Sleeping areas were on two floors, one above and one below. The buildings were surrounded by a durable brick fence which had spikes mounted on the top and had rolled barbed wire around the base.

In January 1978, I was moved to K-2 of Vinh Phu.

In January 1980, I was moved to Thanh Phong Re-ed Camp of Thanh Hoa (P).

In April 1980, I was moved to the Thanh Lam Camp of Thanh Hoa (P).

At these camps, the buildings, the general camp shape, measurements and building materials were all alike. All building frames were wooden, while the roofs and walls were made of sugar cane and bamboo. Each building held from 100-160 people. The camps were divided into two sections, one for political prisoners (from South Vietnam) and one for criminals. The following sketch is of Thanh Lam.
Special points
A. Area for political prisoners
B. Area for criminal prisoners
C. Area of prisoners who are under (constant) supervision: including those captured since 1960, and a number of Chinese.

The Thanh Lam Camp is also called the Thanh Lam Collective Farm. This area is a dangerous, difficult area fenced off deep in the mountainous jungles of Thanh Hoa (P). According to the Vietnamese communists, this area was to be developed into a living area for former RVN political figures.

It is estimated that over 20,000 hectares of forest land will be exploited and will accommodate from 100,000 to 200,000 political figures. These are the words of an official announcement. The standard of living of the camp of To Ba Oanh, PSS Captain was depicted as wonderful: like saying goodbye to the symbol of a Collective Farm director. Naturally, they could not reach their goals, because when we arrived there were only about 1,000 people there. We were later moved from camp to camp or moved to camps in southern Vietnam.

Myself and a number of others were moved to Camp 3 Tan Ky of Nghe Tinh (P). This camp was built in 1945. The buildings were made of brick and had tile roofs. The sleeping areas included two stories, one above and one below. Each building held from 80-100 people. The camp perimeter wall was made of brick and was sturdy. Broken bottles were imbedded on top of the wall, as were spikes. Rolled barbed wire was also used.

This camp held the following elements of inmates
- Political (former RVN politicians)
- FULRO
- Commandos (captured from 1960 on, and included some Chinese)
- Criminals

On 10 March 1983, I was released. The camp population at that time was over 2,000. Political inmates numbered approximately 1,000 people. Of those inmates, I remember the following people:

- Dang Thanh Cu : Special Police Captain
- Nguyen Huu A : ARVN Captain
- Ton That Khien : ARVN Colonel
- Linh Muc Lan : Chaplain
- Nguyen Hoang Thao : ARVN Security Major
- Mai Van Thanh : ARVN Major
- Ly Minh Tam : ARVN Captain
- Do Van Dien : ARVN LTC, Engineer
- Phong (given name) : ARVN Major, Recon, "tinh" 204
- Le Chi Thien : ARVN LTC
- Hai (given name) : VNAF LTC
- Tran Huu Que : ARVN LTC
- Nguyen Van Bich : ARVN LTC
- Thuat (given name) : Captain, Binh Dinh Development
- A (given name) : ARVN Captain
- Tran Van My : ARVN Captain
- Phong (given name) : ARVN Captain

END TRANSLATION
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:
b) Nguyen Cac: Major (1980).

* Vinh Quang camp was divided into two zones: A & B.
- Zone A: spread over 40,000m² with 2 barracks, each having 7 houses of 6m x 20m. Each housed 70 people and each person had exactly 0.42m² 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 Ninh 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.
* Labor: 8 hours of work each day, 6 days a week, overtime on Sunday 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 hard 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

Chief Supervisor

Supply Team

Assistant Supervisor

Cadres Committee

Instructional Supervisor

Educational Planning Agriculture Supply

Security Team
1. **Vo Van Kim**, Police Captain, Chief of Technical Bureau in District 6 of Saigon.

2. **Nguyen Thanh Tam**, Police Captain, Section Chief of Emigration and Immigration Section of the Immigration Department of the Police Headquarters.


4. **Le Van Bon**, Police Captain, Bureau Chief of the Production Center of Police Headquarters.

5. **Vo Nhu Lang**, Police Captain in Zone 1 Danang.

6. **Pham Van Giau**, Police Captain, Chief of the Psycho-War Bureau of District 11, Saigon.

7. **Nguyen Van Nh**, Police Captain of the National Police Institute in Thu Duc.

8. **Nguyen Ngoc Tan**, Military Captain of the Poly-War Department.


10. **Le Trung Truc**, Police Captain, Chief of Tran Van Linh Police Station in District 11 Saigon.


12. **Tran Dinh Chuc**, Army Captain of the Poly-War.

13. **Nguyen Van Thanh**, Police Captain of Zone II.

14. **Nguyen Xuan Lam**, Police Captain, Assistant Chief of the Special Police Bureau.


17. **Nguyen Van Duong**, Army 1st. Lieutenant, Poly-War.
20. HOANG VAN PHUONG, POLICE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OF PHU DINH POLICE STATION, DISTRICT 6

21. DANG THE CHINH, POLICE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OF THE CITY HALL POLICE STATION, DISTRICT 1

22. HUYNH HUU LONG, POLICE MAJOR, COMMANDER OF THE POLICE FORCE IN BINH DAI DISTRICT (GIONG TROM) BEN TRE.

23. LE DUY CHAI, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, COMMANDER OF SPECIAL ZONE 7 CUM CIVILIAN DISTRICT CHIEF.

24. TRUONG VAN TRO, LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF THE SPECIAL ZONE 44

25. VO VAN SET, POLICE CAPTAIN, COMMANDER OF THE 7TH FIELD POLICE COMPANY OF THE SPECIAL BATALLION 5

26. NGUYEN VAN TRUONG, POLICE CAPTAIN CHIEF OF A POLICE STATION IN DISTRICT 5
EZ2: 1774/VO-PW
SERIAL: 6-014-0118-86
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)/FRANCE (FR)
SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0118-86/FRENCH PRISONERS AT MO CHEN PRISON
DOI: 860928 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT WHOSE REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
SUMMARY: THERE WERE THREE FORMER FRENCH MILITARY AT MO CHEN PRISON IN 1963.

TEXT:
1. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

PRIORITY
P 260818Z MAP 86
FM JRC Liaison Bangkok Th
TO: COL JRC BARBER P H PRIORITY
INFO: U.S. Embassy HN/32/33/35/ PRIORITY
Dia: Washington DC//VO-PW// PRIORITY
Sec Def Wash DC/OSD-ISA/PA-MIA// PRIORITY
White House Wash DC/NSC/MA Childress// PRIORITY
NFC Wash DC/35/ PRIORITY

Liaison Bangkok Th 15325

CITE: 3223 MAR 86

SUBJECT: JRCR BPT 56-002, Live Caucasian in Yen Bai
- Re-Education Camp

REF: JRCR BPT 56-003, U.S. Helicopter with Remains,
- DTO 26 MAR 86

1. SOURCE: NAME: John Doe
   DOB: 
   POB: 
   FORMER POSITION: National Police Captain
   IDENTIFICATION DATA: 
   DATE OF INTERVIEW: 11 March 1986
   NAME OF INTERVIEWER: David W. Atherton, MSG, USA
   OTHER: Source's address prior to departure from Vietnam was
   292/13B Binh Hang, Ward 7, District 10, HCMC. His younger
   brother was resting at 
   Source's Re-Education Camp
   (Tamp Chon) chronology was: 26 June 1975 - June 1976, Truj
   Tam An Duong, Biên Hòa; June 1976 - October 1977, Camp
   14, Intercamp 1 Hoang Lien Son, Yen Bai; Oct 77 - April
   1982, Tan Lap, Vinh Phu; April 1982 - October 1984, Ham
   Tan 2300.

2. SUMMARY: Source is a 41 year old former
   Vietnamese National Police Captain who provided informa-
   tion concerning the sighting of a Caucasian in the Yen
   Bai Re-Ed Camp System in April 1977. Source provided a
   firsthand description and camp rumors concerning this in-
   dividual.

3. INFORMATION: Source stated the following
   information as fact. On two occasions during April 1977,
   while incarcerated in the 14th camp of the Yen Bai Re-
   Ed Camp System, source made trips to camp #1 where he
   observed a Caucasian male (hereafter 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. Rumor 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 source had a group
   of pictures, source picked out two, one of Robert Garwood
   in an airplaine 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 Garwood more closely

ACTION
INFO

USDP-ISA(1) USDP-MIA(1) CJCS(4) DJS(2) JI(1)
JJS(6) NIDS(1) JS(2) CMO QC(1) SECDEF(8) USDP(11)
VO-PW(2) MMIC(1) AT-3(2) DB-3(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2CC(1)

Dia(1)
+NFC Washington DC
+OSCA Washington DC
+CNO Washington DC
+CSAF Washington DC
+AMC FT Ritchie MD
+SAFE

MCN=86085/03031 TOR=86085/08277 TAD=86085/08282 CDSN=M1A809
PAGE 1 OF 1 260818Z MAR 86
R 091211Z OCT 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RU EADW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
RUEADW/OC SA WASHINGTON DC
RUE NAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
RUE ALGIX/SAFE
R 091124Z OCT 85
FM JCR C LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RU HQBPA/C DR JRC R B ARBERS PT HI
INFO RU HQHQA/US CINC PAC HONOLULU HI/J2/J3/J36/
RUEK JCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/VO-PW/
RUE K JCS/SECD EF WASHDC/OASD-ISA/PW-MIA/
RUE ADW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC/NSC/MR CHIL DRESS/
RU EAI IA/CIA WASHDC
RUE HKL/AM EMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
RUE K J CS/ JCS WASHDC/J5/
RUE HCN/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR/
BT

SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK <<<TH 60425<<<

CITE: 3647 OCT 85.

EZ2: SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT 85-044A, RE INTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE

-5C-

REF: A. JCRC MSG RPT 85-044, DTG 240758Z JUL 85.
- B. DIA/VO-PW MSG, DTG 311611Z JUL 85.

1. REF A REPORTED RESULTS OF INITIAL INTERVIEW OF
SUBJECT REFUGEE, WHO IS AN ETHNIC NORTHERNER ALLEGEDLY
IMPRISONED IN NORTH VIETNAM FROM 1962 UNTIL 1977. REF A
ALSO REPORTED THAT JC'S BROTHER MOVED TO THE US
THROUGH IRAN PRIOR TO 1975 AND POSSIBLY HAS THE SAME NAME
AS A DESERTER GVN COMMANDO. REF B REQUESTED RE INTERVIEW
CONCERNING RE-EDUCATION CAMP INFORMATION AND REQUESTED
PHOTOS OF 5C. 5C WAS RE INTERVIEWED BY
AN
AT SUNGEI BESI REFUGEE CAMP, MALAYSIA
ON 23 AND 24 AUGUST 1985. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RE-
PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF THE REINTERVIEW AND WAS RELATED
BY SOURCE TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT.

2. SOURCE WAS ARRESTED ON 24 MA 1962 AND WAS HELD
IN HOA LO PRISON, HANOI UNTIL 10 JULY 1962, WHEN HE WAS
MOVED TO XUAN GIANG PRISON CAMP OF PHU THO PROVINCE.
SOURCE RECALLED RIDING THE TRAIN FROM HANOI AND DISEMBARK-
ING AT THE AM THUONG TRAIN STATION, VICINITY WJ 011837.
THE INMATES WERE THEN PLACED ON SMALL BOATS AND TAKEN TO

THE XUAN GIANG/PHU THO CAMP Headed BY TRAN QUOC THOAN.

WAS CONTROLLED BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY, WHICH IS NOW CALLED THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (MOI).

THE CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1961 AS A RESULT OF THE MOI DECREE TO "CONCENTRATE" THE "DANGEROUS" ELEMENTS. SOURCE RECALLED INMATES ONLY USED "XUAN GIANG RE-EDUCATION CAMP, PHU THO" AS A RETURN ADDRESS ON MAIL. SOURCE RECALLED THE FOLLOWING SRV CAMP PERSONNEL:
- T UAN (FULL NAME UNK) MAJOR, APPROX 60 YOA, CAMP WARDEN.
- TANG (FULL NAME UNK) 2LT, APPROX 30 YOA, EDUCATION CADRE.
- LOC (FULL NAME UNK) SGT, INMATE SUPERVISOR WHO BEAT INMATE NGUYEN HUU DO TO DEATH.

THE CAMP HELD THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF INMATES: NVN MILITARY AND POLICE WHO RANKED FROM PRIVATE Up TO OFFICERS; NVN ADMINISTRATORS OF DISTRICT AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL; ANTI-COMMUNIST WRITERS; CATHOLIC PRIESTS; ANTI-COMMUNIST POLITICAL FIGURES; PRIVATE LAND OWNERS; BUDDHIST MONKS AND CAPTURED COMMANDERS. SOURCE RECALLED THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE HELD IN THE CAMP:
- DOAN, BAC NINH PROVINCE CHIEF.
- VU THE HUNG, THANH HOA PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR IN 1945.
- LE VAN TY, AN ETHNIC VIETNAMESE (NOT MIXED) CAPTAIN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.
- NGO VAN MINH, LAWYER AND DISTRICT CHIEF.
- TRUONG MINH HO, LAWYER AND DISTRICT CHIEF.
- NGUYEN XUAN DOANH, 1LT, CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

3. SOURCE EXPLAINED THE RE-ED CAMP SYSTEM AS FOLLOWS. EACH RE-EDUCATION CAMP (ACTUALLY, PRISON CAMP) CALLED "CENTRAL CAMP" (TRUNG VONG) CONSISTED OF ONE MAIN CAMP COMMANDED BY A WARDEN (GIAM THI) AND TWO SUBCAMPS WHICH WERE COMMANDED BY DEPUTY WARDENS.

TYPICAL STAFF SECTIONS INCLUDED THE EDUCATION SECTION, THE ADMIN AND TRAINING SECTION, CAMP MANAGEMENT SECTION AND A PRODUCTION SECTION. EACH CAMP NORMALLY HELD UP TO 1,000 INMATES, 10-15 IN A GROUP CALLED A CELL (TO). FOUR OR FIVE CELLS MADE A TEAM (TOAN). A COMPANY (DOI)
CITE:

3647 OCT 85.

EZ2:

SUBJECT: JCRG REPORT 85-044A, REINTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE CONSISTED OF TWO TEAMS WHICH WERE ORGANIZED INTO ZONES OR AREAS (KHU) WHICH WERE NORMALLY PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM ONE ANOTHER BY APPROXIMATELY THREE OR FOUR KILOMETERS. THE CAMPS HAD A KITCHEN, A LATRINE, A REGULAR DETENTION AREA, A SPECIAL DETENTION AREA, A DISCIPLINARY FACILITY AND A LABOR AREA. COMMON INMATE LABOR AREAS WERE LIVESTOCK PENS, BLACKSMITH SHOP, FURNITURE AND CARPENTRY SHOP, SAW MILL AND CULTIVATION AREAS. WHENEVER LABOR WAS PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE CAMP, INMATES WERE CONTROLLED BY ARMED GUARDS. ARMED GUARDS USUALLY NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY 50. THEY LIVED SEPARATELY IN A BARRACKS OUTSIDE THE CAMP AND WOULD HOLD MILITARY FORMATIONS OUTSIDE THE GATE DURING THE MORNING HOURS WHEN REPORTING FOR DAILY DUTY. THE GUARDS WERE MILITARY BUT WERE UNDER PSS CAMP CADRE CONTROL. WHEN ESCORTING INMATES TO LABOR, NORMALLY ONE PSS CADRE WENT ALONG WITH THE INMATES AND MILITARY GUARD. THE NUMBER OF PSS CADRE PER CAMP WAS ALSO APPROXIMATELY 50. THE DAILY INMATE SCHEDULE WAS LABOR FROM 0600 UNTIL 1030 DURING THE SUMMER (FROM 0630-1100 IN THE WINTER), TAKING A MID-DAY BREAK UNTIL 1330 OR 1400 AND RESUMING LABOR UNTIL 1730.
HOURS. LIGHTS OUT WAS FROM 2100 UNTIL 0500. THE FOLLOWING HOLIDAYS WERE OBSERVED IN THE CAMPS: 1 MAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY, CHRISTMAS, AND VIETNAMESE NEW YEAR (TET). NO OTHER DAYS WERE GIVEN OFF AND LABOR WAS PERFORMED DAILY EXCEPT FOR THE ABOVE FIVE HOLIDAYS. SOURCE NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY FOREIGNER OR MIXED PARENTAGE PERSON HELD AT XUAN GIANG/PHU THO. SOURCE ALSO NEVER HEARD OF ANY FOREIGN DELEGATION VISITING THE CAMP. WHEN THE XUAN GIANG CAMP MOVED TO HA GIANG (P), THE APPROXIMATE 80 COMMANDOS WERE NOT MOVED WITH THE OTHER INMATES.


5. WHILE HELD IN XUAN GIANG/HA GIANG, SOURCE RECALLED HEARING THAT IN THE DISCIPLINARY AREA OF THE CAMP WHICH WAS LOCATED AGAINST THE BACK FENCE (BACK FENCE BEING FARthest FROM THE MAIN GATE) APPROXIMATELY 30 METERS FROM THE CORNER OF THE CAMP, TWO AMERICANS WERE BEING HELD. SOURCE HEARD THE TWO WERE HELD THERE FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY, POSSIBLY IN 1969. SOURCE HEARD THE TWO MEN WERE TALL. SOURCE NEVER SAW THEM AND NO INMATE HE KNEW HAD EVER HAD CONTACT, VISUAL OR OTHERWISE, WITH THEM. SOURCE FELT THE TWO MUST HAVE BEEN HIDDEN BY THE CAMP OFFICIALS. NAMES OF ANY FORMER FELLOW INMATES WHO MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WERE UNKNOWN TO SOURCE. (JCRC NOTE: LATER DURING THE INTERVIEW, SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN THE TWO AS THEY WERE GOING TO BATHE IN THE CORNER AREA OF THE CAMP APPROX 30 M AWAY FROM THEIR BUILDING. HE STATED HE SAW TWO TALL PERSONS FROM THEIR REAR DRESSED IN BLUE PRISONER UNIFORMS AS THEY WALKED AWAY FROM THEIR BUILDING. HE STATED THEY APPEARED TO BE 1.8 METERS TALL. SOURCE COULD NOT SEE THEIR FACES, AND ONLY SPECULATED THEY WERE AMERICANS DUE TO THEIR HEIGHT AND THE FACT THEY WERE HELD SEPARATELY.) WHEN THE TWO ARRIVED OR DEPARTED THE CAMP WAS UNKNOWN TO SOURCE. SOURCE REFUSED TO ATTEMPT TO DRAW A SKETCH OF THIS CAMP, STATING HIS MEMORY WAS SO POOR, HE WAS UNABLE.

6. IN 1970, SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM XUAN GIANG/HA GIANG TO PHONG QUANG IN LAO CAI (P) WHERE
HE REMAINED UNTIL HIS RELEASE ON 15 JULY 1977. SOURCE
RECALLED BEING PLACED ON A TRAIN AND TRAVELLING TO LAO
CAI TOWN WHERE HE BOARDED A TRUCK AND RODE FOR THREE
BT
#0425
NNNN
NNDD
CITE: 

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK ""TH 60425""

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT 85-044A, REINTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE HOURS BEFORE REACHING THE CAMP. SOURCE ONLY RECALLED THE CAMP BEING LOCATED IN A FORESTED MOUNTAINOUS AREA THREE HOURS' RIDE FROM LAO CAI TOWN, DIRECTION UNKNOWN. PHONG QUANG WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY AS WAS THE OTHER TWO CAMPS. SOURCE STATED MOST OF THE INMATES AT PHONG QUANG HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM QUYET TIEN, VINH TIEN, XUAN GIANG/HA GIANG, THANH CAM/THANH HOA, BAC THAI/THAI NGUYEN, AND NAM HA/NAM QUNH. INMATES ALSO INCLUDED SOME COMMANDOS FROM SOUTH VIETNAM AND A NUMBER OF TAIWANESE AND LAOTIANS. SOURCE RECALLED THE FOLLOWING VIP INMATES:

- FATHER CHINH, PRIEST, DECEASED.
- LUYEN (FULL NAME UNKNOWN), COMMANDO.
- MARITINETTE, INDONESIAN, DECEASED.
- NGUYEN HUU DO, CATHOLIC TEACHER, BEAT TO DEATH BY GUARDS.
- VUONG DIEU DINH, LAOTIAN.
- KHU NGOC KHAM, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.
- NGUYEN CHI THIEN, LITERATURE PROFESSOR.
- LE KHA, UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, NOW RELEASED AND LIVING IN NORTHERN VIETNAM.
MICHEL TAN VAN, STUDENT CATHOLIC PRIEST FROM HANOI, DECEASED.
- CLEMENTE DAT, STUDENT CATHOLIC PRIEST FROM HANOI, DECEASED.
- BAC DAN, STUDENT CATHOLIC PRIEST, DECEASED.
- FATHER VINH, A LEADING PRIEST FROM HANOI, DECEASED.
- LE LIEN AND LE PHIEU, TWO BROTHERS WHO BELONGED TO THE PEOPLES' NATIONALIST PARTY OF VIETNAM.

SOURCE RECALLED THE FOLLOWING COMMANDOS IN ADDITION TO THOSE REPORTED IN REF A:
- THUY, NORTHERNER WHO MOVED SOUTH IN 1954, HELD IN SUBCAMP A, PHONG QUANG.
- CANH, NORTHERNER WHO MOVED SOUTH IN 1954, HELD IN SUBCAMP B, PHONG QUANG.
- TIEP, CAPTURED IN HUE IN 1968.
- THIEP, WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN PRISON.
- LUU MA LUONG, ETHNIC CHINESE FROM THE SOUTH.

SOURCE STATED PHONG QUANG HAD THREE SUBCAMPS, DESIGNATED A, B AND C. HE WAS HELD IN BOTH SUBCAMPS A AND B.


SOURCE STATED HE HAD NEVER MET OR HEARD OF A NAME (SEE DIA MSGS/55 & 011801Z AUG 85 AND 121609Z AUG 85 AND JCRC-LNB MSG, DTG 110505Z SEP 85).

7. SOURCE PROVIDED NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS BROTHER EXCEPT THAT HE NOW HAS A NEW ADDRESS: SD


#0425
NNNN
NNDD
MESSAGE 107 (PCXX) 05/23/85 03:11:02.3*5*
ZCZC 08:09:07Z (PC)

R 230347Z MAY 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEABOL/HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 230050Z MAY 85
<><>FM CIA<><>

TO RUEAIJU/NPIC
RUEIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/SECURITY DEPT
RUEHSE/SECRET SERVICE
RUEHFB/FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
RUEADWW/NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF
RUEH/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUEHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUEHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUEHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUEG0AA/COMSEVENTHFLT
RUAJMB/FOSIF/WESTPAC

BT
EZ1:

COUNTRY: <><>VIETNAM<><>
SUBJ: THE <><>BNV<><> TAN LAP RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE, SRV
DOI: NOVEMBER 1982


2. THE TAN LAP CAMP WAS ORIGINALY COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHAM HUY (THUY), WHO WAS REPLACED IN EARLY 1980 BY MAJOR BUI VAN (CHIEN).

3. THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE K-4 CAMP TO THE NAM HA RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN HA TAY PROVINCE IN NOVEMBER 1982:
   A. PHAM VAN (THINH), BORN ABOUT 1940 IN NORTH VIETNAM, FORMER ARMY OF ARVN MAJOR AND A MEDICAL DOCTOR ASSIGNED TO A MILITARY MEDICAL UNIT IN NHA TRANG.
   C. NGUYEN VAN (CHANH), BORN ABOUT 1950 IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM, AN ARVN FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE FORMER MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT 101.
CDSN = NSS473  MCN = 82299/01107  TOR = 822990638  

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK 56812

EZ02:
R 266620Z OCT 82
FM USDAO BANGKOK
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUBBPA/JRCB BARBERS PT HI
RUBQQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI/20/J3/J36/
RUMING/USDLO HONG KONG
RUEAIA/PT

SUBJ: REFUGEE SC

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK 56812

SUBJ: REFUGEE SC

EZ03:

REF: A. ORGANIZATION AND INMATES OF TAN LAP PRISON, VINH PHU PROVINCE, FORMER DETENTION SITE FOR U.S. POW'S (NOT AVAILABLE TO JRCB-LNO).

B. DIA/DI-E2 MESSAGE, DTC 100043Z AUG 82.

1. REF A TRANSMITTED HEARSAY INFO THAT UNSPECIFIED NUMBERS OF U.S. POW'S WERE DETAINED AT TAN LAP PRISON UP TO 1973 (NFI). REF B WAS DIA REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW OF REFUGEE WHO SUPPLIED SOME OF THE INFO REPORTED IN REF A.

2. REFUGEE SC BOAT SD WAS INTERVIEWED AT CD ON 10 OCTOBER 82 AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS POSED IN REF B:

A. PHU THO PRISON 1964-65; LOCATED AT SONG THAO (D) VINH PHU (FORMERLY PHU THO)(P). NAME CHANGED TO TAN LAP IN 1966, WAS FORMERLY A PRISON FOR NORTHERN POLITICAL PRISONERS (CHINH TRI PHAM). FROM 64-65, HELD APPROX 120 COMMANDOS (BIET KICH). AFTER COMMUNIST TAKEOVER IN 1975, WAS USED FOR DETENTION OF APPROX 3000 FORMER ARVN WHO WERE HELD IN AREAS 4, 5, 6, AND 7. CD WAS PUBLIC SECURITY MAJOR (CONG AN-BNV) CAO THUY. WHEN NAME CHANGED TO TAN LAP, AN ADDITIONAL SECTION CONSISTED OF AREAS (KHU) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 7 (6 WAS CLOSED). SONG THAO DISTRICT TOWN IS 3 OR 4 KM FROM CLOSEST SECTION AND APPROX 10 KM FROM FARTHEST SECTION OF CAMP.

AS "WORK AREA" ON SKETCH WAS A SEWING AREA WHERE PR. CUT SECTIONS OF CLOTH FROM THE HA GIANG COOPERATIVE WERE BROUGHT FOR FINAL SEWING. EACH INMATE HAD A QUOTA OF 4-5 SETS PER DAY. THOSE WHO DID NOT MEET QUOTA WERE PLACED IN DISCIPLINARY CELL WITH LESS OR NO RATIONS. (SOURCE’S DEPICTION OF DISCIPLINARY AREA MATCHES SKETCH PROVIDED BY DIA.) SOURCE SAID THAT WORK AREA ON SKETCH DEPICTED AS "WORK AREA FOR SVN COMMANDOS CAPTURED 68 AND LATER" WAS A LUMBER MILLING AREA FOR BOAT OPERATORS AND PROGMEN CAPTURED FROM 65 TO 68. SOURCE STATED THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS DEATHS DUE TO EXHAUSTION AND MALNUTRITION IN THAT AREA. SOURCE WAS NOT PLACED IN AREA "0", SHOWN AS "DEATH ROW" ON DIA SKETCH, UNTIL HIS SECOND TOUR AT QT. SOURCE STATED THAT DURING INITIAL TOUR AT QT WHENEVER ANYONE ENTERED OR DEPARTED AREA "0", ALL INMATES HELD WITH SOURCE (AREA "A" ON DIA SKETCH) WERE REQUIRED TO SIT DOWN ON THE FLOOR AFTER A CADRE PLACED BLANKETS OVER THE WINDOWS TO PREVENT OBSERVATION OF AREA "0". SOURCE STATED THAT AREA "0" WAS EMPTY AS OF 1971. AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS SOURCE WAS RETURNED TO QT AND PLACED IN AREA "0" FOR TWO YEARS. (SOURCE SPECULATED THAT HE WAS RETURNED SINCE THE DRV DID NOT CONSIDER HIM AS BEING ELIGIBLE FOR REPATRIATION ALONG WITH REGULAR ARVN TROOPS BECAUSE OF HIS PREVIOUS "SPECIAL OPERATIONS" INVOLVEMENT.) WHILE HELD IN AREA "0" SOURCE WAS REQUIRED TO INFORM THE GUARD TOWER EACH TIME HE MOVED AROUND THE AREA INCLUDING EACH TIME HE WENT TO THE LATRINE. SOURCE OBSERVED A SMALL WORK AREA IN AREA "0" WHICH HAD BEEN USED PREVIOUSLY AS A MILLING ROOM FOR SAWING TIMBER BUT SOURCE DID NOT WORK THERE. DURING SOURCE PERIOD OF DETENTION HE AND OTHER INMATES WERE MOVED THROUGH A DOOR IN THE WALL BETWEEN AREA "0" AND THE WORK BT

MZ06:

(M)

#6812

N

EZ07:

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED

1
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. NAME: SC
2. OCB: SD
3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET.
4. SEX: MALE.
5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
6. BCAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: SD
7. CURRENT ADDRESS: SD
8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: SD
9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: BS BUSINESS/ECONOMICS,
   SD
10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:
    SD
11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
    1975-76: TA MINH MANG SCHOOL, SAIGON
    1975-76: TAY MINH PRISON (THANG LCN)
    1976-77: AN DUC NG CENTER, BIEN HCA
    1977-78: T3L3 HCANG LNCN, YEN BAI
    1978-79: 730517 CAMP 1, LAC CAI
    1979-80: 800117 TAN LAP, VINH PHU
    800117 - 820615 THANH LAM, THANH HCA
    820612 - 830212 230C HAM TAN, THUAN HAI.
12. RELATIVES:
    RELATION NAME OCB ADDRESS
    WIFE SD
    DAUGHTER SD
13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: N/A.
14. COMMENTS:
    A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN 11R 6
       024 0400 89.

15. DATE/PLACE OF DEBRIEF/NUMBER OF DEBRIEFER:
    SD

ACTION DIA/SPEECD

MCN=89249/03100  TDR=89249/0958Z  TAD=89249/0959Z  CO=MI4576
SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

1. DPOB: SC
2. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAM/KHMER
3. SEX: MALE
4. RELIGION: BUDDHIST
5. DATE/PLACE OF DEBRIEF/NUMBER OF DEBRIEFER:
6. CURRENT ADDRESS
7. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: HO CHI MINH CITY
8. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: ELEVEN YEARS
9. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

SD

10. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
- 05/75 - 05/76 LONG GIAO, BIEN HOA
- 06/76 - 12/76 T12, LT7, HOANG LIEN SON
- 01/77 - 09/77 DOAN 776 HOSPITAL (YEN BAI)
- 09/77 - 05/79 PHU SON 4, BAC THAI, THAI NGUYEN
- 05/79 - 1982 THANH PHONG, THANH HOA
- 1982 - 1985 230A, XUAN LOC

11. RELATIVES:
- RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
  - WIFE

12. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.

13. COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN JIR 6 024 0027, 0028 89. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.
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REPORT ON VIETNAMESE-RE-EDUCATION CAMP

THANH PHONG

A total of 2 Vietnamese refugees reported having been incarcerated in a re-education camp at Thanh Phong. Of these, both reported they had been incarcerated in 1980. Recent information indicates this camp continues to hold prisoners. (DOI: December 8, 1980).

Reports of refugees held in the camp do not provide an overall estimate of the number of prisoners in camp, though prisoners estimate their individual subcamp populations at 800 and 900, (Subcamp "K-2").

The camp is located in the District of Thanh Phong in Thanh Hoa Province, approximately 80 kms northwest of Thanh Hoa town.

Description of the camp, based on accounts of refugees who were prisoners in the camp, follows:

Physical Description: One prisoner described "K-2" subcamp as surrounded by two lines of barbed wire. Buildings in the subcamp have bamboo frames and tin roofs. There are common latrines. Drinking water is taken from a stream and is described as very dirty.

Categories of Prisoners: One prisoner describes the camp population as "all political - no criminals." A second prisoner lists the following as comprising the prisoner population: government officials, police, senators, representatives, journalists, protestant pastors, catholic priests, political party members and military officers.

Identification of Camp Officials: Both prisoners identify Public Security Major Nguyen Huu Thuy as Camp Commander and Pre-Captain Vu Bay as "K-2" subcamp commander.

Conditions at Camp: There is one small dispensary without equipment or medicines at subcamp "K-2". Deaths in camp are attributed to malnutrition, suicide, overwork and untreated diseases. prisoners work eight hours per day including farm work, cutting wood and collecting fire wood.

Reports of Inhumane Treatment: Guards placed prisoners in stocks for offense such as requesting treatment as prisoners of war under the Geneva convention. LTC Nguyen Khack Ky, formerly chief of military security service of Tay Ninh Province requested POW treatment under the Geneva convention and was punished by being placed in stocks in an isolation cell. Pham Van Thinh, a military doctor holding the ranking of major in the Vietnamese Air Force (ARVN), was suspected of having secret contacts with other prisoners. He was placed in stocks in a "dark cell." Guards single out certain categories of prisoners for harsher treatment. These include: intelligence informants, G-2's, pheonix program personnel, political warfare personnel, rural development cadre, and military chaplains.
International Visits to Camp: There were no Red Cross, Amnesty International or other international organization visits to the camp known to sources.

Prisoner Contact with Family: One prisoner reports that his family was allowed to visit him three times over an 18 month period with each visit lasting from 30-45 minutes. Authorities permit prisoners to receive food and medicines, tea, coffee, cigarette lighters, fishing string and hooks and "other items."

Conditions for Release: Authorities release prisoners if the prisoners are in ill health.

Other Remarks: Authorities require prisoners to change sleeping rooms and work sites frequently so as to limit communications and contacts from developing among the prison population. One prisoner identified several political prisoners by name and noted that there are about 30 Catholic priests held as prisoners in the camp.
### SOURCES

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**TOTAL SIGHTINGS:** 8

END OF REPORT
ACTION
ACTION
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ENTER COORDINATE NAMES.
000 ///
  11 12
ENTER QUERY.
002 ///
  IF INSIDE CIRCLE-1.
DIS21069
FOR CIRCLE-1 ENTER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND RADIUS.

004 777
193655N, 1052020, 25.
INCORRECT FORMAT: RE-INPUT THE LINE.
193655N, 1052020E, 25.
OPTION? L = LIST, M = MODIFY, N = RESEQUENCE, S = SAVE, R = RUN
R
PROCESSING FILE **PMSEA3

NUMBER OF RECORDS WHICH SATISFY YOUR REQUEST
PMSEA3 8

****TOTAL: 8
ACTION
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ENTER THE VALUES, IN ORDER, FOR VARIABLE OPERANDS:
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25NM CIR ALL SOURCE REPORTS—U1ST FM 193655N/1052020E:
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D1822159
ACTION
REQ OLD THUGS.

NUMBER OF RECORDS WHICH SATISFY YOUR REQUEST
PM3EA3  8299

****TOTAL:  8299
ACTION
REF NEW
ENTER QUERY

005 IF 27 HAS : THANH PHONG:
010 OR 36 HAS : THANH PHONG:
015 OR 27 HAS : THANH LAM:
020 OR 36 HAS : THANH LAM:

NUMBER OF RECORDS WHICH SATISFY YOUR REQUEST
PMSEAS     14

****TOTAL:  14
ACTION
OUTL N;S.1,Y:3,27,51,36,3.
PROCESSING FILE **PMSEAS
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| 0051 | 850122 JCRCL 84-139 |
|       | 850311 DC-2B DTG 111613Z |

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01821069
0027 = K-3, GIA RAY
0051 = 860919 CJCRCL FWD SKETCH
0036 = CAMPIN VS+VN REED CAMPS—SEE 27

0002 = DATA
0027 = COMMANDO
   LAM SON
   THanh HOA
   THanh PHong

0051 = 841011 EMBSN DTG 110812Z
   841227 JCRCL 184-073

0036 = CAMPIN CAMP INFO SEE ELE 27

0002 = DATA
0027

0051 = 840823 JCRCL 84-168

0036 = FOLREQ 1BLK RA KHE TEAPLANT

0002 = DATA
0027 = THanh PHong
   REED CAMP
   THanh HOA PROV

0051 = 870821 SHNY IR#60240086-87
   870821 DAQBK TM-06 210713Z

0036 = CAMPIN THANH PHONG REED CAMP

0002 = DATA
0027 = QUANG NINh (63)
   SON TAY (63)
   PHU THO (63-64)
   QUYET TIEN (64)
   QUYET TIEN (73)
   PHO LU (77)
   HONG THANG (78)
   TAN LAP (78)
   THANH lam (79)

   XREF CASE#1603
   TUYEN QUANG, 77

0051 = 850503 VO-PW DTG 031615Z
   850617 JCRCL DTG 170959Z

DIS21069
0051 = 860919 VO-PW IR#60140071-86
860924 VO-PW IR#60140072-86
0036 = CAMPIN VS&VN REED INFO 63-79
0002 = DATA
0027 = K2 THANH PHONG
REED CAMP
ROBERT GARWOOD
0051 = 860421 JCRCL 186-008 MSG
860421 JCRCL DTG 211209Z
860822 IAG REVIEW BOARD
0036 = EVLAPP 1 CAU K2 THANH PHONG 61
0002 = DATA
0027 = LONG QIA
SUOI MAU
T7 IC#4 YEN BAI
TAN LAP (K1)
K2 THANH PHONG
Z3OC HAN TAN
0051 = 860421 JCRCL 186-008 MSG
860421 JCRCL DTG 211209Z
860613 JCRCL 186-014
0036 = CAMPIN VARIOUS - SEE ELE 27
0002 = DATA
0027 = PRI#3
LIEN TRAI
VINH PHU (TAN
LAP)
THANH LAM
THANH PHONG
NGHE TINH CNT
PRI #3
YEN BAI
TAN HIEF
0051 = 850221 JCRCL LOT W/LTR+SKTH
0036 = CAMPIN CAMP INFO ONLY-SEE 27
0002 = DATA
0027 = THANH LAM REED
CAMP
NEAR THANH HOA
0051 = 871118 STONY IR#6024009188
0051 = 871118 STONY TN-09 180838Z
871118 STONY 181145Z BIO
0036 = CAMPIN THANH LAM REED 80-82
0022 = DATA
0027 = COMMANDOS
   TRUNG TIEN
   TRONG LAM KIM
   LAM TONG LONG
   HOANG LIEN SON
       72-79
   THANH LAM
       79-80
0051 = 850620 EMBSN D1G 200423Z
0036 = EVREQ TAIWANESE COMMANDOS NVN
00014 RECORDS HAVE BEEN OUTPUT.

ACTION
19 March 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Letter and Translation on the Lam Son Re-education Camp, by Refugee

TO: Commander, JCRC

1. The inclosed letter was written by Vietnamese refugee from Indonesia and provides information of the Thanh Phong and Lam Son Re-education camps.

2. Also provided information reported in JCRC message, DTG 190641Z Feb 85 and JCRC Report 84-073.

Inclosures (2)
1. Letter written by
2. Translation

Cy to:
DIA Washington DC,

Kính Chúc.


Vì vậy, những thông tin sau đây được chia sẻ với mục đích giúp mọi người hiểu rõ hơn về những thuộc tính của chúng tôi.

1. **Những Nguyên Lý của Thiên văn**: Trái đất và các hành tinh khác được tạo ra bởi sự kết hợp của các phân tử nguyên tử. Sự kết hợp này tạo ra các khối lượng lớn không ngừng di chuyển,帮助, không ngừng thay đổi.

2. **Hành Trình**: Trái đất và các hành tinh khác di chuyển theo một quy luật định trước. Điều này được gọi là hành trình. Hành trình này giúp chúng ta hiểu rõ hơn về cách thức các hành tinh di chuyển và cách chúng ta sử dụng các phương tiện để di chuyển.

3. **Tình Trạng**: Trái đất và các hành tinh khác hoạt động theo một quy luật nhất định. Điều này giúp chúng ta hiểu rõ hơn về cách thức các hành tinh hoạt động và cách chúng ta sử dụng các phương tiện để hoạt động.

4. **Mô Hình**: Trái đất và các hành tinh khác hoạt động theo một mô hình nhất định. Điều này giúp chúng ta hiểu rõ hơn về cách thức các hành tinh hoạt động và cách chúng ta sử dụng các phương tiện để hoạt động.

Những thông tin trên được chia sẻ với mục đích giúp mọi người hiểu rõ hơn về cách thức các hành tinh hoạt động và cách chúng ta sử dụng các phương tiện để hoạt động.

End 1
Dưới này là bản dịch tự động của văn bản được cung cấp:

"vô. Dưới đây là một số lời khuyên:

- Có nên dùng cay hay không?
- Bao lâu sau khi ăn cay?
- Cần có cay bột

- Có nên nấu lâu?
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Căn hộ

Căn hộ

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

Căn hộ, Vị trí: Căn hộ nằm ở số 10, đường Xa, tổ 13.

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Thưa Thầy, được bái.
1. Ó lê, Thanh Phong và Nguyễn Văn Bé.


3. Đại: "Thế giới học thuật thật rộng lớn!

4. Đại: "Rất tiếc, tôi không thể tham gia.

5. Đại: "Rất tiếc, tôi không thể tham gia.

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29. Đại: "Rất tiếc, tôi không thể tham gia.

30. Đại: "Rất tiếc, tôi không thể tham gia.
Dear Sir:

The following are additional details which you requested:

I. My time in camps in Northern Vietnam:

A group of transport vessels were docked and ready at the Tra Noc port (Can Tho). From the Chi Lang Detention Camp of Tri Ton District, (Chau Doc) we were transported by truck and loaded into the ship's hold. The ship was small and we were numerous, and were packed in like sardines. After five days travel, we arrived at the port at Vinh, where we were loaded aboard a train into cattle cars.

Twenty four hours later, we arrived at Yen Bai. We off-loaded the train and walked to the ferry, crossed the ferry, and a group of waiting trucks took us to Camp F. This camp was located 20 KM from Yen Bai on the road to Nghia Lo and Lai Chau (towards the Vietnamese/Chinese border).

Here, all inmates were ex-RVN and were under the control of the Communist Dept of Defense. Camp 7 was directly subordinate to Gp 776, which was a division-level unit. Each camp had from 200 to 250 inmates. Each camp had a headquarters section and a platoon of troops who guarded and controlled the inmates.

Four months later, we were transferred to Camp #8, one kilometer away. Labor duties for inmates were forest clearing and chopping down trees in order to plant sweet potatoes and manioc and to build additional living quarters for inmates. Labor was performed eight hours per day, while at night we had to reflect on the day's work to determine deficiencies and engage in constructive criticism to improve our daily labor results. Our hours of "reflection" were from 7 to 9 and sometimes extended up to midnight.

One year later, we were transferred to Camp #10, approximately three KM away. Our daily schedule here was similar to the schedule at the other camps.
One day in October 1978, we were unexpectedly transferred by vehicles to Yen Bai. There we boarded a train and travelled south. We arrived in Thanh Hoa, off-loaded from the train and went by trucks directly to the Lam Son Camp, approximately 60 KM south of Thanh Hoa.

Here we were transferred from the custody of the defense department to the custody of the Ministry of the Interior and the Public Security Cadre who exercised direct supervision over us.

II. At Lam Son Camp (Camp #5), commanded by Major Do Nam there were four sub camps:

- Camp A: held common criminal female offenders
- Camp B: held common criminal youth offenders
- Camp C: held RVN Central government administration officials
- Camp D: held RVN military members from the grades of captain to LTC

Each camp had a sub-camp commander. As far as other camps, I do not recall, but the commander of Camp D was Sr Lt Due, and some of his cadre included:

- 1LT Khoa - Education Cadre
- 2LT Bac - Education Cadre
- 2LT Thien (female) - Medical Cadre
- 2LT Cong - Team Leader of Team 12
- Cadre Huyen - Team Leader of Team 6
- Cadre Vien - Team Leader of Team 13 and the Dispensary
- Cadre To - Team Leader of the mess facility

and many other cadre whose names I do not know.

During the time at Lam Son Camp, a number of inmates from other areas were suddenly transferred to Lam Son. What makes this point worthy of attention is that these new inmates were those who had been captured from 1963 and were transferred after us. They were troops of the RVN Special Forces. They had been held in many places and were suddenly transferred to Lam Son, because at that time (end of 1978), the situation on the Vietnamese/Chinese border was very tense. We asked them from where did they come, and they told us they had come from Phong-Quang Camp (North Vietnam).

There were approximately 80 of the Special Forces Troops. Among these, I remember Mai Anh, who lives near the Tang Cha Ca Church (Saigon), Kien (address unknown), and about 80 others who are in different camps. The majority of them were NCOs and officers, 2LT being the highest rank.
However, there was one 1LT, a boat-pilot for Special Forces who had lived in North Vietnam. I don't recall his name. This boat pilot had dropped off-people into North Vietnam 11 times and was captured on his twelfth mission.

Also confined with these people were a number of Chinese of different categories:

1. Chinese listed by the Communists as spies,
2. Border area Chinese captured when China attacked North Vietnam,
3. and a number of Chinese, Nung, Tay, Muong, and Man considered by the Communists to be detrimental to the communist system.

Element I: Trieu Chi Kien aka Frank Chao, Nhiep Dong Hien, Taiwanese Major, Dinh (family name unknown) Taiwanese Major, Au Quang Nhut, Taiwanese 2LT, Au Trach Nhien, a spy for China, etc.

Element II: A number of Chinese of the Vietnamese/Chinese border area who were forced into re-education as a result of being accused of opening the China avenue of attack causing the Vietnamese troops to not retreat in time. The people were captured soon after the Chinese retreat, capturing anyone, guilty or innocent and forcing them into re-education.

Element III: These inmates were also considered dangerous elements to communism and were captured as a "better safe than sorry" measure.

III. Inmate Activities in Lam Son

All inmates were forced to perform labor eight hours per day.

- Collect rocks and break rocks
- Build roadbeds
- Bake lime in a lime-pit
- Plant sweet potatoes and manioc
- Carpenter
- Welding
- Plant vegetables

IV. Sketch of Lam Son Camp

- see original -

V. Reasons for My Release

I am afflicted with a serious heart disorder. When I was still in Yen Bai, my affliction became serious. Because
there was no medicine for treatment and due to a lack of nutrition, my situation worsened. I lost consciousness twice at Camp #10. After that, when moved to Lam Son, I lost consciousness and had to be carried to the dispensary, where it took them four hours to revive me. That's when it started, and it lasted into the spring: I died and came back to life many times. After that, the communists allowed me to stay in the dispensary and I didn't have to go out for labor.

A medical file was established on me by Medical Cadre Nguyen Thi Thu Thien (a master sergeant at that time), and one day at the end of 1979, a medical delegation of "Central" (Trung Vung) for a general exam of inmates and especially to examine the seriously ill such as myself.

After the examination, three inmates were considered to be seriously ill:

1. Hua Van Be, suffered from diabetes with complications: a generalized vascular disorder.

2. Nguyen Van Minh, suffered from irregular heart beat and often lost consciousness.


Be and Minh were released before me, at the end of 1979, after the Central Medical Delegation had come for examinations.

Be currently lives at 233 Truong Tan Buu St, Tan Binh District, HCMC. Minh returned to live in Binh Thuy Ward (house number unrecalled), Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province.

Naturally, the communists released me because:

- I could not work for them,
- They could not treat my illness,
- Continual confinement would have only brought me death.

After my release and return home, I was under surveillance for an additional year before achieving freedom.

I wish to relate some additional information. From Thanh Hoa to the Lam Son Camp, one must cross the Kieu Ferry. Thanh Hoa has many detention camps:

- Lam Son
- Thanh Cam
- Thanh Phong, etc.
The Thanh Phong Camp was newly established in 1979. It's logical the camp would be thereby named, having been taken from the name of the old Phong Quang Camp. Located within Thanh Hoa Province, the first name Thanh was taken and combined to make Thanh Phong from Phong Quang.

A number of Special Forces troops and a number of Chinese from Lam Son were brought here. This camp is south of Lam Son, approximately 80 KM.

Thanh Hoa has many districts, all of which I do not know. I only know the following districts:

- Trieu Phong
- Trieu Yen
- Tien Lu
- Cam Thuy, etc.

I'm not sure in which district the Thanh Phong Camp lies.

The situation of Mr. Trieu Chi Kien, aka Frank Chao, I have already related to you. If you need more details, please contact me.

I hope the above details will help you to understand the Lam Son Camp, and especially the situation of Mr. Trieu Chi Kien, aka Frank Chao and the other Chinese who are held in Thanh Phong Camp.

SC

END TRANSLATION
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0091 88.
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VN).
SUBJECT: IIR 6 024 0091 88/THANH LAM (THANH LAAM) RE-EDUCATION CAMP.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SOURCE: SC
SOURCE IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMPANY COMMANDER OF THE TUTIN DUC SECTOR 2 CORPS WHO WAS INCARCERATED AT THE THANH LAM RE-EDUCATION CAMP FROM 1960 UNTIL 1962. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

SUBJ: Re-ed Camp Sketches

Source:
   a. Name: SC
   b. DOB: November 1932
   c. POB: SD
   d. Former position: Cpl, Special Forces, Service Number SD
   e. Present location: SD
   f. Identification data:
   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 "Queen", 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
ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

TO: DI-7C

FROM: [Redacted]

DATE: 5 March 1982

SUBJECT: Thanh Lam/Thanh Song Reeducation Camps, NVN

REFERENCE/REQUIREMENT:

COUNTRY: VM

INSTALLATION INFORMATION:

B. E. NO.: [Redacted]

Geo Coords:
VIC 19-36-55N/105-20-20E
UTM: 48Q VIC WG 355688

Map/Chart Ref: See Paragraph 6

TDI Cat: [Redacted]

DATA:

COLLATERAL REFERENCE:
None

ANALYSIS/COMMENTS.

a. This report satisfies the reference requirement.

DATA

b. There are several sets of structures in this area which may be associated facilities, however they exhibit none of the signatures of detention facilities.

c. Recommend a review of all NVN/USATC reporting concerning these facilities.

US: J-11
TFO J-11C
JOG (G) Series 1501 NE 6S-3
USATC Series 200 0617-3
USAMS Series L7014 6048 II
7. QUALITY FEEDBACK REQUEST:

In order to provide you more timely, accurate, and complete reports we encourage your critical review of this report. Please pass any comment you feel necessary.

8. ANALYST: 

JOSEPH H. BARTENSTEIN
Chief, Regional Analysis Branch
THANH AM & THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP
NUH XUAN (D), THANH HOA (P), NUN
(NOT TO SCALE)

MAP REFERENCE:
SERIES: L7014
SHEETS: G049 II, G149 III
SCALE: 1:50,000

THANH PHONG VILLAGE

- Poss. K.4
- K2
- K1

VUON CHUOI (BANANA GROVE)
Intersection

- 2-3 hours by Leslie (Art 9788)
- (Lake & Military Camp)
- (Anch & Military Check Point)

THANH LAM REEDUCATION CAMP AND WORK SITE.

- ≈ 2 km

THANH HOA DISTRICT TOWN

- Nhat Khoa

NOTES:
- SOURCE NOT ABLE TO RECALL SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP OF LAKE AND MILITARY CHECK-POINT BEYOND THE FACT THAT THEY WERE IN THE NEAR PROXIMITY TO THE ROAD ON WHICH HE TRAVELLED FROM THANH HOA CITY TO NUH XUAN DISTRICT.
- LAKE IS PROBABLY RESERVOIR VIC WG 5870.
- MOST PROBABLE ROUTE WAS RT 914 FROM THANH HOA CITY TO VIC WG 6869, THEN WEST, PAST THE RESERVOIR, ON RT 901 TO THE INTERSECTION WITH RT 15 VIC WG 4974.
THANH LAM & THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMPS
NHU XUAN (D), THANH HOA (P), NVN
(NOT TO SCALE)

MAP REFERENCE:
SERIES: L7014
SHEETS: 6049 II, 6149 III
SCALE: 1:50,000

NOTES:
- SOURCE NOT ABLE TO RECALL SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIP OF LAKE AND MILITARY CHECK-POINT BEYOND THE FACT THAT THEY WERE IN THE NEAR PROXIMITY TO THE ROAD ON WHICH HE TRAVELLED FROM THANH HOA CITY TO NHU XUAN DISTRICT.
- LAKE IS PROBABLY RESERVOIR VIC WG 5870.
- MOST PROBABLE ROUTE WAS RT#704 FROM THANH HOA CITY TO VIC WG 6842, THEN WEST, PAST THE RESERVOIR, ON RT#901 TO THE INTERSECTION WITH RT#15 VIC WG 4674.
Locate facilities related to the Thanh Hoa/Thanh Phong Reeducation facility.

**DATE IN**
25 October 1985

**DUE DATE**
30 January 1986

**ORIGINATOR**
VO-PW

**CONTACT**

**TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**BRANCH ASSIGNMENT**

**RECEIVING OFFICE**

**DUE DATE**

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:**

REF: 03-52312-82 subject as above

1. Ref reported the location of a possible detention facility in Thanh Hoa Province. Additional HUMINT reporting indicated that the Thanh Hoa/Thanh Phong camps are located in the Nhu Xuan District of Thanh Hoa Province. The enclosed sketches were provided by HUMINT sources and represent source camps alleged to be located in Nhu Xuan District.

2. Nhu Xuan District is bounded by the following coordinates (clockwise) 19 22N/105 36E, 19 32N/105 18E, 19 43N/105 29E and 19 35N/105 43E. Request search of the area bounded by these coordinates to locate facilities which bear the signatures of a detention facility. Of special interest are those installations which bear a resemblance to or are located near the areas depicted on the enclosed sketches.
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

REFS: A. DIA MSG 241440Z MAY 85, SUBJ: STATUS OF COMMANDOS UNDER DETENTION
B. JCRC LNB MSG 250307Z JUL 85, SUBJ: JCRC RPT 85-049

1. FORWARDED IN REF A INFORMATION REGARDING THE HEARSAY TRANSFER OF FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE (SVN) COMMANDOS FROM THE THANH PHONG PRISON TO A MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI) PRISON IN TAN KY DISTRICT, NGHE TINH PROVINCE. NOTED THE PROBABILITY THAT IF SUCH A TRANSFER OCCURRED IT WOULD BE PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3, KNOWN TO BE IN TAN KY DISTRICT. THE SOURCE OF REF A, FORMER SVN COMMANDO K-1/THANH PHONG MEDIC, IDENTIFIED HIS SOURCE AS A FORMER SVN ARMY CAPTAIN, INITIALLY ASSIGNED WITH OTHER RVNAF PWS TO K-2/THANH PHONG. HE WAS ONE OF TWO SVN ARMY OFFICERS TRANSFERRED TO K-1 TO BE THE MOTOR MECHANICS/TECHNICIANS FOR PRISON CAMP VEHICLES AT THE THANH PHONG PRISON COMPLEX. WAS UNABLE AT THE TIME TO RECALL THE NAME OF THE OFFICER. ASSERTED THIS OFFICER DID HAVE CONTACT WITH HIM WHILE BOTH WERE AT THANH PHONG AND CORRESPONDED WITH HIM AFTER WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1982.

2. IN REF B JCRC REPORTED THE INTERVIEW OF A FORMER SVN ARMY CAPTAIN, INITIALLY ASSIGNED TO K-2/THANH PHONG (1979-80) AND LATER TRANSFERRED TO K-1 (1980-82). HE WAS WITH THE INMATES LATER MOVED IN OCT 82 FROM THANH PHONG TO CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3, NGHE TINH PROVINCE.

3. BASED ON THE CONTENTS OF REF B, IS INTERESTED IN DETERMINING IF SERVED AS A MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC ON PRISON CAMP VEHICLES AT K-1 AND IS HE THE INDIVIDUAL REPORTED BY IF HE IS THE INDIVIDUAL AND IS A FORMER PRISON VEHICLE MECHANIC, HE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRECISE LAYOUT, LOCATION, AND CURRENT STATUS OF THANH PHONG. HE MAY ALSO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MOI PRISON SYSTEM HE COULD HAVE LEARNED FROM PRISON CAMP VEHICLE DRIVERS, STAFF AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTS. REQUEST WE BE KEPT ADVISED OF HIS EVENTUAL RESETTLEMENT ADDRESS.

4. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.

BT
DATE 25 June 1988

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

SUBJECT: Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Complex

TO: VO-PW
(Attn: Bob Hyp)

1. REQUIREMENTS

2. Analysis:

A. THIS REPORT SATISFIES

B. Summary

This report is a comprehensive study of the Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Complex located in the southwestern portion of Thanh Hoa Province, Vietnam. The purpose of the study is to locate and document the development of the reeducation camps. The Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Complex, which has been also referred to as Thanh Lam, is located at 19-35-05N/105-20-59E, approximately 55kms southwest of Thanh Hoa, and is comprised of a Headquarters (HQ) Camp and five sub-camps.

(Note: The numbering of the reeducation camps is based on a sketch drawn by a Vietnamese refugee. SC)

The Thanh Phong Reeducation HQ Camp and Camps #2, #3, and #4 became operational between July 1978 and July 1979. Thanh Phong Reeducation Camps #1 and #5 became operational between July 1979 and September 1982. The status of the Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Complex as of July 1986 is as follows: Camps #2 and #5 have been dismantled; the detention area at the HQ Camp has been dismantled; limited detention activity maybe possible at Camp #3, and Camps #1 and #4 appear to have active detention areas. The individual camps within the complex are analyzed in paragraph C starting with the HQ Camp and proceeding in numeric order.

C. Analysis:

(1) Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp

(a) Summary: The Headquarters (HQ) Camp is located on the eastern shore of the Song Chang River at 19-35-05N/105-20-59E and was constructed between July 1978 and July 1979. Between July 1979 and 20 September 1982 the original camp was dismantled and a new camp was built approximately 100 meters south of the original site. The detention area of this new camp was dismantled between November 1983 and July 1986.

(b) The original Thanh Phong Reeducation HQ Camp consisted of two functional areas: a detention area and a HQ administration/personnel support area.

(1) The detention area consisted of two probable barracks, three possible barracks/support buildings, and a possible support/kitchen building.

(2) The HQ administration/personnel support area consists of two probable administration buildings, four probable barracks and a possible kitchen.

All measurements are in meters.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp</th>
<th>July 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>12 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>30 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>30 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>18 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>21 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ-Administration/Personnel Support Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Probable Administration</td>
<td>28 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Probable Administration</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>35 x 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>35 x 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>33 x 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>30 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Possible Kitchen</td>
<td>18 x 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The original HQ Camp was dismantled between July 1979 and September 1982 and a new camp was constructed approximately 100 meters south. The fence-line of the original HQ administration/personnel support area is still visible. The new detention area, constructed on top of the original detention area, consisted of six probable barracks, a possible dispensary, a possible kitchen, a possible meeting hall/support building, two possible support buildings, a probable watch tower and a possible security building. The new HQ administration/personnel support area consists of two probable HQ/administration buildings, two possible administration/barracks buildings, seven probable barracks, a possible security building, and four possible support buildings.

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotations numbers; dismantled buildings are not depicted on this print. All the measurements are in meters.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Headquarters</th>
<th>September 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Possible Kitchen</td>
<td>20 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Possible Support/Meeting Hall</td>
<td>13 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Possible Support</td>
<td>12 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Possible Support</td>
<td>06 x 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Possible Dispensary</td>
<td>11 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>23 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>23 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Possible Security Building</td>
<td>06 x 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HQ-Administration/Personnel Support Area

| Probable Administration                   | Dismantled     |
| 05 Probable Administration                | Dismantled     |
| 06 Probable Barracks                      | Dismantled     |
| 11 Probable Barracks                      | Dismantled     |
| 12 Probable Barracks                      | Dismantled     |
| 13 Possible Kitchen                       | Dismantled     |
| 14a Possible Support                       | 25 x 08        |
| 14b Possible Support                       | 25 x 05        |
| 23 Probable Barracks                      | 23 x 08        |
| 24 Probable Barracks                      | 23 x 08        |
| 25 Probable Barracks                      | 23 x 08        |
Table 2 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probable Barracks</th>
<th>23 x 08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>23 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>23 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>33 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable HQ/Administration</td>
<td>23 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable HQ/Administration</td>
<td>23 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Security</td>
<td>23 x 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>23 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>14 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>14 x 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within the detention area of the HQ Camp, one barracks (#20) was dismantled and one support building (#43) was constructed between September 1982 and November 1983. Within the HQ administration/personnel support area, a support building (#41) was dismantled during this period.

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp</th>
<th>November 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Possible Support/Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Possible Support/Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Possible Support/Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Possible Kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Possible Support/Meeting Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Possible Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Possible Security Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Hq-Administration/Personnel Support Area |               |
| 01 | Probable Administration   | Dismantled     |
| 05 | Probable Administration   | Dismantled     |
| 06 | Probable Barracks         | Dismantled     |
| 07 | Probable Barracks         | Dismantled     |
| 11 | Probable Barracks         | Dismantled     |
| 12 | Probable Barracks         | Dismantled     |
| 13 | Possible Kitchen          | Dismantled     |
| 14 | Possible Support a        | 25 x 08       |
| 14b| Possible Support b        | 25 x 05       |
| 23 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 24 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 25 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 26 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 27 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 31 | Probable Barracks         | 23 x 08       |
| 32 | Probable Barracks         | 33 x 09       |
| 35 | Probable HQ/Administration | 23 x 08     |
| 36 | Probable HQ/Administration | 23 x 08     |
| 37 | Possible Security         | 23 x 10       |
| 38 | Possible Support          | 23 x 08       |
| 39 | Possible Administration/Barracks | 25 x 09   |
| 40 | Possible Administration/Barracks | 25 x 09   |
| 41 | Possible Support          | Dismantled     |
| 42 | Possible Support          | 14 x 07       |
The HQ Camp's detention area was completely dismantled between November 1983 and July 1986. During this same period, a possible security building (#37) and a possible administration/barracks building (#40) were dismantled and a possible support building (#44) was constructed within the HQ administration/personnel support area. This area of the HQ Camp appears active.

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 4
Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters
July 1986

Detention Area
02 Possible Support/Barracks Dismantled
03 Probable Barracks Dismantled
04 Possible Support/Barracks Dismantled
08 Probable Barracks Dismantled
09 Possible Support/Kitchen Dismantled
10 Possible Support/Barracks Dismantled
15 Possible Kitchen Dismantled
16 Possible Support/Meeting Hall Dismantled
17 Possible Support Dismantled
18 Possible Support Dismantled
19 Possible Dispensary Dismantled
20 Probable Barracks Dismantled
21 Probable Barracks Dismantled
22 Probable Barracks Dismantled
28 Probable Barracks Dismantled
29 Probable Barracks Dismantled
30 Probable Barracks Dismantled
33 Probable Watch Tower Dismantled
34 Possible Security Building Dismantled
43 Possible Support Dismantled

HQ-Administration/Personnel Support Area
01 Probable Administration Dismantled
05 Probable Administration Dismantled
06 Probable Barracks Dismantled
07 Probable Barracks Dismantled
11 Probable Barracks Dismantled
12 Probable Barracks Dismantled
13 Possible Kitchen Dismantled
14a Possible Support 25 x 08
16 Possible Support 25 x 08
23 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
24 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
25 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
26 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
27 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
31 Probable Barracks 23 x 08
32 Probable Barracks 33 x 09
35 Probable HQ/Administration 23 x 08
36 Probable HQ/Administration 23 x 08
37 Possible Security Dismantled
38 Possible Support 23 x 08
39 Possible Administration/Barracks 25 x 09
40 Possible Administration/Barracks Dismantled
41 Possible Support Dismantled
42 Possible Support 14 x 07
44 Possible Support 14 x 07
(2) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1

(a) Summary: Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1, located on the northern shore of the Song Chang River at 19-34-39N/105-20-22E, approximately 1.2 kilometers southwest of the HQ Camp, was constructed between July 1979 and September 1982. Between September 1982 and November 1983 six new buildings were constructed in the detention area of Camp #1; the number of buildings in the administration/personnel support area remained unchanged. Both the detention area and administration/personnel support area of Camp #1 appeared active.

(b) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1 consists of two functional areas: a detention area and an administration/personnel support area.

(1) The detention area consists of two probable barracks, two possible support/barracks buildings, and a possible latrine.

(2) The administration/personnel support area consists of three possible administration/barracks buildings, a possible support/kitchen building and a possible support building. Table 5 is keyed to the annotations on Print 8; all measurements are in meters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5</th>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1</th>
<th>September 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td>01 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>18 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Possible Latrine</td>
<td>18 x 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>11 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration/Personnel Support Area</td>
<td>04 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>05 Possible Support</td>
<td>12 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>16 x 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>28 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Six new buildings were constructed within the detention area between September 1982 and November 1983 and consisted of two possible barracks (#13 and #14 both under construction), a possible solitary confinement building (#12), a possible kitchen/support building (#17), and two possible support buildings (#15 and #16). Additionally, a possible latrine (#2) was dismantled during this period. In the administration/personnel support area, an administration/barracks building (#4) was dismantled and a possible security building was constructed (#11) during this same period. Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6</th>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1</th>
<th>November 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td>01 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>18 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Possible Latrine</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>11 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Possible Solitary Confinement</td>
<td>12 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Possible Barracks (U/C)</td>
<td>27 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Possible Barracks (U/C)</td>
<td>27 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Possible Support</td>
<td>13 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 Possible Support</td>
<td>11 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>19 x 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) Between November 1983 and July 1986 a probable barracks (#9) and a possible support building (#6) were dismantled in the detention area. Although there has been some reduction of the facilities within the detention area, it appeared active. Since November 1983, the administration/personnel support area had been expanded by the construction of a possible administration/barracks building (#18). This area also appeared active.

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 7
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1 July 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detention Area</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>18 x 07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Latrine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>11 x 07</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Probable Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Possible Solitary Confinement</td>
<td>12 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>27 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>27 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Possible Support</td>
<td>13 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>19 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Probable Cover Entry Point</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration/Personnel Support Area</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Possible Support</td>
<td>12 x 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>16 x 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>28 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Possible Security</td>
<td>18 x 08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Possible Administration/Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2

(a) Summary: Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2 is located at 19°36’-13N/105°22’-56E, approximately 300 meters west of Route 15 on the eastern edge of the Song Quyen River and approximately 4 kilometers northeast of the HQ Camp. Camp #2 was constructed between July 1978 and July 1979.

Seven of the nine buildings in the detention area were dismantled and replaced between July 1979 and September 1982. The camp's detention function ended between September 1982 and December 1983 with the dismantlement of all but one of the buildings in the detention area. The entire Camp #2 was substantially dismantled between December 1983 and July 1986.

(b) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2 consisted of two functional areas: a detention area and an administration/personnel support area.

(1) The detention area consisted of two probable barracks, a possible kitchen/support building, a probable guard hut, a probable watch tower, three support buildings, and a possible security building.

(2) The administration/personnel support area consisted of a probable administration building, three possible barracks, and a possible support building. All measurements are in meters.
Table 8
Thành Phong Reeducation Camp #2
Detention Area (59 x 50 m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Possible Guard Hut</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>a Probable Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>b Probable Barracks</td>
<td>13 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>c Probable Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>09 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Possible Support (U/C)</td>
<td>09 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Possible Security</td>
<td>10 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>09 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>09 x 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administration/Personnel Support Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td>10 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Probable Administration</td>
<td>28 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td>25 x 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td>10 x 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thành Phong Reeducation Camp #2 underwent significant construction between July 1979 and September 1982. Within the detention area, seven buildings, comprised of two probable barracks (#3 and #8), three possible support buildings (#9, #10 and #12), a probable guard hut (#4), and a probable watch tower (#5) were dismantled and replaced. The buildings were replaced with three probable barracks (#17, #19 and #20), a possible dispensary/support building (#15), a support building (#21) and two probable watch towers (#16 and #22). As a result of this construction, the security wall surrounding the detention area was expanded approximately 10 meters to the west.

Between July 1979 to September 1982, the administration/personnel support area had a probable administration building (#2) and a possible support building (#14) dismantled. New construction in this area included two possible barracks/administration buildings (#24 and #25), a possible barracks/security building (#23), and a possible kitchen (#26).

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers.

All measurements are in meters.

Table 9
Thành Phong Reeducation Camp #2
Detention Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>September 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Probable Guard Hut</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Possible Security</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Possible Support/Dispensary</td>
<td>11 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td>15 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Probable Cover Entry</td>
<td>24 x 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td>24 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>24 x 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td>14 x 05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 7 of 16 pages
Eight of the nine buildings in the detention area of Camp #2 were dismantled (#11, #13, #15, #18, #19, #20, #21, and #22) between September 1982 and December 1983. The only remaining building in the detention area was a probable barracks (#17); the camp’s detention function apparently ended. During this same period, three buildings (#1, #7 and #26) in the administration/personnel support area were dismantled. Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers; only selected dismantled buildings are depicted for the purpose of clarity. All measurements are in meters.

Table 10
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2 December 1983
Detention Area

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Probable Guard Hut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Possible Security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Possible Support/Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Possible Support/Dispensary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26 x 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Probable Cover Entry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Probable Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Probable Watch Tower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administration/Personnel Support Area

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Probable Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Possible Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Possible Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Possible Security/Barracks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Probable Barracks/Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Probable Barracks/Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 x 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Possible Kitchen/Dispensary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2 was dismantled, except for building #25, between December 1983 and July 1986.

(4) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3

(a) Summary: Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3 is located at 19-36-33N/105-21-41E, approximately 200 meters east of the Song Chang River, approximately 3 kilometers north of the HQ Camp, and was constructed between July 1978 and July 1979. The original detention area was dismantled and a new detention area was constructed approximately 100 meters east between July 1979 and September 1982; the total number of buildings in the administration/personnel support area increased by 11 buildings in this period. The detention area and the administration/personnel support area of Camp #3
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3 consists of two functional areas: a detention area and an administration/personnel support area.

1. The detention area consists of four probable barracks, a possible dispensary/barracks, a possible solitary confinement building and a possible kitchen/barracks.

2. The administration/personnel support area consists of six possible barracks, three possible barracks/administration buildings, a possible administration building, a possible kitchen/dispensary building, three possible support buildings, and a probable security building.

All measurements are in meters.

Table 11
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3 July 1979

Detention Area
10 Probable Barracks 18 X 09
11 a Probable Barracks 18 X 09
b Probable Barracks 13 X 07
14 Probable Barracks 18 X 09
15 Probable Barracks 18 X 09
16 a Possible Dispensary/Barracks 18 X 09
b Possible Dispensary/Barracks 13 X 04
17 Possible Solitary Confinement 08 X 04
18 Possible Kitchen/Barracks 10 X 04

Administration/Personnel Support Area
01 Probable Security 12 X 06
02 Possible Barracks 25 X 10
03 Possible Barracks 18 X 09
04 Possible Barracks 16 X 08
05 Possible Barracks 24 X 10
06 Possible Kitchen/Dispensary 18 X 09
07 Possible Support 18 X 09
08 Possible Barracks/Administration 18 X 09
09 Possible Administration 18 X 09
12 Possible Barracks/Administration 24 X 10
13 Possible Barracks/Administration 24 X 10
19 Possible Barracks 18 X 07
20 Possible Support 08 X 04
21 Possible Barracks 24 X 10
22 Possible Support 24 X 10

The original detention area, except for buildings #10, #14, and #17, was dismantled between July 1979 and September 1982. The new detention area, constructed approximately 100 meters to the east, consists of four probable barracks (#35 - #38), a possible kitchen (#33), a possible dispensary (#20), a possible security building (#31), and a possible support building (#32). Eleven new buildings were constructed in the administration/personnel support area and consist of three probable barracks (#27, #28 and #30), a possible administration building (#25), two possible barracks/kitchens (#26 and #29), a possible barracks/support building (#34), and four possible support buildings (#23, #24, #39 and #40).

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers.

All measurements are in meters.
Table 12

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3 September 1982

Detention Area
11 a Probable Barracks - Dismantled
   b Probable Barracks Dismantled
15 Probable Barracks Dismantled
16 a Possible Dispensary/Barracks Dismantled
   b Possible Dispensary/Barracks Dismantled
18 Possible Kitchen/Barracks Dismantled
20 a Possible Dispensary * 08 x 04
   b Possible Dispensary * 12 x 08
31 Security 18 x 09
32 Possible Support 19 x 08
33 Possible Kitchen 25 x 09
35 Probable Barracks 27 x 08
36 Probable Barracks 27 x 08
37 Probable Barracks 27 x 08
38 Probable Barracks 27 x 08

Administration/Personnel Support Area
01 Probable Security 12 X 06
02 Possible Administration 25 x 10
03 Possible Barracks 18 x 09
04 Possible Barracks Dismantled
05 Probable Barracks Dismantled
06 Possible Kitchen/Dispensary 18 X 09
07 Possible Barracks/Support Dismantled
08 Possible Barracks/Administration 18 x 09
09 Possible Administration 18 x 09
10 Possible Barracks/Support @ 18 x 09
12 Probable Barracks 24 x 10
13 Possible Administration 24 x 10
14 Possible Barracks/Support @ 18 x 09
17 Possible Support @ 13 x 04
19 Possible Barracks Dismantled
21 Possible Barracks Dismantled
22 Possible Support Dismantled
23 Possible Support 19 x 11
24 Possible Support (U/C) 33 x 06
25 Possible Administration 25 x 10
26 Possible Barracks/Kitchen 26 x 09
27 Probable Barracks 24 x 10
28 Probable Barracks 16 x 08
29 Possible Barracks/Kitchen 34 x 09
30 Probable Barracks 16 x 08
34 Possible Support/Barracks 20 x 09
39 Possible Support 30 x 06
40 Possible Support 29 x 06

@ Function has changed from detention related to Administration/Personnel Support related.
* Function has changed from Administration/Personnel Support related to Detention related.

Between September 1982 and November 1983 both dismantlement and new construction occurred at Camp #3. A probable meeting hall (#42) and a watch tower (#43) were constructed in the detention area, while four buildings (a possible barracks (#3) and three possible support/barracks buildings (#10, #14, and #17) were dismantled and one possible support building (#41) was constructed in the administration/personnel support area.  

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers; only selected dismantled buildings are depicted for the purpose of clarity. All measurements are in meters.
Table 13
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detention Area</th>
<th>November 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 a Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 b Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 a Possible Dispensary/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 b Possible Dispensary/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 a Possible Kitchen/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 b Possible Dispensary</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Security</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Possible Mess Hall</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Probable Meeting Hall</td>
<td>30 x 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Confirmed Watch Tower</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration/Personnel Support Area</th>
<th>November 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Probable Security</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Administration</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Possible Kitchen/Dispensary</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Possible Barracks/Administration</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Possible Administration</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Possible Administration</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Possible Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Possible Support</td>
<td>19 x 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Possible Support (U/C)</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Possible Administration</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Possible Barracks/Kitchen</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Probable Barracks/Kitchen</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Possible Support/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Six buildings, consisting of three probable barracks (#35, #37 and #38), a probable security building (#32), a possible kitchen (#33), and a possible support building (#34), were dismantled within the detention area between November 1983 and July 1986. The detention area may still be active, however, since the security wall is still intact and three buildings (#20, #36 and #42) remain standing in the interior. Within the administration/ personnel support area a three buildings (#12 and #29), a possible support/barracks building (#34), and two possible support buildings (#39 and #41) were dismantled during this period.

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers; only selected dismantled buildings are depicted for the purpose of clarity. All measurements are in meters.
Table 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3</th>
<th>July 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 a Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 b Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 a Possible Dispensary/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 b Possible Dispensary/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Possible Kitchen/Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 a Possible Dispensary</td>
<td>08 x 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 b Possible Dispensary</td>
<td>12 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Security</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Possible Support</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Possible Kitchen</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Probable Meeting Hall</td>
<td>30 x 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Confirmed Watch Tower</td>
<td>Dismantled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administration/Personnel Support Area

| 01 Probable Security            | 12 x 06   |
| 02 Possible Administration     | 25 x 10   |
| 03 Possible Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 04 Possible Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 05 Probable Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 06 Possible Kitchen/Dispensary  | 18 x 09   |
| 07 Possible Barracks/Support    | Dismantled|
| 08 Possible Barracks/Administration | 18 x 09 |
| 09 Possible Administration     | Dismantled|
| 10 Possible Barracks/Support    | Dismantled|
| 12 Probable Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 13 Possible Administration     | 24 x 10   |
| 14 Possible Barracks/Support    | Dismantled|
| 17 Possible Support             | Dismantled|
| 19 Possible Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 21 Possible Barracks            | Dismantled|
| 22 Possible Support             | Dismantled|
| 23 Possible Support             | 19 x 11   |
| 24 Possible Support             | 33 x 06   |
| 25 Possible Administration     | 25 x 10   |
| 26 Possible Barracks/Kitchen    | 26 x 09   |
| 27 Probable Barracks            | 24 x 10   |
| 28 Probable Barracks            | 16 x 08   |
| 29 Possible Barracks/Kitchen    | Dismantled|
| 30 Probable Barracks            | 16 x 08   |
| 34 Possible Support/Barracks    | Dismantled|
| 39 Possible Support             | Dismantled|
| 40 Possible Support             | 29 x 06   |
| 41 Possible Support             | Dismantled|

(5) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4

(a) Summary: Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4 is located on the western shore of the Song Chang River at 19-36-52N/105-20-18E, approximately 3.6 kilometers NNW of the HO Camp, and was constructed between July 1978 and July 1979 DATA. The total number of buildings in the detention and administration/personnel support areas increased by eight (four and four, respectively) between July 1979 and September 1982. Between September 1982 and November 1983 three buildings in the detention area were dismantled while two buildings in the administration/personnel support area were constructed. The configuration of Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4 was altered between November 1983 and July 1986 by the dismantlement of the original detention area and the construction of a new detention area approximately 150 meters to the west. Both the detention and the administration/personnel support areas of Camp #4 appeared active DATA.
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4 consists of two functional areas: a detention area and an administration/personnel support area.

(1) The detention area consists of five probable barracks, three possible barracks/support buildings and a possible kitchen.

(2) The administration/personnel support area consists of two possible barracks/administration buildings, a possible barracks, two possible support buildings, a possible security building, and a possible dispensary/kitchen. All measurements are in meters.

Table 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4</th>
<th>July 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Possible Kitchen</td>
<td>18 x 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Administration/Personnel Support Area | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 10 Possible Support                   | 20 x 08  |
| 11 Possible Support                   | 15 x 06  |
| 12 Possible Security                  | 18 x 09  |
| 13 Possible Dispensary/Kitchen        | 13 x 09  |
| 14 Possible Barracks/Administration  | 21 x 10  |
| 15 Possible Barracks/Administration  | 21 x 10  |
| 16 Possible Barracks                  | 20 x 08  |

In the detention area four new buildings consisting of three probable barracks (#24 - #26) and a possible meeting hall (#27) were constructed between July 1979 and September 1983. The security wall surrounding the detention area was expanded approximately 8 meters to the south. Also during this period, six new buildings three possible barracks (#17, #20 and #22), a possible barracks/administration building (#19), a possible security building (#18), and a probable viewing stand (#21) were constructed in the administration/personnel support area. In addition, a possible barracks (#16) and a possible support building (#10) were dismantled. Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4</th>
<th>July 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detention Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Possible Kitchen</td>
<td>18 x 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Possible Barracks/Support</td>
<td>16 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Probable Cover Entry Point</td>
<td>-- x --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Probable Barracks</td>
<td>20 x 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Possible Meeting Hall</td>
<td>34 x 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Possible Support | Dismantled  
11. Possible Support | 15 x 06  
12. Possible Security | 18 x 09  
13. Possible Dispensary/Kitchen | 13 x 09  
14. Possible Barracks/Administration | 21 x 10  
15. Possible Barracks/Administration | 21 x 10  
16. Possible Barracks | Dismantled  
17. Possible Barracks | 29 x 08  
18. Possible Security | 17 x 12  
19. Possible Barracks/Administration | 28 x 11  
20. Possible Barracks | 32 x 09  
21. Probable Viewing Stands | 27 x 05  
22. Possible Barracks | 23 x 10  
23. Probable Covered Entry Point | -- x --  
24. Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
25. Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
26. Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
27. Possible Meeting Hall | 34 x 12  
28. Probable Security | 17 x 12  
29. Possible Support | 23 x 06  

**Table 17**  
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4: November 1983

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detention Area</th>
<th>Measurements (in meters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 01 Possible Kitchen | 18 x 10  
| 02 Possible Barracks/Support | 16 x 08  
| 03 Possible Barracks/Support | 16 x 06  
| 04 Possible Barracks/Support | Dismantled  
| 05 Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
| 06 Probable Barracks | Dismantled  
| 07 Probable Barracks | Dismantled  
| 08 Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
| 09 Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
| 23 Probable Covered Entry Point | -- x --  
| 24 Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
| 25 Probable Barracks | 20 x 08  
| 26 Probable Barracks | Dismantled  
| 27 Possible Meeting Hall | 34 x 12  
| 28 Probable Security | 17 x 12  
| 29 Possible Support | 23 x 06  
| 10 Possible Support | Dismantled  
| 11 Possible Support | 15 x 06  
| 12 Possible Security | 18 x 09  
| 13 Possible Dispensary/Kitchen | 13 x 09  
| 14 Possible Barracks/Administration | 21 x 10  
| 15 Possible Barracks/Administration | 21 x 10  
| 16 Possible Barracks | Dismantled  
| 17 Possible Barracks | 29 x 08  
| 18 Possible Security | 17 x 12  
| 19 Possible Barracks/Administration | 28 x 11  
| 20 Possible Barracks | 32 x 09  
| 21 Probable Viewing Stands | 27 x 05  
| 22 Possible Barracks | 23 x 10  
| 28 Probable Security | 17 x 12  
| 29 Possible Support | 23 x 06  

The detention area of Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4 had four buildings, three probable barracks (#6, #7 and #26) and a possible barracks/support building (#4), dismantled between September 1982 and November 1983. The security wall around the detention area was also restored to its 1979 configuration. Within the administration/personnel support area, a probable security building (#28) and a possible support building (#29) were constructed. 

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.
(6) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5

(a) **Summary:** Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 is located at 19-37-31N/105-21-13E, approximately 4.5 kilometers north of the HQ Camp, and was constructed between July 1979 and September 1982. Its detention function ended with the dismantlement of the security fence around the detention area between September 1982 and December 1983. Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 was completely dismantled between December 1983 and July 1986.

(b) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 consisted of two functional areas: a detention area and an administration/personnel support area.

(1) The detention area consisted of three probable barracks, a possible barracks/kitchen, and a possible support building.

(2) The administration/personnel support area consisted of a possible administration building, three possible barracks, a possible kitchen/support building, and a possible support building. *Data* all measurements are in meters.
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 September 1982

Detention Area
01 Probable Barracks 22 x 10
02 Probable Barracks 22 x 10
03 Probable Barracks -- --
04 Possible Barracks/kitchen 15 x 07
05 Possible Support -- --

Administration/Personnel Support Area
06 Possible Administration 15 x 06
07 Possible Barracks 11 x 06
08 Possible Barracks 15 x 06
09 Possible Support 10 x 06
10 Possible kitchen/Support 15 x 06
11 Possible Barracks 10 x 06

(c) Camp #5's detention function ended between September 1982 and December 1983 with the dismantlement of the security fence surrounding the detention area; a probable barracks (#1) within the detention area was also dismantled. Additionally, a possible administration building (#6) and a possible barracks (#7) were dismantled in the administration/personnel support area. All buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 20
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 December 1983

Detention Area
01 Probable Barracks Dismantled
02 Probable Barracks 22 x 10
03 Probable Barracks 22 x 10
04 Possible Barracks/kitchen 15 x 07
05 Possible Support -- --

Administration/Personnel Support Area
06 Possible Administration Dismantled
07 Possible Barracks 11 x 06
08 Possible Barracks 15 x 06
09 Possible Support 10 x 06
10 Possible kitchen/Support 15 x 06
11 Possible Barracks 10 x 06

(d) Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5 was totally dismantled between December 1983 to July 1986.

3. ANALYST'S COMMENTS.

A. Map Reference: Series L7014, sheet 6048-II, 1:50,000

B. Questions concerning this report should be addressed to ANALYST's DATA.
INMATE AT THE CAMP. HE OBTAINED VIETNAM IN MARCH.

THE INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE AN
FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR, SOURCE OBTAINED
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A
IN THAAPHA PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM
SBD:
ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE THAAPHA LAU PRODUCTION ZONE
COUNTRY:
VIETNAM
DIST:
11 JUNE 1987

WARNING: INFORMATION REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL:            IIR 6 024 0452 93.

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

BODY
COUNTRY:        VIETNAM (VN).

SUBJECT:        IIR 6 024 0452 93; BIET KICH COMMANDO PRISON CHRONOLOGY, 1963-81

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI:          630608 - 810460.
SOURCE: SOURCE, A FORMER COMMANDO CAPTURED IN NORTH VIETNAM DURING 1963, OBTAINED THE INFO THROUGH HEARSAY AND PERSONAL OBSERVATION. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES THE PRISON CHRONOLOGY OF A FORMER BIET KICH CAPTURED DURING 1963 IN NGHE AN PROVINCE. REPORTS LIMITED HEARSAY OF TWO UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN PRISONERS EXECUTED DURING TRANSFER TO THE NORTH IN 1968.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE background. Source is an ethnic TAI VIETNAMESE CITIZEN BORN IN NGHE AN PROVINCE. DURING 1959 HE FLED TO XAM NEUA, HUA PHAN PROVINCE, LAOS. AFTER BEING HELD BY LAO OFFICIALS IN XAM NEUA AND XAM TAI/XAM TEU FOR SIX MONTHS, SOURCE WAS MOVED TO VIENTIANE WHERE HE WAS HELD AT A MILITARY BASE FOR APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS. THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE EMBASSY IN VIENTIANE ARRANGED TO HAVE SOURCE RELOCATED TO SAIGON. SOURCE VOLUNTEERED TO JOIN THE ARVN AND WAS GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTEER FOR A SPECIAL OPERATIONS ACTIVITY KNOWN TO HIM AS THE LWDCJ LUWOWNGJ NHAAN SWJ CHIEENS DAAUS. THE UNIT HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED IN RM 38, 3RD FLOOR, 145 VO TANH, SAIGON.

2. TEAM COMPOSITION. SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED TO AN EIGHT MAN TEAM WITH THE TEAM NAME "MIDAT". PARTIAL TEAM COMPOSITION FOLLOWS--

MIDAT 1 - NGUYEN DINHF ((LWIJ)) TEAM CDR
MIDAT 2 - LANG VAWN ((CHUNG)) DEP CDR
MIDAT 3 - PHAN COONG ((HOAN)) RTO
MIDAT 4 - QUACH DINHF ((HIEEN))
MIDAT 5 - DINH THEER ((CW))
MIDAT 6 - LANG VAWN ((JOAN))
MIDAT 7 - LOO VAWN ((CHAAN))

3. MISSION AT TIME OF CAPTURE. INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGE AND OTHER MILITARY TARGETS IN TUONG DUONG DISTRICT, NGHE AN PROVINCE. THE TEAM WAS LAUNCHED BY C-123 FROM TAN SON NHAT AIRFIELD ON 8 JUN 63. THE INSERTION POINT WAS OVER XA THACH GIAM, TUONG DUONG DISTRICT, NGHE AN PROVINCE. THE TEAM WAS DISCOVERED IMMEDIATELY, AND EVaded CAPTURE FOR FOUR DAYS. ALL EIGHT WERE CAPTURED ALIVE AT 1200 HOURS ON 12 JUN 63. THE TEAM WAS HELD
FOR INTERROGATION FOR SIX MONTHS IN SPECIAL DETENTION AT HUONG DUONG, NGHE AN.

4. TRIAL. MEMBERS OF THE TEAM WERE PUT ON TRIAL AT THE 4TH MILITARY REGION MILITARY COURT IN DO LUONG DISTRICT, NGHE AN PROVINCE ON 22 DEC 63. THE TEAM CDR AND DEP CDR WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH. THE SENTENCES FOR THE OTHERS MEMBERS RANGED FROM 10 TO 18 YEARS.

5. PRISON CHRONOLOGY.

A. AFTER TRIAL, SOURCE HAS MOVED ALONE TO CAMP 2, YEN BAI WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL 1969.


C. SOURCE HAS TRANSFERRED FROM LAO C AI TO CENTRAL CAMP 3 AT TAN KY IN 1971. SOME TIME DURING 1972 HE HAS TRANSFERRED BACK TO LAO C AI WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL FEB 78 WHEN HE AND APPROX 150 OTHER PRISONERS WERE MOVED TO THE THANH LAM / THANH PRONG PRISON IN THANH BOA PROVINCE.

D. FROM FEB 78 UNTIL APR 81 (WHEN HE ALLEGEDLY ESCAPED WHILE ON LABOR DETAIL) SOURCE HAS HELD AT K4, THANH LAM / THANH PRONG PRISON.


A. CADRE. THE THANH PRONG PRISON SYSTEM HAS COMMANDED BY LT COL ((UYS)). K4 HAS COMMANDED BY MAJOR TOO HAS ((OANH)). NGUYEN MANHJ ((HOWIJ)) WAS DEP CDR OF K4.

B. K4 LAYOUT AND INMATE POPULATION. K4 CONSISTED OF THREE SEPARATE DETENTION AREAS. THE PRODUCTION AREA (KIU SANR SUAATS) CONSISTED OF TWO PRISON BUILDINGS DESIGNATED 2 AND 2. SOURCE WAS HELD IN BUILDING 1. ALL OF THE APPROX 150 INMATES OF K4 WERE BIET KICH. JUST WEST OF THE PRODUCTION SECTION
WAS A SMALL COMPOUND WHICH HELD TWELVE SENIOR ARVN OFFICERS, INCLUDING GEN NGUYEN HUU PHO. A THIRD COMPOUND JUST WEST OF THE K4 HEADQUARTERS HELD AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF FORMER ARVN INMATES.

7. HEARSAY OF EXECUTION OF TWO AMERICAN PWS. WHILE HELD AT CENTRAL PRISON 3, TAN KY, NGHE AN PROVINCE, A COMMUNIST CADRE INMATEKNOWN TO SOURCE ONLY AS (THU)) TOLD SOURCE THAT THU'S UNIT HAD CAPTURED TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS NEAR KHE SANH DURING TET 68. THU'S UNIT ESCORTED THE TWO AMERICANS NORTH ALONG THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL. WHEN THE TWO WERE UNABLE TO KEEP UP THE PACE, THEY WERE SHOT. THU'S UNIT REPORTED TO HIGHER HEADQUARTERS THAT THE TWO PRISONERS HEAD DIED OF SICKNESS. (NFI INFORMATION ON THE IDENTITY, CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE, OR PLACE OF EXECUTION OF THE ALLEGED AMERICAN PWS, OR BACKGROUND OF THU.)

8. NO AMERICAN PWS WERE HELD AT YEN BAI, LAO CAI, T3, OR THANH PHONG.

COMMENTS:

1. INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED DURING A BRIEF INTERVIEW CONDUCTED UNDER TIME RESTRAINTS. SOURCE IS SCHEDULED FOR FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW DURING MID APRIL 93.

2. SOURCE INITIALLY LEFT T3 TAN KY CAMP (WHERE HE HEARD THE HEARSAY ACCOUNT) OUT OF HIS PRISON CHRONOLOGY. ONLY AFTER REPORTING THE HEARSAY STORY AND BEING ASKED TO CLARIFY HIS PRISON CHRONOLOGY DID HE EXPLAIN THAT HE HAD BEEN MOVED FROM LAO CAI TO TAN KY AND BACK TO LAO CAI DURING 1971-72.

3. SOURCE HAS BEEN ASKED TO PREPARE A DETAILED WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF HIS ALLEGED PRISON EXPERIENCES IN PREPARATION FOR REINTERVIEW.

4. DUE TO HIS ETHNIC BACKGROUND, SOURCE WILL BE REINTERVIEWED ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF LAO COMMANDOS AND COLLABORATORS IN THE PRISON SYSTEM.
BT
#0179
NNNN
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ROUTINE
ZYM RUMTA 5441 250027
R 160406Z SEP 85
F/CC JCS BANGOK TH
TO CDR JRC BERBERS PT HI
INFO VIA WASHINGTON DC/DC/21/
SECEF WASHO/0A50-ISA/PW-M/1/
WHITEWOUS WASHC/NC/MD CHILDRESS/
JCSWASH/JS/J5/
SECSTATE WASH/OE/VLC/

LIAISON BANGOK TH 5441

CITE: 3597 SEP 85.

FOLLOWING MESSAGE SENT ACTION BANGOK 11SEP85 IS BEING
READDRESS FOR YOU ACTION INFO DUKE
DORN 0127

E.O. 12356:
TAGS: MOPS, VN

SUBJECT: LIVE SIGHTING REPORTS FROM VIETNAM BY REFUGEES

2. ONE LAO REFUGEE AND ONE ETHNIC VIETNAMESE REFUGEE RECENTLY PASSED TO THE CONSUL INFORMATION ON PURPORTED U.S. P.O.W. CAMPS IN VIETNAM.

3. REPORT NO. 1

SOURCE: SD

SC : DPOL SD 1932, VANGVIENG, VIETNAMESE PROVINCE, LAOS. RECEIVED HIGHER EDUCATION IN FRANCE AND LAOS. ASIGNED AS TRADE ATTACHE AT US CONSULATE DA NANG, VIETNAM. ARRESTED NOVEMBER 1984 FOR ALLEGED ESPIONAGE. FLED TO THAILAND IN DECEMBER 1984. NOW AT PH LONG CAMP.

4. ACCOUNT:

SC STATES THAT HE ATTENDED A MEETING IN FEBRUARY 1984 AT THE CONSULATE IN DA NANG ATTENDED BY SIX LAO OFFICIALS, FIVE SRV OFFICIALS AND TWO VIETNAMESE JOURNALISTS. THE MEETING, TO DISCUSS COMMERCIAL ISSUES, LASTED FROM 1700 TO ABOUT 2100. SC ASKED A LAO TRADE OFFICIAL ABOUT THE CONDITION OF INDUSTRY AT TAM KI CITY, SOUTH OF DA NANG. THE DA NANG OFFICIAL SAID THAT FACTORIES IN TAM KI, MOSTLY IMPORTED FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES, WERE GRINDING TO A HALT AS A RESULT OF LACK OF SPARE PARTS AND QUALIFIED STAFF TO OPERATE THEM. WESTERN EXPERTS WERE NEEDED TO KEEP THE FACTORIES GOING. ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL, A DECISION WAS MADE TO USE SOME TECHNICALLY SKILLED AMERICAN P.O.W. TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN THE FACTORIES. SC STATES THAT HE WAS TOO FRIGHTENED TO ASK DETAILS CONCERNING NUMBERS, DATES AND LOCATIONS WHERE THE P.O.W. WERE DETAINED YET HE AROUSED SUSPICION AGAINST HIMSELF AND RISK BEING ARRESTED.

5. WE ARE POUCHING SC WRITTEN ACCOUNT TO JCRC.

6. REPORT NO. 2

SOURCE: SD

SC 1932, KHE KIEN, NGHE TINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM.
1961-1972: WORKED FOR MI LATT OFFICE, REPEAL OF VIETNAM EMBASSY, VIETNAMESE, LAOS. ARRESTED IN NOVEMBER 1981 ON CHARGES OF SUPPORTING LAO RESISTANCE. FLED TO THAILAND IN APRIL 1984. NOW AT PH LONG CAMP.

7. ACCOUNT:

SC WENT TO THE SRV IN FEBRUARY 1979 FOR A THREE-MONTH VISIT. DURING THAT TIME HIS FATHER RELATED INFORMATION WHICH HE HAD GOTTEN FROM A POLICE MAJOR CONCERNING ALLEGED AMERICAN P.O.W. SC HAD HEARING, CAVES AND WITNESSES HEADED TO SEE U.S. P.O.W. HISSELF.

8. FROM HIS FATHER AND HIS NEPHEW, SC LEARNED THAT THERE ARE TWO DETENTION SITES FOR U.S. P.O.W. ONE IS A CAMP LOCATED AT "KIAOUI". SC PUTS THIS FACILITY AT APPROXIMATELY 19 DEGREES 32 MINUTES N BY 105 DEGREES 47 MINUTES E. HE STATES THAT BEFORE 1975, THIS CAMP WAS A DEPORTATION CENTER FOR HIGH-RANKING SOUTHSOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS. AFTER 1975, SOME 300 AMERICANS CAPTURED IN LAO AND VIETNAM WERE IMPRISONED THERE. OCCUPIED 2 KM X 2 KM OF GROUND, THE CAMP IS REPORTEDLY ENCLOSED BY A CONCRETE WALL SIX METERS HIGH AND 40 CM THICK TOPPED BY ELECTRIFIED BARBED WIRE. THERE ARE ALLEGED TO BE 100 BUILDINGS EACH CONTAINING 15 ROOMS. ACCORDING TO SC THE PRISONERS WORK FROM 0700 TO 1100 AND 1300 TO 1600. THEY LISTEN TO POLITICAL LECTURES FROM 1700 TO 1800. THEY SLEEP FROM 2200. EACH AMERICAN RECEIVES A DAILY RATION OF 500 GRAMS, ALTERNATING WITH FISH SAUCE, PORK, SALT, VEGETABLES AND FISH WITH RICE. EACH PRISONER ALSO REPORTEDLY RECEIVES A STIPEND OF 2.50 DONG. THE CAMP CONTAINS A DISPENSARY. COMMON MALADIES AMONG THE INMATES, ACCORDING TO SC, ARE SKIN DISEASES, "PARALYSIS", AND TUBERCULOSIS. CONTACT WITH OUTSIDERS IS PROHIBITED.

9. SC LISTS A SECOND PM CAMP AT "KIAOUI", REPORTEDLY SITUATED ON AN ISLAND AT COORDINATES 19 DEGREES 22 MINUTES N BY 105 DEGREES 56 MINUTES E. THIS CAMP REPORTEDLY IMPRISONED SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSONNEL BEFORE 1975. AFTER 1975, SC CLAIMS IT WAS USED TO KEEP U.S. P.O.W. DESCRIBES THE ISLAND AS ABOUT SIX KILOMETERS LONG, LOCATED SOME FIVE KILOMETERS FROM SHORE. THE CAMP REPORTEDLY OCCUPIES AN AREA ON KM SQUARE. IN THIS CAMP, SC CLAIMS, ARE 150 BUILDINGS HOSUING SOME 500 U.S. P.O.W. SC STATES THAT THE P.O.W. IS AWAKEN AT 0400 FOR PHYSICAL EXERCISE. THEY WORK FROM 0700 TO 1100 AND 1300 TO 1600. CULTIVATING CROPS AND RARING LIVESTOCK. THEY MUST LISTEN TO POLITICAL LECTURES BEFORE BEDTIME AT 2100. EACH P.O.W. REPORTEDLY RECEIVES TWO MEALS AND A 2.50 DONG STIPEND PER DAY. NEW CLOTHES ARE DISTRIBUTED TWICE A YEAR. A HOSPITAL ON THE ISLAND REPORTEDLY HAS PHYSICIAN, NURSES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. VIETNAMESE TV SHOWS ARE GIVEN ON SATURDAYS. SOME 1,000 SOLDIERS GUARD THIS CAMP, CLAIMS SC. THEY HAVE ONE TRUCK, SIX 82MM MORTARS, SIX 37MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND RADIO GEAR.

10. WE ARE POUCHING SC WRITTEN ACCOUNT TO JCRC.

END QUOTE

BRUNO

CP # 3 1907/19-09
CP # 6 WC 1807/10-05

Thank you very much. 2007/10-30
I was in Phong 2007/10-30

Hoang can 2007/10-30

VN
Memorandum For Record

Subject: Meeting with Congressman Bill Henson (R-NC).

1. In the last week of November 1985 Congressman Hendon requested DIA/VO-PW brief him on the "Baltimore source named SC DIA interviewed". On 3 Dec 85 I briefed Cong. Hendon at his office in the company of Sal Ferro, LTC Steve Lucas, and a member of Cong. Henson's staff.

2. Cong. Hendon asked me and I provided a summary of SC background and each of the PW related reports in SC file. Cong. Hendon stated SC told him of seeing US PWs in North Vietnam in 1979 and he asked me to tell him about that sighting. I replied SC had no such sighting and according to his statements to me I had not seen any US PWs after leaving Thanh Tri Prison at the end of 1969. I added all US PWs held at Thanh Tri were accounted for. Cong. Hendon went thru SC file and asked general questions about each of SC reports of interest to the PW/MIA issue. I provided him with a synopsis of each report he asked about (hearsay report on the escape of an American in mid-76 from the Bat-Bat area DIA/VO-PW correlated to Arlo Gay, sighting of a probable French Caucasian male interred at Lao Cai Central Prison Nr. 1 in 1970, hearsay of the capture of two Americans with a Mike Force Team on the Lao/Vietnam border in the mid-1960s DIA positively correlated to the CIUS NAME capture, and sighting of US PWs at Thanh Tri Prison to include SC contact with returnees Larry Stark and Bob Olsen while there.) Cong. Hendon made no requests for additional briefing or information on any of these incidents.

3. Cong. Hendon asked why I told SC not to talk to anyone about seeing US PWs. I replied I had not made any such statement to or request of SC.

4. Cong. Hendon asked me why SC would lie to him and not to me. I replied this was Cong. Hendon's conclusion and not mine. I asked Cong. Hendon when he had last spoken with SC Cong. Hendon replied SC had said he told DIA he saw US PWs in 1979. I reiterated SC had told DIA he had not seen any US PWs after leaving Thanh Tri Prison.
and I couldn't understand how Sc would have said to Cong. Hendon he had seen them in 1979. I added Sc was held in Thanh Phong Prison in 1979 and we had also interviewed a number of inmates with Sc at Thanh Phong Prison during 1979-1982. None of them, who all knew Sc had seen any US PWs there. I also stated that I was the only DIA officer to have interviewed Sc and Sc had never claimed to me that he saw any US PWs in 1979. Cong. Hendon asked me for my opinion of Sc reliability. I replied I found Sc to be very open and had no reason to doubt the veracity of anything Sc told me. Cong. Hendon said he was going to contact Sc that evening to get an explanation from Sc why he told him one thing and told me something else.

5. Cong. Hendon said that the Sc file indicated DIA had conducted an extremely thorough and detailed debriefing of Sc and he wanted to know why we had gone to such an extent with Sc. I replied that Sc had gone thru the prison system for 15 years and had an interesting insight into that system. For that reason it was necessary to cover each step of his prison experiences. Also, Sc had kept his eyes and ears open and had remembered alot he saw and heard while in prison and it was necessary to document that. In view of his 15 years in prison it was necessary to debrief him often and in great detail to insure everything was covered well. Cong. Hendon said it just seemed strange to him that we would go to such an extreme length with someone if they didn't know something. I replied that 15 years in prison was a long time and as one might expect there was a tendency for things to become blurred. This necessitated I go slow, carefully and methodically to insure that I had as accurate a record as possible.

Sedgwick D. Tourison, Jr., GS-13
Senior VN Desk Analyst
Memorandum For Record

9 January 1986

Subject: Conversation with SC

1. I telephoned SC on the evening of 8 Jan 86 in response to a request from him earlier that day to call him. I have maintained some social contact with SC since his in-depth debriefing in mid-1985 and I assumed that SC's request was of a social nature.

2. During the conversation I asked SC why he had told Cong. Hendon he had told me of seeing US POWs in North Vietnam in 1979. (See my mem on the 3 Dec 85 of talking to Hendon.) SC said he had never seen, met, or spoken with Cong. Hendon whom he had only heard about thru Fred Cristo, his former STD Training Officer with whom he had made contact in mid-1985. SC explained that Cristo had contacted him in November 1985 and told him a Congressman named Hendon had been approached by General Singlaub (USA-Ret.) on behalf of Cristo to sponsor SC's wife into the US. Cristo, thru Singlaub, was going to set up a meeting with Cong. Hendon (or Henson) so that SC could not only go over the Congressman's help in sponsorship of SC's wife but also tell Hendon about SC's sighting of US POWs. Cristo said he would get back to SC shortly.

After two weeks went by and no word came on the meeting SC called Cristo to find out what had happened. Cristo said they were still working on it, that General Singlaub was talking to Hendon about it and would get back to him on it.

3. SC reminded me that Cristo had met with him SC; in the summer of 1985 because, as Cristo explained, General Singlaub was very interested in meeting any of the Ops 34A Commandos from STD who had been captured during the 1960s. According to Cristo, General Singlaub told Cristo that he had received a lot of criticism for having run a sloppy show while in command of the US portion of STD and he wanted to talk with any of the commandos in order to set the story straight.

Cristo explained that Singlaub had asked all the Americans who worked with him to be on the lookout for anyone of the commandos and let him know as soon as any...
were located so Singlaub could find out what happened to them all. SC added he had never actually met General Singlaub but Cristo said he was in contact with him often.

Sedgwick D. Tourison, Jr., GS-13
Senior VN Desk Analyst

ONE DAY SOURCE SPOKE WITH ONE OF THE CRIMINAL INMATES FROM K4 DETAILED TO TRANSPORT LOGS FROM A TIMBER CUTTING AREA APPROXIMATELY A HALF KILOMETER FROM THE THANH LAM CAMP SAWMILL. SOURCE SPOKE WITH THE INMATE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS DURING THE DAY AS THE INMATE BROUGHT...
LOGS TO THE SAW MILL. THE INDIVIDUAL DID GIVE SOURCE HIS NAME BUT SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL IT. SOURCE WAS ONLY ABLE TO DESCRIBE THE INDIVIDUAL AS A NATIVE OF NGHE AN PROVINCE, BASED ON HIS SPOKEN VIETNAMESE, AND WAS NOT VERY WELL EDUCATED. HE APPEARED TO BE CLOSE TO 40 YEARS OF AGE.

3. DURING CONVERSATION WITH THE INMATE THEIR CONVERSATION TURNED TO RECOUNTING IN WHICH PRISONS THEY HAD BEEN DETAILED. SOURCE RECOUNTED HAVING BEEN DETAINED WITH U.S. PWS IN THE LATE 1960s WHILE AT THANH TRI PRISON OUTSIDE HANOI. SOURCE REMARKED HE WOULD BE VERY SURPRISED IF THERE WERE STILL U.S. PWS IN THE NORTH. THE INMATE WITH WHOM SOURCE WAS SPEAKING REPLIED SOURCE WAS OBVIOUSLY NOT VERY SMART BECAUSE IT DIDN'T TAKE MUCH TO HIDE U.S. PWS. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD "RECENTLY" BEEN IN CHARGE OF A HOUSE HAVING U.S. PWS UNTIL HE HAD BEEN JAILED ON TRUMPED-UP CHARGES BY HIS SUPERIORS. HE EXPLAINED HE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN A SENIOR LIEUTENANT IN THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE, A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER FOR 19 YEARS. HE HAD AN IDEOLOGICAL FALLING OUT WITH HIS SUPERIORS WHO FRAMED HIM WITH CHARGES OF CORRUPTION TO AVOID HAVING TO PROVE HE WAS WEAK IDEOLOGICALLY. HE STATED HE HAD BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE CARE AND PROVISIONING FOR A HOUSE IN WHICH A SMALL GROUP OF U.S. PWS STAYED AND WAS CONVICTED OF THEFT OF THEIR PRISONER RATIONS. HE ADDED IT DIDN'T TAKE MUCH TO HIDE U.S. PWS. AFTER ALL, HE REMARKED, PEOPLE WOULD LOOK FOR CONCENTRATIONS OF U.S. PWS SOMEWHERE, AND THEN NEVER FIND THEM. ALL IT TOOK WAS A SMALL GROUP HERE AND THERE IN HANOI AND THEY WOULD NEVER BE NOTICED. SOURCE ASSUMED FROM THE REMARKS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS SAYING, IN SO MANY WORDS, THAT THE HOUSE HE HAD BEEN IN CHARGE OF HAD BEEN IN HANOI AND THERE HAD BEEN OTHER SIMILAR HOUSES ALSO IN THE HANOI AREA. BASED ON THE INMATES REMARKS SOURCE BELIEVED HE COULD WELL HAVE BEEN A 19 YEAR PARTY MEMBER CHOSEN FOR HIS WILLINGNESS TO FOLLOW ORDERS BUT NOT SOMEONE WELL EDUCATED. THE INMATE STATED HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED ONLY SIX MONTHS EARLIER, HAD ALREADY BEEN THRU HOA LO PRISON AND THREE OTHER PRISONS BEFORE COMING TO THANH PHONG. SOURCE HEARD NOTHING IN THE CONVERSATION WHICH WOULD CAUSE HIM TO QUESTION THE TRUTHFULNESS OF THE INMATE'S REMARKS. SOURCE SPECULATED IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAD BEEN PERFORMING THE DETAILS AS CLAIMED HE WOULD HAVE BEEN PERFORMING SUCH CARETAKER DUTIES FOR U.S. PWS DURING AT LEAST EARLY 1979. SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGED MANY INMATES OFTEN MIGHT SPIN TALES BUT THESE WERE NORMALLY EASILY RECOGNIZED AS SUCH. HE ALSO KNEW FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER PRISON INMATES OVER THE YEARS, BOTH CRIMINALS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS, THAT INMATES OFTEN DISCUSSED THINGS WITH THE OTHER INMATES THEY MIGHT NEVER HAVE DISCUSSED PRIOR TO BEING IN PRISON. IN SOURCE'S VIEW, THIS WAS ONE WAY IN WHICH THE PRISONERS "GOT BACK AT THE SYSTEM", BY TALKING ABOUT SUBJECTS WHICH MIGHT BE CLASSIFIED BUT WHICH, FOR THEM, NO LONGER MATTERED. SOURCE RECOGNIZED FULL WELL THAT PRISON INMATES OFTEN EXAGGERATED THE IMPORTANCE OF FORMER JOBS AND DUTIES BUT HE PERSONALLY BELIEVED THE ACCOUNT HE WAS OFFERED BY THE INMATE WITH WHOM HE WAS SPEAKING. SOURCE STATED HE DID PASS ON THE GIST OF THE INMATES REMARKS TO OTHER COMMANDOS WITH WHOM HE WAS LIVING AT THANH LAM WHO OPENLY DISCUSSED THE INCIDENT. HE COULD NOT RECALL HAVING TALKED WITH THE INMATE AT ANY LATER POINT AND DIDN'T KNOW IF ANYONE ELSE HAD SPOKEN
WITH THE SELF-CLAIMED PSS OFFICER.

COMMENTS: THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT FROM ANY COMMANDO AT THANH LAM OF THE ACCOUNT OFFERED BY SOURCE. VO-PW WILL CONTACT AND REINTERVIEW FORMER THANH LAM INMATES WHO HAD ROUTINE CONTACT WITH THIS SOURCE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THIS CONVERSATION DID BECOME THE SUBJECT OF BARRACKS DISCUSSION AS CLAIMED.

INSTR: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: K.M. GAINES, COL, USAF, VO-PW, CHF
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A

BT
#2995
NNNN
NNDD
THE INFORMATION THOUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE IN
FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR. SOURCE OBTAINED
FROM THE ABDELLING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGE WHO IS A
VIETNAMESE.

LA REDUCTION CAMP IN DONG NH PROVINCE, SOUTHERN
VIETNAM. SOURCE: VIETNAM.

WARNING: INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

SOURCE:
101:
DATE: JUNE 1976 - JUNE 1978

VIETNAM.

SUBJ: ABDELLING OF AMERICANS AT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP.

NOTE: INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.
AND ARRIVED IN MALAYSIA SIX DAYS

FAMILY IN BEI HUA CITY, DONG NAI, HE DEPARTED VIETNAM ABOARD A BOAT ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM, SUBJECTED LIFE AND WORKED AS A MERCHANT WITH HIS
HAI (JANUARY 1982 - OCTOBER 1983) FROM OCTOBER 1983 ZOCO CAMP IN THUAN
ZONE IN THUAN PROVINCE (DECEMBER 1983 - DECEMBER 1984). THE VIETNAM PRODUCTION
IN SOUTH VIETNAM. HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE 590 ARMY ATTACHMENT BATTALION IN
A persönlichen BEI HUA CAMP IN THE VIETNAM PROVINCE. IN JUNE 1986 COMMANDER OF THE 590 ARMY ATTACHMENT BATTALION.

A persönlichen BEI HUA CAMP IN THE VIETNAM PROVINCE. IN JUNE 1986 COMMANDER OF THE 590 ARMY ATTACHMENT BATTALION.

A persönlichen BEI HUA CAMP IN THE VIETNAM PROVINCE. IN JUNE 1986 COMMANDER OF THE 590 ARMY ATTACHMENT BATTALION.
LATIFA

(27 April 1973)

5782

The following are the facts of the case:

On 12 April 1973, I was arrested in the city of Hanoi, Vietnam, and held as a prisoner of war by the North Vietnamese government. I was one of 50 prisoners of war held in a camp designated for the purpose of interrogation and for the purpose of estimating the value of the captured personnel. I was interrogated by the North Vietnamese military and was compelled to confess to the following facts:

1. I was a member of the US Army, stationed in Vietnam from April 1972 to April 1973.
2. I was captured by the North Vietnamese military on 12 April 1973.
3. I was interrogated for five days, during which time I was subjected to physical and mental torture.
4. I was then moved to another camp, where I was held for an additional two weeks.
5. I was released from captivity on 24 April 1973.

I was repatriated to the United States on 24 April 1973, and I have been a free man since that date.

I hereby swear that the facts stated above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Handwritten Signature)

Date: 27 April 1973
1977 and arrived in Malaysia six days after being captured.

After being captured on November 29, 1972, he was transferred to a prisoner of war camp in Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh province.

In early December 1972, he was transferred to a prisoner of war camp in the outskirts of Phnom Penh. The facility was established in December 1972 - June 1973. The factory was located about 80 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.

In April 1973, he was transferred to the Long Khong area. The facility does not appear to have been used for the production of any illegal goods.

On January 1, 1974, the facility was closed and the prisoners were transferred to other camps.

The facility was used for the production of counterfeit goods.

The facility was closed on January 1, 1974.

The facility was located about 80 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.

The facility was established in December 1972 - June 1973. The factory was located about 80 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.

The facility was closed on January 1, 1974.

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SUBJ: IIRB-014-0052-86/PAROLEE IDENTIFICATION

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

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT WHO HAS REPORTED RELIABLY IN THE PAST.

TEXT:

THE MAJORITY OF COMMANDO PAROLEES AT THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA (KHU SAN Xuat THANH LAM), THANH PHONG PRISON, WERE AMONG THE FIRST COMMANDOS CAPTURED IN THE EARLY 1960S, PRIMARILY PRIOR TO 1964. SOURCE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND ON COMMANDOS FROM THIS EARLY GROUP OF COMMANDOS MOST OF WHOM ARE PAROLEES.

1. NGUYEN VAN NGO (NGUYEENX VAUN NGO) - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN 1980.

2. DO THUONG (DDO0X THUWOWNG) - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962-63. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980.

3. NGUYEN VAN CUONG (NGUYEENX VAUN CUWOWNG) - DECEASED FROM TB IN 1972 AT PHO LU PRISON (AKA CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1 AKA LAO CAI PRISON). CAPTURED IN 1960S IN A TEAM WHICH INCLUDED NGUYEN VAN TAN (NGUYEENX VAUN TAAN). (TAN WAS LOCATED AT THE GALANG REFUGEE CAMP, ID, IN 1985.)

4. DOAN PHUONG (DDOANF PHUWOWNGJ) - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. A
PAROLEE RELEASED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1981.

5. NGUYEN VAN HING (NGUYENX VAUN HINH) - COMMANDO RADIO OPERATOR CAPTURED IN EARLY 1960s. A PAROLEE RELEASED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1981. FLED VIETNAM BY BOAT AND CURRENTLY RESIDING IN HOLLAND.


7. TRAN NGOC BINH (TRAANF NGOCJ BINHS) AKA TRAN SI NGOC (TRAANF SIX NGOCJ) - A NATIVE OF NGHE AN PROVINCE. CAPTURED CIRCA 1962; PROBABLY IN NGHE AN PROVINCE WHILE TEAM LEADER OF HIS COMMANDO TEAM. RELEASED FROM SUB-CAMP K1, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN 1982. RESIDING IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM (SRV) IN 1983.


9. NGUYEN HUU DA (NGUYENX HUWUX DDAX) - DIED AT PRISON T-52 (AKA HA TAY PRISON) CIRCA 1978 FROM ACCIDENTAL FOOD POISONING. OTHER TEAM MEMBERS INCLUDED NGUYEN VAN TAP (NGUYENX VAUN TAAPJ) AND NGUYEN VAN HUU (NGUYENX VAUN HUWUX).

10. NGUYEN VAN TY (NGUYENX VAUN TYF) - CAPTURED EARLY 1960s. AT

11. DINH MINH LUNG (DDINH MINH LUNG) - CAPTURED EARLY 1960S.
TEAM LEADER, TEAM "RAMOS".

12. DEO VAN PHOOM - (DDEOF VAWN PHOM) - PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980.

13. LO VAN PHIEN (LOF VAWN PHIEENS) - PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980.

14. TAO VAN LUNM (TAOF VAWN LUN) - PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980.

15. LO VAN TUN (LOF VAWN TUN) - IMPRISONED IN SUB-CAMP K1, THANH PHONG PRISON IN AUG 82.

16. LEO VAN SAI (LEO VAWN SAI) - A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980.

17. DEO VAN HOM (DDEOF VAWN HOM) - RELEASED FROM SUB-CAMP K1, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN FEB 82.

18. LO A PHIEN (LOF A PHIEENS) - A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980.

19. LUONG VAN SO (LUUOWNG VAWN SO) - A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980.

20. LO VAN GION (LOF VAWN CHUWTS) - RELEASED FROM SUB-CAMP K1.
THANH PHONG PRISON, IN 1982.

21. LUONG VAN THOM {LUWOWNG VAWN THOM} - RELEASED FROM SUB-CAMP K1, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN 1982.

22. LE VAN KINH - {LEE VAWN KINH} FROGMAN CAPTURED WITH NGUYEN VAN TAM. RELEASED FROM K1, THANH PHONG, IN 1982.

23. NGUYEN VAN TINH {NGUYEENX VAWN TINHS} - RELEASED 1983.

INCARCERATED AT SUB-CAMP K1, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN AUG 1983.

24. NGUYEN VAN THU {NGUYEENX VAWN THUS} - MEMBER OF A COMMANDO GROUP UNDER NGUYEN HUY LAN {NGUYEENX HUY LAAN} WHICH SURRENDERED AT CON CUONG. THU DID NOT VOLUNTARILY SURRENDER. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM PRIOR TO 1982. RESIDING IN HO CHI MINH CITY {HCMC}, SRV IN 1983. IMPRISONED ONCE IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM WHEN CAPTURED DURING ABORTIVE BOAT ESCAPE ATTEMPT.


26. HOANG CUNG {HOANGF CUNG} - AT CENTRAL PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM.

27. HOANG THU {HOANG THUR} - AT PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FROM
THANH LAM.

28. NGUYEN DU {NGUYEENX DUJ} - AT PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM.

29. NGUYEN HOA {NGUYEENX HOAF} - AT PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM.

30. TRINH VAN TRUYEN {TRINH VAWN TRUYEENJ} - AT PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM.

31. NGUYEN VAN THUONG {NGUYEENX VAWNTHUWWNGJ} - DIED AT PHO LU CIRCA 1975-76.

32. NGUYEN VAN CHAU {NGUYEENX VAWN CHAAU} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1963-64. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980.

33. NGUYEN VAN DONG {NGUYEENX VAWN DDOONG} - CAPTURED EARLY 1960s. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980.

34. NGUYEN VAN LO {NGUYEENX VAWN LOF} - CAPTURED EARLY 1960s. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM CIRCA 1980. WAS IMPRISONED FOR SOME PERIOD WITH FORMER COMMANDO MOC A TAI, CURRENTLY A RESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA.

35. NGUYEN VAN CHAT {NGUYEENX CHAATS} - DECEASED AT PHO LU PRISON.

36. BUI AN {BUIF AAN} - POSSIBLE FORMER NATIVE OF NAM DINH.


38. NGUYEN VAN TUNG {NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGF} - POSSIBLY FROGMAN NAMED TUNG A PAROLED AT HANH LAM IN 1980.


40. LANG VAN DUC {LANGF VAWN DDUCS} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. AT PHO LU IN 1972-73. PAROLED FORM THANH LAM.

41. PHAM QUANG CANG - {PHAMJ QUANG CANGJ} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1964. PAROLEE STILL AT THAN LAM IN AUG 82.

COMMENTS: BACKGROUNDS PROVIDED BY THE SOURCE WERE IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BASED ON PARTIAL ROSTER OF FORMER COMMANDOS PROVIDED TO DIA/VO-PW BY FORMER COMMANDO NAME
INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: FRANK CAPILLUPO, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
WARNING: N/A
Reeducation Camp Than Phong, Thanh Hoa

Not to Scale

Source: Location Sketch, Reeducation Camp, Than Phong, Thanh Hoa
**REPORT NO.**
DATE DISTR.  27 July 1981

**REPORT CLASS**

**COUNTRY**  Vietnam/USSR/Eastern Europe/International

**SUBJECT**  Reports on Economic, Public Health, Military, Re-Education Camps, and Other Conditions in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV)

**DOI**  April 1975 - December 1983

**SOURCE**  D A T A  which obtained the information from the debriefing of Vietnamese refugees

**TEXT:** Available in the OCR Document Service Division are copies of reports prepared by D A T A  which obtained the information from the debriefing of several Vietnamese refugees. Summaries of these briefings are as follows:

A. As of early 1982, the Cho Quan Infectious Diseases Hospital of Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), SRV, was operated by Doctors Tran Du (Thang), and Tran Thi (Thuy), Director and Deputy, respectively. Both are members of the Communist Party. There are approximately 40 doctors, 200 nurses, and 50 administrative staff personnel. Except for five Dong per day for food, all treatment is free of charge. The hospital receives drugs from the USSR, Hungary, and East Germany, with occasional aid from UNICEF. Today, the hospital has severe financial restraints, which limit treatment to diseases such as plague, cholera, measles, and intestinal complaints. The populace considers the hospital one of the better ones; however, in 1983 several children died as the result of faulty drugs from Hungary.

(Headquarters Comment: At the SRV, set rate U. S. $1.00 equals nine SRV Dong.)

B. As of October 1983, the International Seaman's Club was operated by SHIPCHANCE which services all foreign vessels visiting the Port of Nha Trang. The head of SHIPCHANCE is Senior Colonel Le Trung (Tinh), of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN), and a member of the Communist Party. In 1983, blackmarket activities led to the appointment of Mr. (LNV) (Long) and Mr. (LNV) (Trung), as manager and assistant manager, respectively. They were trained in the Soviet Union, and Mr. Club speaks Russian fluently. The Seaman's Club offers restaurants, massage, and a nightclub. It is the only place in HCMC in which visiting seamen are allowed to visit freely; however, no Vietnamese are permitted inside.

The Public Security Service (PSS) closely observes the club, to control and observe club employees, and to gather intelligence from visiting seamen.

Best Copy Available...
C. As of May 1983, the Thu Duc Agricultural College in HCMC totalled 600 Vietnamese students. North Vietnamese, who were brought to the south to study, were educated at the Fourth University of Agriculture, also located at Thu Duc. Soviet and other Eastern Bloc advisors instruct at the University. Graduates complete their education with additional training in the Soviet Union, Hungary, and East Germany, before being given field assignments.

D. As of 1983, the Unipac Cannery was located on Nguyen Duy Street, in the 8th District of HCMC. The total work force comprises 210 employees, whose products include canned fish, meat, and fruit. Supplies are usually sufficient to produce 76,000 cans every 24 hours. All machinery is of British manufacture and pre-1975. Employment is difficult to obtain, and the political work records of prospective employees are checked carefully. Approximately 10 percent of the staff are Northern Vietnamese. There are no COMECON advisors attached to the factory, but it is visited regularly by Soviet and East German technicians. The bulk of the export is sent to the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Yugoslavia. Visitors to the cannery from these countries are often accompanied by Madame Nguyen Thi (Hoa), a North Vietnamese and Deputy Assistant to the Minister for Food. The Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) is represented in the cannery by a Factory Labor Union. This Union provides social and financial assistance, and membership is advantageous in promotions and salary awards. The majority of the residents in the Cholon District of HCMC are of Chinese ethnic origin and there is a great deal of discrimination against these Chinese.

E. As of 1983, the cottage weaving businesses in HCMC were forced into collectives. A business utilizing seven machines, two of the coarse variety for blankets and five close weave, could produce 400 blankets and 500 meters of silk cloth each month. However, each business is only permitted one loom, so raw materials and extra looms must be purchased from middlemen at the rate of 1200 Dong per kilo of cotton. It is estimated that cottage industries produce 90 to 95 percent of all woven materials on non-official looms.

F. On 30 April 1975, the destroyer Tran Khanh Du No. HQ04 of the South Vietnamese Navy was moored at the Bach Dang Wharf in Saigon for an overhaul. At the same time, the frigate Tran Hao Loa No. HQ15 (ex-US B u r n e y Class - WHEC 374) was also moored at the wharf. Although in need of repairs, the HQ15 was more operational than HQ04. The officers and crew of both vessels were depleted, many having fled Vietnam ex. in situ. On another South Vietnamese Navy vessel of the ex-US"501-1152" Class (LST), Two days before the arrival of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN), the remaining officers and crew were ordered to disperse to their homes. In June 1983, HQ04 was still moored at the same naval station. It was not seen to put out to sea between 1974 and 1983. However, the HQ15 had been extensively relooki and regularly patrolled the waters between HCMC, Da Nang, and Cam Ranh Bay. It is, this vessel was equipped with a Soviet missile system and test.
G. As of 1981, the Xua Be Metal Works located in the town of Xua Be, HCMC, employed approximately 170 persons. Nguyen Van (Khoi), a northern Vietnamese and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), has been director of the factory since 1975. His Deputy Director is Ly Van (Duong), a Southern Vietnamese and member of the Communist Youth League (CYL). CYL activity is supervised by Nguyen Van (Giao), a southern Vietnamese. The workers are compelled to attend these meetings. There was a general dissatisfaction at the factory because of low wages; a skilled worker received 135 Dong and an unskilled worker 65 Dong each month. There are five sections of the factory, which employ a few skilled workers and many laborers. Products normally manufactured include spark plugs, pistons, and steering wheels. All produce must be sold to the Khanh Hoa Metal Company, which provides materials necessary for production. All merchandise exceeding the quota is sold on the black market. In 1982, the Ministry of National Defense awarded the factory a contract for 7,62 mm cartridge cases. The factory fulfilled this contract for 500 casings each month for 200,000 Dong, and the contract is renewed every three months. In 1979, and again in 1980, the factory was visited by two Soviet officials.

H. As of 1983, under the land reforms launched by the Communist authorities at the Dong Nai province in 1975, all land owners with more than two acres were required to surrender their land to the government. Since that time, farmers have resisted all attempts at “collectivization” and improvement by the government. Fertilizer imported from the Soviet Union is sold at 1200 Dong per 50 kilo bag, making it too costly for most farmers. Consequently, Dong Nai was reduced to importing rice to support the population, in exchange for large quantities of timber which are sent to the Soviet Union. There are no reforestation programs.

I. As of 1983, there were two New Economic Zones (NEZ) in Dong Thap province in southern Vietnam. The first, Dong Thap Nuoi, is situated 20 kilometers to the east of the town of Kien Thong. Dong Thap Nuoi was established in 1978, and populated by Vietnamese of Chinese ethnic origin. Families were originally forced to farm the province, however, the high salt content of the land and inexperience of the former city dwellers resulted in the failure of the zone. The second, Xuan Xua Hay, is about 30 kilometers to the west of Kien Thong. It was established in 1979, and marginally more successful than Dong Thap, it remains viable. This is attributable to the fact that the settlers were chosen on a voluntary basis, and had a knowledge of farming techniques.

J. As of November 1983, the J250 Logistics Battalion was based at the junction of the roads leading to Vinh Tuy and Long Thanh in Dong Nai province. The J250 Battalion consists of K6, K4, and K3 with a special unit, T285, attached to the battalion to supply transportation and supplies to PAVN troops in the province. Morale was low due to the low wages and poor living conditions.
K. As of 1983, the Project Planning Institute (PPI), a subordinate department of the Phu Xuan Provincial Construction Office, was located at 27 To Hien Thanh Street, in the Trang City. The Institute has a staff of 46; thirty members belong to trade union organizations, and twelve of the younger staff belong to the CYL. There are five full UCP members including Director Nguyen (Trao) and Deputy Directors Nguyen (Duy) and Nguyen (Phu). The purpose of the PPI is to carry out feasibility studies of all plans proposed by the government of Phu Xuan. Some of the more recent studies the PPI has undertaken include weather forecasting facilities at the Trang, two child care centers with a capacity for 5000 children, and the Trang poor house. Materials such as steel and cement are frequently imported from the Soviet Union.

L. As of 1983, the Agricultural Machinery Research and Development Centre (ANREC) in HCMC was subordinate to the Department for Technical Equipment of the Ministry of Agriculture. The objectives of the Center are to carry out mechanical appraisal and field agricultural machinery and to research, design, and create machinery for rice cultivation. The Center is directed by Tran Quang (Lan), a northern Vietnamese and member of the NCP. The sections and their functions are as follows:

1. Finance Section - #x200Linear expenditure of income
2. Tractor Group - #x200Management of machinery
3. Agricultural Machinery Section - Development of machinery
4. Mechanical Soil-Cultivation Section - Cultivation of new lands
5. Repair/Maintenance Section - Study of machine parts wear
6. Pattern-Fabricating Factory - Production of patterns for research projects

M. The HCMC Government Agricultural Office is located at 176 Hai Ba Trung Street, First Precinct, HCMC, and employs approximately 100 persons throughout the Planning, Finance, Administration, Construction, Land Allocation, Technical Research, Animal Husbandry, Rice Cultivation, and Plants Cultivation sections. The stated objectives are to implement the policies from the Agricultural Ministry of the Central Government. In effect, however, research is largely overlooked in the interests of coercing or pursuing farmers to increase production to meet high target levels. Recent rice harvests have been good, yet due to high exports, there are still widespread shortages.

N. Chi Trung is located 30 kilometers east of Kontum City. There are a series of re-education camps in the area which are designated K1-K6. In 1981 there were 5000 prisoners, most of whom work at growing manioc and corn. The living conditions are similar to those in other camps, with prisoners beaten for punishment. Political training was only given on days of political significance such as Ho Chi Minh’s birthday.
The Thanh Phong re-education camp is located in the Nhu Xuan district of Thanh Hoa province and is commanded by Lt. Col. Nguyen (Thuy) of the PSS. There are over 2,000 prisoners, all male, held in the camp which is for former South Vietnamese Army (ARVN) officers, particularly those with intelligence experience. Camp routine, conditions and treatment are generally the same for all prisoners. Prisoners are permitted visitors once a month, however, they are not allowed to receive money, food, or clothing. The Ha Tuyen re-education camp holds over 2,000 former ARVN officers, and is administered by the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN). The treatment of prisoners is similar to that of the Thanh Phong camp, but there are more beatings and deaths during interrogations.

The Vinh Phu re-education camp is located at the base of Chua Chan mountain in Dong Nai province.

P. As of September 1982, the Trung Tam Ba Tri ly Women's Prison was located in the center of Ben Tre city. The prison was used only for women prisoners, which numbered about 750. These women were caught attempting to leave Vietnam, and were imprisoned for up to four months. At any time there were up to 3,000 male transitees in the prison.

Q. As of September 1980, the Tien Giang Jail, formerly known as the My Tho Jail, was located in the town of the same name. There are approximately 1,000 military personnel and common criminals imprisoned there. The jail is run by the Civil Police, who supervise the prisoners in hard labor. No political instruction is given.
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

REFS: A. DIA MSG 241440Z MAY 85, SUBJ: STATUS OF COMMANDOS UNDER DETENTION

B. JCRC LNB MSG 250307Z JUL 85, SUBJ: JCRC RPT 85-049

1. FORWARDED IN REF A INFORMATION REGARDING THE HEARSAY TRANSFER OF FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE (SVN) COMMANDOS FROM THE THANH PHONG PRISON TO A MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MOI) PRISON IN TAN KY DISTRICT, NGHE TINH PROVINCE. NOTED THE PROBABILITY THAT IF SUCH A TRANSFER OCCURRED IT WOULD BE PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3, KNOWN TO BE IN TAN KY DISTRICT. THE SOURCE OF REF A, FORMER SVN COMMANDO SC K-1/THANH PHONG CAMP MEDIC, DIA/NMIC/VO.

SEDGWICK TOURISON/50501/31JUL85/BT

COL OBERST, USAF

[Signature]

2. IN REF B JCRC REPORTED THE INTERVIEW OF A FORMER SVN ARMY SC INITIALLY ASSIGNED TO K-2/THANH PHONG (1979-80) AND LATER TRANSFERRED TO K-1 (1980-82). HE WAS WITH THE INMATES LATER MOVED IN OCT 82 FROM THANH PHONG TO CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3, NGHE TINH PROVINCE.

3. BASED ON THE CONTENTS OF REF B, IS INTERESTED IN DETERMINING IF SC SERVED AS A MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC ON PRISON CAMP VEHICLES AT K-1 AND IS HE THE INDIVIDUAL REPORTED BY SC IF HE IS THE INDIVIDUAL AND IS A FORMER PRISON VEHICLE MECHANIC, HE MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING
THE PRECISE LAYOUT, LOCATION, AND CURRENT STATUS OF THANH PHONG. HE MAY ALSO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MOI PRISON SYSTEM HE COULD HAVE LEARNED FROM PRISON CAMP VEHICLE DRIVERS, STAFF AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTS. REQUEST WE BE KEPT ADVISED OF HIS EVENTUAL RESETTLEMENT ADDRESS.

4. POC IN DIA IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.
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:

FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF:


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 K1 TO K5 HELD A TOTAL OF 5,000 FORMER OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS. THANH PHONG, THANH LAM AND THANH CAM CAMPS WERE LOCATED IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM, AND GIA RAI, BAU LAM AND XUEN MOC CAMPS IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM.
CONDITIONS WERE HARDEST 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.


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 KHO NING, 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 (LAM SON 719). IN OCTOBER 1977, 80 OF THE PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO YEN HA CAMP, WHILE THE REMAINDER WERE ALSO TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CAMPS UNDER PSO CONTROL. (AUSTRALIAN SERVICE COMMENT: DETAILS OF CAMP NO. TWO WERE NOT AVAILABLE.)

B) CAMPS NO. THREE AND FOUR: LOCATED AT MUONG COI.

C) CAMP NO. FIVE: LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FIVE KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE. IT CONTAINED SOME 500 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 500 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 750 UNDER A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND CONTAINED SOME 900 PRISONERS, INCLUDING THE 80 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 CIVILIAN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

(SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS NOT KNOW 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 1978, THE 365 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICER PRISONERS IN YEN MA CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO A CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE NUMBERED K5, 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 K5 CAMP IN JANUARY 1979. 400 MAJORS AND LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND 550 JUNIOR OFFICERS FROM LIEUTENANT TO CAPTAIN AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM INTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL POLICE BRANCHES. ACCORDING TO A NUMBER OF RECENTLY RELEASED FORMER DETAINEES IN HCNC, RELEASES TOOK PLACE FROM CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1981. IN PARTICULAR FROM THE VINH PHU CAMPS. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT RELEASES AVERAGE 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 9,000 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.)

5. THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM (DECEMBER 1979 - DECEMBER 1980): IN DECEMBER 1979, 600 PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE FIVE VINH PHU CAMPS TO THANH PHONG CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE. THIS CAMP, LOCATED SOME 20 KILOMETERS FROM THE LAO BORDER AND 80 KILOMETERS FROM THANH HOA TOWN, WAS ESTABLISHED IN EARLY 1979 AND WAS ONE OF AT LEAST THREE IN THE PROVINCE. THE OTHER TWO CAMPS IN THE PROVINCE WERE THANH LAN, A NEWLY ESTABLISHED CAMP AND LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 17 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF THANH PHONG, AND THANH CAM, AN OLD
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 WERE 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, 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 B1: 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 C1: 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 D1: TEMPORARY (HOLDING AREA FOR DETAINEES WAITING 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 NG H I A, FORMER VINH LONG PROVINCE CHIEF.
B) COLONEL TRAN VAN THA N, FORMER HEAD OF MILITARY SECURITY.
C) NGUYEN KIM H O 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 NGUYEN THA. THEY INCLUDED: 
A) LTC NGUYEN THANH L O N G, BUDDHIST 
B) CAPTAIN TRAN VAN T 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, 
B) CAPTAIN TRAN VAN T 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 CONFISSCATED BY THE PSD. DEAD 
PRISONERS WERE BURIED IN ROUGH BOXES OR SEWN UP IN CRUDE WOVEN 
MATTING, AND THEIR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EFFECTS CONFISSCATED 
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 KI, OVER SOME THIRTEEN 
MONTHS FROM NOVEMBER 1978 TO DECEMBER 1979, 120 PRISONERS DIED, 
MANY OF THEM FROM INTESTINAL ILLNESSES. AMONG THE DEAD WERE: 

CONTINUATION SHEET
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 H, PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN THI E U 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 I 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 LAY: A CAMP, APPROXIMATELY ONE HECTARE IN AREA,
SITUATED SOME 60 KILOMETERS EAST OF BA/RIA IN DONG NAI
PROVINCE, IN A FORESTED AREA.
BAU LAY CAMP WOULD APPEAR TO BE LOCATED IN THE GENERAL
AREA OF XUYEN HOC 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
TWO 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 PSO, 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. SIXTEEN PRISONERS SHOT IN THESE ATTEMPTS. (SOURCE COMMENT: BAU LAM CAMP IS STILL OPERATING, ALTHOUGH DETAILS OF CURRENT NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN.)

C) (SOURCE COMMENT: XUYEN HOC 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 HOC 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 BI PROVINCE COMPRISING FORMER PHUOC LONG PROVINCE NEAR THE KAMPUCHEAN BORDER. IN AT LEAST ONE CASE THE FAMILY OF ONE OF THE DETAINED 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 RETURNEES FROM RE-EDUCATION" (CO QUAN QUAN TRI NHUNG NGUOI HOC TAP MOI VE), WHICH COMES UNDER THE HCMC PSO AND IS LOCATED AT 342 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 PRINCIPLE THE FORMER DETAINED ARE REQUIRED TO LEAVE THE HCM CITY AREA. IN PRACTICE, HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN AN EXTENSION ON HEALTH GROUNDS. IN SOME CASES, COMPLIANT 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 DETAINNEE WHO PRESENTED HIMSELF TO THE RETURNEES 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.
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 held at the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp from 1972 to 1973 and from 1977 to 1979. He fled Vietnam in April 1982.

SUMMARY: As of 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 a 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 Bao (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 Bai 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: 800 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 1981, the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp director was Public Security Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van ((Thuy)). Lieutenant Colonel Oanh 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 (banyan) 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 comprised 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. K4 was located two km east of K1. It housed 250 Special Forces personnel and 500 criminals.

E. K5 was located southeast of K1 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 Diem, 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 (Hmong), Yao (Mien), and other minorities. General Sa escaped from prison in 1978.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUN RMIBA4119 2006111

ROUTINE
R 2503072 JU 85
PH JCR CJCS BANGKOK TH
TO: CDR JCR CJCS BARRIERS PT HI
INFO USINCAP HONG KONG 11/12/21/21/38/1
DIA WASHINGTON DC
SECRET WASDC/OASD-ISA/MK-WAIA/
WHITEHOUSE WASDC//NSC/W CHILDRESS/
CIA WASDC/

SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

CITE:
3443 JULY 85

SUBJ: JCR CJCS REPORT 13-046: COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN
- PRISON IN MVN

REF: A. JCR CJCS MSG RPT 13-046 (BY SAME SOURCE)
- B. DIA MSG, DTD 0415123 JUN 85

1. SOURCE: NAME: SC OCPB: DD 43,
SHAHIN HMA (P): FORMER ARMY
CAPTAIN: 1R J IG. SERVICE NUMBER: DD:
PRESENT LOCATION: DD.
ID DATA: DD. DOB: 1980; INTERVIEWED ON 20 JUNE
1985 BY THOMAS R. MCKAY. CM: USA. OTHER: SOURCE'S FINAL
ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS WHERE HE LIVED WITH HIS WIFE AND HER TWO AMERICAN
DAUGHTERS.

2. 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.

3. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED TO IN-
INTERVIEWER BY SOURCE AS FACT. SOMETIME IN 1985, WHILE
SOURCE WAS HELD CAPTIVE IN THE THANH PHONG RE-EDUCATION
CAMP, HE FIRST MET A HONG KONG CITIZEN NAMED TRIEU CHI
KIH. KIH WAS APPARENTLY 50 YRS AND SPEAK A LITTLE VIETNAMESE. SOURCE IS ETHNIC CHINESE SO THEY BE-
FRIENDED EACH OTHER, SPEAKING IN THEIR COMMON TONGUE,
CANTONESE. KIH TOLD SOURCE HE WAS A SCHOLAR CAPTAIN
AND HAD WORKED FOR THE ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE
NEWSPAPER COMPANY AND HAS A FRIEND, KIH CHUAN DAO
WHO WORKED FOR THE U.S. NAVY AND WORLD REPORT IN HONG
KONG. HIS ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS 181 HONG KONG, KOW-
LOON, TAI GIOI (NEW WORLD). NGUYEN AP, PING SAN THON
YAK, SAN CHIN. HIS WIFE'S NAME IS CU PING YING. KAH SAM
TIC AND HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED CHUAN DAO TAY. KIH PRO-
VIDED SOURCE WITH A SECOND ADDRESS: 314 PRINCESS ROAD,
DELUXE NAMSON, 8TH FLOOR. A FLAT, KOWLOON, HONG KONG,
TELEPHONE 6350585.

4. KIH TOLD SOURCE HE WAS BEING HELD AS AN IN-
TERNATIONAL SPY AND PREVIOUSLY WORKED FOR THE US CIA,
HAVING BEEN ISSUED THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 14410 BY
THE CIA. HE TOLD SOURCE THAT HIS COMMERCIAL VESSEL WAS
UNDER REPAIR IN JAPAN FOR AN ESTIMATED THREE MONTHS, SO
DURING THE LAY-OFF, HE ASKED PERMISSION AND WAS GRANTED
PERMISSION (FROM WHICH COMPANY, UNK) TO TRAVEL TO VIET-
NAM. 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 SOLDIERS WHO WOULD BUY THEM TO SEND HOME. HE
WORKED AS SUCH FOR ONE MONTH BEFORE TET 1985. DURING

ACTION
INFO USPD: ISA(1) USIP: MIA(1) CMS QC(1) SECDEF:(*)
SECDEF(9) USPD(11) DC-2(2) MHIC(1) DS-1C1(1) AT-3(1)
DB-2(1) DB-2C1(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-4(1) DIA(1)
+SAFE
SECTION(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 32

MCN=85206/00711 TDR=85206/0315Z TAD=85206/0318Z CDSN=MAK226

PAGE 1 OF 1
2503072 JUL 85
SECT 01 OF 03
CITE: 3443 JULY 85

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 VIETNAM 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.

1. SOURCE, WHEN ASKED BY INTERVIEWER, RECOGNIZED
BY NAME THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOW-
ING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THEM:

A. QUACH THAC, HUONG MINORITY, SPOKE CHINESE AND NORTH
VIETNAMESE, WAS A FORMER MEMBER OF A MILITANT SECT TO
FREE MAINLAND CHINA FROM MAO TSE TUNG, Fought AGAINST
THE FRENCH, AND WAS FORMER MBR OF THE ARMY 5TH DIVISION.

B. HAI, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER.

C. NGUYEN VAN THANG, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER, IS HARD
OF HEARING AND NOW LIVES IN HCMC.

D. HANH, RELEASED, WAS FROM NGHE ANH (P.), LIVES IN HCMC.

E. NGUYEN CAO SON, TN LDN, 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 CALLED) 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, NAME WHO, IN 1972,
WAS MARRIED TO A US SOLDIER WITH WHOM SHE LIVED AT
CONTACT WITH HER.

DATA

BY

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 32

MCN=85206/00719 TAD=85206/0320Z CDSD=MAK229
SOURCE UNDERSTANDS THE COMMANDOS HAD BEEN HELD IN QUIET TIEK, THEN PHU LU, THEN PHONG QUANG, THEN THANH PHONG AND THEN CP-3.

7. SOURCE WAS HELD IN E-2 THANH PHONG FROM 1979-80 AND E-1 THANH PHONG FROM 1980-OCTOBER 1982. HE MET THE COMMANDOS WHILE IN E-1. DURING THIS TIME, SOME COMMANDOS WERE GIVEN CONG WHAN DEU (COOM WHAN DEER) 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 TAÏNEESE RETURNED AS THEY HAD NO FAMILY SUPPORT SYSTEM IN COUNTRY TO ASSIST IN EVADING RE-ARREST. THE WORK AREA FOR THE CONG WHAN DEU WAS APPROX 10 X 10 M LONG AND WAS CALLED "TUAN THAN NHAN 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 CADETS, 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 E-4. NO CONG WHAN’S WERE EVER MOVED FROM THANH LAM ACCORDING TO SOURCE’S KNOWLEDGE. THEY REMAINED AT THANH LAM BT

2. WHILE AT TAN LAP PRISON, ENLISTED CADELS, SGTS. PHAN THAIH DONG, REMARKED TO SOURCE THAT AMERICAN PWS HAD BEEN HELD AT TAN LAP PRISON DURING THE WAR YEARS. HE MADE NO FURTHER MENTION OF THE PRESENCE OF U.S. PWS AT TAN LAP AND DID NOT SAY IN WHICH SUBCAMP THE PWS WERE HELD.


4. SOURCE OF PARAS 4-5 IS SC A FORMER Ops 344 COMMANDO CAPTURED IN 1964. HE PREVIOUSLY STATED HE HEARD OF U.S. PV'S FROM FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY AIRBORNE PERSONNEL HE MET IN 1979 AND WHO SAID THEY HEARD U.S. PV'S WERE HELD AT TAN LAP IN 1968-69. DIA IS NOT AWARE OF ANY U.S. PV'S HELD AT TAN LAP DURING THE WAR. MOST FORMER Ops 344 COMMANDOS WHO HAVE TRANSITED TAN LAP HAVE REPORTED A SIMILAR HEARSAY STORY ATTRIBUTED TO CAPTAIN GUARDS.

5. POC IN DIA/D-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.

B1
EZB6:
ACTION DC-2 (x)
INFO USDP: ISA (x) USDP: MIA (x) CMB OC (x) SECDEF: (x)
SECDEF (x) USDP (x) NHIC (x) VO (x) DIA (x)
SAFE
TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

RE845
NNNN
EZB7:

- Tan Lap
- Thanh Lam
- Lao Cai (T)
REPORT OF INTERVIEW

SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

REF: JRC RPT 35-049


2. TWO SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY OFFICERS, ONE NAMED SSC WERE TRANSFERRED IN 1980 FROM SUBCAMP K-2 TO K-1. AFTER ARRIVING AT K-1, THEY WERE GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CAMP'S ASSIGNED VEHICLES LOCATED AT THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS ADJACENT TO K-1. BOTH INDIVIDUALS WERE GIVEN CONSIDERABLE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND WERE ABLE TO LEAVE K-1 WITHOUT ANY ESCORT. BECAUSE OF THEIR SPECIAL STATUS THEY WERE NOT ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH MANY OF THE OPS 34 COMMANDOS DETAINED AT K-1 WHO CONSIDERED THEIR FAVORED TREATMENT AS INDICATIVE OF CURRYING FAVOR WITH THE ENEMY. ONE OF THE OFFICERS, SSC, SPOKE AN ETHNIC SOUTHERN DIALECT BUT WAS SAID TO BE FROM A NORTHERN FAMILY. SSC REPORTEDLY RECEIVED VISITS FROM HIS NORTHERN FAMILY MEMBERS WHILE AT K-1. INMATES ALSO SAID THAT HIS FAMILY HAD A "REVOLUTIONARY BACKGROUND" AND HAD BEEN ABLE TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE AND MONEY TO BUY HIS TRANSFER TO K-2. SSC WAS RELEASED FROM K-1 IN APPROXIMATELY JUNE 1982. BOTH SSC AND THE OTHER OFFICER RESIDED IN K-1 WITH OTHER INMATES AND PERFORMED UNSUPERVISED ODD JOBS AT THE REQUEST OF CAMP GUARDS WHEN NOT INVOLVED IN VEHICLE REPAIR.

3. THE TWO RVNAF OFFICERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIR OF THE CAMPS' SEVEN VEHICLES WHICH INCLUDED TWO BULLDOZERS, FOUR ZIL HEAVY TRUCKS AND ONE 3 1/4 TON TYPE VEHICLE. THESE VEHICLES WERE NORMALLY KEPT PARKED AT THE PRISON CAMP HQ NEXT TO THE HQ MAIN OFFICE. THE TWO OFFICERS WERE ALSO PERMITTED TO TAKE VEHICLES INTO THANH HOA CITY FOR REPAIR AND SSC DID TELL OTHER INMATES THAT THE TWO OF THEM DID VISIT THANH HOA CITY FROM TIME TO TIME. THE TWO FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED BY THREE MECHANICS SELECTED FROM AMONG THE CRIMINAL INMATES AT K-1.

4. COMMENT: SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS SSC A FORMER HROGMAN COMMANDO IMPRISONED IN NORTHERN VIETNAM UNTIL HIS RELEASE FROM K-1/TANH PHONG PRISON IN MID-1982. THE RVNAF OFFICER AND FORMER COMMANDO NAME, HAD REFERRED TO APPEARS TO CORRESPOND TO NAME IDENTIFIED IN REF B MESSAGE AS HAVING RECENTLY FLED VIETNAM BY BOAT AND TO CURRENTLY BE RESIDING AT DATA.

5. FOR JCRC LIAISON: REQUEST SOURCE BE REINTERVIEWED DURING YOUR NEXT VISIT TO GALANG TO CLARIFY SSC BACKGROUND AT K-1 AS REPORTED BY SSC.

6. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.

BT

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

MCN=85214/04677 TND=85214/13157 TTD=85214/13272 CDSN=MIA029

Page 1 of 1
021723Z AUG 85
SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

REFS: 
A. JCRC LNB RPT 185-049
B. DIA . MSG 021723Z AUG 85

1. DIA INTERVIEWED FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO. CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF THE TWO FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (RVNAF) OFFICERS IMPRISONED WITH HIM AT SUBCAMP K-1/THANH PHONG PRISON DURING 1980-82. SC IDENTIFIED NAME AS SOURCE OF REF A, AS ONE OF THESE TWO FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS. HE STATED THAT NAME WAS A LONER AND HAD LITTLE CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE OTHER COMMANDOS IMPRISONED WITH HIM. HE AGREED WITH SC AS REPORTED IN REF B THAT NAME DID GO ON VEHICLE RESUPPLY RUNS TO THANH HOA CITY BUT HIS RECOLLECTION WAS THAT THIS ONLY HAPPENED FROM TIME TO TIME. NAME ALSO OPINED THAT THESE TWO OFFICERS, OF ANYONE AT THANH PHONG, HAD TO KNOW THE PRECISE LOCATION OF THANH PHONG PRISON AND ALL SUBCAMPS AS THEY DEPARTED THE CAMP IN VEHICLES TO DRIVE TO AND FROM THANH HOA CITY. SC STATED THAT HE HAD NOT HAD ANY CONTACT WITH NAME AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON. HE IDENTIFIED THE OTHER RVNAF OFFICER WITH NAME AND WHO WROTE TO HIM AS NAME, A FORMER RVNAF CAPTAIN AS NAME

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

BT

ACTION DC-2(2) INFO NAIC(1) VO(1) DIA(2)
+SAFE

D6F
CITE: 3494 DEC 84.

SUBJECT: RE-ED CAMP LOCATION

REF: A. AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE 110312Z OCT 84.
- B. USCINCPAC HONO HI 190337Z OCT 84.
- C. CDR JCRC BARBERS PT 222230Z OCT 84.
- D. DIA MSG 201522Z NOV 84.

1. Ref A was original msg reporting VN refugee who was held in Thanh Phong camp. Ref B was a retransmittal of Ref A. Refs C and D requested interview for further information on the Thanh Phong camp.

2. During November 84 interview trip, SC was interviewed. Without maps, SC described the route from Thanh Hoa town to the camp as follows: take the Thanh Hoa - Cam Thuy road (119) for approximately 25 km to the T5 re-ed camp, then continue on for approximately 50 km going west to the Thanh Phong re-ed camp.

3. SC will be reinterviewed with appropriate maps next trip (late January - early February) to satisfy requirements set forth in Refs C and D.

4. SC was questioned concerning results with Xerox of note allegedly written by SC will be forwarded separately as a letter report.

BT
II. Source of Information:

Refugee: SC; boat name: SD; name/location of re-education camp: Dong Xuan Camp in Phu Khanh Province (PNG);
former rank: ARVN Major of the JGS/Defense Logistical Command; when arrested: 15 June 1975; when ordered to re-education camp: 25 June 1975; when released: 17 November 1980; number/type of persons: 78 ARVN officers and 3 Buddhist priests, 1 Catholic priest, and 3 Phuc Quoc (Fatherland Salvation) party members.

Name/rank/former position of people still in the camp when released:
1. Tran Nhu DU, ARVN Major and Doctor of Ranger Corps;
2. Dao Vu DENG, Major of the Command;
3. Ton That DINH, Major of Dalat Military Academy;
4. Nguyen Truong HIEP, Major of 37 of the JGS/RVNAP;

III. Source of Information:

Refugee: SC; boat name: SD; name/location of re-education camp: Base 5 in Han Tan district, Thuan Hai Province;
former rank: Lt. Captain; when arrested: 24 June 1975; when ordered to re-education camp: 25 June 1975; when released: 11 September 1980; number/type of persons: 12 people, including 78 ARVN officers ranking from captain to full colonel, 3 Catholic priests, 1 Buddhist monk, and 3 Phuc Quoc (Fatherland Salvation) party members.

Name/rank/former position of people still in the camp when released:
1. Tran Van THI, artillery Captain (he is still in Base 6 in Han Tan district, Thuan Hai Province);
2. Nguyen Van QUOC, ARVN Intelligence 1st Lieutenant;
3. Tran Duy SANG, Lt. Colonel (he is still in Nghe Tinh re-education camp in NVN);
4. Hoang Phung KHOI, Lt. Colonel (he is still in Ha Dong re-education camp in NVN);
5. Nguyen Huu HUU, Infantry Captain (he is still in Vinh Phu re-education in NVN).

IV. Source of Information:

Refugee: SC; boat name: SD; name/location of re-education camp: 330 in Gia Ray (in Xuan Loc district), Dong Hai province (SVN); former rank: SVN 1st Lieutenant; when arrested or ordered to re-education camp: 25 June 1975; when released: 17 November 1980; number and type of persons: there are 3 camps coded 30A, 30B and 30C composed of around 6,700 persons - ARVN officers, National Police Officers,
V. Source of information: SC, a refugee of boat name.

1. NAME: full colonel, Director of the ARNV Protestant Chaplain Service. He is still in re-education camp HT 50A TD637F K2 in Thanh Hoa province, Ninh.

VI. Source of information: SC, a relative of the subject listed below:

1. NAME: a Captain, Navy commander of Construction Engineering Area in Dalat City. He is still in Phan Thanh re-education camp in Han Thanh district, Thua Thien, Hai province.

VII. Source of information: SC, a refugee of boat name.

1. NAME: Navy Lt. Colonel (said of ARVN rank), Commander of Cat Lo Navy Base in Vung Tau City.

VIII. Source of information: Refuge SC, a refugee of boat name.

1. NAME: Interpreter and Translator of DOD (U.S. Defense Attaché Office). He is still at Xuyi Mê re-education camp in Xuyi Mê district, Dinh Hai province (SW).

2. NAME: Interpreter and Translator of U.S. Advisory Group of GVN Exile police Special Branch. He is still in Phu Klai re-education camp in Phi-Kha district, Can Tho province (Central).
Singapore, June 17th, 1981

Dear Sir,

As requested by your letter, I would like to send you my piece of information concerning the reeducation camps.

(A) My curriculum vitae:

(1) Name: SC

(2) D & POR: 1932 in GIÁ DINH

(3) Marital status: Married, with five children: one child and wife still in Vietnam, one child in the U.S. and three in Singapore with me.

(4) Occupation: Officer in the former Republic of VN's Army

(5) Former position and rank: Infantry Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Commander of Saigon Special Zone, in charge of operations. My serial number was 52-120284.

(B) Times and places of detention:

(1) From June 16, 1975 to October 16, 1975:

In Long Giao Camp of LONG KHANH province, 80 kilometers east of Saigon. Camp population was about 5,000, from Captains to Colonels. Camp leader's name not remembered.

(2) From October 16, 1975 to June 10, 1976:

Moved to TAM HIEP, BIEN HOA, about 30 kilometers east of Saigon. This camp had been the prison for the Communist guerillas during the former regime. Camp leader's name not remembered.

Camp population was 3000, ranging from 2nd lieutenants to colonels.

(3) From June 10, 1976 to September 18, 1977:

Moved to the north, in camp 1 of Joint Camp II, about 180 kilometers northwest of HANOI. Camp leader was Captain Quy, of Battalion 776.

Each of the three zones of this camp housed about 100 detainees. Formerly a prison for Thai and foreign prisoners, this was a very solid building built by the French during the colonization period. Upon our arrival, there were about 120 RVN officers held there. These were prisoners of war captured in the operation LAMSON 719. We saw a Thai's grave in the compound and many English
words written on the walls.

(4) From September 19, 1977 to October 21, 1978:

Moved to YEN HA camp by the Security Officers. This camp was about 9 kilometers west of Camp 1 of Joint Camp II.

Camp leader was Lieutenant Colonel VIET who was replaced on his retirement four months later by Captain Uyen, about 40 years old.

The camp population was 900 people out of whom 535 were criminal prisoners.

(5) From October 21, 78 to January 21, 1980:

Moved to VINH PHU Camp, about 140 kilometers southwest of HANOI. This was a very big camp with many zones. There were altogether five zones, each of which could house 1,000 people. I was kept in Zone 1, about five kilometers away from Zone 5 where the camp headquarters were. My leader was captain BANG, about 50 years old, who was replaced later by Captain CHEU.

(6) From January 21, 1980 to my release on December 8, 1980:

Moved to THANH PHONG Camp in THANH HOA province, about 80 kilometers northwest of THANH HOA town.

This camp was just built in March 1979 with the capacity to hold 900 prisoners. There were no criminal prisoners here.

Camp leader was Security Major NGUYEN VAN THUY.

I was at Zone II, ruled by Captain VU BAY. This THANH HOA camp had two zones.

(1) Zone II, THANH PHONG, about 20 kilometers away from Lao and Vietnam frontiers.

(2) Zone IV, THANH LAM, about 17 kilometers west of THANH PHONG Zone.

(C) The prisoners I know still detained in the North from 1979 to December 1980

* 1979 in VINH PHU camp:

- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN HUU, 59 years old, of Division I headquarters. He was discharged from the army in January 1974.

- Lieutenant DOAN VAN NGO, 53 years old, of the Military Security Department.

- Lieutenant NGUYEN VAN THIEN, 53 years old, of the Defence Ministry, former Military Attache assistant at the RVN Embassy in the Philippines.
In Thanh Phong camp: Dec 1980

1. Colonel DUONG HUU NGHIA, 55, former VINH LONG province chief.
2. Colonel NGUYEN VAN TAI, 55, former RACH GIA province chief.
3. Colonel TRAN VAN THANG, 59, of Inspector General Department, of the General Staff.
5. Colonel CHU VAN SANG, 50 years old, of Bureau 2, Military Security.
6. Colonel NGUYEN KINH Luan, 50, Commander of Unit 101 (Bureau 2)
7. Colonel LE PHU PHUC, 50 years old, Chief of Bureau 6, Army Corps IV in CAN THO.
8. Colonel NGUYEN VAN TAN, 49 years old, Chief of Bureau 2, Navy headquarters.
9. Colonel NGUYEN VAN LUONG, 53, Planning Assistant of the Head of the Poly-War Department.
10. Colonel TRAN KIM HOA, 52 years old, Chief of Military Bureau of the Prime Minister's office.
11. Colonel TO VAN VAN, 53 years old, former RACH GIA province chief.
12. Colonel NGUYEN VAN PHUC, 50, of the Poly-war Department
13. Colonel NGUYEN QUOC HUYNH, 54, Commander of the School of Poly-War
14. Colonel NGUYEN VAN VINH, 55, member of the Military Bureau in Saigon.
15. Colonel NGUYEN BA DI, 50, of the General Staff of the Poly-War Department
16. Lieutenant-Colonel LE VAN LOI, 52, of the Military Security Department.
17. Lieutenant-Colonel LIEU QUANG TRUNG, 52, of Unit 101.
18. Lieutenant-Colonel TRAN VAN HAI, 53 of the Security group of the Presidency Palace
19. Lieutenant-Colonel DOAN BOI TRAN, 58, Deputy Commander of the Poly-War school, Army Corps III.
20. Lieutenant VO MINH TRI, 49, District Chief of District 6, Saigon area.
21. Lieutenant TRAN QUANG THANG, 50, of the Military Bureau of the Presidency Palace
22. Lieutenant VU VIET SINH, 57, Chief of the Interrogation Center of Army Corps III in BIEN HOA.
Lt. Colonel PHAM BA THICH, 50, Assistant Chief of Bureau 3 of Military Security Department

Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN LONG, 61, Director of the Buddhist Chaplain Directorate.

Lt. Colonel BU TON DAN, 49, of the Communications Department

Lt. Colonel PHAN LAC PHUC, 52, of the Poly-War Department.

Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN TUYEN aka VAN QUANG, 50, of the Poly-War Department.

Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN TIEN, 50, former province Chief of BAN ME THUOT

Lt. Colonel DUONG BA THE, 50, of the Navy Headquarters

Lt. Colonel VU QUANG NGHINH, 51, of the General Staff of the Poly-war Dept.

Lt. Colonel BUT CONG HO, 50, of the Headquarters of the 5th Infantry Division.

Lt. Colonel VU VAN MI, 49, of Bureau 2, General Staff

Lt. Colonel VU TRUNG MUC, 50, of the THU DUC Military Academy

Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN HIEU, 48, of the Military Security

Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN NGU, 53, of the Military Security

Major NGUYEN KIM LUONG, 48, of Bureau 2, of the General Staff

Major TRAN BA QUANG, 48, Bureau 3, General Staff

Major HUYNH VAN UT, 48, of CHAU DOC Sub-sector

Major TRUONG VAN CHAC, 50, of the Investigation Center, General Staff

Colonel HUYNH NGOC DIEP, 58, former BAC LIEU province chief

(This man fell seriously sick in the beginning of 1980)

Captain PHAM HUE NAM, 45, of the Poly-War School. This man was captured in August 8, 1974 in TUYEN DUC province.

Captain PHAM THIN, 45 years old, police officer of the Police Headquarters (Judiciary Police).

Mr. TRUONG VI TRI, 45, Representative of District 5, CHO LON.
There were altogether 49 people.

- Mr. LAM XUAN, 63, Saigon Councillor
- Mr. BUU THIEU, 50, Head of VUNG TAU Treasury
- Mr. NGUYEN VAN DO, 50, prosecutor of PHUOC TUY province
- Lt. Colonel VU QUANG GIAI, 49, of the Poly-War Dept
- Major LE VAN TRUOC, 45, of the Air Force Headquarters
- Mr. NGUYEN TAN PHAT, 33, of the Public Service Dept.
- Major NGUYEN HUNG CHUONG, 57, of the Presidency Palace.

Those released during this period of time, from September to December 1980 (49 people) were divided into three groups, released at three different times. I can't remember all their names.

(E) Names of people who died in VINH PHU camp (whom I knew well as friends)

In Zone I of VINH PHU camp, the death toll was very high. Counting on the number of graves at the cemetery for political prisoners, there were 123 deaths from 1978 to January 1980. I have no idea of the matter in other zones of the camp.

- Lt. Colonel TRUONG NGOC HOANG, 51, of Bureau 3, General Staff 7/3/79
- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN NAM, 56, of the Logistics Department. 7/3/79
- Lt. Colonel DANG BINH MINH, 46, of the Presidency Palace 7/3/79
- Lt. Colonel HO QUANG VONG, 53, of Army Corps III. He died in Zone II of VINH PHU camp. 7/3/79
- Lt. Colonel HOANG BA LAC, 51, of Bureau 2, General Staff 7/3/79
- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN QUANG HUNG, 49, of the Poly-War Department. He died in Zone V, VINH PHU camp in December 1979.

Dear Sir,

The above information is true to the best of my knowledge. I hope it would be of use to your relevant work and I will be available for any further information concerning the northern reeducation camps. Sincerely yours.
JANUARY 1981, AVERAGING IN SOME CASES 200 PRISONERS PER MONTH PER CAMP, ALTHOUGH THE PRISONERS APPEARED TO BE STILL IN DETENTION AS OF MARCH 1981.

2. SUOI MAU CAMP (DONG HAI PROVINCE): SUOI MAU RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN BIEN HOA PROVINCE, contained some 2,000 prisoners as of December 1980. These were former South Vietnamese officers, mostly of lieutenant and captain rank but including a few majors and lieutenant colonels, and a few non-commissioned or warrant officers.

They had all been in the camp for a considerable time and did not include any recent arrivals or any transferees from camps in the north, who were normally transferred to other southern camps such as GIA RAI or HAM TAN in THUAN NAI province.

The population of SUOI MAU had been as high as 5,000 in 1978 and 1979 but many had been transferred out of the camp at various times prior to 1980.

From June 1980 to January 1981, there were regular monthly releases of prisoners from SUOI MAU. At first only a few were released at a time but from November 1980 to January 1981 the average rose to approximately 200 a month.

In December, 200 were released. It was not known if any prisoners had been released since January 1981.

3. DONG HOA (SONG MEO) AND TAN HIEN (DONG NAI) CAMPS:

DONG HOA CAMP, located near TONG LE CHAN in SONG BE PROVINCE, contained some 1,000 prisoners as of late 1980 to
EARLY 1981, ALL FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICERS FROM
LIEUTENANT TO MAJOR, MANY OF THESE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED
FROM TAN HIEP CAMP NEAR BIEU HOA, WHICH AS OF SEPTEMBER
1980, CONSISTED OF THREE COMPONDS. COMPOUND NO. 1 CONTAINED
APPROXIMATELY 700 PRISONERS. ALSO FORMER OFFICERS, AS OF
MID-SEPTEMBER 1980.

4. SOME 100-200 PRISONERS WERE RELEASED A MONTH FROM
DONG NGO CAMP OVER THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1980 TO EARLY FEBRUARY
1981. THEY WERE TAKEN BACK TO TAN HIEP FOR FINAL PROCESSING
AND RELEASED TOGETHER WITH PRISONERS FROM TAN HIEP. THE
AVERAGE RATE OF RELEASE FROM TAN HIEP ITSELF WAS APPROXIMATELY
100 A MONTH FROM SEPTEMBER 1980, RISING TO MORE THAN 200 PER
MONTH IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1981. ON 2 FEBRUARY 1981, IMMEDIATELY
BEFORE TET (LUNAR NEW YEAR) A TOTAL OF 500 PRISONERS WERE RELEASED FROM
BOTH CAMPS (290 FROM DONG NGO AND THE REST FROM TAN HIEP).
DETAILS OF RELEASES AFTER FEBRUARY 1981 WERE VAGUE.
ACCORDING TO ONE RETURNEE, NO RELEASES TOOK PLACE FROM EARLY
FEBRUARY UNTIL THE END OF APRIL 1981 WHEN ANOTHER COMBINED RELEASE OF
OVER 200 TOOK PLACE. ANOTHER RETURNEE, HOWEVER, STATED THAT
APPROXIMATELY 200 RELEASES FROM TAN HIEP ALSO TOOK PLACE DURING MARCH
1981. IF
COMMENT: SOME CONFUSION EXISTED OVER THE
SIZE OF TAN HIEP CAMP, WHICH WAS ALSO REPORTED AS CONTAINING FIVE
SEPARATE COMPOUNDS WITH A TOTAL PRISONER POPULATION OF UP TO
5,000 IN 1979 TO EARLY 1980, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF CIVILIAN FORMER
VIETNAMESE PRISONERS ETC. AS WELL AS POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM THAM PHONG CAMP, THAM NOI PROVINCE (NORTH). CAMP COMPOUND K2, PART OF VIETNAM PHONG CAMP COMPLETELY IN THAM NOI PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM, CONTAINED SOME 400 PRISONERS IN MARCH 1970. ALL "POLITICALS," I.E., NON-MILITARY FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ADMINISTRATION, OTHER CIVILIANS WERE KNOWN TO CONTAIN MILITARY PRISONERS. SUBSEQUENTLY, SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE WERE TRANSFERRED TO K2 COMPOUND FROM VIET PHONG, WHILE SOME OF THE K2 PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CAMPS. AS OF DECEMBER 1970 THE K2 CAMP POPULATION STOOD AT 400. THIS FELL TO 400 WHEN SOME 200 WERE TRANSFERRED TO SOUTH VIETNAM. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF THEIR TRANSFER HAS A PRELIMINARY TO RELEASE. RELEASES DIRECT FROM THE CAMP TOOK PLACE OVER THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1969 TO JANUARY 1971 AS FOLLOWS:

- SEPTEMBER - 30;
- OCTOBER - 7;
- NOVEMBER - 0;
- DECEMBER - 26, AND JANUARY - 25.

NO INFORMATION HAS KNOWN OF ANY RELEASES SINCE JANUARY 1971.

6. BAN LAM CAMP, DONG NAI PROVINCE: AS OF OCTOBER 1970, BAN LAM IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SITUATED SOME 20 KILOMETERS NORTH OF INTERPROVINCIAL ROAD 23 FROM BIA TO HAN TAN, AND APPROXIMATELY NORTH/SOUTH WEST OF KUY TN HOC, CONSISTED OF 2 COMPOUNDS:

a) COMPOUND ONE: FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS PERSONNEL;

b) COMPOUND TWO: SEPARATE CIVILIANS INTERNEES, SUCH AS BOAT OWNERS OR ORGANIZERS CAUGHT TRYING TO ESCAPE.
A fluctuating number, from 600 to 1300.

Approximately 100 prisoners were released from Compound 2 in September 1980. These were all non-commissioned officers. Prisoners occasionally attempted to escape from the camp, although only one attempt in September 1980 was successful. It was common knowledge in the camp that any military prisoner caught trying to escape would be shot. Penalties for civilian escapees were less severe.
Country: VIETNAM  Date: 28 October 1983

Subject: Four Re-education Camps in Northern and Southern Vietnam.

Date of Information: August 1982 - February 1983

Source:

A. A married Vietnamese male born in 1928. The highest level of education he achieved is 10th Grade of the French colonial system. In 1964, as a Captain in the ARVN he was recruited into the "Red Dragon" group of the "Technical Services" Division, a joint US/Vietnamese military intelligence organisation. In 1966, as team leader, he was parachuted into Ha Tuyen province North Vietnam, and after only five weeks was captured. He was held in various camps in North Vietnam until 1978 when he was transferred to Thanh Phong Camp where he remained until his release in August 1982.

B. A divorced Vietnamese male born in Ba Xuyen, Hau Giang province in 1943. The highest level of education he achieved is 11th Grade. He was captured in 1976 whilst serving as a Captain in a headquarters unit of the ARVN. As a political graduate he was singled out for special attention and was transferred to the Ha Tuyen re-education camp in 1976. After one year he was transferred to the Vinh Phu camp until May 1982, when he was moved back to southern Vietnam and held in the Xuan Loc (K3) camp till his release in February 1983.

The Thanh Phong re-education camp is located in the Nhu Xuan district of Thanh Hoa province, northern Vietnam, and is commanded by Lt. Col. Nguyen Huy Thuy of the Public Security Police Service (Cong An).

2. Altogether there are well in excess of 2000 prisoners, all male, held in the camp which is primarily for ARVN officers, particularly those with intelligence and espionage experience, though there are about 1000 common criminals, held for more serious crimes. The prisoners are divided up into five cell blocks numbered K1 to K5 as follows:

/Cellblock...
Cellblock K1 - more than 200 prisoners with former ARVN intelligence or espionage training.

Cellblock K2 - more than 800 other senior ARVN officers.

Cellblocks K3-K5 - almost 1000 common criminals held for serious crimes.

3. Camp routine, conditions and treatment are generally the same for all prisoners though those in K1 section suffered much harsher punishment and abuse. Also, they were kept under constant armed guard, even when performing forced labour.

4. The food ration consisted of 12 kilograms of potato - flour or sorghum per prisoner each month. This could be supplemented by whatever additional food the prisoners could grow or scavenge for themselves. Death through malnutrition and related diseases, as well as torture was common. No medical attention was available. A favourite trick of some sadistic guards was to make or chain groups of prisoners when moving them to or from the workplace, then yank on the ropes/chains savagely causing the prisoners to fall down with resultant dislocation or breaking of limbs. Several prisoners were beaten to death with rifle butts during interrogation, and several shot on the spot trying to escape. Relatives of dead prisoners were not permitted to claim the body which was buried by fellow prisoners in the camp grave yard. Each K section had its own burial ground and the graves in K3 section alone numbered around 200.

5. Prisoners in sections K2, K3, K4 and K5 were permitted visitors once a month, though they could not receive money, food or clothing as gifts. No international organisations were known to visit the camps.

6. The Ha Tuyen re-education camp is located at the foot of a huge mountain, in Dao Tru village about 2 kilometres from the town of Tan Tien in Ha Tuyen province, northern Vietnam.

7. This camp holds more than 2000 former ARVN officers and is administered by the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN). All prisoners in the camp are forced to labour at tree cutting, rice and sugar cane cultivation from 7:00am until 4:30pm every day of the week.

8. Three meals a day are provided consisting of a few small pieces of potato in the morning and two bowls of dry potato and salt around noon and in the evening. About every three or four weeks the diet is varied to include one of cooked rice and a minute piece of fish or meat. Vis. are allowed once every six months and they are permitted to give the prisoners one parcel of food and clothes. Also prisoners are allowed to receive through the mail one parcel of 5 kilograms in weight each month.
No money is allowed.

9. There is a medical clinic established in the camp staffed by a nurse from the PAVN. The more serious medical cases are referred to a fellow prisoner who is a former ARVN doctor. Only a very limited supply of drugs/medicines is available and several prisoners have died from malnutrition, malaria, cholera and beri-beri. Relatives of the deceased are not permitted to claim the remains which are interred by fellow prisoners on the slopes of Nhan Muc mountain. More than 100 former prisoners are buried there.

10. Some prisoners are badly beaten during interrogation and often this results in death. During 1981, two prisoners were accused of being "reactionaries" and inciting rebellion, and were publicly executed by being shot to death. Later in 1981, 400 prisoners were transferred to the Vinh Phu re-education camp without prior notice. The reason for the transfer being given as they were to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Public Security Service police (Long An).

11. The Vinh Phu re-education camp is located about 120 kilometres from the railhead of Binh Luc which is in turn about 20 kilometres from Hanoi. The camp holds not less than 700 former ARVN officers.

12. Conditions at the camp are generally worse than those at Ha Tuyen, that is, more work in the forests, farms and tea plantations, and less food. Though the prisoners are still able to receive food and clothing parcels and visitors and the only beatings are for failure to work well, there are many deaths from malnutrition and related diseases. It is estimated that there are no less than 200 graves of former prisoners outside the camp.

13. In May 1982, 800 prisoners were transferred by train from Vinh Phu camp to Gia Rai station in Long Nai province, southern Vietnam, where they were forced to march to the Xuan Luc re-education camp some 6 kilometres from the Gia Rai station.

14. The Xuan Luc re-education camp is located at the base of Chua Chan mountain on the eastern side, some 6 kilometres from Gia Rai, in Dong Nai province, southern Vietnam.

15. In reality there are two separate camps designated K3 and K4. The K3 camp is commanded by Public Security policeman, Colonel Trinh Van Thich who controls the activities of the three sections K3/A, K3/B and K3/C. Section K3/A includes the headquarters staff and about 400 prisoners, former ARVN officers, civil servants and policemen. Section K3/B holds more than 600 similar prisoners, while K3/C holds 740 prisoners including...
some from dissident groups such as Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, Phuc Quoc and the Front for the Relief of the Fatherland. K4 Camp is also divided into three sections and holds a total of about 1500 former ARVN officers, civil servants and policemen.

16. The conditions in both camps are roughly the same and a little better than is usually experienced in similar camps in Vietnam. The prisoners are obliged to labour in the fields, but they do receive three meals a day consisting mainly of rice, corn and fish sauce, with salted fish or meat every second week. They are able to supplement their dishes with self grown vegetables, and as they are allowed visitors three times a month, there is generally sufficient food and clothing. Also, they are permitted to write letters home every two or three months, though no gifts or cash may be accepted.

17. The camp is equipped with a clinic, though the supply of drugs/medicines is extremely limited. The more serious medical cases are removed under guard to a hospital in nearby Bien Hoa. Despite these improved conditions some deaths do occur at the camp and there are about 40 graves of former prisoners in the vicinity of the camp.

18. In February 1983, quite unannounced, 180 prisoners were called up, body searched and letters from families and friends confiscated, issued with a release certificate, given 30 Dong each to help them on their way and were told they were free to leave.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYWN RUEAIIA843 1221401


EXT: 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 MINH PROVINCE, AND THE THANH CHUONG CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE.


ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) INMATES FROM THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO TAN KY SUBCAMP NUMBER THREE IN NGHE TINH PROVINCE. 

COMMENT: ANOTHER SOURCE WHO WAS IN A SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLICE LIETUANT AT THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP SAID THE CHINESE ARMY PRACTICALLY LEVELLED THE LAO CAI CAMP DURING ITS ATTACKS. HE SAID THE BNV TRANSFERRED THE ARVN.

ACTION DIA(1)
INFO CJS(4) WDS(4) JA(9) JS(2) JSA(1) SECDEF(9)
USDP(1) C31(7)TPS(3) ASD(3) ASD/PAG(1) ASD/PAE(1)
USDP/OSMA(4) D1(1) VD-PW(2) WMC(4) RTS 2B(4)
NVS(1) JSI-3B(4) AT(1) AT-IDD(1) DIO-GA(1) DIO(1)
DB-2(1) DB-ZC(1) DB-ZC(1) DB-403(1) DR-502(1)
D1-6C(1) D1-1(1) D1-3(1) D300(1)
RCSA WASHINGTON DC
END WASHINGTON DC
END WASHINGTON DC
CSAF WASHINGTON DC
CCW WASHINGTON DC
CCM WASHINGTON DC
HAF AFSI BOLING AFS DC
SAFE

SECTION 1 OF 2

PARDONERS TO THE THANH CHUONG CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE BEFORE THE CHINESE ATTACKS. LATER SOURCES AND 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 CAMP 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 LIEU Son PROVINCE. THE ARVN INMATES FROM THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE TAN KY REEDUCATION CAMP.

4. THE PHO LU REEDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEU Son PROVINCE WAS ALSO DISBANDED IN FEBRUARY 1979 DURING CHINESE ATTACKS. THE ARVN PRISONERS AT PHO LU WERER SENT TO TAN KY.

5. 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 HAN TAN REEDUCATION CAMP IN THUAN HAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN VIETNAM. THE BNV CONTINUED TO USE THIS CAMP AS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR NORTHERN CRIMINALS. (COMMENT: SOURCE LEARNED ABOUT THE CLOSURE OF THE VINH PHU CAMP THROUGH LETTERS FROM-FRIENDS AND RELATIVES SENT TO HAN TAN FROM VINH PHU.)


7. THE THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP, LOCATED NEAR THE THANH CHUONG REEDUCATION CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, WAS DISBANDED CIRCA JUNE 1983. ABOUT 120 INMATES, INCLUDING FORMER GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM (GWN) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS, GWN 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 KY REEDUCATION CAMP. THE PHO LU CAMP HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE BNV. (COMMENT: SOURCE DID NOT KNOW WHY THE BNV CLOSED DOWN THE THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP.)


COMMENT: ACCORDING TO DIA ANALYSIS, THE PRISON CAMPS MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PHO LU PRISON, ARE STILL ACTIVE. THEREFORE, THE SOURCE'S STATEMENTS THAT THE CAMPS WERE DISBANDED PROBABLY REFERS TO PRISON SUB-CAMPS USED FOR ARVN REEDUCATION PRISONERS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY CLOSED DURING THE TRANSFER OF THOSE PRISONERS.)
INCLUDING 2 X MAJ, 3 X CAPT AND 1 X 2LT, ALL OF WHOM ARE STILL IMPRISONED IN CP-3.


6. SOURCE HEARD FROM NAME THAT AT SOME POINT IN HIS INCARCERATION, AT QUYET TIENT, 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 TIENT, THEN PHU LU, THEN PHONG QUANG, THEN THANH PHONG AND THEN CP-3.

7. 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
CONDITIONS IN THANH PHONG CENTRAL REEDUCATION CAMP,
THANH HOA PROVINCE, SRV (MAY 1979-AUGUST 1982)

Thanh Phong was a national level prison under the direct control of the SRV Ministry of Interior (MOI). Inmates at Thanh Phong consisted of five general groups: political detainees, civil detainees (i.e., common criminals), former officers or civil officials of the government of the Republic of Vietnam (GVN), former commandos, and a special group of parolees designated "workers" (i.e., cong nhan). All individuals except the paroled "workers" were fed and cared for at the monthly rate of 12 dong per person regardless of inmate classification. All were housed in identical housing and received identical medical care. Except for parolees all other inmates were assigned similar work assignments.

Camp staff and guard personnel treated all inmates except common criminals equally. The criminals were singled out for particularly harsh treatment, primarily physical abuse, for the most minor of infractions. PSS guards routinely acted toward civil detainees as if it didn't matter whether such individuals lived or died. This general attitude and behavior appeared to be a result of their view that these criminals would merely return to society and repeat their same criminal acts. Thus, if any died, then society was all the better off. The criminals, like all inmates, received specific sentences. Sentences for criminals ranged from six months to life imprisonment. Upon completion of these sentences many were resentenced to consecutive identical periods. While some individuals could have their sentences reduced for good behavior, this was the exception rather than the rule. Such institution of consecutive sentencing also occurred among
political prisoners. There were two cases at Thanh Phong which demonstrated the inequities of this resentencing. Le Dinh Don was a political prisoner first arrested by the Viet Minh prior to 1954 when he was 16 or 17 years of age. He was the son of a devout Catholic family in Truong My District, Ha Dong Province. After completion of his first period of imprisonment he was released. The release came at the time Don's family fled the North for South Vietnam. Don was soon rearrested because of the family's flight. Although an average prisoner, he was resentenced to consecutive six month terms until August 1982 when he was finally released. He was held in almost all prisons in the SRV including Camp 5/Thanh Hoa and lastly Thanh Phong. He spent nearly thirty years in prison for no real crime. Ton That Tan, a personal secretary or advisor to former Emperor Bao Dai, was imprisoned by the Viet Minh in 1945. He remained in prison until released in 1977. He spent 32 years in prison, left prison when he was nearly 80 years of age, and reportedly returned to reside at Hue City.

Deaths at the Thanh Phong Camp were common in all sub-camps except the paroled special "workers." The lack of other than limited medicine at the camp, unwillingness of camp cadre to permit seriously ill inmates to receive civilian medical care, harsh work assignments, physical brutality, and issuance to inmates of food provisions with no nutritional value, all were designed to kill off as many inmates as possible in the shortest period of time. The special "workers" were able to obtain fresh meat and other luxuries, engaged in relatively light duties, and received overall better care. They were never brutalized and generally all survived well, even in prison. Few if any died while in prison. The very high death rate at Thanh
Phong was also due to an unhealthy climate and high concentration of flies - which spread infection quickly among inmates. The poor health of inmates also led to a lack of proper hygiene which further contributed to the rapid spread of diarrhea and ameobic dysentery, the two illnesses most associated with inmate deaths. Each of the five sub-camps at Thanh Phong had its own separate cemeteries and inmates who died in prison were buried by other inmates at a cemetery nearby their sub-camp. The K-1 sub-camp medic received death reports weekly from medics at sub-camps K-2, K-3, K-4, and K-5. The death notices were tabulated and forwarded by the K-1 medic to the Thanh Phong Camp medical officer who presumably retransmitted them to the Prisons Management Department (Cuc Quan Ly Trai Giam) of the Ministry of Interior (Bo Noi Vu). The death notices identified the deceased by name, reeducation camp inmate number, date of birth, date of detention, sentence, date of death, and cause of death.

While over 90 percent of all deaths were other than the direct result of brutality, at least one of every ten deaths was the direct and immediate result of guard administered beatings. Camp cadre normally certified deaths by inmates who died of beatings but such deaths were shown on death certificates as the result of natural causes. Of the 90 percent who died other than as a result of beatings, most were criminals and most had been beaten often in the past. Sub-camp K-1 had a normal inmate population of approximately 300 inmates. Deaths at K-1 averaged 50 per year for each year during the period mid-1979 to mid-1982. By comparison, there were few deaths at camp K-4 during this period because half the 200 plus inmates at K-4 were
paroled special "workers." Sub-camp K-3 had approximately 300 inmates, all common criminals, and their death rate was perhaps 50 percent higher than K-1. Sub-camp K-2 had approximately 500 inmates, 400 former GVN officers and officials, and 100 criminals. Deaths at K-2 were slightly below K-1 and then primarily among the criminal inmate group. Sub-camp K-5 had approximately 300 criminal inmates and a death rate similar to K-3.

During May 1979 - August 1982 there was only one period of time when camp conditions improved. In the late spring of 1981 an inspection team from the MOI Prisons Management Department arrived at Thanh Phong. The team was headed by Public Security Service (PSS) LTC Hoang Thanh, an infamously brutal senior department cadre whose duties appeared to be associated with inspections of SRV prisons under MOI control. All camps were cleaned up prior to his arrival. His visit only lasted two days. One month later the camp was visited by Tran Quyet, MOI Deputy Minister. Again, the camp was cleaned up prior to his arrival which lasted only one day. One month after Tran Quyet departed, the camp was cleaned again for a visit by PSS Major General (Thieu Tuong) Le Huu Qua. General Qua stayed at the Thanh Phong headquarters adjacent to K-1 for two days. General Qua is the senior PSS officer responsible for all inmates in MOI prisons (phu trach pham binh pham can).

Medical treatment at Thanh Phong was limited. Each sub-camp had two medics either trained as medics prior to imprisonment or given on-the-job training by sub-camp medical personnel. The only inmates who were graduate doctors were normally found among the GVN inmates. The medics were all
inmates whose duties included diagnosis, treatment, care of in-patients, and related medical administrative duties. There were no operations performed at Thanh Phong because there was no surgical equipment. Any surgery required was performed only at the local Nhu Xuan District Hospital. Medics often recommended those seriously ill be sent to Nhu Xuan. Those who had enlarged appendixes were sent to Nhu Xuan and usually recovered. One RVNAF officer, LTC Nguyen Van (FNU), former chief of internal security for Kien Tuong Province, was sent to Nhu Xuan in approximately March 1978. He had both throat and mouth cancer. His wife visited him at Nhu Xuan and he died at K-2 after his release from Nhu Xuan Hospital. She was later advised of his death by the MOI and as of 1984 she was residing at 178 Vo Duy Nghi, Phu Nhuan, Ho Chi Minh City.

Medicine was normally provided to Thanh Phong each quarter by an unidentified supply element of the MOI. During periods of unexpected shortage the prison medical officer did obtain medicine from Thanh Hoa Province Civil Health Dispensary and Thanh Hoa Province Women's Association. Medicines were requested quarterly by the prison PSS medical officer who received medicines on approximately the 15th day of the third month in each calendar quarter. Medicines supplied each sub-camp could only meet 25 percent of the routine needs of only the most seriously ill. For example, K-1 normally received the following each month:

- 50 vials Penecilin (500,000 units ea.)
- 50 vials Tetramyacin (1,000,000 units ea.)
- 1 Bottle 200 Ganidan tablets (50 Mg.)
- 1 bottle 200 Ganidin tablets (50 Mg.)
- "Xuyen Tam Bien," 400 tablets, locally manufactured compressed herbal medication
- 1 bottle, 100 grams, Sulfat Natri (stomach ache treatment)
- 1 bottle, 200 tablets, aspirin (.50 mg)
- 1 bottle, 200 tablets, "optalidon" pain medicine (.05 mg)
- 1 bottle Quinine, 100 tablets (0.5 mg)
- 1 bottle Nivaquine, 100 tablets (0.5 mg)
- 1 bottle Novaquine, 100 tablets (0.5 mg)

Medicines received were often of Soviet or East Bloc manufacture. Most medicines indicated they should not be stored at temperatures over 23 degrees C but since no temperature controls existed they were normally kept in rooms up to 40 degrees C. Use of expired medicines was the norm.

One of the primary reasons for poor inmate health was the lack of nutritious food. Inmate care and feeding was determined by the monthly allowance of 12 SRV dong per inmate per month. This allowance was used to cover the cost of all food and medicines. Inmate medical needs were calculated at 3 xu per person per day (100 xu = 1 dong). There were no vitamins available to supplement the food allowance which consisted of the following per month per person:

- 12 Kg. cereal products, generally 70 percent wheat flour. Dried manioc was substituted for up to 50 percent of the cereal product from time-to-time.
Rice was supposed to constitute 30 percent of the cereal allotment. No rice was supplied in 1979 - 1980 and less than 30 percent during 1981 - 82.

- Fresh meat. Supplied only four times per year: noon meal to celebrate International Labor Day on 1 May, noon meal to celebrate SRV national day on 2 September, and one meal on 1 January for the New Years Day. Meat on each of these days was 200 grams per person and was subtracted from the monthly food allotment. The fourth occasion was one meal each day for two days, on the first and second days of the Lunar New Year, not to exceed 500 grams per person, total. The cost of this meat was also subtracted from the monthly food allotment. Inmates all engaged in vegetable farming and raised pigs. Pigs were finally eaten when they died.

Thanh Phong inmate medical personnel included the following:

- K-1:
  - So, former commando. Released 8/82.
  - Mai Nhue Anh, former commando. Released 8/82.
  - Nguyen Huu Nghia former commando. Replaced
  Released 1983 and returned to reside in HCMC. Nghia's older brother was RVNAF major Nguyen Huu Le, still held in K-2/Thanh Phong.
  - (LNU) Su, former pickpocket, trained to replace Mai Nhue Anh.

- K-2:
  - Former RVNAF LTC (Dr.) Ho Dac Su, assigned in Saigon prior to 30 Apr 75. LTC Su had an uncle, Dr. Ho Dac Di, a professor at the Hanoi Medical College.
  - One medic assistant, name unknown.

- K-4: Unknown.

- K-5: Nguyen Van Huan, former PAVN Sgt., previously sentenced to life imprisonment on murder conviction, reduced to 20 years hard labor.

- (LNU) Quang, former PAVN NCO, escaped early 1982 and according to local Thanh Phong Village residents fled to PRC. Heard on PRC radio broadcast identified as PAVN 2nd LT.

(RO Comment: Source of information is Sc., a former commando and team chief of DATA. He was captured in NVN in mid-1967. He served as K-1 medic from 1979-1982 and was responsible for referenced death statistics reporting. He has reported reliably in other areas but his overall reporting reliability has not been determined.)

SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-12
VS Desk Officer
**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**  
**JCS MESSAGE CENTER**

**PRIORITY**

P 190515Z FEB 86

FM JCR LIAISON BANGKOK TH

TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT H1 PRIORITY

INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI/22/33/336// PRIORITY

DIA WASHINGTON DC/VQ-PW/ PRIORITY

SECRET WASHDC/ODASD-1SA-PW/MIA/ PRIORITY

MULTIKLASE WASHDC/MSC/MR CHILDLESS// PRIORITY

CORUSCILI FT SHAFER HI PRIORITY

JCS WASHDC/35// PRIORITY

**SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914**

**CITE:**

3127 FEB 86

**SUBJECT:** JCRC REPORT 268-006. ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVATION OF ONE AMERICAN POW NEAR YEN BAI HOANG LINH SON (P); HEARSAY CONCERNING ALLEGED RECOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS

1. **SOURCE:** NAME: SC  DOB: 

37; POB: LAO CAI (P); 

FORMER POSITION: CPT ARVN; PRESENT POSITION: 

DOJ: 1976-77; MAP USED: NC 48-10; SERIES 1501; DATE OF INTERVIEW: 2 FEB 86; NAME OF INTERVIEWER: MR. G. E. BELL, GS-13 DOD; OTHER: ARRIVED JAPAN 84.

2. **SUMMARY:** SOURCE, A 38 YOA MALE VN REFUGEE 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 HQ YEN BAI (DX 8799) HOANG LINH SON. AND HEARSAY CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS NEAR YEN BAY. END OF SUMMARY.

3. **SOURCE STATED THAT SOMETIME DURING LATE 1976 UNTIL LATE 1977 (NOT SURE IF EXACT TIME DUE TO 10 YEAR TIME LAPSE) WHILE UNDERGOING RE-EDUCATION IN CAMP 11 OF INTERCAMP 1 (TRAI 1), LIEN TRAI 11 IN THE YEN BAI AREA (DX 8799) OF HOANG LINH SON PROVINCE, HE OBSERVED ONE U.S. POW. SOURCE STATED THAT AT THE TIME OF HIS OBSERVATION 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 EVERY OCCASION.

4. **SOURCE STATED THAT HE FIRST OBSERVED THE AMERICAN OPERATING A BULLDOZER LEVELING LAND WHERE CADER 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 (ODOONGH THIEU). SOURCE HEARD FROM GUARDS THAT THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS APPROX FOUR TO FIVE KM FROM THE CAMP AND WAS CALLED

**ACTION**

INFO USDP:1SA(1) USDP:MIA(1) JCS(4) DJS:* J1(1) J3(8) WDS:* J5(2) CHQ(1) JSOA(1) SECDEF(1) USDP(11) ASD:FM&P(1) ASD:PA(1) VO-PW(2) WMIC(1) DIA(1) VO-PW(1) VO-PW(2)

+MISC WASHINGTON DC
+OCSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+AMMC FT RITCHIE MD
+CIC CC WASHINGTON DC

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

PRIORITY
ZYUM RUEHOKA8914 0500ZI

P 190515Z FEB 86
FN JRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JRC BARBERS PH PRIORITY
INFO USINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J3//J3//J3// PRIORITY
DIA WASHINGTON DC//POC-PW// PRIORITY
SEDEF WASHDC/DS//A-I//A-PW//A-I// PRIORITY
WHITEWASH WASHDC//NSC//MR CHILDRESS// PRIORITY
CORSUSCILNC FT SHAFTER HI PRIORITY
JCS WASHDC//JS// PRIORITY

SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914

CITE: 3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JRC REPORT J88-006. ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-

THE CAMP 16 INMATES (U/1) THAT THEY HAD FOUND THE DOG-
TAGS WHEN THEY HAD BEEN GATHERING BAT MANURE FROM A
CAVE CALLED HANG DOI (BAT CAVE) WHICH WAS IN THE SIDE
OF A MOUNTAIN NEAR CAMP 16. SOURCE HEARD THAT THE
INMATES KEPT THE DOGTAGS AND HID THEM 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 GRAVES, OR REMAINS OF AMERI-
CANS IN VIETNAM.

7. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE HELD IN SUBCAMP
I (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 INFLICTED INTO NORTH VIETNAM BY THE U.S. GOVERN-
MENT. SOURCE RECALLED THAT THE MEN WERE REFERRED TO
AS AMERICAN COMMANDOS (BET KIEN MY) BY GUARDS.
SOURCE RECALLED 1LT NGUYEN THI KIEN, CPT LUYEN (LNU),
CIVILIAN HAI (LNU), AND CIVILIAN N. E. WHO WAS
SOURCE'S NEPHEW. SOURCE STATED THAT HAI HAD BEEN
BLINDED IN ONE EYE DURING CAPTURE AND WAS RELEASED
SOMETIME AFTER SOURCE DEPARTED IN 1983 AND RESIDED IN
LAM DONG (P). SOURCE
RECALLED ONE OTHER CIVILIAN COMMANDO TEAM LEADER WHO
WAS CALLED HU CHINH THACH. IN ADDITION TO THE COM-
MANDOS WHO WERE HELD IN SUBCAMP I, HE RECALLED SEEING
FOUR ORIENTAL MALES WHOSE OTHER INMATES SAID WERE
TAIWANESE COMMANDOS WHO WERE CAPTURED DURING BOAT IN-
FLATION AT MON CAY IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. SOURCE
MET ANOTHER INMATE FROM SUBCAMP I WHO COULD SPEAK LAO.
THE MAN SAID THAT HE WAS ETHNIC LAO AND HAD BEEN A
1LT IN THE FRENCH ARMY. THE MAN SAID THAT HIS HOME
WAS IN JAM THOIE (MF) AND THAT HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED
INSIDE LAOS LONG AGO. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR
ABOUT ANY OTHER FOREIGNERS, EURASIANS, OR AMERASINS
IN VIETNAM.

8. SOURCE MOVED FROM HIS POB IN
LAO CAI (P) TO HANOI IN 1947. SOURCE RESIDED

IN HANOI AT 16/4 PHO DUONG THANH STREET AND STUDIED AS
A SHIP WELDER UNTIL 1954 WHEN HE WAS MOVED BY THE FRENCH
GOVERNMENT TO A CAMP FOR THAI ETHNIC MINORITY REFUGEES
LOCATED IN LAT HOANG (V) XIQUEN KOIANG (P) LAOS. IN
1958 SOURCE MOVED TO VIETNAM WHERE HE RESIDED ON SAI
ACTION

CJCJ(4) OJS:(*) J3(1) J3(8) WIDS:(*) JS(2)
CMC CCI(1) JS(1)(9) SEDEF(9) USDP(11) ASD:FM&P(1)
ASD:PA(1) USDP:SA(1) USDP:MIA(1) VO-PW(2) MWC(*)
DIV(1) VO-PW(2) VO-PW(2)
NSC WASHINGTON DC
OCS WASHINGTON DC
CMW WASHINGTON DC
CSF WASHINGTON DC
AMC FT RITCHIE NO
ONE CC WASHINGTON DC

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PAGE 1 OF 1 190515Z FEB 86
SECT 02 OF 03
PRIORITY
P 1905152 FEB 86
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO COR JCRC BARBERS PB HI PRIORITY
INFO USINCPC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36// PRIORITY
DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW// PRIORITY
SEDEF WASHDC//OSD-ISA/PM-MIA// PRIORITY
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//RCSC//RM CHILDRESS// PRIORITY
CORUSACIL FT SHAPIRO HI PRIORITY
JCS WASHDC//J5// PRIORITY

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914

CITE: 1127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT J86-006, 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 HOA 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 LT NGUYEN DUY DUC, NUMBER (SD)
238 GRT (GIAY RA TRAI). SOURCE HAS A NEPHEW IN THE U.S.
DATA
DATA
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 BN HIS
SENIOR ADVISOR WAS "MR KOTIEBU" 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
ISSUED BY THE GVW MINISTRY OF ETHNIC MINORITIES
DEVELOPMENT AND DATED 22 FEB 71. WAS SIGNED "Y CHON MLO 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 OUP
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 OUP FORM DATED
15 JULY 1985 AND INDICATING DATA. SOURCE STATED
THAT HIS WIFE NAME
DPOB 6 FEB 47 BEN TRE;
HOUSEWIFE, AND HIS FOUR CHILDREN ARE STILL RESIDING AT
DATA

11. SOURCE WAS SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS BUT WAS NOT
ABLE TO MAKE A POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION. SOURCE COM-
MENTED THAT THE PHOTO OF ROBERT GARNWOOD (POST RELEASE
PHOTO WITH GARNWOOD STANDING BESIDE AIRCRAFT) WAS SIMILAR
BUT THAT THE MAN HE SAW WAS MUCH SLIMMER THAN THE MAN IN
THE PHOTO AND ALSO HAD MUCH SHORTER HAIR THAN THE MAN IN
THE PHOTO.
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Alleged Live Sighting of Americans, Hearsay.

TO: COMMANDER, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

Source: SC

Information: Attached report, obtained by a Vietnamese interviewer, sheds additional light on the story of alleged live Americans reported in the previously submitted information. Of interest is the note that another refugee, recently arrived in Indonesia, may have information pertaining to this story. We will attempt to locate this refugee.

AN

Atch: Report

PDM/mbr

File copy in each of following:

- Arlo Gay
- Reed Camp General
- Vinh Hung Reed Camp
- Son La Reed Camp
- Cam Tho Reed Camp
- Thanh Phong Reed Camp
- Xuan Loc Reed Camp
- Quan Thuan Khoan
SUBJECT: THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACUTE AMERICAN POW IN RVN.


DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH: DATA

DATE & PLACE OF RECEIVING: 1940 AT DATA

SEX: MALE


OCC: 1982 - MAY 1975: BE ASSIGNED IN THE RELOCATION CAMP AS PERMIT IN THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF THAILAND.


1973 - 1965: AS CAPTAIN, ASSISTANT OF COMMAND OF THE LOCAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN SOC TEANG PROV.

1964 - 1963: SECOND LIEUTENANT AS THE COMMANDER OF THE SPECIAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN SAIU DOOC PROV.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH 2 LEVEL; FRENCH 2 LEVEL

SPONSOR: DATA

CASE NUMBER: DATA
A. CASE 1:


THERE WAS A CIVILIAN AMERICAN WHO WAS ALSO TRANSFERRED HERE AFTER SUSPICION OVER A CASE OF DETENTION AT THE DI RAO CAMP (SOUTHERN OF CAMRAI CAP).

IT WAS KNOWN THAT, THE NAME OF THIS AMERICAN WAS ARLO GAT, WATER OF A FISHER. SOURCE WAS TOLD THAT, MR. ARLO GAT WAS CAUGHT WHEN HE CASTED FROM THE SEA TO SEE HIS VIETNAMESE WIFE ON APRIL 1975.

ON MARCH 1976, MR. ARLO GAT WAS TRANSFERRED TO NORTH WITH OTHER RANKING OFFICERS OF ARMY AND FROM THAT TIME, SOURCE HAD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIM.

SOURCE SAID THAT, IF WE WANT TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MR. ARLO GAT, PLEASE CONTACT WITH MS. TU THANH HONG, AN ARMY MAJOR GENERAL, PORTER-CHIEF OF OFFICE OF THE SUCCION ON. MR. HONG IS LIVING IN FRANCE NOW, SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW HIS ADDRESS.

A. CASE 2:

A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF SOURCE, AN ACCOUNTANCE OF SOURCE, CAME TO SEE SOURCE AT SOURCE'S HOUSE, AND TOLD SOURCE AN INFORMATION THAT CONCERNS WITH THE ALIVE AMERICANS (HE DEPRISONED) IN VIETNAM AS BELOW:

NAME: WIFE OF SSC, A FORMER INTERPRETER AND BECAME BRONZE DEALER AFTER 1975. NAME USED TO GO AND FIX MOUNTAIN PLACES WHERE BELONGED TO VIETNAM PROVINCE. ONE TIME, IN 1975, SHE FORGOT THE MOUNTAIN, SHE ARRESTED A PAGODA THAT WAS FAR FROM THE VIETNAM TOWN ABOUT 12 KILOMETERS TO THE MOUNTAIN AREA, AS USUAL, NAME ASKED A MOUNTAIN MAN TO FIX PIECES OF BRONZE IF SHE RAN. THE MAN HAD ANSWERED THAT I HAD NOTHING, BUT IF YOU PROMISED TO KEEP YOUR MOUTH, I WILL GIVE YOU AN INFORMATION OF THE ALIVE AMERICANS.

SHE SAID THAT, IN 1975, THERE WAS AN AIRPLANE OF THE WAY FROM BANANG TO OUT OF VIETNAM SHOT DOWN BY COMMUNIST, KILLED 7 PEOPLE AND 3 OTHER STILL ALIVE. THEY WERE ALL AMERICANS. ALL ALIVE PEOPLE AND DEAD BODIES WAS GATHERED BY A WOODMAN, THE WOODMAN HAD THREE ALIVE AMERICANS IN A MOUNTAIN AND ELIMINATED SEVEN DEAD BODIES NEAR THE PLACE WHERE THREE AMERICANS LIVED.

NAME HAD REQUESTED TO SEE THEM BEFORE HE AGREED WITH THE WOODMAN TO SEND THIS INFORMATION OUT OF VIETNAM FOR MAKING A CHANCE WITH THE US AUTHORITIES.
At last, NAME was led to that hole. He saw three Americans in that hole all of them were in normal, except one blind cause of he cried much. The name of one of them is:

RENE JOSEPHINE
SEX: 6'15-2154
NI: JUN - MT
JUGU 11.30.4-15
ANT ROSE
JO BU LEX

The condition was presented by the woodman for changing those alive Americans with the US authorities with 23 days of gold for each person. The woodman was also told that he had fed them since 1975; it was very difficult to hide them away from the local people, and in the present time, his assistance is gradually going down (it is money for buying food). There fore he needs the help...

SSC

Has told source that is the case if source receives the report from the US authorities, let her know by the contact address:

SSD

And the code for contacting as: "We are well, and how is your family"

May thank (or may cling)

In the case that, if we have our man in say and want to let him go to that place, firstly let him go to see NAME DATA

DATA

In the cipher as donating a watch (and insert) will believe at once. NAME was a prosecutor, his last position as the assistant of the General Director of the Customs Department.

After that, NAME will take the liaison agent to see the second one, NAME DATA

Continuing, NAME will take the liaison agent to see Mr.

NAME DATA

And the last, NAME will guide the liaison to see a couple of wife and wife. NAME at DATA

Here, they will lead the liaison to see the man and woodman at the pagoda before seeing those alive Americans.

The contact diagram is shown in below:
a) NAME  DATA  

CIPHER: DONATING A WATCH (ANY KIND)  

b) NAME  DATA  

c) NAME  DATA  

d) NAME  DATA  

SOURCE WAS ALSO INFORMED THAT, DAUGHTER OF SSC, NAMED-  

SSD WITH HER DAUGHTER SSD HAVE ARRIVED IN CODED FROM ABOUT SEVENTY DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF DEPARTURE OF SOURCE.  

SOURCE SAID THAT, SSC HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE INFORMATION VERY CLEARLY BUT SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW THE EXACT ADDRESS OF  

ASSOCIATED WITH NAME, SISTER OF NAME  

NAMES, DAUGHTER OF NAME  

, SON OF NAME
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FAWN</strong></th>
<th><strong>INTERIOR</strong></th>
<th><strong>FIQ</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>

**SOURCE No.:**
**Location:**
**Name:**
**Aisle:**
**Date/Place Birth:**
**Nationality/Ethnicity:**
**Date/Place Arrival Thailand:**
**Last Unit:**
**Duty:**
**Unit Location:**
**Date Deserted From Unit:**
**Date/Place Depart SVN:**
**Last Residence SVN:**

**Last Civil Occupation:**
**Education:**
**Languages:**
**Remarks:**
**Name of Sponsor in USA:**

**Estimated Date of Departure from Thailand to USA:** 26 DECEMBER 1983
SOURC'S PARENTS
-FATHER : NAME
-MOTHER : NAME

SOURC'S SIBLINGS
-SISTER : NAME
-BROTHER : NAME
-SISTER : NAME
-BROTHER : NAME
-SISTER : NAME
-BROTHER : NAME

SOURC'S SPOUSE
-WIFE : NAME

SOURC'S CHILDREN
-SON : NAME

SOURC'S PERSONAL BIOGRAPHY
-1940 - 1954 : LIVED AT HOME WITH PARENTS
-1954 - 1958 : AS A PUPIL OF SOC TRANG PRIMARY SCHOOL IN SOC TRANG PROVINCE
-1956 - 1962 : AS A STUDENT OF CHIH TAN AN HIGH SCHOOL IN SAIGON CITY, RVN
-11 SEPTEMBER 1962 : JOINED INTO THE MILITARY, ATTENDED THE 1St COURSE
OF THE INFANTRY SCHOOL.
-11 JUNE 1963 : GRADUATED WITH THE RANK AS ASPIRANT, WAS TRANSFERRED TO
KEEP A POSITION AS THE COMMANDER OF THE SPECIAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN NHA DONG PROVINCE, RVN
-1964 : WAS PROMOTED TO SECOND LIEUTENANT AND STILL KEPT THE
SAME POSITION.
-1965 - 1966 : AS FIRST LIEUTENANT, SERVED AT SOC TRANG SEC TOR. AS
THE ASSISTANT OF COMMANDER OF THE LOCAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN SOC TRANG PROVINCE, RVN
- 1969 - 1971: WANTED CAPTAIN AND STILL IN THE SAME POSITION
- 1971 - 1975: AS MAJOR WITH THE POSITION AS AN INVESTIGATION OFFICER
  OF THE GENERAL AUDIT DIRECTORATE OF THE 4th CORPS.
- MAY 1975 - 30 JUNE 1976: WAS REEDED AT CAN THO CAMP 3
- 30 JUNE 1976 - NOVEMBER 1979: WAS REEDED AT CAMP 2, SON LA PROVINCE
- NOVEMBER 1979 - APRIL 1980: WAS REEDED AT PHU SON 1 CAMP IN BAC
  THAI PROVINCE, NORTHERN
- APRIL 1980 - 1981: REEDED AT THAI PHONG CAMP IN THAI SON PROVINCE.
- 1982 - 16 JANUARY 1982: WAS REEDED AT DIEN LOC DEPOT, LONG THAI PROVINCE.
- END OF 1981: RELEASED.
**Update of Thanh Phong Prison Status**

**PROBLEM**

See attached note

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE IN</th>
<th>DUE DATE</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 May 1988</td>
<td>4 August 1988</td>
<td>III</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>ORIGINATOR</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIA/VO-PW</td>
<td>Wich Tourison</td>
<td>(sec) 960-8162</td>
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<th>DUE DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>DX-5D2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTN: Maj Sherman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:**

Hand Hoa Province

Received 11 July 88

**SIGNATURE**

DIA Form 193 (4-63)
Sources indicate a prison complex located in nghệ xuan province. North Vietnam consists of a Headquarters compound and subcamps K-1 through K-5. The HQ and K-1 compounds are co-located at 193655N 1052020E, UTM WG355688. K-2 through K-5 are believed to be located Northwest of K-1. K-4 had parolee's quartered and a sawmill adjacent to the K-4 compound.

According to available reporting this facility was established in late 1978 or early 1979 as Thanh Phong Prison (AKA Thanh Lam). As late as early 1979 Thanh Phong Prison might have consisted of just two subcamps. During 1979 this camp system was expanded due to prison transfers expanding the inmate population. This facility had its largest inmate population in 1981. By 1982 the inmate population was decreasing due to inmates being released or transferred to other prisons and sources further indicate that some subcamps or possibly the entire facility might have been closed in mid 1983. We are unable to determine whether this facility is still active and, if active, at what levels of activity it is maintained at.

DATA

METHOD

with all changes annotated be made for all four periods listed above. Also request that the area within points 19364N 1052348E, 193436N 1052127E, 193857N 1051619E and 194018N 1051602E be searched for the subcamps K-2 through K-5. If located request that MT

This information will greatly support the VO-PW Collection Strategy.

ENCL:

1-1:50,000 map of area

J. LAW 070 & March 1981
FROM: JCRC-LNB

TO: Commander, JCRC

Subject: Refugee Report, Alleged Sighting of Captives in NVN

1. Source was interviewed at Songkla, Thailand, on 20 April 81. SC had previously been interviewed by other American officials (report attached), and SC had also sent a letter to the refugee office (copy attached). As a follow-up to testimony presented in the letter and previous interview, SC was asked to expand on information regarding sightings of live Americans and the gravesite locations of Americans who died in captivity. In questioning SC the letter he had sent was referred to as the basis for this interview, and JCRC interviewer made no mention of his previous interview by the other officials.

2. In this interview SC stated that he had been in many different detention camps since his capture in July 1966, culminating with his transfer to Thanl Lam camp in October 1979. This camp is a subordinate camp to Thanh Phong camp, two kilometers away near the district town of Nhu Xuan in the northern province of Thanh Hoa. SC was unable to determine the exact location of either camp on the map provided, and at one point said the camps were not far from Thanh Hoa province town. It was at this location that SC said he saw "exactly 30 Americans" being held in three separate enclosures about 26 kilometers southwest of Thanl Lam camp. He said his sighting of these Americans occurred when he and three other prisoners went to gather limestone rocks in this area twice a week from October 1979 until his escape in November of 1980. Asked how many times he saw the Americans, SC did some figuring and said he had seen them about 92 times over a period of 46 weeks. These sightings were generally made from a distance of 25 to 30 meters away and on each occasion lasted about 8 hours, SC stated. The Americans were held in three locations seven kilometers apart in a triangular arrangement, according to SC and held in groups of twelve, ten, and eight respectively. There had been about 40 more who died and were buried in the area according to what SC said a local farmer named Name had told him. SC said he was taken to that area twice a week with three other prisoners, Names and Name all 35 to 38 years old and all captured in North Vietnam (Giao in 1964, Tiep and Ninh in 1967) while on clandestine activities in Mong Cai and Thanh Hoa. The four of them worked at the removal of limestone rocks prevalent in that area. The "American" prisoners that SC said he saw were also generally engaged in carrying or crushing limestone rock when not standing or sitting idly in their enclosure.
3. When asked how he knew these prisoners were American, SC said first that he recognized them because of their race (about 5 black, the rest white) and later when the interviewer questioned the reliability of such a determination, SC said that SC and a VC cadre had told him the prisoners were all Americans captured in the North in aircraft-related incidents. When asked how he knew the exact number in each enclosure and the location of each enclosure, SC drew a diagram showing the three enclosures in a triangular formation indicating a distance of 7 kilometers between them, and a dirt road that went by in close proximity to two of the enclosures. This was the route he said they used to approach the area and on these occasions he observed the Americans in the two enclosures. Then he said on some occasions his labor detail was taken close to the other enclosure (which was at least 5 kilometers from the dirt road) where he observed the other Americans. At no time did he see all the Americans together because, as he put it, the Americans never went more than 100 meters from their enclosures. He described the enclosures as being barbed wire fences containing two buildings made of large bamboo. One building was for living and the other was for dining, according to SC. Each American had four armed public security guards supervising him. SC said, for a total of 120 guards, all of whom lived outside the enclosures. The Americans were fed tapioca which they grew in little gardens in their area, according to SC.

4. Asked if anyone besides the three fellow prisoners and the local villager named NAME had seen the Americans, SC said that many people originally from that area had seen them but were forced to move away from the enclosure area. NAME, for instance, had to move five kilometers south of the enclosures. SC said no one else in the Thanh Lam or Thanh Phong camps would know about the Americans because he and the other three witnesses were kept incommunicado from the rest and were shackled with leg irons. In the year or so that SC was in Thanh Lam camp he said he never discussed the Americans with the other inmates. He could not provide the names of any guards who saw the Americans although he believes all camp staff were aware of their existence. The Thanh Phong/Thanh Lam camp commander was NAME about 48 years old.

5. In answer to questions about the description of the American prisoners, SC was very general. Some were tall, some not so tall, all were thin and weak. Some had long hair, some shaved heads, one or two balding, most had beards, etc. One, he said, had a bad left leg and had to use a crutch to get around. All the prisoners wore prison uniforms with wide (about 2") alternating red and violet stripes. All were barefoot. SC said he was never close enough to hear the Americans talking to each other but heard the guards address them in Vietnamese which they seemed to understand. The guards all wore the yellow Public Security Police uniforms and carried AK47 rifles.

6. SC said he believes the Americans are still being held in that location and expects that they will continue to die off because of their weak condition.
and difficult environment. He said he had seen some mounds of earth which his guard said were graves of dead Americans. Asked how many he saw he quickly answered, "Fourteen, but there were 40 all together". SC said the graves were in the general vicinity of the enclosures on the side which faces the other enclosures. He was vague about the fourteen graves he saw, at first saying they were near one enclosure, later saying they were at separate enclosures and finally when confronted with his contradiction he said he couldn't remember clearly.

7. Regarding his three fellow prisoners NAMES and NAME SC said he believes they are still prisoners but may have been transferred to another camp by now. He did not know the birthplace or residence of any of these men but said they were all former commandos (biet Kich) from "Ha Toc Doc Mi". (Interviwer is not familiar with this designation). Regarding NAME he is still farming in Nhu Xuan District but SC could not pinpoint the location of NAME mouse or where he did his farming. It seemed from SC's account that NAME kept popping up at various locations including the area of the American prison enclosures. SC could not account for his freedom to talk with NAME when he was held incommunicado at the camp except to say that his guards were lax at the work site. This was also the reason given for his eventual escape.

8. Comments: Sixteen years in prison camps have apparently taken their toll on SC who appears to be somewhat unstable. He admits to recurring malaria attacks and delirium, and at times during the interview had difficulty sorting out the facts as he remembered them. Contradictions were quite common in his testimony and each time they were pointed out he became flustered and attempted to explain without success. Complicating matters throughout this interview was a man named NAME a former ARVN Ranger who was SC friend and sat in on the interview. He continually tried to answer questions for SC including those concerning detailed descriptions of the American prisoners, even though he admittedly was not a witness, had never been in captivity and was unfamiliar with the area in question. SC however, insisted that NAME sit in on the interview to "help" him. Another individual had been used to write the letter in English (attached), but this individual, whom SC and NAME would not name, had already left Songkhla for resettlement. This man was not a witness either, just a recent acquaintance who was good in English. Because of the importance of this testimony, the interviewer continually cautioned SC to be as accurate as possible (and NAME to be as quiet as possible), which apparently angered SC at times. He appeared to resent questions obviously intended to test his veracity and expected his general statements to be accepted at face value. SC attitude and demeanor throughout the interview left the interviewer with the opinion that part or all of this story may have been fabricated. The only motivation which can be offered for such a possible fabrication might lie in SC's knowledge of a statement by the
Chief of the U.S. Refugee Section to the effect that Sc had no military service number (a possibility in those days), or any other evidence to prove he had ever served in the military. Lack of such evidence could possibly disqualify him for Cat III status and resettlement in the United States.

Attach:
1. Report of previous interview
2. Letter to U.S. Refugee Office
3. Map which accompanied previous report
2 April 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Joint Prisoner Recovery Committee

FROM:

SUBJECT: Recent Sighting of American Prisoners of War in North Vietnam

1. During a 23-24 March 1981 interview Vietnamese refugee SC said he was a prisoner of war in North Vietnamese prison camps for the last 14 years and that he saw prisoners of war on several occasions. He said the last time he saw the Americans was in September 1980. Following is a chronology of events that led up to his capture by PAVN troops while on a special operation mission in North Vietnam (which can be verified) and later while he was a prisoner of war until he escaped in November 1980.

2. SC said he was born DATA said he and his family fled to South Vietnam in mid-1954 and settled at Tan Viet Village, Tan Binh District, Dinh Province. He attended primary school and attended the DATA (formerly DATA) until mid-1963, when he went to work at his father's construction company. In late 1963-early 1964 he joined a "People's Organization (probably census-grievance) and was assigned to collect information on Vietcong activity in the area of Gia-Kiem Groc No Village, Q-Long Khanh Province. SC said the organization was later redesignated the Rural Development Cadre (RDC). SC said he was later assigned to Chuong Tien Province and, while working in a "new life hamlet", was captured in April 1963 by the Vietcong and detained for about three months. He was released in July 1973.
3. In November 1964 SC returned home to DATA. SC said that in December 1965 he was recruited by the Technical Exploitation Office (later redesignated the 7th Technical Office). SC said that the commander of the Technical Exploitation Office was NAME. SC said that he attended a training course at the Cai-Mai Intelligence School, near General Staff Headquarters, for about two months. But the school cancelled special training courses, and his class was moved to a large villa for further training. SC said that there were American advisors at the villa. SC said that he remembered one advisor named NAME who had a full beard and had been wounded in the leg during the Korean War. SC said he also received training at the Long Khan Training Center. SC said he was trained in sabotage techniques, weapons, communications, land navigation, and parachuting.

4. SC said that after completing the training he was assigned to a 15-man team, code name NAME. The team left Vietnam from Danang for Udorn, Thailand. They remained on the ground at Udorn for eight hours and then were flown to North Vietnam. The team parachuted into Quang Binh Province on 22 June 1966. SC said the team's mission was to locate enemy units and facilities, report the locations to their headquarters and, if possible, take direct action against the enemy. SC said the team was operational until 30 July 1966, when it engaged PAVN troops and was subsequently captured. SC received bullet and shrapnel wounds during the engagement.

5. SC said that the team leader was ARVN Special Forces NAME and that the team consisted of security, commo, weapons, medical, sabotage, and intel sections. SC said he was in the sabotage section and that they were able to blow up a few trucks before being captured. SC said that the team was told they could expect support from the 303rd Battalion of the Lao Army if they were in trouble and could cross over to the Lao side of the border.
6. SC said that after he was captured he was held in a temporary camp for a few days; in Quan Binh Province for about three months; in the Hoa Lo (Hanoi Hilton) Prison for a few days; and then in a camp in Thinh Tiri District, Ha Dong Province, where he remained until 1973. SC said that while he was at Hoa Lo Prison he saw and counted 100 American prisoners. SC said he saw the Americans while they were exercising in a courtyard and that some were wearing flight suits and others were dressed in prison garb.

7. SC said in early 1973 he was sent to the Phong Quang Camp, Hoang Lien Son Province, then to 6301 Camp, also in Hoang Lien Son Province; then to Vinh Phu Camp; Vinh Phu Province, where he remained until October 1979. In October 1979 SC was sent to Thanh Phong Camp, Nhu Kuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, where he stayed until his escape on 10 November 1980. SC said that while he was in the Thanh Phong Camp he saw American prisoners of war on several occasions.

8. SC said that in early March 1978 he was allowed out of the Thanh Phong Prison Camp on work detail and that the prisoners did not return to the camp at night. SC said that he did not see the American prisoners of war until December 1979, but he was told by the local Vietnamese that they had been in the camp since 1978. SC said that he saw about 40 Americans, including 3 or 4 black Americans. The Americans were kept in 3 separate enclosures. The enclosures were about 5 kilometers apart and about 20 kilometers northeast of camp. One enclosure held 12 Americans, another held 17, and a third held 11. SC said the Americans looked very sick and hungry. SC saw about 10 of the Americans on work detail; each American was accompanied by 4 guards. In response to a question by SC a guard at one of the American enclosures said 20 of the Americans were too sick to work. SC said he tried to make contact with the Americans, but his attempts were foiled by prison guards.
SC said the American prisoners who were on work detail were not allowed to go further than 100 meters from their enclosures. SC said that a farmer, NAME had shown him the site of a cemetery for American prisoners of war. NAME said that there were 40 bodies in the cemetery. SC said that there were no grave markers, but he could see the mounds of about 30 graves. SC said that from October 1979 through November 1980 he saw the funerals of 10 American prisoners of war. SC said that the Americans died mainly from diarrhea, an illness that also caused the deaths of many Vietnamese prisoners. SC said that some prisoners also died of starvation. SC said the last time that he saw the Americans was in September 1980.

9. SC said that he escaped from the Thanh Phong Prison Camp by walking away from work detail. He was unwittingly assisted by the farmer, NAME who, along with his son, gave SC and another prisoner, NAME a ride to Thanh Hoa on their bicycles. SC said that he helped NAME by giving him food, mosquito netting, and tools from the prison camp. NAME reciprocated by giving SC about 50 Piaster, which SC used to buy a black-market train ticket in DATA. SC said it took him several days to return South, that he saw security police but was stopped only once -- at the DATA Railway Station. He explained that he was only headed for the bathroom; therefore, he was not asked for identity papers. SC said that sometimes he hid in the baggage car of the train to avoid security checks. SC said he arrived in Saigon on 15 November 1980 and escaped from Vietnam by boat on 4 February 1981. He arrived in Thailand on 10 February 1981.

10. SC said that while he was at Hoa Lo Prison he was told by a prison guard commander named Mai Hoa Ky that the caucasions he saw were Americans. SC said the Thanh Phong Camp was comprised of a number of enclosures and was guarded by Armed Security Force (Cong Anh Vy Trang) personnel. SC said that Thanh Phong Prison Camp consisted of 2,000 male and female criminal (political) prisoners and about 140 prisoners of war.
11. During the interview SC was suffering from malaria, which he said he contracted after returning to South Vietnam. He was polygraphed with inconclusive results, possibly because of his illness. SC insisted that the information he provided was accurate, but possibly it is dated and/or hearsay information. SC said that the North Vietnamese did not release him after 1975 because he had not accepted reeducation, but they did release all of the criminal/political prisoners in 1978—about the time he was allowed out on work detail.
I joined UN Allied Force 1965.

Dad, 2745, Special Force (Mike Force)

APO 3848

Parachute operation down to North UN Front, North East.

Twin Reception 15th 1966, the 'American' 3rd plane C-83.

Target: Hoa - Ho (district) Quang Binh

Chief Team Senior Lieutenant NAME

He is still at prison in THANH PHONG (NUN)

They had me go to north, heading 330.

Date of Capture: July 26th 1966

III

In the Prison

1. Quang - Hoa II in prison: 03 months

2. Hoa - Lo (Hilton) 06 years in the dark

About one thousand (100) persons.

Here I made familiar with Major Duoc - Quoc
In 1950 there were 30 American prisoners who were still living. I knew about 40 American prisoners who died and buried them. They were buried in shallow graves.

In 1950 I knew nearly 40 American prisoners. I knew where they were buried. I went to work at night and then took them from the prison camps.

I escaped from the prison camp in 1950. I arrived in Saigon on November 1950. I have escaped for five times but I didn't succeed until the last time I arrived in Saigon on 10 Feb 1951.

This is the general points to report to the delegation and the details of my knowledge on prisoners in North Vietnam and places that American prisoners were arrested and imprisoned. I keep them in prisons. I couldn't report here (because there are special prisons there) since many American prisoners who have been living about 20 km from North Vietnam.

THANH HOA
In the 1980's I want to work, I'm still down.

American planed, but I couldn't contract with them.
I could only come to need to regard and to
wish good health together.

From my heart I think that these Americans
cannot last their longer lives. We their health are
very weak, and they have nothing to eat but
they need to work very hard. They can die
any time.

I love and respect them so much.

My only expectation, I want to return to U.N to
save them. Because they helped the Vietnamese
people in the past time.

They are the Heroes for Freedom.

Please, help me to practice this job.

Respectfully yours,

SC
A SKETCH OF THE THANH PHONG PRISON CAMP DRAWN BY
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE SC
THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0025 92.

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0025 92/FORMER SON TAY POW CAMP.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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DOI: 911103.

SOURCE: SC TWO MINISTRY
OF THE INTERIOR OFFICIALS WHO ARE THE CURRENT COMMANDER AND DEPUTY OF THE SON TAY FACILITY AND LIVE SIGHTING INVESTIGATOR'S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.


ENCLOSURE.

TEXT: 1. THE SON TAY PRISON WAS LOCATED IN SON TAY CITY, ABOUT FORTY-FIVE MINUTES BY CAR WEST OF HANOI, VIC //UTMCOORDS--48QWJ5337/MAP SERIES L7014; 1:50,000; SHEET 6151III, SON TAY; AMS 1967/.


6. IT WAS DETERMINED THROUGH THIS INVESTIGATION THAT THERE WERE NO PRISONERS OF ANY NATURE STILL HELD AT THE FORMER SON TAY PRISON.

COMMENTS

1. SOURCE WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. LSI WAS ALLOWED ACCESS TO ALL AREAS OF THE CAMP REQUESTED.

2. DURING A CONVERSATION HELD WHILE DRINKING TEA IN THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, MR. HO XUAN DICH APOLOGIZED TO THE COMMANDER FOR MRS. DEBRA ROBERTSON BARDSLEY HAVING VISITED THE FACILITY IN THE EVENING AFTER DUTY HOURS. THIS WAS THE FIRST THAT LSI HAD HEARD ABOUT HER VISIT TO THIS FACILITY, SO ASKED MR. DINH ABOUT IT. MR. DICHI REPLIED THAT MRS. BARDSLEY HAD BELIEVED THAT THE FACILITY WAS STILL AN ACTIVE PRISON AND MAY HAVE BEEN HOLDING U.S. POW'S, INCLUDING HER FATHER, SO HAD REQUESTED TO VISIT DURING HER EARLY OCTOBER VISIT TO VIETNAM.

3. THIS FACILITY WAS NOT ON LSI'S LIST OF AREAS TO BE INVESTIGATED. UPON BEING TOLD THAT THE SUNDAY TRIP WAS TO BE TO SON TAY, LSI UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WAS TO BE TO BAT BAT, WHICH IS ON THE LIST AND WAS IN FORMER SON TAY PROVINCE. LSI DID NOT FIND OUT THE TRUTH UNTIL ARRIVAL AT SON TAY PRISON. WHEN ASKED WHY WE HAD VISITED SON TAY, MR. DICHI SAID THAT THE HANOI MIA AFFAIRS OFFICE HAD INDICATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THAT PRISON INVESTIGATED, BUT THIS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

HANOI OFFICE CHIEF COMMENTS: HANOI OFFICE CHIEF WAS NOT PRESENT DURING THE INVESTIGATION.
INSTR: US: NO.
PREP: TM-05.
ENCL: 02 TO DIA/PW-MIA UNDER SEPARATE COVER
1. SKETCH OF SON TAY PRISON CAMP WITH
LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS OF PHOTOS TAKEN, 1 PG, 1 CY

2. 28 PHOTOGRAPHS WITH NEGATIVES.
CAMERA: NIKON N8008S AUTOMATIC W/ AF NIKKOR 35-105,
1:3.5 – 4.5 ZOOM LENS USING KODACOLOR GOLD 220, 35MM
FILM. ALPHA REFERENCES REFER TO ENCL 1
- A. PHOTO 1, ON THE ROAD TO SON TAY
- B. PHOTO 2, ROADSIDE GATE INTO ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF CAMP
- C. PHOTO 3, GATE GUARD SHACK
- D. PHOTO 4, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
- E. PHOTO 5, FORMER PRISON BUILDING NOTE FORMER WALL USED TO BE WITHIN TWO METERS OF THE NEAR END OF THIS BUILDING
- F. PHOTO 6, FORMER PRISON BUILDING THIS BUILDING WAS NOT REFURBISHED
- G. PHOTO 7, FORMER PRISON BUILDING F
- H. PHOTO 8, FORMER PRISON KITCHEN J
- I. PHOTO 9, CISTERNS, DESTROYED BUILDING AND WALL IN DISTANCE
- J. PHOTO 10, DESTROYED BUILDING, CISTERN AND PRISON BUILDING G IN DISTANCE
- K. PHOTO 11, GUARD TOWER ON REAR WALL
- L. PHOTO 12, REAR WALL
- M. PHOTO 13, REAR WALL WITH DESTROYED BUILDING L
- N. PHOTO 14, GUARD TOWER WITH OUTSIDE OF REAR WALL NEAREST RIVER
- O. PHOTO 15, OUTSIDE OF REAR WALL FOOT RIVER BANK THROUGH BARBED WIRE
- P. PHOTO 16, VIEW DOWN 30 – 40 FOOT TOWER AND REAR WALL WITH PRISON BUILDING H IN DISTANCE
- Q. PHOTO 17, OUTSIDE OF GUARD TOWER AND REAR WALL WITH PRISON BUILDING H IN DISTANCE
- R. PHOTO 18, PRISON BUILDING H.
NOTE HINGES FROM FORMER DOOR BETWEEN MR. DICH (WITH CAP) AND WINDOW IN FRONT OF HIM
- S. PHOTO 19, PRISON BUILDING G FROM PRISON BUILDING H
- T. PHOTO 20, PRISON BUILDING G THROUGH INTERIOR BARBED WIRE FENCE. NOTE DISCOLORED AREA WHERE CELL DOOR WAS BRICKED UP, IN CENTER OF PHOTO.
- U. PHOTO 21, PRISON BUILDING G
V. PHOTO 22, PRISON BUILDING F
W. PHOTO 23, FORMER CADRE MESS
X. PHOTO 24, CADRE FAMILY QUARTERS

Y. PHOTO 25, FORMER CISTERN D
Z. PHOTO 26, FORMER CADRE KITCHEN

AA. PHOTO 27, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING A, FROM FAMILY QUARTERS E
BB. PHOTO 28, GUARD TOWER ON REAR WALL, CENTER OF PICTURE, SEEN BETWEEN PRISON BUILDINGS G & H

ACQ: VIETNAM, HANOI (911103).
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMBASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATLO, EX/A, JCRC).

BT
#5612
NNNN
DATE: 07 NOV 1991

TO: DIA/PW-MIA/DAM-2
FAX Phone Number: (703) 693-5777
ATTN: COL JOHN M. COLE, JR.

FROM: American Embassy Bangkok
Section: PW-MIA

No. of Pages Including Cover Sheet: 3

Remarks: Copy to Chrono

Liaison
DATE: 7 NOVEMBER 1991

FROM: U.S. OFFICE FOR POW/MIA AFFAIRS, HANOI
       (OSCAM/BOSS HOTEL)

TO: MR. SHERWOOD,
    DAO/PW-MIA OFFICE, BANGKOK
    66-2-254-165

SUBJECT: LSI TRAVEL

1. ON 2 NOV, LIVE SIGHTING INVESTIGATOR (LSI), TOGETHER WITH VNOSMP
   ESCORT, VISITED 17 LV NAM DE STREET AND 3 DUONG THANH STREET, HANOI IN
   RESPONSE TO TASKING PROVIDED BY DIA.

2. ON 3 NOV, LSI AND VNOSMP ESCORT TRAVELLED TO SON TAY PRISON AND
   CONDUCTED AN INVESTIGATION AT THAT FACILITY. THIS WAS NOT ON THE
   ITINERARY, BUT VNOSMP CONDUCTED THE TOUR. LSI WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION
   THAT THE FACILITY TO BE VISITED WAS BAT BAT PRISON, BUT FOUND OUT UPON
   ARRIVAL THAT IT WAS THE WRONG PLACE. THE TOUR WAS PLEASANT. IT TURNED
   OUT TO BE A NICE TOURIST SPOT. ONE THING NOTED WAS THE ALTITUDE OF THE
   CAMP IN RELATION TO THE RIVER. THERE WAS AT LEAST A 30 - 40 FOOT BANK
   BEHIND THE CAMP. IF THIS EVER FLOODED, IT WOULD BE A MIRACLE.

3. ON THE MORNING OF 4 NOV, LSI AND ESCORT TRAVELLED TO GIA LAM TO
   INVESTIGATE THE REPORT DEALING WITH THE WAREHOUSE COMPLEX NEAR THE
   DIKE. THE ABOVE TRIPS, INCLUDING, PERIPHERALLY, THE SON TAY TRIP, WERE
   BASED ON STATEMENTS BY MM (FROM THE PERIOD PRIOR TO 1979), WHILE
   THE VINH CITY TRIP (SEE FOLLOWING PARA), WAS BASED ON THE MORE RECENT
   COLOR PHOTOGRAPH AND INFO FROM BKK.

4. LSI AND VNOSMP ESCORT TRAVELLED TO VINH CITY, IN NGHE AN PROVINCE,
   ON 4 NOV. ON 5 NOV, AN INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED ON THE RIVER
   ISLAND, IN NGHI XUAN DISTRICT, HA TINH PROVINCE, AND IN A NEARBY
   VILLAGE IN WHICH FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID HAD WORKED FROM CIRCA 1985 TO
   1989. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THERE HAS NEVER, RPT NEVER, BEEN A
   CAUCASIAN ON THE RIVER ISLAND SINCE THE FRENCH WENT THERE IN THE 40'S
   TO DRAFT SOLDIERS FOR THEIR ARMY. WITHIN TWENTY MINUTES, EVERYONE IN
   THE VILLAGE KNEW OF LSI'S PRESENCE, AND EVERYONE TURNED OUT TO SEE THE
   FOREIGNER. THERE COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ANYONE 'STRANGE' THERE WITHOUT
   EVERYONE'S KNOWLEDGE. THE VILLAGE CONSISTS OF ABOUT 300 FAMILIES
   WITH 1400 PEOPLE. EVERYONE KNOWS EVERYONE ELSE, AND THE VILLAGE CHIEF
   KNOWS EVERYONE BY NAME. IRR'S TO FOLLOW W/IN NEXT WEEK.

5. LSI TRAVEL PLANS:

A. I WOULD LIKE TO COME OUT TO BKK ON THE C-130 ON 16 NOV. IF
   HOWEVER, YOU WOULD RATHER NOT SEND TOM IN BEFORE CHRISTMAS, I COULD
   RETURN (WITH MY WIFE IF SHE WOULD LIKE) AFTER A TWO WEEK PERIOD, DURING
   WHICH I WOULD TAKE CARE OF OUR COMMITMENTS IN KL. I COULD THEN STAY
   UNTIL JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS. I COULD MEET WITH TOM FOR A COUPLE DAYS
   IN BKK, AFTER NEW YEARS, THIS WOULD PRECLUDE HIS HAVING TO COME HERE
   AND BREAK UP THE CONTINUITY OF HIS STAY WITH A CHRISTMAS BREAK.

B. IT REALLY SEEMS AT THIS POINT THAT THERE WILL BE LITTLE TO DO HERE.
   FOR THE LSI DURING THE 15TH ITERATION, BECAUSE OF THE REQUIREMENT THAT
   HE BE ACCOMPANIED BY A VNOSMP REP, ALL OF WHOM WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH
   THE ITERATION. ABOUT THE ONLY THING I COULD PROJECT
6. As to this morning's press release by the Vietnamese side, in the Vietnam News, we made absolutely no statements. The release was unilateral in nature.

7. Please pass all pertinent info to Col. Cole. We may enjoy having some good news at this time.

Hutch.

Harold W. Frye, Maj., USAF
Acting Chief, Hanoi Office POW/MIA
ON 9 MAY 89 BY CARR L. SMITH, USA.

X. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT HANOI.
    - C. DATE DEPARTED VIETNAM: 06-09-89.
    - M. FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM: HANOI.
    - H. STATUS / LEGAL IMMIGRANT: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE).
    - G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE), ENGLISH.
    - F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 17 YEARS (UNIVERSITY
    - E. IMMIGRATION DATA:
    - D. PRESENT LOCATION: 0.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HANOI.

PRE-1975: Student at the Institute Of

B. PROFESSION: 58, HANOI.

A. NAME: 00-00-0000.

SOURCE / ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

US PRESENCE CAMP IN HANOI.

THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE

***************

SECTION 09 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK 2746

CONTROLS

B)

ROSEANN/WHITESTONE WASHDC/NSC

ROBERTS/SCOFFER WASHDC/NSC-1500/1500-1500

ROBERTS/SCOFFER WASHDC/NSC-1500/1500

WROUGHT/DOUGLAS WASHDC/NSC-WRC

RC/DOUGLAS WASHDC/NSC-WRC

RC/DOUGLAS WASHDC/NSC-WRC

RA 020127 JUN 89

INFO REGION

INFO REGION

A 020127 JUN 89

HEAD

ATTACH WUECKEY #1503176-1503176

COSN = LEXX711 MCH = 89153/16345 TOR = 891531620

ENVELOPE

PAGE: 0005
SOURCE STATED THAT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, A. (VNDMP), THE VIETNAMESE OFFICE FOR SEEKING MISSING PERSONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SYR PROFESSIONAL MINISTRY TO INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT, HAS EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONALITIES BECAUSE OF SOURCE'S EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS

COMMENTS.

INCARCERATION UNDER THE SCHOOL.

ARRIVING PLUS TO FEED THE PRISONERS AT THE TIME OF THEIR

WHO CURRENTLY LIVES AT

DATA.

SOURCE, ANNI. NAM

WHO CURRENTLY LIVES AT

THE HEADMASTER OF THE SCHOOL AT THE TIME

IMPRISONED THERE:

ON THE WALLS, ETC... THAT ANY AMERICANS WHO BE

THE SURFACE. SOURCE SAW NO EVIDENCE FROM A CABIN ROOM ON ABANDONED WARS BY THE ENTRANCE TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE METERS WIDE BY THESE METERS LONG A FOUR

WHERE EACH APPROXIMATELY SEVEN METERS LONG A FOUR

WATER IN THE CARRIERS UNDERNEATH THE SCHOOL WHERE

1.7 M. FROM THE HEADMASTER OF THE SCHOOL HEADMASTER'S SON AND WIFE

WHO WAS ALSO THE SCHOOL HEADMASTER'S SON AND WIFE

RAN.

DATA.

WHERE CURRENTLY LIVES AT

TV AND RAN.

SOAP FROM THE SOUVENIR STORE.

SOURCE REPORTED THAT THE SCORPIONS HAD CALLED WHICH YEAR, THAT IN 1971 OR 1972 (SOURCE CAN'T

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS). SOURCE REPORTED MANY TRIPS TO INDONESIA, though none have been

APPROXIMATELY 100 AMERICAN PILGRIMS HAVE BEEN

STAYED AT THE CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOL (IDENTIFIED BY

FROM JULY 1972 UNTIL 1976, SOURCE WAS A

INFORMATION.

ON 1972.

TEMPORARY US PRISON CAMP (WJ 880272) IN HANOI IN 1971

SUMMARY: SOURCE REPORTED HEARSAY CONCERNING A

SERIES 1970-1: 11.2.500

MAP USE: HANOI CITY MAP SHEET 3: EDITION 3.

PAGE: 0006
BODY

SUBJ: JCRC RPT '88-111; HEARSAY OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS HELD IN VIET TRI-SON TAY

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

   - A. NAME: SD
   - B. DPOB: SD 54; HUE
   - C. PRESENT LOCATION: SD
   - D. IDENTIFICATION DATA: SD
   - E. LAST RESIDENCE IN VIETNAM: HUE CITY
   - F. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT DATE ON 9 NOV 88 BY GARRY L. SMITH, CW3, USA.


3. INFORMATION:

A. IN NOVEMBER 1987, SOURCE WAS ON THE LAO BORDER IN BINH TRI THIEN PROVINCE SEARCHING FOR INCENSE WOOD, WHEN HE MET A MONTAGNARD NAMED HO THANH BUU. MR. BUU RESIDED AT DUC LAP VILLAGE (SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE ON AVAILABLE MAP SHEETS), HUONG HUA DISTRICT, BINH TRI THIEN PROVINCE. MR. BUU TOLD SOURCE THAT IN 1980, HE WORKED AT A PRISON
CAMP NAMED VIET TRI-SON TAY (POSSIBLY WJ5237).

B. MR. BUU TOLD SOURCE THAT AMERICANS AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE STILL BEING HELD AT THE PRISON CAMP, AND THAT HE HAD PERSONALLY SEEN THEM MANY TIMES WHEN HE WORKED THERE. SOURCE HAD NOTHING FURTHER TO REPORT CONCERNING THIS HEARSAY INCIDENT.

4. INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS: INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT WAS PASSED TO STONEY BEACH.

ADMIN BT

#0541

NNNN
0957/VO-PW

NSC FOR COL CHILDRESS

SERIAL: IIR B-014-0033-B6

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBj: IIR B-014-0033-B6/MO CHEN PRISON

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

DOI: 700000

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2D/DB-2C

S.D. TOURISON/50501/14JUL86/KEW

COL K M GAINES USAF VO-PW CHF
SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT SC WHO HAS BEEN A GENERALLY RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE LOCAL POPULACE IN SON TAY PROVINCE. THE TERM BAT BAT WAS APPLIED TO THE MO CHEN PRISON BECAUSE IT WAS LOCATED IN AN AREA CALLED BAT BAT. [SOURCE NEVER HEARD THE NAME SA TAC APPLIED TO MO CHEN PRISON].

2. DURING 1968-70 THE MO CHEN PRISON CONSISTED OF TWO SEPARATE DETENTION AREAS. ONE AREA WAS CONTROLLED BY THE PAVN AND WAS REFERRED TO AS A TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITY {TRAI TAM GIAM}, MEANING A FACILITY FOR THE TEMPORARY DETENTION OF PERSONS UNDER GOING PRE-TRIAL/SENTENCING INVESTIGATION. A SEPARATE PART OF MO CHEN NOT USED BY PAVN WAS CONTROLLED BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY {MPS}. PAVN MILITARY OFFENDERS BEING SENT TO MO CHEN FIRST ENTERED THE PAVN CONTROLLED PORTION OF THE PRISON FOR PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION. THOSE WITH SENTENCES OF 6 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR SERVED THEIR SENTENCE AT MO CHEN. THOSE TO BE INCARCERATED FOR CONVICTION OF SERIOUS NATIONAL LEVEL OFFENSES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE MPS CONTROLLED PRISONS FOR THE TERM OF THEIR SENTENCE. THE MPS CONTROLLED PORTION OF MO CHEN WAS CALLED AN INDEPENDENT PRISON.
APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: NO
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: N/A
DIA WATERSHUTON DC/VO-PW/
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINDPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J3B/J233/
SECDIF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA/
CIA WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
NSC WASHINGTON DC

J063/VO-PW

SERIAL: 6-014-0045-86
PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0045-86/MO CHEN PRISON

WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NO FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

DOI: 860227 {RO}

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE REPORTED RELIABLY IN THE PAST.

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2B/D8-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/50501/CMF

COL F.J. CAPILLUPO, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF
SUMMARY: 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.

TEXT:
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 NHO."

3. THE CAMP IN WHICH THE COMMANDOS WERE HELD WAS A SQUARISH
COMPOUND SURROUNDED BY A 3-4 METER HIGH WHITEWASHED MASONARY WALL.
THERE WERE RUSTIC WOODEN GUARD POSTS SET ON TOP OF THE WALL AND AT
EACH WALL CORNER. EACH GUARD POST WAS ROOFED AND ENCLOSED BY A
WAIST HIGH WALL OF THATCH. THE MAIN ENTRY WAY WAS THRU A 3-4 METER
WIDE/SINGLE DOOR GATE SET IN THE CENTER OF THE ONE END OF THE CAMP.
THE ENTRYWAY WAS ARCADED WITH A SMALL LOFT TYPE WORK AREA ABOVE THE
GATE AND UNDER THE ARCADE. THERE WAS A SMALL WOODEN GUARD
POST/OFFICE IMMEDIATELY ALONG THE WALL, INSIDE THE FRONT GATE, AND
IMMEDIATELY TO THE LEFT OF THE FRONT GATE AS VIEWED FROM INSIDE THE
CAMP. THE CAMP HAD TWO SEPARATE CONFINEMENT AREAS DESIGNATED AREAS
"A" AND "B". AREA "A" HAD THREE BUILDINGS USED TO DETAIN FEMALE
INMATES, LOW LEVEL POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND COMMANDOS. AREA "B"
CONTAINED CRIMINALS AND THE CAMP DISPENSARY. THE TWO INMATE AREAS WERE DIVIDED BY A SOCCER FIELD WITH AN ASSEMBLY HALL WITH THE CAMP KITCHEN TO THE REAR OF IT. THERE WERE WALLS RUNNING THE LENGTH OF THE CAMP IN FRONT OF AREAS "A" AND "B" AND DIVIDING THE INDIVIDUAL BARRACKS, AT LEAST IN AREA "A".

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 team member were shown to members of team [name] 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 [name] at Mo Chen. This information was provided by Sc [name], a member of team [name] currently being interviewed by DIA/VO-PWJ.

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 [names].

Comments: Information above was provided by former Vietnamese boatmen, [name] and [name], members of boat support team [name], 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 AND 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-5]. VO-PW IS ALSO INTERVIEWING NAME A MEMBER OF THE SAME TEAM NAME WHO WAS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DETENTION FACILITIES REPORTEDLY USED LATER FOR CONFINEMENT OF U.S. PWS.

COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: FRANK J. CAPILLUPO, COL, USAF, CHIEF, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
OPERATIONAL NARRATIVE


OUR FORCES ARRIVED IN THE OBJECTIVE AREA BY AIR, PRECISELY ACCORDING TO PLAN FROM THAILAND OVER LAOS AND INTO NVN FROM THE WEST, AS INDICATED ON THIS SLIDE. A.C-130, FOR ESSENTIAL ENROUTE AND PINPOINT TERMINAL NAVIGATION, AND A-1 AIRCRAFT DEPARTED THEIR BASES FOR A HELICOPTER-REFUELING POINT NORTH OF THE PLAINE DES JARRES.
A SHORT TIME LATER, SIMILAR C-130 ALSO LAUNCHED, AND PROCEEDED TO THIS SAME RENDEZVOUS.

THE ASSAULT FORCE HELICOPTERS, DEPARTED, JOINED THEIR REFUELING AIRCRAFT, AND COMPLETED REFUELING, AS PLANNED, ONE HOUR PRIOR TO ARRIVING AT THE SON TAY CAMP.

THESE FORCES COMBINED AND FORMED 2 GROUPS, WITH THE LEAD C-130 AND THE H/Cs COMPRISING THE FIRST GROUP - FOLLOWED IN 10 MINUTES BY THE OTHER C-130 WITH 4 A-1s.

THESE TWO FORMATIONS CROSSED HIGH POINTS ON THE ROUTE IN LAOS AT 2000 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL. THE FORCE DESCENDED TO 1000 FEET AS IT MOVED INTO NORTH VIETNAM ABOUT 38 MINUTES PRIOR TO TOT. IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE NVN NW RADAR NETWORK DID NOT DETECT THE FORMATION ALL THE WAY TO THE OBJECTIVE.

JUST PRIOR TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE FORCE FROM THE WEST, DIVERSIONARY PENETRATIONS BY NAVY AIR TOWARD THE COAST TRIGGERED A CONVENTIONAL AIR ATTACK RESPONSE BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. THUS, NVN RESOURCES AND ATTENTION WERE DIVERTED FROM THE RESCUE EFFORT.

ADDITIONALLY, F-4s CYCLED INTO THE OBJECTIVE AREA TO PERFORM MIG CAP ORBITS IN THE VICINITY OF HANOI.

THE MISSION COMMANDER, GENERAL MANOR, WAS AT A CONTROL CENTER LOCATED AT MONKEY MOUNTAIN NEAR DA NANG AND MONITORED DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY UNFOLDED AND DIRECTED THE FORCES ACCORDINGLY.
The formation approached the camp at low level. There were excellent navigation features along the approach route that were easily discernible by the crews. Assault tactics commenced when flares were released directly over the prison.

After passing over the prison, support aircraft dropped fire fight simulators southeast of Son Tay City to split and divert attention of enemy forces billeted in the town, then continued to the southwest and dropped two firebombs, marker flares, and fire fight simulators in the vicinity of an ammunition storage area four kilometers southwest of the target. The firebombs served the dual purpose of creating a diversion and providing a highly visable anchor point for cover aircraft to orbit. This anchor was located at the most probable source of any ground threat to the prison operations - none developed in this area.

The Son Tay prison camp is located approximately 20 nm nw of Hanoi well away from civilian habitation - in rice paddies about one km nw of Son Tay City. The camp consisted of two separate portions:

(1) The walled compound and (2) an admin support area outside the wall. Our Pws were reported to be housed in the four large buildings in the compound. The wall is about seven feet in height and had guard towers along the west wall. The remainder of the structures were guard quarters or support buildings. There
WERE INDICATIONS THAT APPROXIMATELY 70 PWs WERE WITHIN THE CAMP.

THE GROUND ATTACK FORCE CONSISTED OF ABOUT 50 US ARMY SPECIAL FORCES PERSONNEL COMMANDED BY COL ARTHUR D. SIMONS. THE ESSENTIALS OF THIS OPERATION WERE SURPRISE, SPEED, AND SIMPLICITY.

THE ATTACK STARTED WITH A HELIBORNE ASSAULT ON THE CAMP BY HELICOPTERS MAKING FLARE-LIGHTED WEST-SOUTHWEST FIRING APPROACHES.

H-HOUR PUT THE LEAD HELICOPTER, ON THE GROUND IN THE COURTYARD OF THE COMPOUND. THE ASSAULT GROUP ABOARD THIS HELICOPTER, SECURED THE INSIDE OF THE COMPOUND AND THEN PROCEEDED TO DESIGNATED CELLBLOCKS. A SEARCH OF THE BUILDINGS CONFIRMED THAT THE COMPOUND HAD IN FACT BEEN A PRISON BUT APPARENTLY HAD NOT BEEN USED FOR THIS PURPOSE RECENTLY. THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT PORTIONS OF THE BUILDINGS WERE USED TO BILLET NVN MILITARY PERSONNEL. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE YARD AREA WITHIN THE COMPOUND WAS BEING USED AS A GARDEN PLOT. THE ASSAULT FORCE LEADER AND HIS MEN WENT THROUGH EVERY BUILDING WITHIN THE COMPOUND. HE STATED THAT THE BUILDINGS APPEARED NOT TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR THREE TO FOUR MONTHS.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSAULT GROUP LANDED INSIDE OTHER HELICOPTERS LANDED OUTSIDE TO THE SOUTH OF THE COMPOUND AND MADE CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY DURING A SWEEP OF THESE AREAS SOUTH AND EAST WITH UNKNOWN RESULTS.

ALL SUPPORTING FORCES, TO INCLUDE THE NAVY DIVERSION ACCOMPLISHED THEIR MISSION AS SPECIFIED. THE MIG CAP, SAM SUPPRESSION AIRCRAFT, AND NAVY DIVERSION FORCES WERE DETECTED AND TRACKED AS THEY APPROACHED THE NVN DEFENSE BOUNDARY. THE
NVN DEFENSES REACTED BY LAUNCHING MIG AIRCRAFT BUT FAILED TO EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE ANY OF OUR FORCES. APPROXIMATELY TEN TO TWELVE MINUTES AFTER PENETRATION OF NVN DEFENSES, SA-2 MISSILES WERE LAUNCHED AGAINST THE SUPPRESSION AIRCRAFT. IT APPEARS THAT AT LEAST TWO MAY HAVE BEEN FIRED AGAINST AIRCRAFT ORBITING MT BA VI. TWO F-105S SUSTAINED DAMAGE FROM SA-2 MISSILES AND THE CREW OF ONE OF THESE AIRCRAFT WAS FORCED TO EJECT OVER LAOS. IT IS ESTIMATED A TOTAL OF 15 SA-2 MISSILES WERE FIRED. LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY WAS OBSERVED FIRING FROM POSITIONS SOUTHWEST AND NORTH OF THE OBJECTIVE. THIS FIRE WAS INACCURATE AND APPARENTLY NOT RADAR DIRECTED; THEREFORE, THESE GUNS WERE NOT ATTACKED. THE ENTIRE FORCE EGRESSED ACCORDING TO PLAN WITH HELICOPTERS IN THE FORCE PARTICIPATING IN THE SAR EFFORT FOR RECOVERY OF THE DOWNED F-105 CREW. THIS CREW HAS BEEN RECOVERED AND IS REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION. THERE WERE NO SERIOUS FRIENDLY CASUALTIES: ONE US ARMY SPECIAL FORCES MEMBER SUFFERED A SLIGHT WOUND BELIEVED TO BE CAUSED BY AN AK-47 ROUND; A USAF HELICOPTER MECHANIC SUFFERED A BROKEN ANKLE.

THE ENTIRE NAVY DIVERIONARY OPERATION, INCLUDING TIMING, WAS EXECUTED AS PLANNED. THREE SHRIKES WERE FIRED IN RESPONSE TO ABOUT 20 SAMs BEING LAUNCHED AGAINST THE DIVERSION AND A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED NINETY FLARES WERE DROPPED. NO OTHER
ORDNANCE WAS EXPENDED IN THIS AREA. WEATHER IN THE HAIPHONG AND NORTHEASTERN NVN AREA WAS CLEAR WITH UNLIMITED VISIBILITY. LIGHTS FROM THE CITIES WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE. NO OPERATIONAL FACILITIES WERE ENCOUNTERED AND ALL NAVY AIRCRAFT RECOVERED SAFELY ABOARD THEIR PARENT CVAs.
INTERPRETATION DIVISION
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BASIC REPORT

MILITARY LOGISTICS
NORTH VIETNAM

SON TAY PW CAMP N-69
OCTOBER 1972
INQUIRE=DOC16D
ITEM NO=00209348

ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX917 MCN = 91318/16657 TOR = 913181038
OTICZYW RUEKCS5612 3181037 - RUEALGX.
ZNY

HEADER
O 141037Z NOV 91
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
RUCQVAB/USCINCSOC INTEL OPS CEN MACDILL AFB FL
RUEALGX/SAFE.
O 141035Z NOV 91
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
RUEKCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKCS/JCS WASHDC//JS/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQ/CUSCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36/
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC//
RUHQHQA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR//SB://
RUEHKK/USDLO HONG KONG//PW-MIA//
BT
CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK TH 55612

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0025 92.

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

BODY
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0025 92/FORMER SON TAY POW
CAMP.

- - -

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- - -

DOI: 911103.
SOURCE: TWO MINISTRY
OF THE INTERIOR OFFICIALS WHO ARE THE CURRENT
COMMANDER AND DEPUTY OF THE SON TAY FACILITY AND LIVE
SIGHTING INVESTIGATOR'S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.
SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS
REPORT CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE
FORMER PW CAMP AT SON TAY CITY, WHERE U.S. FORCES
CARRIED OUT THEIR DARING RAID ON 20 NOV 1970.
ENCLOSURE.

TEXT: 1. THE SON TAY PRISON WAS LOCATED IN
SON TAY CITY, ABOUT FORTY-FIVE MINUTES BY CAR WEST OF
HANOI, VIC //UTMCORDS--48QWJ5337/MAP SERIES L7014;
1:50,000; SHEET 6151III, SON TAY; AMS 1967//.

2. IN 1979, THE SON TAY PRISON WAS TURNED
OVER BY THE MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE (MSS) TO GENERAL
DIRECTORATE 1 OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. SINCE
THAT TIME, THE FACILITY HAS NOT BEEN UTILIZED AS A
PRISON. AS FAR AS THE FACILITY COMMANDER KNEW, IT HAD
NOT BEEN USED AS A PRISON SINCE 1973. IT SHOULD BE
NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORY
OF THE CAMP WAS INEXACT, AS THEY BELIEVED THAT THE 20
THEY SAID THAT THERE WERE NO LONGER ANY PRISONS IN THE
SON TAY AREA.

3. THE REASON FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE U.S.
PRISONERS TO ANOTHER FACILITY WAS NOT KNOWN TO SOURCE.
IN THE ABSENCE OF OTHER, CONCRETE KNOWLEDGE, THE
EXISTENCE BEHIND THE CAMP OF A 30 - 40 FOOT BANK DOWN
TO THE TICH RIVER (SOONG TICHS), IN THE OPINION OF
BOTH SOURCE AND THE LIVE SIGHTING INVESTIGATOR, MADE
IT DOUBTFUL THAT IT WAS THE OCCURRENCE OF A FLOOD (SEE
ENCL 2, PHOTO 16).

4. ORIGINALLY, THE BUILDINGS ALL HAD RED TILE
ROOFS. HOWEVER, THE TWO MAIN BUILDINGS, WHICH HAVE
HAD THEIR INTERIOR WALLS REMOVED AND BEEN CONVERTED
INTO WAREHOUSES, HAVE BEEN REROOFED WITH CORRUGATED
FEROCEMENT PANELS. OTHER RENOVATIONS CONSIST OF
HAVING BRICKED UP THE DOORS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CELLS,
THE HINGES OF WHICH ARE STILL IN EVIDENCE, AS ARE THE
AREAS OF DARKER COLOR LEFT FROM WHITE WASHING OVER THE
NEW BRICK WORK WHERE THE DOORS HAD BEEN IN
INSUFFICIENT AMOUNTS TO MATCH THE SURROUNDING WALLS
(See Encl 1, Buildings G & H and Encl 2, Photos 20 & 21) and the addition of new, large metal doors on the ends of the buildings (see Encl 2, Photo 5). The former headquarters and cadre quarters buildings are still in use for their original purposes (see Encl 1, Buildings A & E and Encl 2, Photos 4, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27).

5. Only two sides of the prison wall are still in existence, as the U.S. task force blew up the other two sides. Most of the rubble has been removed. The front wall used to run between the cadre headquarters building and the prison proper (see Encl 2, Photos 7, 11 & 17). Two of the smaller buildings have been destroyed or at least allowed to deteriorate (see Encl 2, Photos 10 & 13). These two were located adjacent to the athletic field/volley ball court where the helicopter crash landed (see Encl 1, Buildings K & L).

6. It was determined through this investigation that there were no prisoners of any nature still held at the former Son Tay prison.

Comments

1. Source was very cooperative and answered all questions in a straightforward manner. LSI was allowed access to all areas of the camp requested.

2. During a conversation held while drinking tea in the headquarters building, Mr. Ho Xuan Dich apologized to the commander for Mrs. Debra Robertson Bardsley having visited the facility in the evening after duty hours. This was the first that LSI had heard about her visit to this facility, so asked Mr. Dinh about it. Mr. Dich replied that Mrs. Bardsley had believed that the facility was still an active prison and may have been holding U.S. POW's, including her father, so had requested to visit during her early October visit to Vietnam.

3. This facility was not on LSI's list of areas to be investigated. Upon being told that the Sunday trip was to be to Son Tay, LSI understood that it was to be to Bat Bat, which is on the list and was in former Son Tay province. LSI did not find out the truth until arrival at Son Tay prison. When asked why we had visited Son Tay, Mr. Dich said that the Hanoi MIA Affairs Office had indicated that he would like to have that prison investigated, but this could not be
HANOI OFFICE CHIEF COMMENTS: HANOI OFFICE CHIEF WAS NOT PRESENT DURING THE INVESTIGATION.

ADMIN
COLL: AC.
INSTR: US: NO.
PREP: TM-05.
ENCL: 02 TO DIA/PW-MIA UNDER SEPARATE COVER
- 1. SKETCH OF SON TAY PRISON CAMP WITH LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS OF PHOTOS TAKEN, 1 PG, 1 CY
- 2. 28 PHOTOGRAPHS WITH NEGATIVES.
CAMERA: NIKON N8008S AUTOMATIC W/ AF NIKKOR 35-105, 1:3.5 - 4.5 ZOOM LENS USING KODACOLOR GOLD 220, 35MM FILM. ALPHA REFERENCES REFER TO ENCL 1
- A. PHOTO 1, ON THE ROAD TO SON TAY
- B. PHOTO 2, ROADSIDE GATE INTO ADMINISTRATIVE AREA OF CAMP
- C. PHOTO 3, GATE GUARD SHACK
- D. PHOTO 4, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
- E. PHOTO 5, FORMER PRISON BUILDING
G-NOTE FORMER WALL USED TO BE WITHIN TWO METERS OF THE NEAR END OF THIS BUILDING
- F. PHOTO 6, FORMER PRISON BUILDING
F THIS BUILDING WAS NOT REFURBISHED
- G. PHOTO 7, FORMER PRISON BUILDING
- H. PHOTO 8, FORMER PRISON KITCHEN
- I. PHOTO 9, CISTERN, DESTROYED BUILDING AND WALL IN DISTANCE
- J. PHOTO 10, DESTROYED BUILDING, CISTERN AND PRISON BUILDING G IN DISTANCE
- K. PHOTO 11, GUARD TOWER ON REAR WALL
- L. PHOTO 12, REAR WALL
- M. PHOTO 13, REAR WALL, WITH DESTROYED BUILDING L
- N. PHOTO 14, GUARD TOWER OUTSIDE OF REAR WALL NEAREST RIVER
- O. PHOTO 15, OUTSIDE OF REAR WALL
- P. PHOTO 16, VIEW DOWN 30 - 40 FOOT RIVER BANK THROUGH BARBED WIRE
- Q. PHOTO 17, OUTSIDE OF GUARD TOWER AND REAR WALL WITH PRISON BUILDING H IN DISTANCE
- R. PHOTO 18, PRISON BUILDING H.
  NOTE HINGES FROM FORMER DOOR BETWEEN MR. DICH (WITH CAP) AND WINDOW IN FRONT OF HIM
- S. PHOTO 19, PRISON BUILDING G
FROM PRISON BUILDING H
- T. PHOTO 20, PRISON BUILDING G
THROUGH INTERIOR BARBED WIRE FENCE. NOTE DISCOLORED AREA WHERE CELL DOOR WAS BRICKED UP, IN CENTER OF PHOTO.
- U. PHOTO 21, PRISON BUILDING G
- V. PHOTO 22, PRISON BUILDING F
- W. PHOTO 23, FORMER CADRE MESS
- X. PHOTO 24, CADRE FAMILY QUARTERS
- Y. PHOTO 25, FORMER CISTERN D
- Z. PHOTO 26, FORMER CADRE KITCHEN
- AA. PHOTO 27, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING A, FROM FAMILY QUARTERS E
- BB. PHOTO 28, GUARD TOWER ON REAR WALL, CENTER OF PICTURE, SEEN BETWEEN PRISON BUILDINGS G & H

ACQ: VIETNAM, HANOI (911103).
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMBASSY BANGKOK (AMB, DCM, POL, SA, DATLO, EX/A, JCRC).
QUYET TIEN PRISON
(AKA: CONG TROI)

LOCATION: 5.5 Kilometers from Chinese border, 11.7 kilometers North of Ha Giang town, Quan Ba district, Ha Giang Province now Ha Tuyen Province.

(GEO 230044N/1045714E; UTM 48QVL 955446)

MAP REFERENCE: a- Series L701: Sheet: 5980II; Scale 1:50,000
b- Series 1501; Sheet: NF 48-2; Scale: 1:250,000

National-level^ Ministry of Interior prison, construction of facility known as Quyet Tien began as early as 1961 but was not completed and fully operational until 1964. The main prison was enclosed by 3 meter-high walls. The interior was divided by walls into 8 areas of detention; 1 solitary confinement area, 1 work area, 1 medical/mess area, and one central yard. Abutting the west wall was a minimum security detention area enclosed by a bamboo stockade fence. Prison administration and support facilities were located in an area about 200X300 meters in size adjacent to the south wall and main entrance of the prison.

The majority of the inmates were prominent North Vietnamese political prisoners and criminals: However, the prison population included about 200 Republic of South Vietnam commandos captured while conducting missions in North Vietnam and Several Taiwanese commandos captured after landing by mistake in North Vietnam in the Mid '60s. Most of the Vietnamese and Taiwanese commandos were transferred to Pho Lu Prison and other facilities by late 1972 or early 1973. Some Vietnamese commandos were subsequently returned to this prison in mid-73 as punishment for protesting the fact they were not released "in accordance with Paris Peace Agreement ".

1976 several changes which suggested that the prison related functions of this facility were diminishing: The stockade fence around the minimum security compound had been dismantled; and some structures in this compound had been dismantled. One notable exception was a large foundation being laid in the central
yard of the main prison. The building which was built there was typical of the large assembly-halls observed in other prison facilities. A change of function of this facility was indicated by the following: Newly completed agricultural irrigation system that piped water from a stream about 1500 meters North of the prison, thru a gridwork of pipes and storage cisterns, to the fields East, South and West of the prison and administrative/support area; Buildings in the Admin/Support area replaced by a type of building and landscaping that analysts state is characteristic of Divisional Headquarters buildings for PAVN divisions.

1977 continued to show at least a change of function for this facility by revealing that the thatch roof of the solitary confinement/disciplinary confinement building had been removed. The wall of one inner compound also appears to have been breached providing easy and direct access from the central court yard site of the Assembly-hall type building which dominates the central court yard.

Sources indicate that during 1978 PAVN had in operation a rear service food production base at this facility and prisoners were only brought in on a temporary basis for construction labor. Sources have stated that by August 1978 all prisoners had been permanently removed from this facility. By December 1981 indicated that dismantling of the interior of the prison continued. Breaches in several interior walls were noted as well as all interior gates left open or taken off completely. The interior appeared to be abandoned, except for a few garden plots in the old labor area. The admin/support area, including a large Headquarters type building, are well maintained, the grounds are well manicured, and there is extensive cultivated fields in the irrigated land adjacent to the prison and admin/support area.

In summary, Quyet Tien served as an MOI prison from 1964 until at least December 1973. During the 26 month period prior to FEB 76, the prison facility diminished, an irrigation system was installed in the fields around the prison, and a possible Headquarters building was constructed in the admin/support area. The facility might have continued to serve as a prison of diminishing capacity, during
this period; and prisoners might have performed most of labor for the construction during this period. In light of source comment even temporary inmates here for construction labor could not have been kept at this facility much beyond August 1978. By 1981 Quyet Tien Prison had been abandoned, and the adjacent support area appears to have become at least a support Headquarters of the PAVN _____-Division.
**PROJECT ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS**

**DATE:** 18 Sep 81  
**TITLE:** Quyet Tien Detention Facility

**PROBLEM:** Clarify existence of Quyet Tien detention camp described by HUMINT sources; and update JB-50 data base regarding this possible detention facility.

---

**DATE IN:** 18 Sep 81  
**DUE DATE:** N/A  
**PRIORITY:** N/A

**ORIGINATOR:** DIA/DI-7C

**CONTACT:** N/A  
**TELEPHONE NUMBER:** N/A

**BRANCH ASSIGNMENT:**  
**RECEIVING OFFICE:**  
**DUE DATE:**

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:**

1. Attached map identifies geographic boundaries of the districts of Dong Van and Quan Ba, Ha Giang (Prov), RVN. Five HUMINT sources have claimed to have been detained at Quyet Tien camp for varying periods of time between 1958 and 1978. All of the sources describe the location as in Dong Van District, although one of the five asserted that the area is also called Quan Ba. Reported unsuccessful efforts to identify the camp.

   DI-7C is seeking better sketches and descriptive data for this camp.

2. Analysis of HUMINT reports received to date suggests that these sources might be describing physical facilities and historical events (e.g., July 16 bomb) related to the Coc Mi PW camp (AKA: Pho Lu Penal Institution). Attached is a copy of summarized wartime HUMINT reporting re this facility.

3. Request that you establish a file regarding Quyet Tien camp and cross reference it at Coc Mi. We have detected signs of deception in some of the HUMINT reporting associated with Quyet Tien camp. As we obtain more data from these sources request that you examine the possibility that Quyet Tien and Coc Mi are or are not separate facilities.

---

**SIGNATURE:** AN

DIA Form 193 (4-63)
To identify a prison described by HUMINT sources as a detention camp for U.S. PWs.

1. Request search data of the area of NVN, north of 22 40 N, east of 104 45E and west of 105 45E, and identify all possible walled detention facilities within this area. (Exclude the possible detention facility near Lang Dan, 2301N/10458E, which is addressed by a separate report.)

2. Focus particular attention on the area within a 25 km radius of Dong Van Town, 2316N/10522E.

3. Several HUMINT sources have described a prison, which they call 'Quyet Tien', located in the search area described above. According to these sources the prison is a permanent installation with masonry walls (perimeter and interior) and masonry buildings. There are adjacent cadre housing and support areas, including agricultural production areas. The inmate population is approximately 1000-2000, including 20-50 U.S. PWs. The prison is serviced by a vehicular road that links Ha Giang Town (2250N/10459E) and Dong Van Town (2316N/10522E).
To provide a historical analysis of a suspect detention installation near Lang Dan, NVN, vicinity 230100N, 1045800E.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:

Refs:  
a. 30 Oct 81 working meeting between Cpt McDonald (DB-5C) and AN (DI-7C), subj: SAB.

b. 2-3 Nov 81 phonecon between Mssrs McDonald & Siwik (DB-5C) and AN subj: SAB.

c. 23 Apr 81 PAI, w/verbal amendments (see Encl 1).

d. May 81.

e. Jul 81.

1. Refs identified DATA requirements regarding an installation which may correlate to a facility described by several HUMINT sources as Quyet Tien Prison. Two of these sources asserted that 20-50 U.S. PWs were imprisoned at Quyet Tien from at least 1970 until at least 1976.

2. Request search and analysis DATA imagery dated after 1960 to answer the following requirements:

   a. Confirm approximate date of construction of installation at Lang Dan and its functional use prior to 1970. (Source stated Quyet Tien was built during the early '60s.)

   (Continued on page 2)
b. Confirm the existence and describe the layout and functional use (noting significant changes) of the facility at the approximate intervals of 1970, '73, '75, '77, and '81. (See requirements at 3, below.)

c. Assess the similarity, or dissimilarity, between source's description and sketch (e.g., entrance structure, number and distribution of buildings and interior compounds, satellite camps) of Quyet Tien prison and:

- The Lang Dan installation, at each time interval noted above.
- The Coc Mi installation, in 1966 and 1976

d. Confirm the location of all above-ground masonry constructed water storage tanks or cisterns, if any, within the Lang Dan and Coc Mi installations. One source stated that he had been able to peer over the low wall surrounding the U.S. PW quarters (Point A on Encl. 2) by standing atop the masonry wall of a cistern in the upper-left quadrant (Point B on Encl. 2) of the Quyet Tien prison. According to this source, the cistern was used as a soaking tank for bamboo rods that would be made into wicker material used to weave baskets. The source would not estimate the size of the cistern.

e. Describe the location, layout and functional use of all possible detention facilities, if any, located within 25 km radius of the Lang Dan installation. (See Encl. 1.)

f. Estimate the possibility that the Lang Dan installation is located adjacent to an agricultural production site. (One source asserted that Quyet Tien prison is adjacent to approximately 7000 acres of farmed land.)

3. Provide hand-annotated photos of the Lang Dan installation at each of the approximate dates noted in 2a and 2b, above. Request 1 each 20x24 print, 5 each 10x12 prints, and one dup-positive for each interval.

4. Upon completion of requirements in para 2 & 3, above, provide briefing board and annotated sketches in format to be coordinated between DB-5C and DI-7C analysts.

5. Request that following portions of above requirements be accomplished by COB 4 Nov 81:

- Annotated photos dated in '70 (or earliest possible date thereafter).
- Annotated photos dated in '77.
- Annotated photos dated in '81.
- Interim narrative response to para 2c-2d, above.
Details of Main Detention Compound, COC MI Possible PW Camp N-34

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Note: All buildings are single story.
REMINDERS

- Data obtained from two former SVN commanders who were
  imprisoned in Area A for several years thru late 1972.
  See footnote on sketch.

- Note regarding "Khu O" [i.e., Area O]: Both sources asserted
  that they observed and overheard VIETNAMESE only in this
  area. They alleged that the inmates of Khu O were isolated
  from all other prisoners. Neither source was certain, but they
  both believed that the inmates of Khu O had all received
  sentences of death. The belief was based on common rumors
  in the prison.

- Note Regarding Area K: Both sources asserted that the
  inmates in Area K were all "turn-coats" - most or all of
  whom were communications men. Total # less than 20. They
  were isolated from other inmates.

- Note Re Work Area [Khu San xuat]: Primarily for inmates
  of Area A (they were not permitted to work outside the prison
  walls). Inmates produced wicker mats, baskets, etc. for sale inside
  the prison.

- Note Re Disciplinary Cells: Flat roofed masonry building, with a
  peaked thatch roof (sun shade) over the low flat masonry roof.
  Interior divided into three areas for punishments of varying degrees
  of severity. Area three, prisoners placed in extremely flat
  trunk and ankle shackles which cut circulation and lead to
  gangrene and eventual death.

- Note re mess halls: These structures are thatched roof with
  semi-open sides. Meals were normally prepared in the camp
  kitchen and carried to the separate detention areas where
  it was served to the inmates and eaten in the mess halls.
  DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals,
  clearances, and similar actions.

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  Room No.—Bldg.
Phone No.
## ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

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### Action
- File
- For Clearance
- Note and Return
- For Correction
- For Conversation
- Prepare Reply
- See Me
- Investigate
- Signatures
- Justify

### Remarks
- This sketch depicts Quyết Tỉn as it existed during period Dec 72 - Dec 73. This is the way most commandos would remember it.

- Note sketch in lower left = stone wall, masonry arcade-type entrance, large wooden gates with small pedestrian door. Sign over gate: “Trần Cần Tho Quyết Tỉn.”

- See accompanying sketch for description/identification of specific areas and buildings.

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**DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions**

**FROM:** (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  

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**5041-102**  
**U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090**  
**OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)**  
**Prepared by GSA**  
**FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206**
By this date, there is evidence that the prison function is being phased out:
• Division HQ-type bldgs (not depicted) replaced some bldgs in Admin/Support area South of entrance to prison.
• New construction inside the prison.
• New landscaping "diminished signs of foot traffic inside the prison.
• Uncovered entrances/airways/breaches in East wall of Area A.
• Roof removal from guard shack at Southeast end of the corridor between Area A & the Disciplinary Cds.
• Staircase torn around.
• Minimum security compound adjacent to West wall has been dismantled.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

5041-102

U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206
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**SMK**

- By this date, Sep 77, there are changes which suggest that very few, if any, prisoners are being held at Cayet Tien:
  - Solitary confinement section: the gates are half opened and the third roof over the confined building has been dismantled.
  - Addition of the large assembly-hall type building that fills up nearly one-half of the central prison yard.

**DO NOT** use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

**FROM:** (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post) | **Room No.**—**Bldg.**

**Phone No.**

5041-102

U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)

Prescribed by GSA

FPWR (41 CFR) 101-11.206
13 By this date, Dec 91, the prison is abandoned.
- All gates in the inner compound walls are either wide open or have been removed.
- Foot paths to guard towers completely grown over.
- Inner compounds, except Khu 0, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
- It is possible that the building in Khu 0 and perhaps one or two other buildings are used as troop barracks; however, as mentioned above, all gates to these areas are wide open.
Facilities and Inmates of the Quyet Tien Reeducation Camp, Ha Tuyen Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1965-1977)

From the debriefing of a refugee who was an inmate of Quyet Tien Reeducation Camp from 1965 to 1972 and again from 1973 to 1977.

1. As of 1977 the Quyet Tien Reeducation Camp was located in Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province (formerly Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang Provinces), Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV). The prison was comprised of 11 buildings for inmates, an administrative building and a solitary confinement facility. The solitary confinement building was destroyed in 1973 following the signing of the Paris agreement between the DRV and U.S. governments. The stone walls surrounding the prison were seven meters high and 0.70 meter wide and armed guard posts were located at each corner.

2. In 1977 there were about 350 political prisoners, 200 South Vietnamese Special Forces personnel, and a party of Taiwanese intelligence personnel who had been held since April 1967. Prominent among political prisoners and Catholic clergy were:

A. Nguyen Huu ((Dang)), Ph.D., former Chairman of the Dai Viet Party;

B. Vu Dinh ((Dich)), Dang's assistant;

C. Ton That ((Tan)), Participant in the Viet Minh resistance imprisoned since 1945;

D. Monsignor Nguyen Van ((Vinh)) of the Hanoi Archdiocese;
E. Other Catholic priests including Fathers (fnu) ((Boa)) from Vinh Phu Province, Nguyen Huu ((Bon)) from Nghe An, (fnu) ((Duc)) from Ha Tinh and (fnu) ((Khoi)) from Hanoi. Other inmates were Vietnamese Communist Party members and SRV cadre who had become dissatisfied and disenchanted with the Hanoi regime.

3. Le Duc ((Van)), a member of the Taiwanese intelligence team captured in Mong Ca, Quang Ngai Province, in November 1963, gave the following names of his fellow officers interned at Quyet Tien Prison: Hoc A ((Tai)), Trinh A ((Sam)), Tran Van ((Man)), Giap Tu ((Cam)), Wong A ((Ung)), Chi Nhuc ((Co)), Tu Chinh ((Hoc)), Truong ((Thien)), Ho ((Anh)), Wong A ((Sam)), Vuong Vien ((Quang)), Hoang Gia ((Ho)), Truong Lam ((Kim)), Ly Van ((Kiet)), Bac Cam ((Hao)) and Luyen Chi ((Kien)). (Field comment: These names are Vietnamese phonetics. The debriefee did not remember the names of the rest of the Taiwanese inmates.)

4. Of the 200 Special Forces personnel interned at Quyet Tien Prison from 1965 to 1977, 50 died from physical torture in solitary confinement or from physical exhaustion, diseases and malnutrition. Any inmate sent to solitary confinement did not expect to survive. Major (fnu) ((Sang)), the prison warden, was notoriously known among the inmates as "Bloodthirsty Sang."

5. Quyet Tien Prison had a top secret building isolated from the rest of the camp known as "O" Zone (khu O), where about 50 inmates were interned under the most stringent security conditions, according to a guard tasked with bringing food daily to the compound. Other inmates were warned they would receive an instant death penalty if they tried to acquire information on "O" Zone inmates. At 1800 hours every Saturday, "O" Zone inmates were taken to the community shower room to clean themselves. During this time all other inmates were confined to their quarters and were instructed to close all doors and windows and cover them with blankets. Guards were posted outside every barracks to make sure there was no attempt to look at "O" Zone inmates.
SOURCE: A VIETNAMESE RESIDENT OF HOLLAND.

WHOSE REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: SSc IS A FORMER TAIWANESE COMMANDO WHO WAS AN ACTIVE INFORMANT IN THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM UNTIL HIS FLIGHT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA BEFORE JANUARY 1979.

TEXT:

1. SSc WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF TAIWANESE COMMANDOS CAPTURED BY VIETNAMESE SECURITY FORCES IN 1962. THE GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 25-30 COMMANDOS WAS CAPTURED WHILE LANDING FROM THEIR INFILTRATION TRAWLER ALONG THE COAST OF QUANG NINH PROVINCE IN NORTHEASTERN NORTHERN VIETNAM. THE GROUP INTENDED TO LAND IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) BUT INADVERTANTLY LANDED IN NORTHERN VIETNAM WHERE THEY WERE CAPTURED.

2. SSc WAS ONE OF SEVERAL TAIWANESE COMMANDOS WHO WERE USED BY NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON STAFF AS ACTIVE INFORMANTS AGAINST OTHER PRISONERS. THIS INFORMATION CAME FROM OTHER TAIWANESE COMMANDOS HELD WITH SSc WHO CAUTIONED OTHER PRISONERS TO BE ON THEIR GUARD BECAUSE SSc WAS AN ACTIVE INFORMANT.
3. **Ssc** was initially held in Quang Ninh Province after capture and would have undergone interrogation by both the Vietnamese and PRC security services. From the mid-1960's until 1972 he was together with other Taiwanese commandos in a separate barracks at the Quyet Tien National Level Prison in Ha Giang Province along the VN/PRC border. He was believed transferred to Tan Lap Prison circa 1972 and was paroled as a state laborer in 1976 under the Socialist Republic of Vietnam {SRV} Ministry of Interior's special amnesty decree {Lenh dac xa}. He was subsequently transferred to Central Prison nr. 1 (aka Lao Cai Prison, aka Pho Lu Prison) near Lao Cai City in Ha Tuyen Province where he was placed with other parolees in the Special Parolee Camp known as the Hong Thang Worksite. While at the Hong Thang Worksite he may have been assigned duties with the Tea Production Unit. Source believes **Ssc** was one of approximately 7-8 Taiwanese commandos who fled to the PRC circa Jan 79 during an escape from the prison under the auspices of Ly Ca Xa, a minority leader who had been imprisoned since the early 1960s. **Ssc** has not been seen or heard of by former South Vietnamese commandos since that

4. SOURCE WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE POSSIBILITY SSC COULD HAVE FIRST FLED TO THE PRC AND THEN RESETTLED IN FRANCE. SOURCE, A FORMER INMATE OF THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM FOR 15 YEARS WHO HAD CONTACT WITH MANY OF THE TAIWANESE COMMANDOS WHILE IN PRISON, EXPRESSED SHOCK ANY FORMER TAIWANESE COMMANDOS WOULD EVER WILLINGLY NOT RETURN TO TAIWAN. WHILE IN PRISON THE TAIWANESE COMMANDOS ALL SPOKE OF WANTING TO RETURN SOME DAY TO TAIWAN. IN THE CASE OF SSC SOURCE EXPRESSED HIS PRIVATE BELIEF SSC MIGHT NOT WANT TO RETURN TO TAIWAN AND POSSIBLY FACE IMPRISONMENT IN VIEW OF HAVING SERVED AS AN INFORMANT ON OTHER TAIWANESE WHILE IN THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM. WHAT REMAINED UNCLEAR TO THE SOURCE WAS HOW SSC COULD HAVE DEPARTED THE PRC AND GONE TO FRANCE.

VO-PW COMMENT: 1. THE USDAO PARIS RECENTLY RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A SSC CURRENTLY RESIDING IN FRANCE WHICH HE REPORTEDLY RECEIVED FROM HIS BROTHER IN HO CHI MINH CITY.
VIETNAM. COMPLETE DETAILS ARE CONTAINED IN USDAO PARIS IIR B 832 0438 86. SC IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF MR. NAME NOW DECEASED. SC STATED HE IS A FORMER RVN OFFICER AND WAS IN VARIOUS CAMPS IN THAILAND DURING 1979-83.

SSC SPECIFIC INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THE PW/MIA ISSUE IS THE REPORTED RECOVERY OF SKELETAL REMAINS OF AN AMERICAN, TOGETHER WITH DOG TAGS, IDENTIFIED AS JOSEPH BORS.

2. DIA/VO-PW IN DIA/DI-E2 MSG 092337Z JUL 82 IDENTIFIED ACCORDING TO NAME AS A FORMER TAIWANESE COMMANDO IMPRISONED WITH NAME IN NORTH VIETNAM UNTIL 1977 WHEN HE FLED FIRST TO THE PRC AND THEN TO HONG KONG IN 1982. NAME ORIGINALLY SURFACED IN 1982 CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN HELD TOGETHER WITH APPROXIMATELY 50 U.S. PW’S AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN THE 1970S. NAME OFFERED AT THE TIME TO PUT DIA IN CONTACT WITH ANOTHER FORMER COMMANDO, NAME THEN IN HONG KONG AND LATER MOVED TO ENGLAND, AS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO COULD SUBSTANTIATE HIS CLAIM.

3. NAME REPORTED DETENTION WITH U.S. PW’S HAS BEEN REFUTED BY SEVERAL DOZEN FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS HELD AT
Quyet Tien Prison during the time NAME made his reported sighting. Further, NAME has been reported by these same prisoners and other former South Vietnamese officers under reeducation in northern Vietnam to have been an inmate at Thanh Phong Prison in early 1980s and lastly believed still alive at Central Prison NR 3, Tan Ky District, Nghe Tinh Province, since 1984. This precludes his having been in Hong Kong in 1982.

4. The name Joseph Bors has been previously surfaced in dog tag reporting from former residents of Southern Vietnam. His name is linked to a group of dog tags identified by a recent source as associated with SRV Ministry of Interior (MOI) activities related to agent dispatch thru the ODP system.

5. In the fall of 1986, VO-PW received a report from a U.S. citizen that USAF Maj Joseph Bors, unaccounted for since April 1968 in South Vietnam, was alive and in the custody of Golden Triangle opium warlord Khum Sa. In the course of investigating this report, VO-PW interviewed a Taiwanese citizen NAME

NAME had been imprisoned by the Vietnamese communists from 1975-1979. NAME, who apparently provided
THE INFORMATION ON JOSEPH BORS TO THE U.S. CITIZEN, CLAIMED THAT HIS INFORMATION HAD COME FROM ONE NAME IN PARIS. NAME PROVIDED VO-PW NAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER; THEY ARE THE SAME AS THE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER IN OUR FILES FOR NAME.

b. NAME SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES AND MISSION IN FRANCE ARE UNCLEAR. IF HE IS THE SAME NAME AS IDENTIFIED BY NAME THEN IT APPEARS HE HAS ATTEMPTED TO PROVIDE A BOGUS BACKGROUND. WHAT IS MORE CURIOUS, PARTICULARLY IF HE IS THE NAME A FORMER TAIWANESE COMMANDO, IS WHY AFTER HAVING SOMEHOW DEPARTED THE PRC HE DID NOT RETURN TO TAIWAN. DIA/VO-PW BELIEVES NAME WILL BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN THE PW/MIA IN THE FUTURE AND WE CAN ANTICIPATE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM HIM ASSOCIATED WITH THE PW/MIA ISSUE.

7. DIA/VO-PW HAS RECEIVED REPORTING ASSOCIATED WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH CLEAR OR SUSPECTED TIES TO THE SRV MOI WHO FIRST FLED TO CHINA AND WERE LATER IDENTIFIED AS HAVING LEFT THE PRC. AT LEAST TWO INDIVIDUALS, BOTH CLAIMING PW/MIA INFORMATION, WERE RESCUED ON THE HIGH SEAS BY FOREIGN FLAG VESSELS AFTER DEPARTING THE PRC BY BOAT. ONE INDIVIDUAL TRANSITED THE BATAAN REFUGEE CAMP, PHILIPPINES, WAS
RESETTLED IN FRANCE, AND IS LINKED TO A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT BY AN INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTED OF BEING A FOREIGN AGENT OF ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT SEVERAL FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS IN THE U.S. IN THE CASE OF THE TWO INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED ABOVE, DIA/VO-PW IS OF THE VIEW THE TWO INDIVIDUALS STILL HAVE TIES TO THE SRV MOI AND THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE PRC MAY HAVE BEEN A PRC ACTION TO RID THEMSELVES OF UNDESIRABLES. DIA/VO-PW IS OF THE VIEW THE TWO INDIVIDUALS STILL HAVE TIES TO THE SRV MOI AND THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE PRC MAY HAVE BEEN A PRC ACTION TO RID THEMSELVES OF UNDESIRABLES.

INSTRU: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: COL K. M. GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
CIA WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT GEORGE MEADE MD.
NSC WASHINGTON DC

0067/VO-PW
SERIAL: 6-014-0076-86
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}
SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0076-86/QUYET TIEN PRISON
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
DOI: 860406 {RO}

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT SE WHO HAS BEEN A RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-28/DB-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/X50501/CMF

COL F.J. CAPILLUPO USAF VO-PW CHF

Frank J. Capillupo
SUMMARY: SOURCE DESCRIBES THE LATE 1976 VISIT BY AN ENTERTAINMENT UNIT TO QUYET TIEN PRISON.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN QUYET TIEN PRISON FROM MID-1973 UNTIL TRANSFERRED WITH OTHER COMAMNDOS TO TUYEN QUANG PRISON IN APRIL 1977. IN LATE 1976 THE PRISON WAS VISITED BY A NATIONAL LEVEL ENTERTAINMENT TROUPE CALLED THE "CENTRAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP" (DOAN VAN CONG TRUNG UONG). THIS WAS NOT THE ACTUAL NAME OF THE GROUP BUT WAS A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR FUNCTION AND AN IDENTIFICATION THAT IT WAS A NATIONAL LEVEL GROUP. PRISON INMATES CIRCULATED A RUMOR THE TROUPE VISITED QUYET TIEN PRIMARILY TO PERFORM FOR THE PRISON STAFF; HOWEVER, WHILE AT QUYET TIEN THEY ALSO PERFORMED FOR PRISON INMATES.

2. THE TROUPE STAYED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON FOR TWO DAYS. THE TROUPE REPORTEDLY ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM QUYET TIEN BY TRUCK. ON THE FIRST DAY THE TROUPE PERFORMED FOR PRISON STAFF. SOME PRISONERS PROBABLY ATTENDED THE PERFORMANCE FOR THE PRISON STAFF BUT SOURCE WAS NOT INVITED TO THIS PERFORMANCE. ON THE SECOND DAY THE TROUPE VISITED THE PRISON PROPER AND ALL INMATES WERE "ENCOURAGED" BY PRISON STAFF TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BY THE TROUPE.
INSIDE THE PRISON. MANY INMATES ATTENDED THE PERFORMANCE BUT SOME DID NOT ATTEND AND REMAINED INSIDE THEIR BARRACKS. THE TROUPE NUMBERED 15-20 MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS WHO SANG, PLAYED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND PERFORMED SKITS IN A PROGRAM WHICH BEGAN AT APPROXIMATELY 2000 HOURS AND CONCLUDED AT APPROXIMATELY 2200 HOURS. SOURCE ATTENDED THE PERFORMANCE BUT HAS NO STRONG RECOLLECTIONS OF EITHER THE PERFORMERS OR THEIR SEQUENCE OF PRESENTATION.

3. AS OF LATE 1976 THE INMATE POPULATION OF QUYET TIENT PRISON WAS APPROXIMATELY 500 PERSONS. OF THIS NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 100 WERE FORMER COMMANDOS. THE REMAINDER WERE BELIEVED TO BE PRIMARILY POLITICAL PRISONERS. SOURCE STATED HE WAS INCARCERATED AT QUYET TIENT DURING 1973-77 AND ON ONLY ONE OCCASION, THAT CIRCA FEB 76, WAS HE EVER ABLE TO GO OUTSIDE THE PRISON COMPOUND. FURTHERMORE, SOURCE WAS OFTEN IMPRISONED IN THE DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS AND HAD LITTLE CONTACT WITH OTHER THAN COMMANDO INMATES WITH WHOM HE WAS IMPRISONED IN QUYET TIENT PRISON AREA "O". FOR THIS REASON HE ONLY HAD A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE PRISON POPULATION GAINED FROM COMMENTS MADE FROM OTHER COMMANDO INMATES.

4. ON THE EVENING OF THE ENTERTAINMENT GROUP PERFORMANCE A
LARGE NUMBER OF PRISON INMATES ATTENDED, BASED ON REMARKS MADE TO SOURCE BY THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DID ATTEND. NONE MADE ANY REFERENCE TO ANYONE IN ATTENDANCE OTHER THAN INMATE, ENTERTAINMENT GROUP PERFORMERS, AND CAMP STAFF. SOURCE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT HAD ANY U.S. PWS OR OTHER UNUSUAL PERSONS BEEN PRESENT, HE WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE HEARD ABOUT THEM FROM THOSE WITH WHOM HE SPOKE WHO ATTENDED THE PERFORMANCE.

5. THE PRISON INMATE POPULATION IN LATE 1976 WAS DRESSED IN THE STANDARD BLUE/GREY COLORED PRISON GARB MANUFACTURED BY THE INMATES AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. A SMALL NUMBER OF INMATES AT QUYET TIEN DID APPEAR FROM TIME-TO-TIME IN THE OBSOLETE STRIPED PRISON GARB, LEFTOVER FROM THE TIME IN THE 1960S WHEN STRIPED PRISON GARB WAS STANDARD IN THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM. SOURCE, HAVING NOT ATTENDED THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT GROUP PERFORMANCE, WAS UNABLE TO COMMENT WHETHER ANYONE THERE HAD OR HAD NOT WORN SUCH GARB BUT HE REMARKED HE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN THE LEAST BIT SURPRISED IF ANY HAD WORN SUCH GARB. THE REASON WHY SUCH OBSOLETE PRISON GARB WAS STILL IN THE HANDS OF INMATES WAS SIMPLY THAT THE PRISON CLOTHING WORE OUT AND THE PRISONERS WERE LIMITED TO TWO SETS OF CLOTHING PER
YEAR. THE COMMANDOS HAD NO FAMILY MEMBERS WHO COULD PROVIDE THEM WITH CLOTHING, AND AS SUCH THEY TENDED TO SAVE ANYTHING, EVEN OBSOLETE PRISON CLOTHING. THE POLITICAL AND CRIMINAL PRISONERS ON THE OTHER HAND OFTEN HAD A STRANGE MIXTURE OF CLOTHING BECAUSE THE FAMILIES OF THESE PRISONERS, RESIDENTS OF NORTHERN VIETNAM, WOULD PROVIDE THEIR RELATIVES IN PRISON WITH CIVILIAN CLOTHING FROM TIME TO TIME WHICH PRISON STAFF WOULD OVERSTAMP WITH THE STANDARD "CT" OR "CAI TAO" AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S INMATE NUMBER. THE COMMANDOS HAD NO SUCH INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD PROVIDE THEM EXTRA CLOTHING.

6. SOURCE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP PRIOR TO OR AFTER THEIR PERFORMANCE AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. HE DID RECALL HEARING THE CRIMINAL INMATES WITH WHOM HE HAD BRIEF CONTACT REMARK THAT CERTAIN PERFORMERS THAT EVENING WERE WELL KNOWN THROUGHOUT NORTHERN VIETNAM.

COMMENTS: SOURCE IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO, CAPTURED IN NORTH VIETNAM IN MID-1967, AND RELEASED FROM PRISON IN MID-1982. HE ARRIVED IN THE U.S. IN EARLY 1984 AND CONTINUES TO UNDERGO DEBRIEFING BY VO-PW.
INSTRU:  U.S. NO
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
WARNING:  N/A
SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT =>C_ WHO HAS BEEN A RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.
1. A DIA VO-PW ANALYST INTERVIEWED =>C_ TO OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING PLACES AND LOCATIONS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED DURING A 1 JULY 1985 EVENING TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW WITH NAME FOLLOWING ARE THE RESULTS:
   A. WORKSITE 45A (CONG TRUONG 45A). INMATES FROM QUYET TIEN PRISON WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO PHO LU PRISON IN 1972 FOR PRE-PW RELEASE ORIENTATION MENTIONED THE USE OF THE PHRASE "CONG TRUONG 45A". THEY SAID IT WAS USED AS A MAIL CORRESPONDENCE COVER DESIGNATOR FOR QUYET TIEN PRISONERS WHO WROTE TO RELATIVES IN NVN.
   B. VINH TIEN PRISON. VINH TIEN PRISON, ACCORDING TO INMATES FROM QUYET TIEN, WAS AN MOI NATIONAL LEVEL PRISON IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF QUYET TIEN PRISON. SOME SVN COMMANDOS HELD AT QUYET TIEN PRISON HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED THERE FOR A PERIOD OF TIME AND THEN RETURNED TO QUYET TIEN CIRCA 1970-71.
   C. ONLY ONE COMMANDO HELD AT QUYET TIEN, NGUYEN DUY KHOAN, A MEMBER OF TEAM "HADLEY", WAS KNOWN TO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM QUYET TIEN. KHOAN FLED QUYET TIEN IN EARLY 1978 AND WAS RECaptured AFTER ONLY SEVERAL HOURS OF FREEDOM. HE HAD OBTAINED A HAND-MADE MAP OF THE AREA DISCARDED BY A CAMP CADRE AND HAD MEMORIZED THE
ROUTE TO BE USED TO FLEE TO THE PRC. AFTER ONLY SEVERAL HOURS' FREEDOM HE STUMBLED INTO A CAMP CADRE WHILE MOVING ALONG A TRAIL SOME SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE CAMP. HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE CADRE AND RETURNED TO QUYET TIEN WHERE HE WAS BEaten AND LATER SHACKLED. SOURCE SPOKE WITH KHOAN CONCERNING THE INCIDENT AND KHOAN MADE NO MENTION OF ANYTHING UNUSUAL HAVING BEEN SEEN DURING HIS SEVERAL HOURS FREEDOM. SOURCE BELIEVED KHOAN WOULD HAVE TOLD HIM IF HE HAD SEEN ANY U.S. FWS DURING HIS ESCAPE. THERE WERE OTHER ESCAPE ATTEMPTS AT QUYET TIEN BUT ONLY BY CRIMINAL INMATES. ONE INMATE, AN ETHNIC MEO, FLED SUCCESSFULLY IN 1977 AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED THE PRC. IN ANOTHER ESCAPE, DATE NOT RECALLED, THREE INMATES SUCCESSFULLY FLED AND DID NOT RETURN. AN AFROASIAN, LONG, ESCAPED ONCE, DATE UNRECALLED, AND WAS CAPTURED IN THE DELTA LOWLANDS SOME CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY. LONG HELD THE CAMP RECORD OF HAVING FLED THE LONGEST DISTANCE INSIDE NVN PRIOR TO RECAPTURE. AFTER BEING RETURNED TO QUYET TIEN, LONG WAS SHOT IN THE THIGH BY ASAPIRANT KIM, MOI LIAISON OFFICER TO QUYET TIEN FOR COMMANDO PRISONERS AND CONCURRENTLY A CAMP DUTY OFFICER. THE SHOOTING INCIDENT CAUSED LONG TO WALK WITH A PERMANENT LIMP AFTERWARDS. KIM WAS LATER PROMOTED TO SR. LT. AND WAS THE DEPUTY WARDEN AT TUYEN QUANG. SOURCE WAS ALSO PRESENT AT ONE UNSUCCESSFUL ESCAPE ATTEMPT IN 1977 WHEN THREE CRIMINALS AT QUYET TIEN WERE ARRANGING THEIR ESCAPE. ONE CRIMINAL INMATE HAD HIDDEN HIMSELF IN THE COMMANDO LATRINE AT NIGHT WITH THE LIGHT OFF. NGUYEN TAM, A COMMANDO, ENTERED THE LATRINE PRIOR TO SOURCE AND FOUND THE CRIMINAL HIDING THERE. HE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO HA VAN SON, HIS SECTION CHIEF, A FORMER "MIKE FORCE" COMMANDO. SON QUICKLY REPORTED THEIR "FIND" TO CAMP GUARDS. SON ALSO IMPLICATED SOURCE AS KNOWING OF THE ESCAPE ATTEMPT AND NOT REPORTING IT. SOURCE DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE AND WASN'T BEaten OR SHACKLED. CAMP CADRE REWARDED SON AND TAM WITH 15 DONG REWARD PER PERSON.

D. POLITICAL PRISONER NAMED NGUYEN VAN GOM. SOURCE NEVER HEARD ANY REFERENCE TO A PERSON BY THIS NAME AT PHO LU OR PHONG QUANG.

E. LE VAN BUOI. SOURCE MET BUOI AT K3/PHO LU IN 1972 WHILE UNDERGOING PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION. HE ALSO FOUND A CRUMPLED SCRAP OF PAPER WITH THE PHRASE "LE VAN BUOI - PHONG TICH" (LE VAN BUOI - TO BE RELEASED WHILE REPAIRING FURNITURE AT THE CAMP OFFICE). HE NEVER SAW BUOI AFTER DEPARTING K3 TO RETURN TO K1 AND ASSUMED BUOI HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON.


G. PHAN THANH VAN. VAN WAS THE PILOT OF A C-47 SHOT DOWN OVER NVN IN THE EARLY 1960S. SOURCE HEARD REFERENCE TO HIM WHILE IN NVN PRISONS BUT NEVER MET HIM. RVNAF PRISONERS AT THANH PHONG PRISON IN 1980-82 SAID VAN HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE, RETURNED TO SVN, AND LATER MOVED TO FRANCE.

H. NGUYEN CAO SON. ONE OF THREE PAROLEES AT HONG THANG RETURNED TO PRISON FOR VIOLATION OF CAMP REGULATIONS. OTHERS RETURNED WITH
DIA NOMIC/V0/VO-PW/RTS-2D/DB-2C

S TOURISON/VO-PW/X44708/CMF

COL K.M. GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHF
RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: REPORT OF INTERVIEW OF A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO CAPTURED IN NORTH VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1965 DESCRIBING HIS CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE, PRISON CHRONOLOGY, TEAM COMPOSITION, AND RECRUITMENT OF HIS TEAM'S RADIO OPERATORS BY NORTH VIETNAMESE INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SERVICES.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND BACKGROUND.

A. SOURCE IS A NATIVE OF NORTH VIETNAM. HE JOINED THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE STRATEGIC TECHNICAL DIRECTORATE IN 1963 AND UNDERWENT COMMANDO TRAINING AS A DEMOLITIONS SPECIALIST AT THE LONG THANH TRAINING CENTER, LONG KHANH PROVINCE. HE WAS INITIALLY ASSIGNED TO COMMANDO TEAM "EPI" PRIOR TO PLANNED DEPLOYMENT WITH COMMANDO TEAM "SCORPION" BUT HAD TO WITHDRAW DUE TO A TRAINING INJURY. HE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ASSIGNED TO AUGMENTATION TEAM "G" WHICH HE UNDERSTOOD WAS THE 16TH AND LAST DROP TO COMMANDO TEAM "REMUS" OPERATING IN DIEN BIEN PHU DISTRICT, LAI CHAU PROVINCE. TEAM "REMUS" WAS DEPLOYED TO THIS AREA IN 1962 AND HAD BEEN RESUPPLIED ON A FREQUENT BASIS UNTIL SOURCE'S DEPLOYMENT ON 21
JANUARY 1965. WHEN ASSIGNED TO TEAM "EPI" FOR TRAINING, SOURCE UNDERWENT TRAINING WITH FELLOW DEMOLITIONS SPECIALIST DANG CONG TRINH. HIS TEAM COMMANDER WAS PHAM QUANG TINH, THE DEPUTY BUI VAN DOAN. SOURCE AND ONE OTHER [TANG VAN LE] WERE NOT DISPATCHED WITH TEAM "SCORPION". THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FOUR MAN TEAM "G" DROPPED AS AUGMENTATION TO TEAM "REMUS" WERE HOANG NGOC CHINH [HOANGF NGOCJ CHINHS], TRAN QUANG TOAN [TRAANF QUANG TOANR], AND NGUYEN VAN HIEU [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUX].

B. SOURCE AND HIS THREE OTHER REPLACEMENT TEAM MEMBERS WERE DROPPED AT NIGHT BETWEEN 0100-0200 HOURS IN THEIR PLANNED DROP ZONE. DUE TO EXTREMELY HEAVY GROUND FOG THE TEAM MEMBERS COULD NOT EASILY LOCATE EACH OTHER AFTER LANDING WHICH MEANT LITTLE TO SOURCE AS HE WAS CAPTURED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BY NORTH VIETNAMESE SECURITY FORCES. HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS AUGMENTATION TEAM WERE INTERROGATED INITIALLY AT THEIR SEPARATE POINTS OF CAPTURE. SOURCE WAS INTERROGATED AT HIS POINT OF CAPTURE BY A PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE CPT. THAM {THAMS} AND THEN TAKEN TO THE LAI CHAU TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITY WHERE HE WAS INTERROGATED THERE BY A PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE CPT. CHAU {CHAAU} FOR APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS AFTER WHICH HE
AND OTHER TEAM MEMBERS WERE TRANSPORTED TO SON LA AND IMPRISONED THERE FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTY DAYS. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE LOCATION OF EITHER PROVINCIAL TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITY.

LO VAN SUON {LOF VAWN SUWOWN} AND LO VAN MON {LOF VAWN MONJ}.

D. IN LATE 1967 SOURCE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS TEAM WERE TRANSPORTED TO YEN HOA PRISON WHERE THEY REMAINED UNTIL 1969. IN 1969 HE AND OTHER COMMANDOS THEN HELD AT YEN HOA WERE TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON WHERE THEY WERE PLACED IN AN ISOLATED COMPUND IN THE PRISON WHICH, AS OF 1969, NUMBERED 51 COMMANDOS. THIS GAVE RISE TO THE COMMANDOS IN THIS AREA OF QUYET TIEN PRISON REFERRING TO THEIR AREA AS "AREA 51" {KHU 51}.

E. IN 1972 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON TO UNDERGO PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION, RETURNING TO QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1973. IN 1977 HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO TUYEN QUANG PRISON, RETURNING BRIEFLY TO WORK AT QUYET TIEN BEFORE TRANSFER TO CENTRAL PRISON NR. 5 IN 1978. IN 1979 HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THANH PHONG PRISON WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON ON 27 AUGUST 1983. AS OF THE DATE OF HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON THERE WERE ONLY 30-40 FORMER COMMANDOS REMAINING AT THANH PHONG PRISON WHICH INCLUDED SEVERAL FORMER TAIWANESE COMMANDOS, ETHNIC MUONG COMMANDOS DISPATCHED TO NORTH VIETNAM FROM LAOS AND CALLED THE VANG PAO COMMANDOS, A GROUP OF ETHNIC CAMBODIAN COMMANDOS, AND APPROXIMATELY TEN FORMER SOUTH
VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS. AMONG THESE COMMANDOS STILL ALIVE WAS VUONG VIEN QUANG. AMONG VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS STILL IMPRISONED AT THANH PHONG AS OF AUG 83 WAS NGUYEN HUU LUYEN, NGUYEN HUY KHOAN (FORMER FROGMAN), AND QUACH RANG (MEMBER OF A COMMANDO TEAM COMMANDED BY DINH CONG BICH).

F. SOURCE FLED VIETNAM AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON AND WAS AT A REFUGEE CAMP IN MALAYSIA. WHILE IN MALAYSIA HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY REFUGEE INTERVIEWERS WHO ASKED HIM IF HE HAD FORMERLY SERVED WITH THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES. HE REPLIED HE HAD SERVED AS A COMMANDO WITH THE STRATEGIC TECHNICAL DIRECTORATE. WHEN HE WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE HIS INTERVIEWER WITH HIS SERVICE NUMBER HE FOUND HIS INTERVIEWER UNWILLING TO BELIEVE HE HAD FORMERLY SERVED WITH THE RVNAF AND HIS INTERVIEWER INSINUATED HE WAS A NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL MASQUERADING AS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSON. SOURCE WAS ASKED IF HE WANTED TO RESETTLE TO AUSTRALIA AND WAS RESETTLED THERE IN 1984. SOURCE HAS RELATIVES OF HIS WIFE IN AUSTRALIA BUT REMAINS SOMEWHAT BITTER THAT AFTER 15 YEARS IN PRISON IN NORTH VIETNAM CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF A SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT FORCE HIS AUTHENTICITY WAS QUESTIONED.
AND HE WAS FORCED TO RESETTLE TO AN AREA HE DID NOT WANT TO GO TO. HE HAD DESIRED TO BE RESETTLED IN THE U.S. HE HAS CONSENTED TO FURTHER INTERVIEW IF NECESSARY.

2. KNOWLEDGEABILITY ABOUT U.S. PWS. SOURCE CLAIMED HE HAD NEVER SEEN ANY U.S. PWS WHILE IN PRISON ALTHOUGH HE HAD HEARD OTHER COMMANDOS HELD AT THANH TRI PRISON IN THE LATE 1960s SPEAK OF HAVING BEEN IMPRISONED WITH AMERICANS THERE. HE RECALLED FORMER COMMANDO NAME MENTIONING AMERICANS CAPTURED AT HUE DURING THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE HAD BEEN MOVED INTO THANH TRI AFTER THEIR CAPTURE.

VO-PW COMMENT:

A. VO-PW HAS INTERVIEWED APPROXIMATELY TWO DOZEN FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS PREVIOUSLY ASSOCIATED WITH CROSS-BORDER OPERATIONS INTO NORTHERN VIETNAM DURING THE PERIOD 1962-67. ALL HAVE IDENTIFIED NAME AS ONE OF THE AUGMENTEES TO TEAM "REMUS" AND NONE HAD ANY REASON TO DISTRUST HIM WHILE IN PRISON. IN FACT, HE WAS A DETERMINED RESISTOR WHILE IN PRISON AND IS RESPECTED BY OTHER COMMANDOS WITH WHOM HE WAS INCARCERATED. SOURCE'S PRISON CHRONOLOGY IS TYPICAL OF FORMER COMMANDOS WHO WERE CAPTURED FROM TEAMS WHERE THE TEAM RADIO OPERATORS WERE RECRUITED. OTHER

2. DIA/VO-PW WILL CONTINUE TO INTERVIEW SOURCE PERIODICALLY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THE PW/MIA ISSUE.
COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW2
APPR: COL K. M. GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHF
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
1. PRISON INMATE CLOTHING.
   
   A. In mid-1973, Source and other rebellious inmates from Pho Lu Prison were transferred to the infamous Quyet Tien Prison, referred to by inmates as the Cong Troi (literally, the gateway to heaven). When he arrived, he learned the prison operated two clothing production units (DOI May May). The two units were located in the inmate labor area adjacent to area "O." Area "O" contained only captured South Vietnamese Commandos in 1973, but by the mid 1970's, it also contained a small number of other types of inmates who were integrated with the Commandos. From 1973 until Source was transferred to the Tuyen Quang Prison sub-camp in early 1977, he worked on a clothing production line and only went outside the prison once, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year in 1976 to
ASSIST IN PREPARING SPRING ROLLS.

B. THE TWO PRIMARY CLOTHING PRODUCTION UNITS AT QUYET TIEN WERE DESIGNATED UNITS 1 AND 2 EACH OPERATED APPROXIMATELY 25 SEWING MACHINES. ONE SEPARATE SMALL ELEMENT WITH TWO SEWING MACHINES OPERATED BY COMMANDOS DANG CONG TRINH AND NGUYEN VAN TAM, A FROGMAN, SEWED ONLY UNIFORMS FOR CAMP STAFF. THE TWO MAIN PRODUCTION UNITS WERE EACH GIVEN DAILY QUOTAS WHICH DEPENDED ON THE TYPE OF CLOTHING THEY PRODUCED. THE PRIMARY CLOTHING PRODUCT WAS CLOTHING FOR PRISON INMATES FOR NOT ONLY QUYET TIEN BUT FOR OTHER PRISONS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM. SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED TO UNIT 1 WHICH CAME UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ONE OF THE COMMANDOS NAMED NGHIEM WHO DIED OF ACCIDENTAL FOOD POISONING IN 1978 AT CENTRAL PRISON NR. 5.

C. THERE WAS NO STRIPED PRISON GARB PRODUCED AT QUYET TIEN. THIS STYLE OF PRISON CLOTHING HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED AS STANDARD PRISON GARB IN THE 1960'S AND WAS REPLACED BY A GREYISH BLUE COLORED INMATE UNIFORM. ONLY ONE STYLE WAS PRODUCED AND WAS ISSUED TO BOTH MALE AND FEMALE INMATES. SOURCE HEARD SOME INMATES REMARK THAT QUYET TIEN WAS ONE OF ONLY TWO PRISONS WHICH WERE PRODUCING INMATE CLOTHING THROUGHOUT NORTH VIETNAM PRIOR TO QUYET TIEN'S EVACUATION IN EARLY 1977.

IN ADDITION TO PRISON GARB THE UNITS ALSO MANUFACTURED CLOTHING FOR OTHER SECTORS IN RESPONSE TO SOME TYPE OF ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. THE PRISONERS PRODUCED CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CLOTHING THE GOVERNMENT GAVE OR SOLD TO THE HILLTRIBE MINORITIES, GOVERNMENT ISSUE CLOTHING FOR CIVIL SERVANTS, AND CLOTHING SOLD TO CIVILIANS IN STATE OWNED STORES.

REGARDING PRISON CLOTHING, EACH UNIT PRODUCED BETWEEN 50-75 SETS OF SHIRTS/TROUSERS PER DAY PER UNIT. ALL CLOTHING PRODUCED WAS TAKEN FROM THE PRISON BY OTHER THAN COMMANDO INMATES AND PLACED IN STORAGE AT THE HEADQUARTERS UNTIL TRANSPORTED TO OTHER LOCATIONS.


THOSE GUARDS FROM THE REGULAR PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICES WORE RED COLLAR TABS WITH A SECURITY SERVICES DEVICE. THOSE FROM THE BORDER DEFENSE GUARD FORCE WORE GREEN COLLAR TABS WITH A MORTAR TUBE-LIKE DEVICE. SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE THE SIZE OR COMPOSITION OF EITHER TYPE OF GUARD FORCE BUT DID NOTE THAT NEARLY ALL BORDER DEFENSE GUARDS AT NIGHT WERE CORPORALS.

COMMENTS: SOURCE'S INFORMATION IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THAT PROVIDED BY OTHER FORMER COMMANDO INMATES AT QUYET TIEN DURING 1973-77.
INSTRU: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST,
VO-PW2
APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE

BT
#3448
NNNN
NNDD
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

DOI: 860330 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE BEEN RELIABLE REPORTERS TO DATE.

SUMMARY: A NATIONAL LEVEL NORTHERN VIETNAMESE ENTERTAINMENT GROUP VISITED QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1969 AND 1976. THERE WERE NO AMERICANS PRESENT DURING THEIR PERFORMANCES.

TEXT:


2. EACH PERFORMANCE WAS ATTENDED BY A LARGE UNCOUNTABLE NUMBER

3. THE ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS PERFORMED ON THE LARGE PARADE FIELD IN FRONT OF THE QUYET TIEN PRISON HEADQUARTERS. THERE WERE NO CAUCASIANS OR OTHER FOREIGNERS IN ATTENDANCE AT EITHER PERFORMANCE. IN THE OPINION OF THE SOURCES, HAD ANY BEEN THERE THE ENTIRE PRISON WOULD HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT. WHILE AT QUYET TIEN PRISON THE PERFORMERS WERE BILLETED IN PRISON CADRE LIVING QUARTERS. THE ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INCLUDED BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS. ONE SONG THE COMMANDOS RECALLED WAS ENTITLED "SOC BOM 50", A SONG ABOUT A VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM AND ITS RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR.


THOSE FIVE COMMANDOS WHO REMAINED AT QUYET TIEN WERE

NAMES


COMMENT: NAMES ARE FORMER INMATES OF PHO LU, QUYET TIEN, AND TUEN QUANG PRISONS DURING THE TIMEFRAMES SPECIFIED. INFORMATION ABOVE IS INTENDED TO ASSIST IN ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SC IN JCRC-LNB 83-020, 26 APRIL 83.
INSTR: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-
PW2
APPR: COL K. M. GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF
EVAL: N/A
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: NONE
WARNING: N/A

BT
#2933
NNNN
NNDD
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

SOURCE: A FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO, WHOSE REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THREE VIETNAMESE NATIONAL LEVEL PRISONS WERE CLOSED IN EARLY 1979 TO INCLUDE PHO LU, QUIET TIEN, AND PHONG QUANG. TUYEN QUANG WAS PROBABLY UPGRADED TO A NEW SEPARATE PRISON DETACHED FROM QUIET TIEN.

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 LAC 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 COLOCALED 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
PROJ: N/A
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

BT
#2854
NNNN
NNDD
SERIAL: IIR 1, 771 0047 90.
PASS TO: DIA/PW-MIA.
BODY: COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).
SUBJ: IIR 1, 771 0047 90/ STONY BEACH REPORT-- PRISON CAMP IN HA GIANG, NORTH VIETNAM
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

------------------------------------------------------------------
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 690800.
A MEMBER OF THE RED DRAGON COMMANDO TEAM WHO WAS DETAINED IN THIS CAMP FROM MAY 1969 TO AUG 1969. SOURCE RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM AND IS COOPERATIVE; HE HAS AN EXCELLENT MEMORY AND APPEARS TO BE RELIABLE.

SUMMARY: THIS REPORT PROVIDES THE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED PRISON CAMP THAT WAS USED TO TEMPORARILY HOUSE CAPTURED SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS DURING THE LATE SIXTIES. SOURCE WAS DETAINED HERE FROM MAY TO AUG 1969. ONE ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:


2. DESCRIPTION— THE CAMP WAS SMALL, MEASURING ONLY ABOUT 300 X 150 METERS; IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A 8 METER HIGH FENCE "N". JUST OUTSIDE THE FENCE, IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE CAMP WERE THREE BUILDINGS— ORGANIZATIONAL BLDG "K", AN INVESTIGATION, BLDG "L", AND A PUBLIC SECURITY BLDG "M". A VERY NARROW ROAD "O" ENTERED THE CAMP. THERE WAS A KITCHEN "P" AND A STORAGE BLDG "Q" JUST INSIDE THE FENCE TO THE WEST. THE PRISONERS WERE KEPT IN SIX INDIVIDUAL CAVES OR BUNKERS "R". THESE BUNKERS WERE 4 METERS DEEP AND HAD A CIRCUMFERENCE OF 2 METERS; THEIR ARCH SHAPED TOPS WERE ABOVE GROUND AND WERE GRASS COVERED.

3. POPULATION— IN MAY 1969, WHEN SOURCE FIRST ARRIVED, HE WAS PUT INTO THE FIRST BUNKER CELL ALL PRISONERS WERE ISOLATED DURING SOURCE'S CONFINEMENT. A GUARD WHO BROUGHT HIS FOOD TOLD HIM ABOUT THE PRISONERS BEING HELD IN THE OTHER CELLS. PRIOR TO ARRIVING AT THIS CAMP, SOURCE THOUGHT ALL MEMBERS OF HIS TEAM HAD BEEN LOST; HOWEVER, HE LEARNED THAT A TEAM MATE, ((PHAM)) NGOC ANH (PHAMJ NGOCJ ANH), WAS IN THE CELL NEXT TO HIM. CELL THREE HELD A COMMON CRIMINAL, CELL FOUR HELD A SMUGGLER, CELL FIVE HELD A PERSON CONVICTED OF ASSAULT, AND CELL SIX HELD A LOOTER AND MURDERER. UPON ENTERING HIS CELL THE FIRST TIME, SOURCE COULD TELL THAT MANY PEOPLE HAD BEEN CONFINED THERE PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL.

ALL THE HOUSES IN THE AREA. FOUR PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL FROM
THE CAMP WERE WASHED AWAY AND LOST. DURING THE FLOOD, BOTH PHAM
AND THE SOURCE WERE TAKEN UNDER HEAVY GUARD BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY
POLICE INTO THE MOUNTAINS "J". THEY WERE KEPT SEPARATE THE ENTIRE
TIME, NEVER GETTING AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK - ALTHOUGH THEY DID SEE
EACH OTHER NOW AND THEN. THEY WERE KEPT IN HOUSES BELONGING TO THE
LOCAL MINORITY POPULATION. THE PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL TOOK
SPECIAL CARE WITH THE TWO PRISONERS - BECAUSE IF THE PRISONERS
WERE LOST, THEY WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE BY THE HANOI AUTHORITIES.
5. OTHER OBSERVATIONS-- DURING SOURCE'S INTERNMENT, HE
CONSTANTLY HEARD CONVOYS OF HEAVY TRUCKS TRAVELING HIGHWAY "C".
WHEN HE WAS INTERNED, HE IDENTIFIED THE TRUCKS AS SOVIET TRUCKS.
THEY WERE CANVAS COVERED AND TRAVELLED AT NIGHT.

COMMENTS:
WORDS IN PARENTHESSES FOLLOWING VIETNAMESE WORDS ARE THE
TELEGRAPHIC SPELLING INDICATING THE PROPER SPELLING. CITE IIR'S 1
771 0013 AND 0040 90 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. THIS REPORT
RESPONDS TO PART B OF DTG 081430Z AUG 89. FURTHER REPORTING
WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

ADMIN

ENCL: ONE TO FOLLOW:
MEMORY SKETCH: UNIDENTIFIED PRISON CAMP DOI 690800, 1 PG, 1CY

ACQ: JAPAN, TOKYO, 891026.
DISSEM: ENCL ONE TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY

#2283
NNNN

CONFIDENTIAL
THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.

SOURCE: FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO WHOSE

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2D/DB-2C

S TOURISON/VO-PW/X470D8/CMF

COL K.M. GAINES USAF VO-PW CHF
REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: 

SOURCE DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES AT QUYET TIEN PRISON DURING 1967-78.

TEXT:

1. AT EITHER THE END OF 1967 OR EARLY 1968 THE OCCUPANTS OF CELLS F9 THRU F11 COULD HEAR THE SOUND OF VIETNAMESE VOICES IN AREA "K". OVER THE NEXT WEEKS OR MONTHS, SOURCE WAS UNSURE OF THE TIME. IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT OTHER VIETNAMESE HAD BEEN MOVED INTO AREA "K" AND NOT EVERYONE HAD ARRIVED ON THE SAME DAY. THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS TRIED VARIOUS MEANS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE NEW RESIDENTS OF AREA "K" BUT TO NO AVAIL. IT WAS OBVIOUS THE RESIDENTS OF AREA "K" DIDN'T WANT TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE RESIDENTS OF AREA "A" AND THIS WAS DONE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE RESIDENTS OF AREA "K". IT ALSO FOLLOWED THAT THE CAMP CADRE MUST HAVE GIVEN THE RESIDENTS OF AREA "K" SOME INSTRUCTION IN THIS REGARD. SOME OF THE COMMANDOS IN AREA "A" WERE ABLE TO IDENTIFY SOME VOICES AS SIMILAR TO RADIO OPERATORS THEY HAD KNOWN IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM BUT THERE WAS NOTHING AT THAT POINT TO CONFIRM THIS. IT WAS THEN THAT TWO
RECENTLY ARRIVED COMMANDOS, LE TRUNG TIN AND PHAM NGOC KHANH, MEMBERS OF TEAM "RED DRAGON" COMMANDED BY NGUYEN THAI KIEN WHO HAD ARRIVED AT AREA "A" IN MID-1967, IDENTIFIED NGUYEN THAI KIEN AND TWO RADIO OPERATORS FROM TEAM "RED DRAGON", PHAM NGOC ANH AND PHAM XUAN KY, AS BEING AMONG THOSE IN AREA "K". ALL THREE ARRIVED AT AREA "K" AT THE SAME TIME AND WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO ARRIVE AT QUIET TIENT AND BE PLACED IN AREA "K". THESE SAME COMMANDOS IDENTIFIED THE TWO RADIO OPERATORS WITH "RED DRAGON" AS HAVING BEEN RECRUITED BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY, AS WAS NGUYEN THAI KIEN, AND TO HAVE OPERATED THEIR RADIO'S UNDER MPS DIRECTION AFTER CAPTURE. THIS LED THE COMMANDOS IN AREA "A" TO SPECULATE THE PERHAPS THE OTHER RADIO OPERATORS WHOSE VOICES THEY HAD IDENTIFIED IN AREA "K" MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN RECRUITED RADIO OPERATORS. THIS FACT WAS NOT CONFIRMED UNTIL 1972 WHEN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS AT QUIET TIENT PRISON JOINED OTHER COMMANDOS AT PHO LU PRISON AND THEY WERE ABLE TO LEARN THE TRUE EXTENT OF THIS DECEPTION OPERATION.

2. IN 1968 THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CONSTRUCTED ANOTHER LARGE BUILDING, THIS ONE IN THE AREA OF THE CONSTRUCTION TEAM. THIS BUILDING WAS DESIGNATED THE ASSEMBLY HALL (HOI TRUONG). AT ABOUT

3. DURING THE LATE 1960s THERE WAS CONSTANT CURIOSITY ABOUT A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE MOVED IN AT NIGHT AND OCCUPIED AREA "O". THIS GROUP WAS MOVED IN SOMETIME PRIOR TO 1967 AND WAS THE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION. MANY COMMANDOS THOUGHT U.S. POWs WERE HELD THERE. THE ONLY PRISONER WITH ANY ACCESS TO THIS AREA WAS A POLITICAL PRISONER NAMED TUYNH WHO WAS INCAPABLE OF SPEECH FOR WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS AN UNUSUAL MALADY. HE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN AN INJECTION IN THE NECK WHEN HE FIRST ARRIVED AT QUYET TIEN AND WAS IN A COMA. HE AWOKE FROM THE COMA INCAPABLE OF SPEECH UNTIL 1967 WHEN HE AGAIN FELL IN A COMA, WAS ADMINISTERED ANOTHER INJECTION BY THE PRISON MEDICAL OFFICER, ASPIRANT MAU, AND REGAINED HIS SPEECH. AFTER REGAINING HIS SPEECH HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO AREA "A" AND HIS DUTY IN THE CAMP KITCHEN WAS
TAKEN BY FORMER COMMANDO QUACH DINH QUYEN. TUYNH STATED HE HAD TAKEN A LOT OF FOOD TO AREA "O" HE LEFT IT ON THE GROUND, KNOCKED ON THE GATE, AND RETURNED TO THE KITCHEN WITHOUT SEEING WHO RETRIEVED THE FOOD. SOURCE AND OTHER INMATES IN AREA "A" COULD HEAR THE SOUND OF CARPENTRY FROM AREA "O" AND COULD HEAR THE SOUND OF VOICES THERE SPEAKING IN VIETNAMESE. SOME OF THE COMMANDOS STILL SPECULATED AREA "O" HELD US PRISONERS DUE TO THE OBVIOUS TIGHT SECURITY OVER THE AREA. TUYNH DESCRIBED THE FOOD AS ALMOST RESTAURANT QUALITY WITH GENEROUS QUANTITIES OF BEEF, PORK, AND CHICKEN. IT WAS OBVIOUSLY INTENDED FOR IMPORTANT PRISONERS AND CLEARLY NO VIETNAMESE WOULD BE GIVEN SUCH FOOD. QUACH DINH QUYEN LATER REPORTED THE INMATES IN AREA "O" WERE SENIOR PAVN OFFICERS FROM THE "REVISIONIST CLIQUE" AND CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PHYSICALLY OBSERVE THEM ON ONE OCCAISON WHEN HE RAISED HIMSELF UP ON THE WALL TO EYE LEVEL AND COULD IDENTIFY ONE OF THE PRISONERS AS THE FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TAY BAC REGION PARTY COMMITTEE.

IN 1969 A GROUP OF CAPTIVE COMMANDOS ARRIVED AND WAS PLACED IN THE AREA OF AGRICULTURAL TEAM I. IN 1970 MEMBERS OF THE AREA "A" SEWING TEAM WERE REQUIRED TO SEND SOME OF
THEIR SEWING MACHINES TO THESE NEWLY ARRIVED COMMANDOS. SOURCE WAS TOLD HIS MACHINE WAS TO BE ONE OF THOSE SENT TO THE NEWLY ARRIVED GROUP AND IN HOPES THEY MIGHT LEARN THE EXISTENCE AND FATE OF THE COMMANDOS IN AREA "A" SOURCE SCRATCHED THE FOLLOWING ON THE BOTTOM OF HIS SEWING MACHINE "ATILA 3 10-5-64" AND "TAM ATILA QUYET TIEN 1970". TO ANY COMMANDO THIS WOULD HAVE CLEARLY CONVEYED THAT A COMMANDO NAMED TAM, A MEMBER OF TEAM ATILLA WHO WAS KNOWN AS ATILLA 3, HAD BEEN CAPTURED ON 10 MAY 1964 AND WAS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1970. IN 1972 SOURCE ENCOUNTERED COMMANDOS FROM THOSE IN THE AGRICULTURAL TEAM AREA WHEN ALL WERE TRANSFERRED TO PHO LU PRISON AND LEARNED HIS RUSE HAD WORKED. A NUMBER OF THE COMMANDOS IN THE AGRICULTURAL TEAM AREA WERE RADIO OPERATORS WHO KNEW SOURCE'S ALIAS TO BE "TAM" AND WERE AWARE HE WAS THE RADIO OPERATOR FROM TEAM "ATILLA". THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMANDOS HELD IN THIS AREA NUMBERED 51 AND THE AREA WAS REFERRED TO THEM AS "AREA 51" BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF COMMANDOS DETAINED IN THAT AREA.

5. IN THE LATE SPRING OF 1972 THE RECRUITED RADIO OPERATORS IN AREA "K" WERE MOVED OUT, SIGNALING TO THE REMAINDER OF COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE ACCORD WAS AT
HAND. THE PRISON STAFF MADE NO MENTION OF THEIR TRANSFER BUT THE COMMANDOS SPECULATED THEY HAD BEEN MOVED SOMEWHERE PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE. LATER THAT SUMMER THE COMMANDOS IN AREAS "A" AND AREA "51" WERE TRANSFERRED TO PHO LU PRISON FOR PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION.

6. ONE GROUP OF FORMER COMMANDOS, THOSE WHO WERE SINGLETONS, WERE NOT TRANSFERRED TO PHO LU WITH OTHER COMMANDOS. ALL REMAINED BEHIND AT QUYET TIEN AND ALL WERE EVENTUALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1973 TO RESIDE IN NORTHERN VIETNAM.

AREA "K". OTHER COMMANDOS TRANSFERRED SHORTLY AFTERWARD FROM PHO
LU, QUANG NIHN, AND TAN LAP PRISONS WERE PLACED IN AREA "O". THE
RETURNING PRISONERS FOUND THE ONLY APPARENT CHANGE AT QUYET TIEN
PRISON WAS THE ADDITION OF A NEW LABOR BUILDING BESIDE THE LABOR
BUILDING USED BY THE CARPENTRY/SAWMILL TEAM WORK AREA AND AN
ADDITION OF A DOORWAY IN THE LABORER AREA WHICH PERMITTED ACCESS TO
THE CENTRAL PRISON AREA BETWEEN AREAS "A" AND "B".

8. THERE WAS NO FURTHER CONSTRUCTION AT QUYET TIEN PRISON
DURING 1973-77 WITH ONE EXCEPTION. A NEW LARGE MEETING HALL WAS
CONSTRUCTED THERE IN 1976 TOWARD THE REAR OF THE CENTRAL OPEN AREA
AND IN FRONT OF THE LABORER AREA ENTRY GATE. QUYET TIEN THEN
REMAINED UNCHANGED UNTIL SOURCE DEPARTED THERE IN 1977 FOR TUYEN
QUANG PRISON WHEN HE WAS PLACED ON PAROLE. HE HEARD THAT ALL
PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM QUYET TIEN IN 1977 AND THE FACILITY
TURNED OVER TO THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM.

9. DURING SOURCE'S CONFINEMENT AT QUYET TIEN DURING 1965-77 HE
OFTEN DID NOT LEARN THE IDENTITY OF OTHERS HELD IN THE VARIOUS
CONFINEMENT AREAS OF QUYET TIEN UNTIL SEVERAL YEARS LATER; HOWEVER,
HE WAS EVENTUALLY ABLE TO LEARN THE IDENTITY OF ALL GROUPS HELD AT
QUYET TIEN DURING THE PERIOD 1962-78 AND NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY U.S. PWS THERE DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME. THE SPECULATION AMONG SOME PRISONERS THAT U.S. PWS COULD HAVE BEEN HELD IN AREA "O" WAS DISPELLED BY QUACH DINH QUYEN WHO IDENTIFIED THE "REVISIONISTS" AS BEING THE OCCUPANTS OF AREA "O".

VO-PW COMMENTS: SOURCE'S INFORMATION ON QUYET TIEN PRISON DURING 1962-67 WAS CONTAINED IN IIR B-014-0134-84. INFORMATION CONCERNING QUYET TIEN PRISON IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHER COMMANDOS HELD THERE AND IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH INFORMATION SOURCE'S INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RECRUITMENT OF COMMANDO RADIO OPERATORS AND THE IDENTITY OF THOSE IN AREA "K" WILL BE THE IDENTITY OF PRISON CADRE AT QUYET TIEN AND DETAILS ON PRISON LIFE STYLE WILL ALSO BE REPORTED SEPARATELY.

PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S.
PREP: SEDGWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST, VO-PW

APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW

EVAL: N/A

ENCL: N/A

DISSEM: NONE
DETAIN POLITICAL PRISONERS BUT COULD PROVIDE NO DETAILS.

THAI COMMANDO, HEARD OF A PRISON IN THE NGHIA LO/PHONG THI AREA FROM A FELLOW COMMANDO INMATE WHO HAD A
RELATIVE IMPRISONED FOR AN UNKNOWN PERIOD AT THAT PRISON.
The prison was located in a cave. It held ethnic minorities persons imprisoned during the 1957 land reforms and persons awaiting execution. The prison was reportedly built in the same period.

COMMENTS: INFORMATION ABOVE IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST IN FACILITY IDENTIFICATION.

INFORMATION ABOVE IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST IN FACILITY IDENTIFICATION.
SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT WHO HAS BEEN A RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

SUMMARY: SOURCE DESCRIBES HIS OBSERVATIONS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1973-77.


2. ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION OR CHANGES TO THE PRISON PROPER HAD CEASED BY EARLY 1977. SOURCE HEARD RUMORS FROM CAMP STAFF IN EARLY 1977 TO THE EFFECT QUYET TIEN PRISON WAS SOON TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE FOR USE BY THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN). THE FIRST ARMED UNIFORMED PAVN APPEARED IN THE GENERAL AREA OUTSIDE THE PRISON IN EARLY 1977. THERE WERE NEVER MORE THAN SMALL GROUPS OF ARMED UNIFORMED TROOPS IN FATIGUE CLOTHING WHO SEEMED TO BE ONLY ON PATROL IN THE GENERAL AREA OF THE PRISON BUT DID NOT APPEAR TO BE STATIONED THERE AT THAT TIME.

3. DURING 1976 AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM WAS CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE PRISON TO PROVIDE WATER FOR NEARBY FIELDS GROWING ROW CROPS. THESE
FIELDS WERE TENDED BY POLITICAL/CRIMINAL INMATES ONLY. THIS SYSTEM WAS SUPERVISED BY DINH VAN SON, ONE OF THE COMMANDO INMATES DETAILED FROM THE FACILITY CONSTRUCTION UNIT (DOI XAY DUNG). THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE AREA AROUND THE PRISON HAD NO WATER AVAILABLE LOCALLY TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

4. IN EARLY 1977 ALMOST ALL INMATES TO QUYET TIEN WERE TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE. ALL COMMANDOS WERE TRANSFERRED TO TUYEN QUANG PRISON TOGETHER WITH ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. THE TRANSFER WAS GRADUAL OVER A TWO MONTH PERIOD. SOURCE WAS NOT SURE WHERE THE CRIMINALS WERE TRANSFERRED. THE ONLY SIZEABLE GROUP OF PRISONERS REMAINING AT QUYET TIEN WHEN THE LAST COMMANDOS DEPARTED WERE A GROUP OF FORMER REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES (RVNAF) PRISONERS IN THE AREA "K". SOURCE BELIEVED THE FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS ARRIVED AT QUYET TIEN SHORTLY PRIOR TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDOS. THE ONLY COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN AFTER APRIL 1977 WERE FIVE COMMANDOS DETIALED TO REMAIN BEHIND AT QUYET TIEN TO ASSIST IN FACILITY MAINTENANCE. THEY INCLUDED DINH VAN SON, NGUYEN VAN TAN, NONG VAN HINH, NONG QUOC HAI, AND NGUYEN KHAC DINH. ALL THESE INMATES WERE EVENTUALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON AND SOURCE MET OR HEARD OF THEM ALL LIVING IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM, PRIMARILY HO CHI MINH CITY, WHEN HE RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1982.

COMMENTS: SOURCE'S INFORMATION REGARDING QUYET TIEN IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH OTHER INMATES HELD AT QUYET TIEN DURING 1973-78.
Due to attempting to escape from Vietnam, not because he worked for the RVN. Other inmates told source A was arrested for being a confidence man, as he was involved in falsely organizing boat escapes, taking payment and disappearing. After their transfer to Thanh Cam, from 231800 Aug 78 until April 1980. Source was managed in isolation and had no contact with A upon his release from isolation. Other inmates advised source not to speak to A as he was discovered by them to be an informant for their captors. Source had no further contact with A

Later, also at Thanh Cam, source heard that N, a cadre in the camp said they had heard radio news on the radio during an approximate two week broadcast from China on which N spoke out against the guards specifically of the Thanh Cam camp. They also said N was one of a small group who had escaped via helicopter. Source also heard in camp that all N, family were communist and that N was arrested in 1976-1977. N told source that immediately after the takeover, he drove a jeep to Hanoi to visit the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh. His mother currently lives somewhere in Hanoi and was released from Thanh Cam due to the sponsorship of his family. (Note: Source clearly displayed skepticism of the possibility of a true refugee being able to successfully flee from Vietnam via stroke helicopter, and found it strange the two weeks broadcast specifically by

Routine
R 1105052 SEP 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC/DC-2
INFO COR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
AMERICAN AMERICAN LUMPUR
SECOND WASHDC//AP/VLC/CA/OCS//ER/1
SECOND WASHDC//GADD//PA/II/MAI//1

Section 01 of 02LIAISON BANGKOK TH 85415

CITE: 3575 SEP 85

Subject: Re Interview of VN Refugee

Ref: A. JCRC MSG BPT M85-051, DTG 0502402 AUG 85.
B. USDAO BANGKOK MSG, DTG 040412 MAR 82.
C. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 0118010 AUG 85.
D. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 1218002 AUG 85.

1. Ref A reported results of initial interview of
subject refugee and identified him as a former inmate of
Quyet Tien prison. Ref B provided results of interview
of Sc. Ref C requested interview of refugee
Sc. To obtain his knowledgeability of
N and Ref D requested interview of subject refugee
concerning Quyet Tien prison and Sc.

2. During recent interview trip to Galang we discovered Sc. had resettled to the U.S., but Sc. was re-interviewed at the above Refs. The following paragraphs report the results of that interview which occurred on 31 August 1985 at Galang and was conducted by Thomas R. McKay.

3. The following information was related by source to interviewers as fact. The function of Quyet Tien was to provide maximum security for commanders and the former RVN political figures deemed dangerous by the communists. They were held in Quyet Tien because of its stringent security and isolated austere environment. At least 20 people were transferred to Quyet Tien from Nam Ha, but others were transferred from Quang Ninh. In August 1978, all inmates were moved to either Thanh Cam or Thanh Phong. The commanders went to Thanh Phong. The evacuation was necessary to avoid the impending attack of Chinese forces. Concerning N, a source immediately recognized the name and correctly identified N from a group photo. He first met N in Nam Ha, where they were both inmates of L-8 or Area B. Both were transferred to Quyet Tien at the same time. Source was held in Quyet Tien with Loi. As N was one of the 48 political prisoners, as was source. They were both transferred to Thanh Cam in Aug 78. N was released from Red in late 1980 or early 1981. N told source during their joint confinement that he was an architect. His family was entirely northern Vietnamese but he was the only one of the family to go south in 1954. His father was a northern district chief during the era of French domination. N speaks the central dialect of Vietnamese, and upon being asked, N told source his family was originally from central Vietnam but had moved north to accept the district chief position. He also told source he had many brothers and sisters who were working for the SRV public security service in North Vietnam. He told source he was arrested

Action DC-2(2)
Info CJCS(1) J3(8) OIC(1) J3(4) J2(2) CM(1) J20(1)
SDD(1) SECDEF(2) USSP(1) AID:PA(1) USSP-DIA(2)
NMC(1) AT-2(2) AT-10(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C(1)
DB-4(1) DB-403(1) DIA(1)
+Safe

Sectional(1)

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MCN=85254/01666 TAD=85254/06272 SDN=MAKB184

PAGE 1 OF 1
1105052 SEP 85
Section 01-85-02
20919/DC-2

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW

REFS:
A. USDAO BEIJING MSG DTG 120628Z MAR 82
B. DIA/DC-2 MSG DTG 011801Z AUG 85
C. JCRC LNB MSG DTG 050240Z AUG 85, SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-051

1. REF A MSG FORWARDED RESULTS OF THE DEBRIEFING OF
PASSENGERS AND CREW ON BOARD A UH-1H HELICOPTER WHICH FLED FROM
VIETNAM (SRV) TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) IN SEP 81 AND
WERE INTERVIEWED BY JCRC IN EARLY 1982. THE MSG INCLUDED STATEMENTS
FROM                CONCERNING HEARSAY OF U.S. PWS HE CLAIMED TO HAVE
OBTAINED FROM FORMER COMMANDOS WHILE ON PW WORK DETAILS WITH THEM AT
QUIET TIEN PRISON, SRV, IN LATE 1977/EARLY 1978. REF B FORWARDED
DIA/NMIC/VO/DC-2

SEDGWICK TOURISON/44708/12AUG85/PFD

COL OBERST, USAF, DC-2 CHF

2. REQUEST NAME BE REINTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING
ASPECTS OF HIS DETENTION AT QUYET TIEN PRISON:

A. WHAT WAS THE FUNCTION OF QUYET TIEN PRISON WHILE HE WAS DETAINED THERE?

B. FROM WHICH PRISONS HAD THE RVNAF/GVN PRISONERS COME FROM TO QUYET TIEN? WHY DID THEY LEAVE WHEN THEY DID?

C. DETERMINE SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGEABILITY OF THE BACKGROUND OF NAME AND HIS REEDUCATION CAMP CHRONOLOGY. DETERMINE THROUGH PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION IF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO JCRC AT BEIJING IS IN FACT NAME. IF SO, WHEN AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WAS NAME RELEASED FROM THANH CAM PRISON?

D. WHAT ACCOUNTS CONCERNING THE INCARCERATION OF THE COMMANDOS DID NAME HEAR WHILE AT QUYET TIEN? WERE THE COMMANDOS SAID TO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED WITH AMERICANS? IF SO, TO WHOM CAN THESE REMARKS BE ATTRIBUTED? WHO AMONG THE GVN/RVNAF PW CONTINGENT HAD CONTACT WITH THE COMMANDOS?

3. DC-2 COMMENT: REF B ALSO PROVIDES BACKGROUND ON THE FUNCTION OF THE QUYET TIEN PRISON DURING 1977-78 AS OBTAINED FROM NAME.

4. POC IN DIA/DC-2 IS SEGWICK TOURISON.
SECTION 01 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 46235

EZ1:

EZ2:

CITE: 3472 AUG 85

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-051, PLANS TO SMUGGLE REMAINS OF
FOUR AMERICANS OUT OF VIETNAM

REF: A. JCRC MSG RPT 85-050, DTG 310712 JUL 85 (BY
SAME SOURCE)
B. JCRC RPT 85-052
C. JCRC LTR RPT 85-163, DTD 16 MAY 85

1. SOURCE. NAME: SC  DP0B: SD
HIS FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS SD HCMC AND HE HAS TWO SONS AND THREE DAUGHTERS LIVING AT SD

2. SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES HEARSAY INFORMATION OF
THE REMAINS OF FOUR AMERICANS AND HIS WORK IN PLANNING TO
SMUGGLE PORTIONS OF THESE REMAINS OUT OF VIETNAM. HE ALSO
PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION OF QUYET TIEN PRISON AND COM-
MANDOS AND POLITICAL INMATES WITH WHOM HE WAS HELD IN
THE FACILITY. END OF SUMMARY.

3. INFORMATION. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RE-
LATED BY SOURCE TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT. IN MID-APRIL 1985,
SOURCE MET FORMER FELLOW RE-EDUCATION INMATE NAME
(ADDRESS UNKNOWN) AT SOURCE'S HOME AT DATA
HCMC, DURING WHICH
VISIT NAME RELATED TO HIM THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. DUE
TO HAVING HEARD A RUMOR THAT IF SOMEONE POSSESSSES INFOR-
MATION OF MISSING AMERICANS THEY CAN OBTAIN ASSISTANCE IN
LEAVING VIETNAM IN EXCHANGE FOR THE INFORMATION, NAME
BEGAN TO SEARCH FOR INFORMATION OF MISSING AMERICANS. NAME SHARED HIS INFORMATION WITH SOURCE IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOURCE'S HELP IN GETTING THE INFORMATION TO THE US GOVERNMENT. NAME GAVE SOURCE FOUR DOG TAGS AND FOUR MOLARS AND ALLOWED SOURCE TO VIEW A POTTERY URN WHICH WAS FULL OF WHAT HE CLAIMED WERE REMAINS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DOG TAGS. SOURCE RECALLED LOOKING INTO THE URN AND SEEING AN ASSORTMENT OF REMAINS WHICH WERE WHITE IN COLOR AND DID NOT APPEAR TO BE BROKEN UP. NAME TOLD SOURCE THAT THE REMAINS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE BAN ME THUOT AREA BY HIMSELF, A MAN NAMED TA VAN TY (ADDRESS NOT RELATED TO SOURCE) AND ONE OTHER INDIVIDUAL (NOT IDENTIFIED) AND THAT ALL FOUR REMAINS HAD COME FROM THE SAME GENERAL AREA. NOTHING MORE CONCERNING THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISCOVERY WAS RELATED TO SOURCE.

APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK LATER, SOURCE WROTE THE INFORMATION FROM THE FOUR DOG TAGS ON THE INTERIOR OF A CLOTHING GARMENT OF A CHILD OF A WOMAN NAMED NAME (FULL NAME NOT RECALLED) WHO WAS SOON TO DEPART VIETNAM UNDER THE ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM TO RESettle POSSIBLY IN CALIFORNIA. SOURCE RECALLED THE WOMAN WAS TRAVELLING ONLY WITH HER TWO CHILDREN AND WENT TO BANGKOK ON 19 MAY 1985. NAME WAS NOT GIVEN THE TEETH BUT SHE DID AGREE TO PASS THIS INFORMATION TO THE USG. THE PLAN WAS FOR NAME TO REPORT THE INFORMATION AND TO FIND OUT IF ANY OF THE FOUR NAMES WERE ACTUALLY MISSING AMERICANS, AND IF THEY WERE, SHE WAS TO WRITE TO SOURCE'S BROTHER, S DATA AND SOURCE'S DAUGHTER, S DATA LIVING AT S D WHO WERE TO WRITE BACK TO SOURCE IN VIETNAM, WHEREUPON HE WOULD CONTACT THE WIFE OF DUT (STILL LIVING AT POSSIBLY HOUSE S A T A HCMC) WHO IS ALSO AN ODP APPLICANT. SHE WOULD THEN PREPARE A LACQUER-WARE PICTURE BY DRILLING OUT FOUR HOLES IN WHICH TO SMUGGLE OUT THE FOUR MOLARS. SOURCE THEN HAD THE CHANCE TO ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM AND TURNED OVER HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, S B TAN BINH DISTRICT, HCMC.

SOURCE THEN RETURNED THE FOUR MOLARS TO NAME. SOURCE RECALLED TRANG'S MOTIVATION FOR ASSISTING HAVING BEEN BASED ON HER DESIRE FOR HER PARENTS TO LEAVE VIETNAM WHEN THE US RETURNED TO BRING OUT THE REMAINS. SOURCE DID NOT RECALL ANY INFORMATION FROM THE DOG TAGS. SOURCE REQUESTED INTERVIEWER PROVIDE HIM WITH THE RESULTS OF THE DOG TAG INFORMATION INVESTIGATION (WHETHER OR NOT ACTUAL MIA CASES).

NOTE: REF C REPORTED THE RESULTS OF JCRC INTER-

#6235
MNMD
MNDD
Source provided the following information concerning Quyet Tien Prison. The Quyet Tien Prison Camp was located near Quyet Tien (V), Meo Vac (D), Ha Tuyen (P) and was located on the top of a mountain of 1147 meters elevation. The camp was approximately four kilometers from the Chinese/Vietnamese border (as the crow flies). Source recalled there was only one road leading into the camp which was bordered on both sides by a tall mountain, giving the appearance to one who entered the area that he was passing through a giant gate, hence the camp nickname "Cong Troi", meaning gate to the sky.

Source was held in Quyet Tien from 25 December 1977 until his transfer to Thanh Cam 90A in August 1978. The camp commander was Captain Lang who was approx 40-45 yoa at that time. The majority of the camp cadre were people from the Tay, Thai and Meo ethnic minorities. Source was held with approx 15-16 commandos, some of whom he has forgotten their names, but he did recall the following commandos:

- Nguyen Van Luyen, Captain, Team Leader, Date of Capture: 1961, approx 52-53 yoa;
- Nguyen Van Hinh, 2LT, Captured in 1963, approx 45 yoa;
- Khoan, Sgt, Captured in 1962, approx 45 yoa;
- Tam, Sgt, approx 50;
- To, Sgt, approx 50 yoa;
- Thanh, Sgt, approx 42 yoa;
- Thang, Sgt, approx 50 yoa;
- TUNG, SGT, APPROX 40 YOA;
- HINH, SGT, APPROX 50 YOA;
- DINH, SGT, APPROX 40 YOA;
- THUY, SGT, APPROX 42-45 YOA;
- QUANG, SGT, APPROX 40 YOA.


8. IN AUGUST 1978, SOURCE AND THE 47 FELLOW POLITICAL PRISONERS JOINED WITH APPROX 50 COMMANDOS, BOARDED TWO TRUCKS AND WERE TRANSFERRED. SOURCE ONLY RECALLS COMING TO AN INTERSECTION PRIOR TO ARRIVAL AT THANH CAM WHERE THE TRUCK CARRYING THE COMMANDOS SPLIT OFF AND DID NOT GO TO THANH CAM AS DID SOURCE. SOURCE WAS ALLOWED NO CONTACT WITH THE COMMANDOS WHILE IN QUYET TIEN BUT RECALLS HEARING THEY WERE HELD IN VERY CROWDED CELLS WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF 20 OR 30 OF THEM. THE BODIES OF COMMANDOS WHO DIED IN QUYET TIEN WERE BURIED ON THE BA THEN HILL BEHIND THE CAMP, WHICH WAS SO-NAMED AFTER THE NAME OF A LOCAL ETHNIC MEO TRIBESMAN. SOURCE ALSO HEARD THAT AT THE TIME OF THEIR TRANSFER, APPROX 7-8 COMMANDOS WERE LEFT BEHIND IN QUYET TIEN. CADRE EXPLAINED THEY WOULD BE MOVED TO JOIN THE OTHERS LATER.

RUEKJCS4119 2060318 - --RUEALGX.

R 250318Z JUL 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/Safe
R 250307Z JUL 85
FM JRCR LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQPA/CDR JRCR BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQPA/USCINC PAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC //DC-2//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDERESS//
RUEAIA/CIA WASHDC//DDO/EA/VCL//
BT
EZ1: SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH <><>44119<><>

CITE: 3443 JULY 85
EZ2:
SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-049, COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN
- PRISON IN NVN
REF: A. JCRC MSG RPT 85-048 (BY SAME SOURCE)
- B. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 041517Z JUN 85
1. SOURCE. NAME: $C$ DPOB: $D$ 43,
$D$ FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN; MR 3 IG, SERVICE NUMBER $D$ PRESENT LOCATION:
$D$
ID DATA: $D$ DOI: 1980; INTERVIEWED ON 20 JUNE 1985 BY
AN OTHER: SOURCE'S FINAL
ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS $D$ BIEN
HOA WHERE HE LIVED WITH HIS WIFE AND HER TWO AMERASIAN
DAUGHTERS.
2. 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.
3. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED TO IN-
TERVIEWER 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 NAME
WHO WORKED FOR THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT IN HONG
KONG. HIS ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS DATA.
YAN, SAN CHUON. HIS WIFE'S NAME IS- NAME- AND HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED NAME- PROVIDED SOURCE WITH A SECOND ADDRESS: DATA

4. NAME TOLD SOURCE HE WAS BEING HELD AS AN INTERNATIONAL SPY AND PREVIOUSLY WORKED FOR THE US CIA, HAVING BEEN ISSUED THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DATA BY THE CIA. HE TOLD SOURCE THAT HIS COMMERCIAL VESSEL WAS UNDER REPAIR IN JAPAN FOR AN ESTIMATED THREE MONTHS, SO 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 EVACUATED 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 NAME GROUP WAS VISITING A VIETNAMESE FRIEND ELSEWHERE AND WAS NOT PRESENT, SO ONLY NAME AND TWO ACQUAINTANCES, NAMES (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 PAVN. LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO NVN IN A TRUCK CONVOY ON THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL AND WERE ATTACKED BY SKYRAIDERS. NAME WAS WOUNDED IN HIS UPPER ARM. THE WOUND DID NOT PROPERLY HEAL AND NAME NEVER REGAINED NORMAL RANGE OF MOTION OF HIS ARM. NAME 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. NGUYEN VAN LUYEN, CAPTAIN, TM LDR, DATE OF CAPTURE (DOC) 1960, AS OF 19 MAY 84, STILL AT CENTRAL PRISON NUMBER 3 (CP-3).
B. TRAN OR NGUYEN VAN DINH, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1964, RELEASED IN 1982.
R 250320Z JUL 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 250307Z JUL 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPAC/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEADW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
BT
EZ1:
SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119
CITE:
3443 JULY 85
EZ2:
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 KHIM, 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 M85-049), 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 NHIA 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 NHIA (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 HIENT, 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.


6. SOURCE HEARD FROM NAME (THE TAILOR) THAT AT SOME POINT IN HIS INCARCERATION, AT QUIET 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 QUIET TIEN, THEN PHU LU, THEN PHONG QUANG, THEN THANH PHONG AND THEN CP-3.

7. 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 APPRX 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 APPRX 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 NOT YET TO ACCEPT THEIR RELEASE AND RETURN.

8. SOURCE, WHEN ASKED BY INTERVIEWER, RECOGNIZED BY NAME THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING 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.


10. SOURCE HAS A SISTER, NAME, WHO, IN 1972, WAS MARRIED TO A US SOLDIER WITH WHOM SHE LIVED AT 1245 D A T A. HE HAS HAD NO
CONTACT WITH HER.

BT
#4119
NNNN
NNDD
FROM: JRCR-LNB
TO: Commander, JRCR

SUBJ: Re-ed Camp Sketches

Source:
   a. Name: SC
   b. DOB: SD 1932
   c. POB: SD Ha Tinh (P)
   d. Former position: Cpl, Special Forces, Service Number SD
   e. Present location: SD
   f. Identification data: SD
   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 "Queen", 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
E201: R 260620Z OCT 82
FM USDAO BANGKOK
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/DI-E2/
INFO RUBQPA/JCRC BARBERS Pt HI
RUBQPA/CINC PAC HONOLULU HI/J2/J3/J36/
RUMING/USDLO HONG KONG
RUEAIJA/CIA WASHDC
BT
SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK 56812

E202:

E203:

E204:

E205:

CITE: 3346 OCT 82.

SUBJ: REFUGEE

REF: A. DTD 23 JUL 82. SUBJ: ORGANIZATION AND INMATES OF TAN LAP PRISON, VINH PHU PROVINCE, FORMER DETENTION SITE FOR U.S. POW'S (NOT AVAILABLE TO JCRC-LNO)

B. DIA/DI-E2 MESSAGE. DTC 100043Z AUG 82.

1. REF A TRANSMITTED HEARSAY INFO THAT UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF U.S. POW'S WERE DETAINED AT TAN LAP PRISON UP TO 1973 (NFI). REF B WAS DIA REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW OF REFUGEE WHO SUPPLIED SOME OF THE INFO REPORTED IN REF A.

2. REFUGEE WAS INTERVIEWED AT ARGYLE 3 CAMP, HONG KONG, ON 10 OCTOBER 82 AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS POSED IN REF B:

A. PHU THO PRISON 1964-65; LOCATED AT SONG THAO (D). VINH PHU (FORMERLY PHU THO)(F). NAME CHANGED TO TAN LAP IN 1966, WAS FORMERLY A PRISON FOR NORTHERN POLITICAL PRISONERS (CHINH TRI PHAO). FROM 64-65, HELD APPROX 120 COMMANDOS (BIET KICH). AFTER COMMUNIST TAKEOVER IN 1975, WAS USED FOR DETENTION OF APPROX 3000 FORMER ARVN WHO WERE HELD IN AREAS 4, 5, 6, AND 7. CO WAS PUBLIC SECURITY MAJOR (CONG AN-BNV) CAO THUY. WHEN NAME CHANGED TO TAN LAP, AN ADDITIONAL SECTION CONSISTED OF AREAS (KHU) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 7 (6 WAS CLOSED). SONG THAO DISTRICT TOWN IS 3 OR 4 KM FROM CLOSEST SECTION AND APPROX 10 KM FROM FARDEST SECTION OF CAMP.

AGE 10/26/82 15:44

AS "WORK AREA" 0 KETCH WAS A SEWING AREA WHERE PI CUT SECTIONS OF CLOTH FROM THE HA GIANG COOPERATIVE WERE BROUGHT FOR FINAL SEWING. EACH INMATE HAD A QUOTA OF 4-5 SETS PER DAY. THOSE WHO DID NOT MEET QUOTA WERE PLACED IN DISCIPLINARY CELL WITH LESS OR NO RATIONS. (SOURCE'S DEPICTION OF DISCIPLINARY AREA MATCHES SKETCH PROVIDED AS DIA.) SOURCE SAID THAT WORK AREA ON SKETCH DEPICTED AS "WORK AREA FOR SVN COMMANDOS CAPTURED 68 AND LATER" WAS A LUMBER MILLING AREA FOR BOAT OPERATORS AND FROGMEN. SOURCE STATED THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS DEATHS DUE TO EXHAUSTION AND MALNUTRITION IN THAT AREA. SOURCE WAS NOT PLACED IN AREA "0", SHOWN AS "DEATH AREA" ON DIA SKETCH, UNTIL HIS SECOND TOUR AT QT. SOURCE STATED THAT DURING INITIAL TOUR AT QT WHENEVER ANYONE ENTERED OR DEPARTED AREA "0", ALL INMATES HELD WITH SOURCE (AREA "A" ON DIA SKETCH) WERE REQUIRED TO SIT DOWN ON THE FLOOR AFTER A CADRE PLACED BLANKETS OVER THE WINDOWS TO PREVENT OBSERVATION OF AREA "0". SOURCE STATED THAT AREA "0" WAS EMPTY AS OF 1971. AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS SOURCE WAS RETURNED TO QT AND PLACED IN AREA "0" FOR TWO YEARS. (SOURCE SPECULATED THAT HE WAS RETURNED SINCE THE DRV DID NOT CONSIDER HIM AS BEING ELIGIBLE FOR REPATRIATION ALONG WITH REGULAR ARVN TROOPS BECAUSE OF HIS PREVIOUS "SPECIAL OPERATIONS" INVOLVEMENT.) WHILE HELD IN AREA "0" SOURCE WAS REQUIRED TO INFORM THE GUARD TOWER EACH TIME HE MOVED AROUND THE AREA INCLUDING EACH TIME HE WENT TO THE LATRINE. SOURCE OBSERVED A SMALL WORK AREA IN AREA "0" WHICH HAD BEEN USED PREVIOUSLY AS A MILLING ROOM FOR SAWING TIMBER BUT SOURCE DID NOT WORK THERE. DURING SOURCE'S PERIOD OF DETENTION HE AND OTHER INMATES WERE MOVED THROUGH A DOOR IN THE WALL BETWEEN AREA "0" AND THE WORK BIMER 206:

ACTION D1-E2(1)
INFO DJS:(*) CJCS(*) J3(*) NIDS(*) SAGA(*) J3:NMCC(*)
J4(*) J5(*) CSIS(*) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(*) USDP(1)
ASD:PA(*) ASD:PAGE(*) DI-1(*) DI-2(*) NMIC(1)
RTS 2B(*) OS(*) OS-1(*) OS-3B(*) SWS(*) DC-4A(*)
AT(*) AT-K(*) DI0(*) VP-A2 FRD(*) DE(*) DB-2(*)
DB-2B(*) DB-2C(*) DB-4A(*) DB-5B3(*) DT-1(*) DIA(*)
DB-6D(*) DT-5(*)
+CSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+CNC CC WASHINGTON DC
+HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED

#6812
NNNN
EZ07:
SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

REFS: A. USDAO BEIJING 120262Z MAR 82
     B. JIDC DAO 210216Z JUL 85

1. SUMMARY: A group of former commandos, South Vietnamese
Army (RVNAF), and detained former civil officials were at
Quyet Tien prison in 1976. The group included a former government
of the Republic of Vietnam (GVR) Deputy Minister of Public
Administration named Nam. The group was engaged in food
production to support people’s army of Vietnam (PAVN) forces
deployed in the area preparing to capture people’s republic of China
(PRC) forces along the sino-vietnamese border.

2. A group of approximately 50 Air Ops 344 commandos in
Tuyen Quang prison were temporarily transferred to Quyet Tien prison
in February or March 1976. This group included Nam.

3. After approximately three months the group returned to Tuyen Quang
and a second group of 40 former commandos were selected and sent to
replace the first group which had just returned from Quyet Tien
prison. The second group included Lai Chi Chanh, Dang Cong Trinh,
Nguyen Van Tap, Dinh Van Chuc, Kong Van Hinh, Kong Quoc Hai, Nguyen
Khac Dinh, Tran Sinh Quang, Tung, and Vuong Van Quang.

4. When source arrived at Quyet Tien prison in mid-76 he
found the prison had been taken over by the people’s army (PAVN) and
had been transformed into what camp guards called a rear service
food production base. The guards said the PAVN unit was a division
responsible for the “front” which they referred to as both the “PAVN
front” and the “Quang Ba front.” All prison inmates had been
transferred from the prison by this point. The only inmates there
were those sent there temporarily in 1978 to construct a bread oven
and grow vegetables to support food requirements of PAVN troops in
the area.

5. While there source saw a wide variety of heavy weapons
transiting the area to include 122mm field guns, T-52 tanks, M113
armored personnel carriers, and 175mm self propelled guns.

6. When source arrived at Quyet Tien in 1978 he
failed to find the prison, and its former personnel, as reported
by other sources.

7. When source arrived at Tuyen Quang in 1977-78 he was unable to
locate any of the remains in the function of the former Quyet Tien prison
based on comments made by returning commandos. One of the commandos
had heard of Nam being at Quyet Tien from returning
commandos but was not aware of his GVR position. Both had heard of
the marine corps battalion boxers. Both were aware quyet tien
prison was no longer a prison after 1977 and the commandos were the
last inmates to leave there in approximately Sep 78.

8. The comments of the former Quyet Tien prison commandos
are not included in this report.

9. The comments of the former Quyet Tien prison commandos
are not included in this report.

10. The comments of the former Quyet Tien prison commandos
are not included in this report.

11. The comments of the former Quyet Tien prison commandos
are not included in this report.
FINAL SECTION OF Q1
APPROXIMATELY 25 U.S. PWS IN 1976 OUTSIDE HANOI. NAM LE Hearsay Description of the Facility Appears to Correlate to the Thanh Tri (Bong Lieu) Prison Outside Hanoi Where U.S. PWS Were Confirmed Held From the Late 1960's Until Approximately 1972. The Commandos Mr. N Identifies as Having Been with Him at Quiet Tien (Cong Thanh, Ul, Tung, Quang) Were Not All Either at Quiet Tien or at Thanh Tri According to the Other Commandos Referenced Above. Detailed Prison Chronology of These Individuals Will Be Forwarded Separately.

B. NAM LE Background, as Reported to the JCS

Interviewer Reports That He Did Not Give This Information at Quiet Tien Prison. 
NAM LE Further Asserted He Did Not Reason to Disbelieve That He Was Not the Person in the Former GVN Prison in 1976 for Miscellaneous Reasons:

1. NAM LE Alleges He Was Still Detained Together with Him at Quiet Tien Prison. If This Were True, It Would Be Unusual That He Would Not Have Made This Fact Known to U.S. Officials Who Interviewed Him in Beijing, Particularly in View of His Request for Political Asylum in the United States.

DC-2 tentatively concludes that NAM LE appears to have some hearsay information concerning the detention of U.S. PWS at Thanh Tri Prison. None of his sources quoted were at Thanh Tri Prison in 1976 and DC-2 views this aspect of his claim as inadmissible.

ACTION: DC-2(2)
INFO CM) QC(1) SECDEF:* SECDEF(9) USOP(11) NMIC(*)
VOC(1) OIA(2)
+SAFE
SECTONAL(1)
FROM: JNRC-138B

SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Sketch Mark-ups from Refugee 6C

TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
Atttn: DI-E2
Washington DC 20301

1. Please refer to DIA/DI-E2 message, DTG 100043Z AUG 82; and our reply USDAO BANGKOK message, DTG 260620Z OCT 82.

2. Attached are two sketches of Quyet Tien Camp, as marked up by Vietnamese refugee 6C during an interview at Hong Kong on 10 October 82.

AN

Attach:
Sketches

Cc to:
HQ JCRC
UN-SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR ARRIVES

Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 28 Jan '85

[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.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 28 January 1985, in its version of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach meeting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, renders this paragraph to include the following names: "On hand to welcome UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife; 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".]

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

BK281508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jan '85

[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

OW251401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jan '85

[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 of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, went to Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu province, in the Mekong Delta, to visit the people and inspect the work of the Department of Education. The Comrade conveyed the greetings of Comrade Phan Van Khai, party secretary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Comrade Tran Van Luyen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the people of the Mekong Delta. The Comrade also inspected the activities of the Department of Education and visited the Thanh Khe Women's School.
commanders and deputy commanders of Military Region II; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu, minister in charge of the central district-building committee, have paid Tet visits to the party organizations, Armed Forces, and peoples of Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, and Vinh Phu Provinces.

Comrade To Huu paid Tet visits to the units of advance posts in Village B, to the Cam Duong apatite mine in Van Chan District, and to the Tran Phu tea complex in Hoang Lien Son Province. In a get-together with nearly 1,000 leading cadres of all echelons and sectors in the province and with representatives of the local people of various nationalities and of the local Armed Forces, Comrade To Huu, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, warmly commended Hoang Lien Son Province's Armed Forces and people for firmly protecting the border, successfully implementing the province's 1984 state plan, achieving a paddy output of 5.4 tons, basically solving the food problem, properly developing the planting of industrial crops, especially tea, and the herd of buffaloes and cattle, and satisfactorily implementing social and cultural tasks.

He stressed: In closely linking socialist construction with national defense, Hoang Lien Son Province, with its 1.7 million hectares of fertile land and rich mineral resources, must strive to develop agriculture, forestry, and industry comprehensively; practice intensive rice cultivation; and strongly develop the planting of corn and tuberiferous crops, especially galangale and manioc in order to ensure sufficient food for local consumption and to rapidly reach the target of 250-400 kg of grain per capita.

Comrade To Huu urged the provincial party committee and People's Committee to guide all districts and cities in supplementing and perfecting the socioeconomic planning work for the entire province and each district while learning from and striving to catch up with Van Chan District, a pilot one for district building; creatively applying the party Central Committee's resolutions and state policies regarding planning, enterprise management, and economic integration; and in paying attention to fostering and training cadres of various nationalities and even woman cadres for various sectors, echelons, and production and business installations.

Comrade To Huu expressed the hope that all cadres and combatants and peoples of various nationalities in Hoang Lien Son will exert greater efforts to fulfill the 1985 plan while firmly defending the fatherland's border.

In Ha Tuyen Province, Comrades Nguyen Van Doc, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Vien The Nghieu, chairman of the provincial People's Committee and many other leading cadres and large number of military cadres, combatants, and local people warmly welcomed Comrade To Huu.

Comrade To Huu called on and encouraged the Army units that have been fighting bravely day and night in areas located within the enemy's artillery range and achieved many military feats on the forefront. He also visited the forward command post and the military commands of Ha Tuyen Province, Vî Xuyen District, and Ha Giang City. He was enthused by the reports made by the military commanders, cadres in charge of Front I, and leading cadres from the border districts of Vî Xuyen, Dong Van, Meo Vac, and Yen Minh, on the situation of national defense and security, local economy, social work and the liveli
dom of combatants and of the compatriots of various nationalities in border areas.

After the province's chairman and secretary briefed him on all activities in the past and on the orientation and tasks for 1985 and 1986-90, Comrade to Huu warmly praised the Ha Tuyen Province party organization and people for scoring many great achievements, closely coordinating with the Armed Forces in organizing local forces, scoring outstanding military exploits on the Ha Giang Front, achieving self-sufficiency in grain, developing the cultivation of industrial crops, including soybean, peanut, sugarcane, tea, and tung, lacquer, and among them Edward of precious medicinal herbs and fruit trees.
Minister of Forestry and stressed the need for the province to exploit the areas which are growing bodhi and bamboo trees used in the production of paper and filaments and to strongly develop the rearing of domestic animals and the herds of buffaloes and cattle.

In Quang Phu province, Comrade To Huu called on the cadres and local people of Doan Dien District to 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

0W250915 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Hanoi VNA Jan. 24 -- During his recent trip to Nghia 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 agressor 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.
**ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP**

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**REMARKS**

By this date, there is evidence that the prison function is being phased out:

- Division HQ-type bldg (not depicted) replaced some bldgs in Admin/Support area south of entrance to prison.
- New construction inside the prison.
- New landscaping (diminished signs of foot traffic inside the prison).
- Ungated stairway/entrances/branched in East wall of Area A.
- Roof removed from guard shack at Southeast end of the corridor between Area A & the Disciplinary Cells.
- Minimum security compound adjacent to West wall has been dismantled.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

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5341-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)

U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

Prepared by GSA
FPWR (4) CFR 101-11.206
**ROUING AND TRANSMITTAL CLIP**

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**NOTES**

* By this date, Dec 71, the prison is abandoned.
  * All gates in the inner compounds were either wide open or have been removed.
  * Foot paths to guard towers completely grown over.
  * Inner compounds, except Khu 0, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
  * It is possible that the building in Khu 0 and perhaps one or two other buildings in the other barracks; however, as mentioned above, all gates to these areas are wide open.

**DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.**

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  
Room No.—Bldg.  
Phone No.

2001-102  
8 U.S. G.P.O.: 1977-241-530/3090  
OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)  
Prescribed by GSA  
FF42 (41 CFR) 101-11.206
**Routing and Transmittal Slip**

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**Remarks**
- This sketch depicts Quyet Trie as it existed during period Dec 72- Dec 73. This is the way most commandos would remember it.
- Note sketch in lower left = stone wall, masonry arcade-type entrance, large wooden gates with small pedestrian door. Sign over gate: "Tran Cao Sao Quyet Trie.
- See accompanying sketch for description/identification of specific areas and buildings.

**Do not use this form as a record of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.**

**From:** (Name, org. symbol, agency/post)  Room No.—Bldg.  Phone No.

**S041-102**  **U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090**  **Optional Form 41 (Rev. 7-76)**  Printed by GSA  FFM (41 CFR) 101-11.206
FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

SUBJ: Re-ed Camp Sketches

Source:

a. Name: SC
b. DOB: 1932
c. POB: Ha Tinh (P)
d. Former position: Cpl, Special Forces, Service Number SD
e. Present location: SD
f. Identification data: SD
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 "Queen", 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.

A-N

Inclosures (3)
1. Sketch of Quyet Tien
2. Sketch of Lao Cai
3. Sketch of Thanh Phong
FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Sketch Mark-ups from Refugee

TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
Attn: DI-E2
Washington DC 20301

1. Please refer to DIA/DI-E2 message, DTG 100043Z AUG 82; and our reply USDAO BANGKOK message, DTG 260620Z OCT 82.

2. Attached are two sketches of Quyet Tien Camp, as marked up by Vietnamese refugee during an interview at Hong Kong on 10 October 82.

Atch:
Sketches

Cy to:
HQ JCRC
**REMARKS**

- By this date, Dec 81, the prison is abandoned.
  - All gates in the inner compound walls are either wide open or have been removed.
  - Foot paths to guard towers completely grown over.
  - Inner compounds, except Khu 0, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
  - It is possible that the building in Khu 0 and perhaps one or two other buildings are used as troop barracks; however, as mentioned above, all gates to these areas are wide open.

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

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FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

Original Form 41 (Rev. 7-76)

Prescribed by GSA

FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.100
By this date, Sep 77, there are changes which suggest that very few, if any, prisoners are being held at Guyet Tien:

- Solitary confinement section: the gates are left open and the thatched roof over the confinement building has been dismantled.
- Addition of the large assembly-hall-type building that fills up nearly one half of the central prison yard.
**REMARKS**

Feb 76,

*By this date, there is evidence that the prison function is being phased out:

- Division HQ-type bldg (not depicted) replaced some blds in Admin/Support area South of entrance to prison.
- New construction inside the prison.
- New landscaping; diminished signs of foot traffic inside the prison.
- Ungated entrances/passways/breaches in East wall of Area A.
- Roof removed from guard shack at Southeast end of the corridor between Area A & the Disciplinary Cells.
- Stockade fence around.
- Minimum security compound adjacent to West wall has been dismantled.*

**DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.**

**FROM:** (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  
**Room No.—Bldg.**  
**Phone No.**
QUYET TIEN PRISON
(DOI: 2/76)

Legend:
- Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- Bamboo fence, hänge rào tre
- Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

W = Water storage cistern, bể nước
F = Foliage, cây bụi
□ = Building (thatched roof), Căn nhà (lợp trang)
■ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)
**REMARKS**

- Data obtained from two former SVN commandos who were imprisoned in Area A for several years thru late 1972. See footnote on sketch.
- Note regarding "Khu 0" [i.e., Area 0]: Both sources asserted that they observed and overheard VIETNAMESE only in this area. They stated that the inmates of Khu 0 were isolated from all other prisoners. Neither source was certain, but they both believed that the inmates of Khu 0 had all received sentences of death. The belief was based on common rumors in the prison.
- Note Regarding Area K: Both sources asserted that the inmates in Area K were all turncoats -- most or all of whom were communications men. Total # less than 25. They were isolated from other inmates.
- Note Re Work Area [Khu San xuat]: Primarily for inmates of Area A (they were not permitted to work outside the prison walls). Inmates produced wicker mats, baskets, etc. for sale outside the prison.
- Note Re Disciplinary Cells: flat roofed masonry building, with a peaked thatch roof (sun shade) over the low flat masonry roof. Interior divided into three areas for punishments of varying degrees of severity. Area three, prisoners placed in extreme body twist and ankle shackles which cut circulation and lead to gangrene and eventual death.
- Note re mess halls. These structures are thatched roof with semi-open sides. Meals were normally prepared in the camp kitchen and carried to the separate detention areas where it was served to the inmates carded and eaten in the "mess halls." DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.

**FROM:** (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  
**Room No.** — **Bldg.**  
**Phone No.**

5041-102  
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OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-75)  
Prescribed by GSA  
FPMR 41 CFR 101-11.206
DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

- W = Wall (Stone)
- F = Bamboo Fence
- X = Barbed Wire
- = Gate in Wall or fence

* As sketched and described by two former SVN Commandos who have reported accurately on other topics. From memory and not to scale -- may be some error.
As Sketch by former Inmate

DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 15 - FEB 92

W = Wall (stone)
F = Bamboo Fence
X = Barbed Wire
W = Wall

Two former SVN commandos who have reported accurately on other topics were in general agreement about the area descriptions. There may be some error. DOI ± 12/92.
**Routing and Transmittal Slip**

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)  Initials  Date

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**Remarks**

- This sketch depicts Quyet Tian as it existed during period Dec 72 - Dec 73. This is the way most commandos would remember it.

- Note sketch in lower left = stone wall, masonry arcade-type entrance, large wooden gates with small pedestrian door. Sign over gate: "Truc Cai Tao Quyet Tian."

- See accompanying sketch for description/identification of specific areas and buildings.

**Do not use this form as a record of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions.**

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)  Room No.—Bldg.  Phone No.

5041-102  OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)

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FPKR (41 CFR) 101-11.206