

*THAN BAN
VINH PHU
ALU*

MSGNO 37 (PCXX) *07/29/87* *08:16:29.4.3*
ZCZC 13:15:13Z (PC)

R 291153Z JUL 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 291148Z JUL 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW/MIA TEAM//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAM/VO-PW//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASH DC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHGP/USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML/USDAO MANILA
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
EZ1:

BANGKOK TH//PW/ 32276

THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT
SERIAL: ~~IIR 6 024 0038 87~~
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0038 87/VINH QUANT B
- RE-EDUCATION CAMP

SOURCE: *Se* - A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE
AND FORMER CAPTAIN IN THE RVN ARMED FORCES. SOURCE WAS
WAS DETAINED IN JUNE 1975 AND WAS INCARCERATED IN
VARIOUS RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH VIETNAM
UNTIL HIS RELEASE IN JULY 1984. HIS RELIBALITY HAS NOT

ESTABLISHED.

 SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT PROVIDES SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO IIR 6 024 0025 87 /RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN VIETNAM. THIS REPORT PROVIDES LIMITED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VINH QUANG B RE-EDUCATION CAMP, THE BA SAO RE-EDUCATION CAMPS, AND AN OBSERVATION OF BA VI MOUNTAIN.

TEXT: 1. IIR 6 024 0025 87, REPORTED SOURCE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED IN 1978 FROM A RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE TO TAM DAO CAMP, VINH PHU. IN A SUPPLEMENTAL INTERVIEW, SOURCE RECALLED THAT THE CAMP HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO IN 1978 AND HAD IDENTIFIED IN HIS EARLIER REPORT AS "TAM DO CAMP" WAS REFERRED TO AS "VINH QUANG B". THE VINH QUANG B CAMP WAS LOCATED AT VINH QUANG HAMLET (CNA), DAO TRU VILLAGE, TAM DAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE//GEOCOORD 2121N 10500E//, NORTH VIETNAM. THERE WERE AT LEAST TWO CAMPS AT VINH QUANG. THE FIRST, VINH QUANG A, WAS A HEADQUARTERS CAMP HOUSING CADRE AND GUARD STAFF. THE SECOND CAMP, VINH QUANG B., WAS LOCATED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS WEST. VINH QUANG B HELD FORMER RVN RE-EDUCATION PRISONERS. THERE WERE NO FOREIGN PRISONERS.

2. IN 1982, SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO A CAMP VIC DA SAO, HA NAM NINH PROVINCE. NO NAME OR NUMBER WAS RECALLED ASSOCIATED WITH THE BA SAO CAMP. SOURCE BELIEVED FROM HEARSAY THAT THE CAMP WAS A PART OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION, BUT COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER DETAILS. THE CAMP HELD FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE SENIOR OFFICERS, POLITICIANS, NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMEN AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS (CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND CAO DAI) (NFI).

3. SOURCE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE TO "BAT BAT". HOWEVER, HE RECALLED HAVING SEEN BA VI MOUNTAIN FROM A DISTANCE. THERE APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN SEVERAL BARRACKS TYPE BUILDINGS AND "MANY" ANTENNAS AND POSSIBLY RADARS ON THE TOP OF BA VI. (BA VI MOUNTAIN - VICINITY OF NUI BA VI//UTMCOORD WJ 3828//. HE ASSUMED THIS MAY HAVE BEEN A COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY BUT COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER DETAILS. HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY POSSIBLE PRISON CAMPS OR OTHER FACILITIES IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA.

COMMENTS THIS IS THE THIRD REPORT FROM SOURCE. SOURCE PROVIDED REPORTS IN IIR 6 024 0000 87 *SC* AND REPORT IIR 6 024 0000 87/RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING.

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX586 MCN = 89152/12515 TOR = 891520612

R 010610Z JUN 89
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 010611Z JUN 89
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J3//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//OCJCS-PW-MIA/J5//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP-VLC//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC//
 RUHHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI//TAPC-PED-H//
 BT
CONTROLS

- LIAISON BANGKOK 26533

JUN 89

BODY

SUBJ: JCRC RPT 89-039; CRASH OF US AIRCRAFT IN NORTH
VIETNAM; HEARSAY OF DEATH OF PILOT

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
- A. NAME: SC
 - B. DPOB: SD
 - C. PROFESSION:
 - PRE-1975: STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HANOI
 - POST-1975: ASSIGNED TO THE WEST ASIA-AFRICA SECTION OF THE SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR SIX YEARS (SEE COMMENTS)
 - D. PRESENT LOCATION: SD
 - E. IDENTIFICATION DATA:
 - F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 17 YEARS (UNIVERSITY GRADUATE)
 - G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE); ENGLISH (GOOD); FRENCH (GOOD); MANDARIN (GOOD); CANTONESE (GOOD)
 - H. STATUS: ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT
 - I. FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM: SD
 - J. DATE DEPARTED VIETNAM: 21 AUG 88
 - K. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT CAPE COLLINSON CAMP ON 9 MAY 89 BY GARRY L. SMITH, CW3, USA.
 - L. MAP USED: MAP SHEET 6150 I; 1:50,000.

Tan Lap
 Vinh Phu (W)?
 HN

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE REPORTED FIRSTHAND INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CRASH SITE OF A US AIRCRAFT IN THE VICINITY OF PHU THO VILLAGE (WH 823019), HA DONG PROVINCE IN OCTOBER 1972. SOURCE HEARD THAT THE PILOT WAS KILLED BY THE MILITIA.

3. INFORMATION.

A. IN OCTOBER 1972, SOURCE WAS LIVING IN PHU THO VILLAGE, HA DONG PROVINCE, AS A RESULT OF HIS FATHER'S GOVERNMENT OFFICE, THE REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE (CP 72), BEING MOVED FROM HANOI AS PART OF THE DISPERSAL (SO TAN) PROGRAM. AT ABOUT 1200-1300 HOURS ONE DAY THAT MONTH, SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WERE HAVING LUNCH ON A BALCONY OF THEIR HOME WHEN HE SAW AN AIRCRAFT IN THE DISTANCE AND A GROUND-LAUNCHED MISSILE HEADING TOWARD IT. SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW FROM WHERE THE MISSILE WAS LAUNCHED. THE MISSILE MISSED THE AIRCRAFT, BUT THE PILOT WENT AHEAD AND EJECTED. SOURCE NEVER KNEW WHERE THE AIRCRAFT EVENTUALLY CRASHED.

B. SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY WATCHED AS THE PILOT'S WHITE PARACHUTE DRIFTED DOWNWARD WHILE VILLAGERS AND MILITIA MEMBERS HEADED TOWARD THE PLACE THE PILOT WAS DESCENDING. SOURCE AND HIS FAMILY DID NOT GO TO SEE THE PILOT AND WERE NOT WITNESSES TO WHAT TRANSPIRED AFTERWARD HOWEVER, SOURCE HEARD LATER THAT AFTERNOON THAT A MILITIA MEMBER FROM ANOTHER VILLAGE KILLED THE PILOT. SOURCE HEARD THE PILOT WAS A LIEUTENANT. SOURCE NEVER SAW THE PILOT'S GRAVE, BUT HEARD THAT HE WAS BURIED SOMEWHERE (NFI) NEAR PHU THO VILLAGE.

4. COMMENTS.

- A. BECAUSE OF SOURCE'S EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, HE HAS EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONALITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY TO INCLUDE THE VIETNAMESE OFFICE FOR SEEKING MISSING PERSONS (VNOSMP).

- ^B
SD SOURCE STATED THAT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, IS CURRENTLY THE *SD*

BT

#6533

NNNN

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX576 MCN = 89159/03383 TOR = 891590201

R 080158Z JUN 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

R 080156Z JUN 89
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CONTROLS

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0228 89.

BODY

/***** THIS IS A COMBINED MESSAGE *****/
COUNTRY: LAOS (LA).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0228 89/RE-INTERVIEW ON LIVE SIGHTING
OF NINE ALLEGED AMERICAN PW IN VINH PROVINCIAL PRISON IN
1973

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 730300.

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~
VN
Vinh Provincial
Prison
VN

SOURCE: *SC* /SOURCE IS A
 HMONG REFUGEE RESIDENT OF CHIANG KHAM CAMP, THAILAND. HE
 CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED IN THE VINH PROVINCIAL
 PRISON IN MARCH 1973 WHEN HE MADE THE OBSERVATIONS
 CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT
 BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. SOURCE
 REAFFIRMS HIS REPORT OF LIVE SIGHTING OF NINE ALLEGED
 AMERICANS AT THE VINH, VIETNAM PROVINCIAL PRISON IN 1973,
 BUT CHANGES MAJOR ELEMENTS OF HIS STORY.

TEXT:

1. JCRC 88-011 REPORTED THAT SOURCE BRIEFLY SAW
 NINE FOREIGN PRISONERS -- SEVEN CAUCASIANS AND TWO BLACKS
 -- AT THE VINH PROVINCIAL PRISON, VIETNAM, WHEN HE
 ARRIVED THERE ON 8 MAR 73. A MONTH LATER, SOURCE
 LEARNED THE FOREIGN PRISONERS--WHO WERE SAID TO BE
 AMERICANS--WERE TRANSFERRED OUT. SOURCE HEARD THAT THEY
 HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A CAVE IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE,
 LAOS, AND LATER LEARNED FROM A HMONG PRISONER WHO HAD
 BEEN IN HOUA PHAN AS LATE AS 1985, THAT THE SAME NINE
 AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE STILL BEING HELD THERE. IN THE
 STONY BEACH INTERVIEWS (SEE FOLLOWING TEXT), SOURCE
 DEPARTED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE STORY HE TOLD JCRC (SEE
 PARA 5).

2. IN 1966 SOURCE JOINED AN ADC (VILLAGE
 MILITIA) UNIT NEAR LAT HOUANG //UTMCOORDS--48QUG0844//.
 AFTER FIVE YEARS WITH THE ADC, HE JOINED SGU FORCES AND
 WAS ASSIGNED TO BATTALION 229 WHICH OPERATED FROM PHON
 SAWAN NORTH TOWARD SAM NEUA. SOURCE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW,
 ((PA)) GER YANG, NORMALLY ASSIGNED TO A ROYAL LAO ARMY
 UNIT KNOWN TO SOURCE AS THE 21ST BATTALION, SOMETIMES
 SUBSTITUTED FOR SOURCE AT SOURCE'S SGU ASSIGNMENT.

3. ON 15 MAR 73 SOURCE WAS ON DUTY WITH
 BATTALION 229 AT SALA PHOU KHOUN //UTMCOORDS--48QTG2852//
 WHEN THE BATTALION CAME UNDER ATTACK BY VIETNAMESE
 FORCES. SOURCE SUSTAINED A GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE RIGHT
 SIDE OF HIS CHEST, AND LOST CONCIUSNESS. SOURCE WAS
 CAPTURED BY THE VIETNAMESE WHILE UNCONCIOUS. HE AWOKE
 ABOARD A TRUCK ENROUTE TO MUANG SOUI //UTMCOORDS--
 48QTG7959// ALONG WITH TWO OTHER WOUNDED HMONG PRISONERS,
 THREE ABLE-BODIED HMONG PRISONERS AND TWO VIETNAMESE
 GUARDS. THE TRUCK PASSED THROUGH PHON SAWAN
 //UTMCOORDS--48QUG1252// WHERE THE UNINJURED PRISONERS
 WERE TAKEN OFF. THE TRUCK CONTINUED TO VINH, VIETNAM BY
 ROUTE SEVEN WITH ONLY THE THREE WOUNDED MEN AND THEIR

GUARDS; NO OTHER PASSENGERS WERE TAKEN ON. THE TRIP TOOK FOUR DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS. ON ARRIVAL IN VINH, THE TRUCK WENT DIRECTLY TO THE VINH PROVINCIAL PRISON. THE PRISON IS A 100-METER SQUARE ENCLOSED BY A FOUR-METER MASONRY WALL WITH GATES IN THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND REAR WALLS. INSIDE ARE NUMEROUS ONE-STORY BUILDINGS, NONE CLOSER THAN SIX METERS TO THE PERIMETER WALL. BY THE TIME OF ARRIVAL, SOURCE WAS AMBULATORY. SOURCE AND HIS COMPANIONS WERE IMMEDIATELY PLACED IN A SMALL ROOM NEAR THE FRONT ENTRANCE. HE COULD NOT RECALL BUILDING OR ROOM NUMBERS. THE PRISONERS WERE NOT SEARCHED, AND SOURCE OBSERVED NO REGISTRATION OR OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY PERTAINING TO HIS GROUP. THE FOLLOWING MORNING SOURCE WAS REMOVED FROM THE ROOM FOR TRANSPORT TO A NEARBY HOSPITAL. UPON EXITING THE ROOM, SOURCE OBSERVED A GROUP OF NINE MEN, SEVEN CAUCASIANS AND TWO BLACKS OR DARK-SKINNED ORIENTALS STACKING BUNDLES OF WHAT SOURCE BELIEVED TO BE THEIR PERSONAL BELONGINGS ON A TRUCK. THE MEN WORE DARK BLUE PRISON UNIFORMS AND ALL WERE IN HEAVY LEG IRONS AND CHAINS, BUT NONE WAS IN ANY TYPE OF HAND IRONS. THE ENTIRE GROUP APPEARED DESPONDENT AND WITHDRAWN. OF THE TWO BLACK MEN, ONE WAS HEAVILY BUILT WHILE THE OTHER WAS EXCEPTIONALLY TALL AND THIN. TWO OF THE CAUCASIANS WERE BEARDED. SOURCE NOTED NO INFIRMITIES. HE COULD RECALL NO ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS. THIS OBSERVATION LASTED LESS THAN TEN MINUTES. DISTANCE WAS 30-40 METERS. THE PRISONERS REMAINED WAITING BESIDE THE TRUCK WHILE SOURCE WAS TAKEN AWAY BY JEEP TO A HOSPITAL IN VINH CITY.

4. SOURCE REMAINED AT THE HOSPITAL FOR APPROXIMATELY THIRTY DAYS, THEN RETURNED TO THE VINH PRISON WHERE HE HEARD FROM OTHER PRISONERS THAT THE CAUCASIANS AND BLACKS HE HAD OBSERVED HAD BEEN MOVED TO CONFINEMENT AT THAM EW (U/L), A CAVE IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE, LAOS. HE COULD NOT NAME OTHER PRISONERS HELD WITH HIM. SOURCE REMAINED IN PRISON AT VINH FOR APPROXIMATELY SIX MORE MONTHS, THEN WAS RETURNED TO XIANG KHOUANG WHERE HE ESCAPED AND JOINED RESISTANCE FORCES. IN 1986 SOURCE FLED TO THAILAND AND ENTERED THE REFUGEE SYSTEM AT BAN VINAI.

5. THE STONY BEACH INTERVIEWS PRODUCED WHOLESAL DISCREPANCIES FROM THE STORY SOURCE REPORTED TO JCRC.

A. SOURCE TOLD JCRC HE WAS A MEMBER OF 1ST COMPANY, 21ST BATTALION. ONCE HE HAD TOLD SB THAT HE WAS AN SGT SOLDIER, HE RESORTED TO THE BROTHER-IN-LAW EXPLANATION.

B. SOURCE WAS QUICK TO SUPPLY THE DATE OF HIS CAPTURE AS 15 MAR 73 AND WAS SURE THAT IT TOOK FOUR DAYS TO REACH VINH. CONFRONTED WITH THE 6 MAR 73 DATE OF CAPTURE AND 8 MAR 73 DATE OF ARRIVAL AT VINH SUPPLIED TO

JCRC. HE BLAMED THE JCRC INTERVIEWER FOR RECORDING HIS INFORMATION IN ERROR.

C. SOURCE STATED THAT THE TRUCK THAT CARRIED HIM TO VINH NEVER ENTERED XIANG KHOUANG TOWN //UTMCOORDS--48QUG265397//, ALTHOUGH HE SPECIFICALLY TOLD JCRC THAT THE TRUCK STOPPED AND DISCHARGED PASSENGERS THERE. FURTHER, HE TOLD JCRC THAT AT NONG HET //UTMCOORDS--48QUG946550// THE TRUCK PICKED UP THE SIX HMONG PASSENGERS OF A DOWNED PORTER AIRCRAFT AIRCRAFT, BUT REPEATEDLY DENIED TO SB THAT THE TRUCK HAD TAKEN ON ANY ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS. AGAIN, HE ATTRIBUTED THIS ERROR TO JCRC.

D. REGARDING EVENTS AT THE VINH PRISON, SOURCE TOLD JCRC HE ARRIVED THERE ON A LITTER, BUT TOLD SB HE WAS STILL VERY WEAK BUT AMBULATORY. HE WAS UNABLE TO SUPPLY A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISON TO SB AS HE HAD DONE FOR JCRC. HIS TWO ACCOUNTS OF THE ACTUAL SIGHTING OF THE ALLEGED AMERICAN PRISONERS, SPECIFICALLY THEIR ACTIVITY AND THE USE OF LEG IRONS VICE THE FIGURE-EIGHT WRIST IRONS DESCRIBED TO JCRC, ARE ALSO AT ODDS.

E. AT THE 21 FEB 89 INTERVIEW, SOURCE DENIED KNOWING *NAMES*

AT THE 21 APRIL 89 INTERVIEW HE ADMITTED KNOWING *NAME* BUT STATED THAT HE HAD NOT SEEN HIM SINCE 1978 VICINITY PHON SAWAN SOURCE STATED THAT IN 1985 HE MET A PATERNAL UNCLE, *NAME* AT BAN VINAI WHO TOLD HIM THAT THE NINE ALLEGED AMERICANS WERE STILL AT THAM EW. REMINDED THAT HE DID NOT ARRIVE AT BAN VINAI UNTIL 1986, SOURCE ALLOWED THAT HE MIGHT NOT REMEMBER THE EXACT TIME OF THE MEETING.

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS RE-INTERVIEWED AT CHIANG KHAM CAMP ON 21 FEB 89 AND 27 APR 89. IN LIGHT OF MASSIVE DISCREPANCIES, SOURCE IDENTITY WAS CONFIRMED BY THE RIGHT RIB CAGE SCAR DESCRIBED BY JCRC INTERVIEWER.

2. RO BELIEVES THAT THE SOURCE LIES. JCRC INTERVIEWER GADOURY IS HIGHLY COMPETENT AND DID NOT MAKE THE ERRORS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY SOURCE. SOURCE WAS BY TURNS INGRATIATING, EVASIVE, AND REMOTE. HE WAS SIMPLY TOO GLIB IN EXPLAINING CONTRADICTIONS THAT DEVELOPED JUST IN THE TWO SB INTERVIEWS. AFTER A LONG STAY IN BAN VINAI AND CHIANG KHAM, HE IS SEEKING AN ADVANTAGE IN GAINING RESETTLEMENT.

ADMIN

ENVELOPEHEADER

MR
 R 271532Z MAY 88
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 261553Z MAY 88
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUEHBK/USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
 RUHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD.
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 BT

TAW LAP
 Phu Tho
 KINH PHU (P)
 UN

NSC FOR RICHARD CHILDRESS

.0571/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0047-88
 BODY
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0U47-88/LIEN HOA PRISON

PAGE 02 RUEKJCS0620

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

PAGE 03 RUEKJCS0620

YEN HOA AND YEN THO PROVINCES, LOCATED IN VILLAGES BY THE SAME NAME, NCITHER 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.

BT
#0620

NNNN

INQUIRE=DOC5D
ITEM NO=00550462
ENVELOPE

HEADER

R 282257Z MAY 88
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUETIAH/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUETIAQ/MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 241915Z MAY 88
FM DET 21 AFSAC FT BELVOIR VA
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC //INR/IC/CD//
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
RUEHBK/JCRC LNO BANGKOK TH
BT

*6 Oct 78 - 19 Oct 79
Linn Lap*

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
SC

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 820200.

SOURCE: ⁵⁰ 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, SUOI 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.

2. IN 1970, SOURCE COMMANDED THE 11TH TANK SQUADRON IN THE 11TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN). SOURCE WAS SELECTED IN 1971 AS AN INSTRUCTOR FOR THE ARVN ARMORED SCHOOL. FROM 1973 UNTIL THE FALL OF SAIGON, HE

PAGE 03 RUEOFUA0833

SERVED AS HEAD OF THE MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT AT THE ARVN ARMORED SCHOOL.

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

PAGE 04 RUEOFUA0833

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,

PAGE 02 RUEOFUA0834

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 SUFFOCATED 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.

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

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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 1 CURRENTLY IS AT THE DATA DATA AND HE HAS A BROTHER WHO LIVES IN DATA SOURCE ALSO MET A SURGEON, MAJOR NGUYEN HUY HUNG, AND A FORMER STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, MAJOR MAI THIN CHUNG, WHILE HE WAS AT

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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 UNDERNOURISHED 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 EPIDRINE TABLETS PER DAY (WHICH SOURCE THREW AWAY), VITAMIN TABLETS, AND ON ONE OCCASION AN INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF NOVOCAINE. (FIELD COMMENT--MOST OF THE MEDICINE AND EQUIPMENT SOURCE SAW WAS CHINESE PRODUCED. DAILY "EXAMINATIONS"

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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HAD NOT SEEN THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

ENCL: TO FOLLOW TO DIA, ONE ENCLOSURE: 1- REEDUCATION CAMP
QUESTIONNAIRES , 120 PAGES, 1 COPY, DOI 820000

#0836

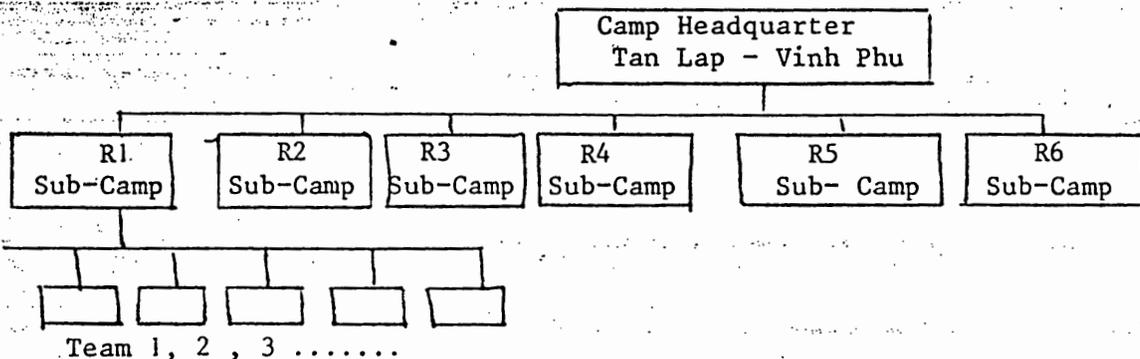
NNNN

1 pu/117/1
TAN LAP

TAN LAP RE-EDUCATION CAMP ORGANIZATION CHART

(VINH PHU - NORTH VIETNAM)

- Vinh Phu



I.

Total prisoners of six subcamps: 4,000 persons.

Total Communist Security members: More than 1,000 members.

*Sub-Camp ~~R4~~: 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 entusiast an area about 200 hectares. Fodd 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:

5 c

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 1, this camp had imprisoned American POW. We has 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 summise 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.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
1. Do Uan Nhuan	Captain	26. Nguyen Van Xuan	Captain
2. Nguyen Ngoc Minh	"	27. Tran Thai Binh	"
3. Nguyen Quang Hau	"	28. Nguyen Bao Riem	"
4. Nguyen Dinh Tho	"	29. Luong Van Moi	"
5. Nguyen Tien Tan	"	30. Nguyen The Vinh	"
6. Nguyen Tong Tien	"	31. Le Rinh	"
7. Dao Xuan Long	"	32. Luong Van Bac	1st Lieutenant
8. Ly Phat Tan	"	33. Nguyen Van Mui	Captain
9. Vo Van Riet	"	34. Nguyen Loan	"
10. Ta Quang Thanh	1st Lieutenant	35. Vo Ngoc Nhan	"
11. Nguyen Phat An	Captain	36. Nguyen Huu Chan	"
12. Tran Gia Hung	"	37. Nguyen Duc Trach	"
13. Vu Gia Bao	"	38. Vo Phuc Nghiep	"
14. Dam Huu Mao	"	39. Nguyen Gia Quyet	"
15. Vu Duc Ninh	"	40. Nguyen Xuan Loc	"
16. Nguyen Dinh Van	"	41. Hoang Rinh Ngu	"
17. Le Van Phu	2nd Lieutenant	42. Dao Ngoc To	"
18. Vo Van Hue	Sergeant, 1st class	43. Nguyen Van Rien	"
19. Luong Van Canh	Captain	44. Le Van Truong	"
20. Vu Ngoc Tieu	"	45. Tran Vinh Tuong	"
21. Nguyen Phu Si	Psywar Service		
22. Do Duc Minh	Captain		
23. Nguyen Van Vinh	2nd Lieutenant		
24. Vo Cong Hau	Captain		
25. Nguyen Van Quy	"		

Officers set fi 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 |
|-------------------|----------------|

MSGNO 72 (PCXX) *11/04/86* *14:03:00.7.8*
ZCZC 19:01:42Z (PC)

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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 041640Z NOV 86

*- TAN LAP
- LIEN TRAI IV
- SOURCE
FILE*

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
BT

EZ2:

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

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 REEDUCATION CAMP-4 OF PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) GROUP 776 IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. REEDUCATION 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 REEDUCATION 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 REEDUCATION 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 REEDUCATION CAMP CONSISTED OF SIX SUBCAMPS, DESIGNATED K1 - K6. K-5 WAS THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS. THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BNV) ADMINISTERED THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP. BNV SENIOR CAPTAIN NGUYEN BA ((LU)) WAS K1 SUBCAMP COMMANDER; BNV CAPTAIN NGUYEN VAN ((NAM)) WAS K2 COMMANDER; BNV 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 BNV 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.)

6. TAN LAP USED TELEPHONES FOR INTERNAL CAMP COMMUNICATIONS. (SOURCE COMMENT: ALTHOUGH THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP WAS STILL FUNCTIONING AS OF MID-JANUARY 1981, THE SUBSEQUENT STATUS OF THAT FACILITY IS UNKNOWN.)

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RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEABOA/HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 212044Z APR 87

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
RUHGOAA/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 FRENCH BEFORE 1954. AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH, THE NORTH 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 TAN 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 SOMETIME BEFORE 1975.

6. THE TAN 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 TAN 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 SGTS ((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

CDSN = LGX648 MCN = 90023/13902 TOR = 900230928

HEADER

R 230928Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*VN
Vinh Phu
San Lap*

R 230907Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC,
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04297

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 800000-810000

SOURCE: *SC* /SOURCE IS AN
 ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
 A FORMER ARVN 1LT WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-4 TAN LAP
 CAMP FROM 1980 UNTIL 1981. 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. 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 .

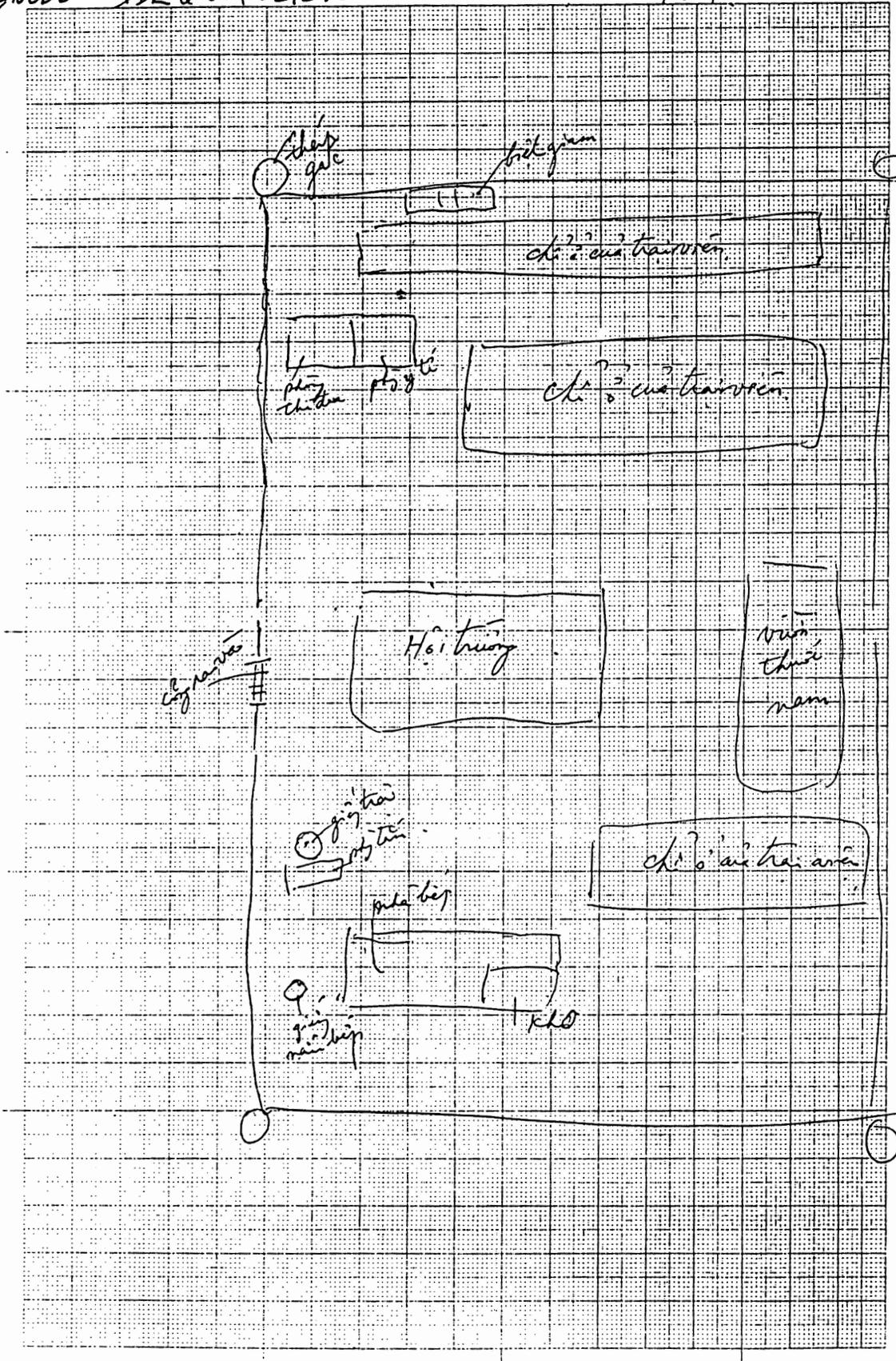
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA
- DATLO, JCRC EX/A).

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

#4297

NNNN

SNCL2 IR 6 024 021290 TÂN LẬP K4



CDSN = LGX638 MCN = 90023/13829 TOR = 900230926

HEADER

R 230926Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADM
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*VN Phw
John Jap*

R 230906Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04296

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 IAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN JUL 78 AND FEB 82

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780700-820200

SOURCE: *SC* 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.

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

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.

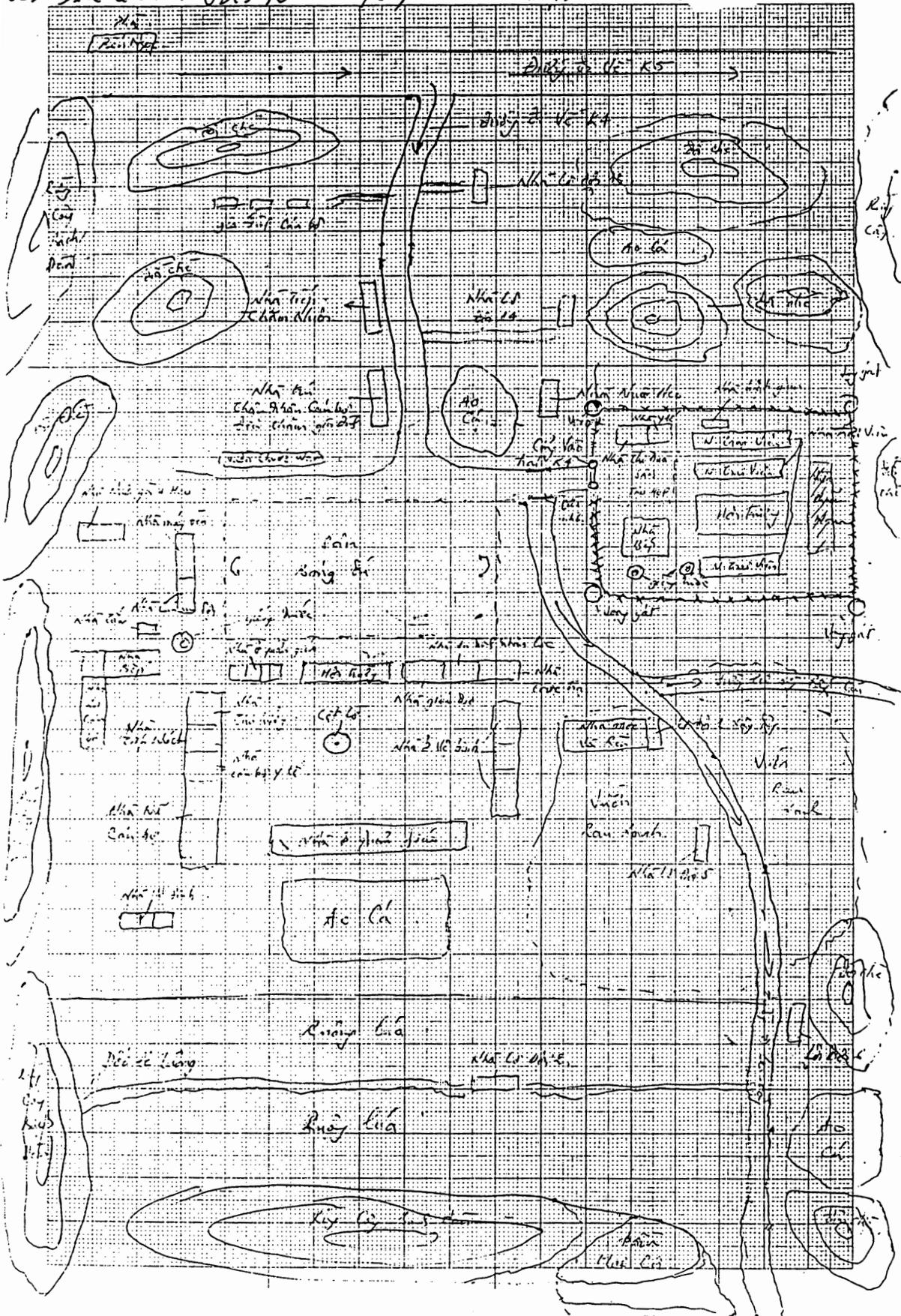
7. SOURCE NEVER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS, ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

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.

U2 IR 6024 021390

KY TÂN LẬP



ROUTINE
 R 090933Z MAY 88
 FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
 TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW/DAM/
 INFO WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR CHILDRESS/
 SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
 USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
 CIA WASHDC
 USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
 USDAO MANILA RP
 ZYUW RUEHBKA2643 1301017
 CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 USDAO SINGAPORE
 USDLO HONG KONG

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 22643

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 K5 TAN LAP VINH PHU
 - RE-EDUCATION CAMP

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 760300.

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 ON ALLEGED
 AMERICAN PW BEING DETAINED IN THE K5 TAN LAP VINH PHU
 RE-EDUCATION CAMP AS LATE AS 7603.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE
 SOUTH TO THE K5 TAN LAP VINH PHU RE-EDUCATION CAMP IN

ACTION VO-PW(2) (U,6,7,8,F)
 INFO CJCS(5) CJCS-PW-MIA(5) DJS:(1) J3:NMCC(1) J2(1)
 J3(4) NIDS(1) J5(2) QUAL CONTROL(1) SECDEF:(1)
 SECDEF(8) USDP(8) ASD:PA&E(1) USDP:ISA(1)
 USDP:EAP(3) USDP:DSAA(4) USDP:NA(1) USDP:FMRA(1)
 USDP:TSO(1) USDP:MIA(1) USDP:TNF(1) USDP:TRADE(1)
 USDP:DISA(1) DI-1(1) NMIC(1) RTS-2B(1) NWS(1)
 JSI-3B(1) DAH-3(2) DIO(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1)
 DX-6C(1) DIA(1) DX-5C2(1) DC-4A3(1) DAM(1)
 +OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 +CNO WASHINGTON DC
 +CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC//
 +AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
 +CSAF WASHINGTON DC//XO-CTC/XOXX//
 +SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 +CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
 +DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
 +CMC WASHINGTON DC
 +USCINCSOC MACDILL AFB FL//SOJ2//
 +USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
 +CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
 +MPC FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
 +SAFE

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 CADRE 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
 "LAO DONG XA HOI CHU NGHIA". 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 K5. THEY TOLD
 HIM THAT JUST BEFORE SOURCE'S GROUP ARRIVED IN APR 76,
 THERE WERE AMERICAN PW DETAINED THERE. THE VILLAGERS
 SAID THEY SAW THE CAMP CADRE TAKING THE AMERICANS DOWN
 TO A LOCAL STREAM TO BATHE. 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 PW) WERE DISCUSSED.
 SOURCE WONDERED IF THERE WERE AMERICANS IN THE OTHER
 TAN LAP VINH PHU CAMPS. THE VILLAGERS SAID NO, THE
 AMERICANS WERE DETAINED ONLY IN K5.

3 SOURCE DID NOT SEE ANY SIGNS OF AMERICANS
 HAVING BEEN IN K5, BUT SAID HE DID NOTICE THERE WAS
 EVIDENCE OF A LOT OF FRESH PAINT AND NEW CONSTRUCTION
 WHICH COULD HAVE COVERED UP THOSE SIGNS.

4. OTHER THAN THE INFORMATION ABOVE, SOURCE NEVER
 SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY AMERICANS NOR ANY FOREIGNERS,
 ETHNIC OR MIXED BLOOD VIETNAMESE WHO COULD HAVE BEEN
 MISTAKEN FOR AMERICANS, EITHER IN CAPTIVITY OR LIVING
 FREELY AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

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

SECTION 02 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 22643

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0353-88.

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0353-88/HEARSAY OF AMERICANS

72

TAN LAP

P. Galang, Site 1, May 15th 1982.

Carded
M

REPORT

LA Commander, Navy.

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

- Date to present to reeducated: June, 15th 1975
- Date of liberty: December, 22nd 1980
- Time to reeducate: 5 years & 6 months.
- The following reeducation camps, I have holded:

- 1- Long Giao camp. (South V.N)
- 2- Tân Hiệp camp. (South V.N)
- 3- Sơn Lai camp. (North V.N)
- 4- Trần Phú camp. (North V.N)
- 5- Kiên Thành camp. (North V.N)
- 6- Thái Bại camp. (North V.N)
- 7- Tân Lập camp. (North V.N)

- The details of the last reeducation camp:

TAN LAP camp.

- 1- Location: Tân Lập camp (Vinh - Phai city)

In the mountainous area of Vinh - Phai city, about 150 km, North-West of the Hanoi city in North Viet-Nam. This camp included of 6 "K" (small camp) I have holded at "K #5", from November, 1978 to December, 1980.

2. Organization: The Camp Commander of Tân Lập is Mr. Major Nguyễn-Huy-Thủy, about 50 year old.

The Commanding officer of "K #5" is Mr. Captain Phung-Viet-Bang, about 47 years old, His staff, there are:

- Mr. Huynh: general education officer. Sergeant, 40 years old
- Mr. Van: Education officer, captain, 35 years old
- Mr. Son: Supply officer.
- Mr. Do?: Medical officer.

- And about 35 soldiers for security of the camp.
- 9. The number of prisoners in the "K#5": 900 persons

I remember some of them as following:

- Mr. Pham-vân-Chinh: Major (police), 43 years old.
- Mr. Lê-Bá-Xông: Major (Army), 41 years old.
- Mr. Pham-dâng-Khoa: Major (quinnery), 50 years old.
- Mr. Truong-vân-Thinh: Commander (Navy), 45 years old.
His last ship was LST 800.
- Mr. Trâm-vân-Tú: Major (army) instructor at Thủ Đức
Military School, 42 years old.
- Mr. Nguyễn-vân-Tân: Captain (Navy), 53 years old.
- Mr. Di: Colonel (Army), 57 years old.
- Mr. Hauh: Major (Army), 53 years old.
- Father Cao: 40 years old.

REQUESTER: Refer to DIR, R 59-2. Complete all appropriate parts of form (TYPEWRITTEN)

TO: PTG-203		FROM (Last Name, Initial)		OFFICE SYMBOL	TELEPHONE NUMBER	PRIORITY	016-84 LN 1227-83
DESCRIP. of Material.	PUBLICATION TITLE (Not Article)* TIEH PHONG				SECURITY CLASSIFICATION & CAVEATS		
	NUMBER AND DATE, AUTHOR 50/2056 14-20 DEC 82		PLACE OF PUBLICATION VIET NAM		IR NUMBER AND ATCHS (If Any)		
ACTION REQUESTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Translation, pp <input type="checkbox"/> Selective Translation (Specify - information extracts, prose summary, etc.):						
	JUSTIFICATION May possess U.S. PW/MIA related information.						
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COMMENTS

TRANSLATION

Jan Lap

TIEN 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!"

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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. The 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 Thanh 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 freedom. However, we have many entertainments in this camp, such as radio, newspapers 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 produce 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 possibility 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.

LN-16-84

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' workshop 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 September 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 become 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

LIFE AT TAN LAP CORRECTIONAL CAMP

- 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 "In irons" 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 at 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 for ever 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.

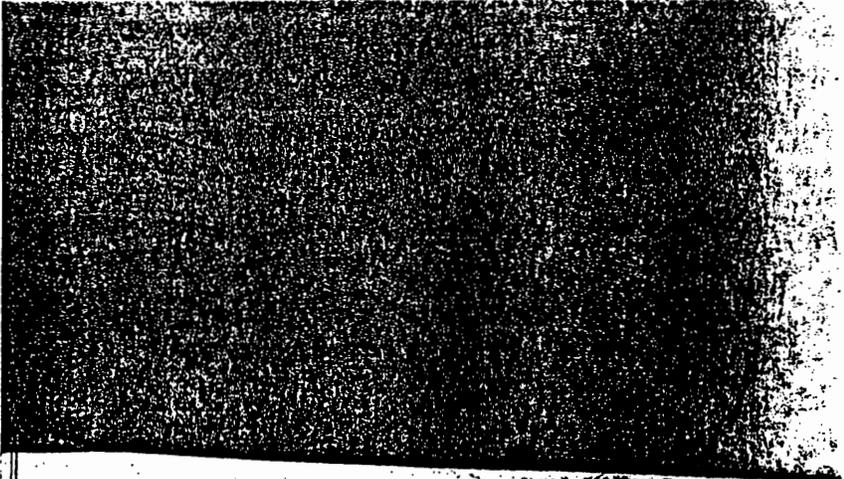
The correctional camps have a very important role to play in our society. We have to support the efforts made by the comrades in these camps so that they can carry out their difficult task. We have to give our love to these young people who are "spoiled" but not "lost" and help them become honest citizens.

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

December 1982
Le Van Ba

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



CƠ QUAN TRƯNG ƯƠNG CỦA ĐẢNG TỈNH HỒ CHÍ MINH

Tiền Phong

VI. L.Y. TƯỜNG CÔNG SẢN
THÀNH NIÊN ANH DŨNG TIỀN LÊN!
VI. T. QUỐC XÁ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA



~~11-2-27~~

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⊗ Tòa soạn: 15, Hồ Xuân Hương, Hà Nội ⊗ Dãy số: 54031 ⊗ Chỉ số: 12408 ⊗ IN TẠI NHÀ IN BÁO NHÂN DÂN
⊗ Ban phân phối tại thành phố Hồ Chí Minh: 384/54, Nam Kỳ Khởi Nghĩa ⊗ Dãy số: 46366
⊗ Trình bày: PHAM TIÊN BÌNH ⊗ Giá: 1đ00

CÔNG VIỆC THĂM LẠNG

ANH sinh ra và lớn lên ở một làng ven sông ngoại thành Hà Nội. Thuở nhỏ anh rất mê đọc truyện, nhất là truyện tình báo Những chiến công thầm lặng của người chiến sĩ an ninh đã cuốn hút anh. Anh mơ ước sau này cũng trở thành một chiến sĩ an ninh làm những công việc âm thầm nhưng đầy hấp dẫn. Bởi vậy sau khi học hết phổ thông anh xin vào ngành công an với hy vọng thực hiện ước mơ anh vẫn hằng ôm ấp. Nhưng oái oăm thay, sau khi đọc ở Trường cảnh sát ra, anh được phân công về nhận công tác ở một Phòng bảo vệ phòng cháy, chữa cháy. Anh còn đang ngỡ ngàng với công việc mới mẻ ấy thì tháng 7-1976 được Bộ điều động về trại Tân Lập. Bạn bè có người nói đùa với anh: "Bây giờ thì cậu có điều kiện để thực hiện ước mơ, công việc ở trại hẳn cũng lý kỳ hấp dẫn vì ở đây tập trung nhiều tay « yêng hùng hảo hán ». Anh không tin nhưng cũng háo hức. Nhân quyết định, anh khoác ba lô lên trại ngay, cũng chẳng kịp ghé qua nhà. Quả thật, công việc ở trại đầy mới mẻ đã cuốn hút anh. Từ nhỏ anh sống ở nông thôn, tuổi thơ anh gắn liền với cái làng quê nhỏ bé ven sông, anh lì cò đíp ra thành phố, anh không tiếp xúc với cuộc sống ồn ào ở thành phố bao giờ. Vậy mà bây giờ anh phải có trách nhiệm, quản lý

giáo dục một đối tượng mà với anh thật là xa lạ. Họ là những người mắc nhiều lầm lỗi do cuộc sống quen hưởng thụ mà không chịu lao động. Phần đông họ là người sống ở thành phố, họ từng gây ra bao chuyện phiền toái cho những người lương thiện. Trách nhiệm của anh là giáo dục họ trở thành người lương thiện. Công việc ấy đối với anh thực là nặng nề, một phần do anh còn trẻ tuổi, ít kinh nghiệm, mặt khác ba mươi trại viên của đội anh quản lý không ít người đã từng « nổi tiếng một thời » ở đất Hà Nội. Có những lúc anh tưởng như bất lực trước những kẻ không chịu hối cải. Nhưng anh đã kiên trì gặp gỡ gọi lại tình cảm đã nguội lạnh trong lòng họ, giúp họ trở lại với cuộc sống lương thiện. Trong đội có Chu Xuân Tắc là một thanh niên mới lớn, Tắc can tội « trộm cắp nhiều lần, được đưa lên trại. Tắc sợ tù việc cuộc đất đến làm cỏ rau. Không chịu được những khó khăn về sinh hoạt, Tắc đã nhiều lần bàn với Cường tìm cách trốn trại. Biết được ý định đó của Tắc, anh đã nhiều lần khuyên Tắc yên tâm cải tạo. Nhưng Tắc ngoan cố không nhận, cho đến một hôm ra đồng làm, Tắc đã lợi dụng chỗ rậm rạp để lần trốn. Do tính thần cảnh giác cao, nên khi vừa thấy mất hút bóng Tắc, anh đã phát hiện và truy tìm bằng được. Nhưng không vì

thế mà anh thành kiến với Tắc. Trái lại anh càng gần gũi tìm hiểu thêm hoàn cảnh gia đình của Tắc.

(Xem tiếp trang 3)

Ảnh dưới: Buổi sinh hoạt văn hóa của các chiến sĩ công an trại cải tạo Tân Lập.

Ảnh: MAI NAM



Tính đến ngày 23-10-1982, nhà máy dệt Thành Công (thành phố Hồ Chí Minh) đã hoàn thành vượt mức kế hoạch Nhà nước năm 1982, đạt được 3.401.033 mét vải, vượt kế hoạch dự định 104 phần trăm. Hơn 2 tháng cuối năm còn lại nhà máy nhận đạt thêm 300.000 mét vải nữa. Trong phong trào thi đua sôi nổi ở nhà máy, có 26 đoàn viên và thanh niên hoàn thành vượt mức kế hoạch từ 2 tháng trở lên. Các đoàn viên (ảnh, từ trái sang phải): Lê Thị Bạch Huệ, Phạm Thị Hoàng, Huỳnh Thị Lèo, Lê Thị Sờ là những chiến sĩ thi đua của nhà máy đã vượt kế hoạch từ 2 tháng 13 ngày đến 3 tháng 5 ngày.

1 in, ảnh: NGỌC LOAN



6



MỘT QUANG ĐỜI SAI LẦM

Trong ngày hôm nay, thế là tôi đã gặp anh ta hai lần. Lần đầu, lúc đồng chí Nguyễn, cán bộ phụ trách học tập của trại, đưa chúng tôi đi thăm khu sản xuất của trại ở mốc, đờ rên, anh ta, Đào Tuấn Dũng, trại viên, giới thiệu với chúng tôi những sản phẩm của tổ anh. Đó là những con dao, những lưỡi liềm được dùng cho trại viên làm ruộng. Và lần thứ hai,

chính là giờ này, anh đang ngồi trước một tôi.

Đây là một thanh niên hai mươi tám tuổi, đã một vợ hai con, bị bắt mấy lần, và lần cuối cùng là trong một trường hợp buôn bán hàng gian lận.

Cuộc đời hư hỏng của anh bắt đầu từ năm mười tám tuổi, khi đi sơ tán ở Thanh Oai, Hà Tây, từ những ngày trốn học đi đánh đáo ăn tiền. Đồng tiền, ngày từ tám bé, đã thành ma lực đối với Dũng. Dũng nói dối bố, xin tiền. Một nhóm bạn bè xấu gần với Dũng như hình với bóng. Hết sát phạt nhau, lại kén nhau sà vào hàng quán. Một chén nước, một liều thuốc, một cái kẹo... dần dần đã trở thành nhu cầu, một thói quen không thể thiếu và những nhu cầu này mỗi ngày mỗi phức tạp hơn: Uống, phải một tách cà phê; hút, phải một liều thuốc đầu lọc, rồi một chiếc bánh ngọt đắt tiền, rồi lại còn những kêu gọi của

thời trang... Tiền, tiền, lúc nào Dũng cũng cần tiền.

Sau lần bị tạm giam ở quận công an Đống Đa (lúc bấy giờ còn gọi là khu công an) một tuần, Dũng lại cùng một lưu manh khác là Sun, đánh cắp một vài tiền trên tàu điện...

Ba năm cải tạo ở trại T.K. đã phần nào thức tỉnh Dũng. Trở về, anh xin vào làm hợp đồng cho xưởng phim truyền rồi đi học Trường công nhân kỹ thuật số 4. Ra trường, với chứng chỉ thợ bậc hai, Dũng đi làm trong sân bay Bạch Mai. Thời gian này, anh lấy vợ, sinh con, cuộc sống tạm ổn. Nhưng rồi đồng tiền, lại vẫn là đồng tiền, kéo anh ra khỏi cuộc sống yên ổn đó. Lũn này không đánh đáo mà là «đánh...quá», là phe phẩy đồng hồ, thuốc là ngoai... Dũng là cả ở chợ Gióm, ở khu ga, lên lút mua đi bán lại. Dũng xuống chợ Trời, Dũng lên Đồng Xuân và thân thiết với những tên cùng «hội» như tên Tuấn, tên

Cường. Có tiền, lại ăn uống, lại mua sắm. Càng tiêu tiền lại càng thêm khát đồng tiền. Đồng tiền và mọi khát khao hưởng lạc đã kéo những con thiếu thân này đi kiếm, đi lũng bãng được đủ mọi thứ hung gian lậu...

.....Thưa cán bộ, tôi bị bắt ngày 1-8-1980 lúc đang giăng co mua bán ở đầu phố 332 gần ga Hàng Cỏ một số lốp xe đạp và được tập trung lên đây từ ngày 17-9-1980...

Anh ta kể với chúng tôi cuộc sống ở trại, kể về những người cán bộ quản giáo đã kiên trì hơn, hai năm nay giúp anh trở về với cuộc sống lao động:

.....Những ngày tháng đầu, tôi cảm thấy bị xa thù đó, bị bắt buộc lao động là đầy dọa. Tôi cảm giận tất cả mọi người. Nhưng rồi ngày một ngày hai, bằng thái độ kiên quyết, bằng những lời dạy bảo, khuyến nhủ chân tình, bằng ngày cuộc sống thanh đạm nhưng trong sáng và vui tươi của mình, các cán bộ quản giáo đã giúp tôi thấy được sâu sắc những điều trước đây tôi chưa hề nghĩ tới... Tôi đã tập được thói quen yêu lao

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~~FM USDAO BANGKOK TR//PW/MIA/IDAM//BT~~
TC RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON IC//DAM/VO-PW//
INFC RUEADW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASH DC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUBQBGA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J35//
RUFALIA / CIA WASHDC
RUBCFPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEBGP / USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML / USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUFHBE / USDAO BONG KONG
BT

CERGE: DAO 08/17/87
APPRV: DAO:VDLLIS
DRFTD: DAO:RBFFNIE:RLB
AR: DAO:NCNE
DISTR: CHRON DAOF AMP
ECM2
POL SA TATT/TIC
JCRC
ORIGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK TR//PW/ 36287

THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT

SERIAL: IIR 6 224 0281 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6 224 0281 75E-EDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU
SBU. TAN LAP

SOURCE: A 47-YEAR OLD VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOV NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN. SOURCE SPENT TEN YEARS IN RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH VIETNAM. HIS RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS REPORT PROVIDES INFORMATION CONCERNING RE-EDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU, TAN LAP, VINH PHU PROVINCE, NVN. NO AMERICANS WERE OBSERVED BY SOURCE DURING THE PERIOD HE WAS HELD AT THE CAMP.

TEXT. 1. IN JULY 1978 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM SUB-CAMP #1, CAMP 1, HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE //GEOCOORD 2222N 10420E//, TO RE-EDUCATION CAMP VINH PHU, TAN LAP, VINH PHU PROVINCE //GEOCOORD 2122N 10525E//, NORTH VIETNAM. HE WAS HELD AT SUB-CAMPS #1 AND #5, TAN LAP CAMP UNTIL JUNE 1980 WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO RE-EDUCATION CAMP THAKE PHONG, THANH HOA PROVINCE. PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE TO OTHER CAMPS DUE TO A CHINESE

THREAT TO HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE. CAMP VINH PHU, TAN LAP WAS SUBORDINATE TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (EO NCI VU). THE CAMP PO BOX NUMBER WAS NOT RECALLED.

2. SOURCE WAS IN A GROUP OF PRISONERS TRANSFERRED 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 MOUNTAIN TERRAIN NEAR MOUNTAINS. (FIELD COMMENT: USING MAP SHEET NY 48-11 SERIES 1501, 1:250,000, SOURCE TENTATIVELY LOCATED THE CAMP IN AN AREA NORTH OF VIET TRI PROVINCE TOWN, EAST OF THE RIVER CLAIRY (SONG LO) AS SHOWN ON THE MAP, ACROSS A RIVER MARKED ON THE MAP AS "SONG DAT" AND ACROSS EAST OF AN LAP VILLAGE //GEOCOORD 2122N 10534E/UTM COORD WJ5763//. HE ATTEMPTED TO SKETCH THE ROUTE (ENCL 1). FORWARDED SEPARATELY TO 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 TRUE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE CAMP). SOURCE RECALLED TRAVELING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST TOWARD RAILWAY STATION //GEOCOORD 2124N 10521E//.

3. PRISONERS WERE TAKEN OFF THE TRAIN OUTSIDE OF VIET TRI //GEOCOORD 2118N 10562E// VINH PHU PROVINCE TOWN. THEY WERE THEN TAKEN BY FERRY BOAT UP (NORTH EAST) A RIVER (FIELD COMMENT: REFERRED TO BY SOURCE AS "SONG LUNG", NOT FOUND ON MAP OR IN GAZETTER). THE PRISONERS WERE PUT ASHORE AND MARCHED OVERLAND APPROXIMATELY 7 KILOMETERS TO THE TAN LAP CAMP. SOURCE'S WIFE WAS ALLOWED TO VISIT HIM AT THE TAN LAP CAMP IN DECEMBER 1979. AS A SOUTHERNER SHE WAS ALSO UNFAMILIAR WITH THE AREA, BUT TOLD SOURCE THAT SHE HAD TRAVELED BY TRAIN FROM HANOI TO VIET TRI, THEN NORTH UP A RIVER TO A FERRY LANDING. FROM THE LANDING SHE WALKED SEVERAL KILOMETERS PASSING NEAR THE VILLAGE OF AN LAP //GEOCOORD 2122N 10534E/UTM COORD WJ 5763// ON THE WAY TO TAN LAP CAMP. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES TAM DAC MOUNTAIN OR DAU TRU VILLAGE. HIS REFERENCE TO A FERRY LANDING AT "PEN NGOC" AS SHOWN ON SOURCE SKETCH ENCL 1 COULD NOT BE RECONCILED ON THE MAP). SOURCE'S WIFE HAD HEARD THAT THE AREA IN WHICH THE CAMP WAS LOCATED HAD BEEN REFERRED TO AS "YEN PHU", AND THAT IT HAD BEEN AN

A SECURITY SECTION, AND CADRE IN CHARGE OF A SAW MILL OPERATED BY THE CAMP. CADRE INCLUDED: (FULL NAMES UNKNOWN) MAJOR TRUY, CAMP LEADER, ABOUT 50, FROM NGHIEU TINH PROVINCE, RVN; CAPTAIN (TUONG UY) PHONG, DEPUTY CAMP LEADER AND 11 SUB-CAMP LEADER, ABOUT 45; PHAM, RANK UNKNOWN, CHIEF OF SECURITY SECTION (REASSIGNED FROM HOANG LIEN SON CAMP 1).

8. DAILY ACTIVITIES INCLUDED PLANTING, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, LAND CLEARING, FORAGING DEAD FALL TIMBER, RICE MILLING AND OTHER TASKS. PRISONER LABOR WORKED FROM 2700-1100, NOON BREAK FROM 1100-1300, WORK FROM 1300-1700. EVENING ACTIVITIES CONSISTED OF EDUCATION AND INDOCTRINATION SESSIONS, WITH LIGHTS OUT AT 2100. PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED TO OBSERVE SEVERAL HOLIDAYS INCLUDING WESTERN NEW YEAR 1 JANUARY, TET-LUNAR NEW YEAR, 1 MAY AND 2 SEPTEMBER. SUNDAY WAS USUALLY A NORMAL WORK DAY OR OTHER ACTIVITIES WERE CONDUCTED. IT WAS NOT A DAY OF REST.

9. NO FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISITED THE SUB-CAMPS WHERE SOURCE WAS HELD DURING THE PERIOD HE WAS THERE. HE OBSERVED NO AMERICANS (OF ANY RACE), OR

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OLD VIET MINH RESISTANCE ZONE.

4. PRISON CAMP ORGANIZATION: TAN LAP CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SEVEN SUB-CAMPS, NUMBERED K1 THROUGH K7. EACH SUB-CAMP WAS THREE TO TEN KILOMETERS APART. EACH K, OR SUB-CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO "DO" AND "TO" (GROUPS AND UNITS/TEAMS). EACH SUB-CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO AREAS, A CONFINEMENT AREA AND A HEADQUARTERS/CADRE AREA. THE CONFINEMENT AREA WAS SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE AND WOODEN FENCING, AND CONTAINED SMALL PRISONER BARRACKS, A COOK-HOUSE, A "CLINIC" AND A REHABILITATION HOUSE. THE "CLINIC" WAS STAFFED BY A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MEDICAL SPECIALIST, HAD FEW MEDICINES AND PROVIDED LITTLE CARE BEYOND FIRST AID. THE "REHABILITATION HOUSE" WAS WHERE PRISONERS TOO ILL OR WEAK TO WORK WERE HELD UNTIL THEY EITHER RECOVERED SUFFICIENTLY TO DO LAECR, OR DIED. CAMP OFFICES, CADRE QUARTERS, AND AGRICULTURAL AND PRODUCTION AREAS (VEGETABLES, POULTRY FARM, PIG FARM, FISH POND, SAW MILL AND A WELDING/BLACKSMITH SHOP WERE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE PRISONER CONFINEMENT AREA. (FIELD COMMENT: THIS DESCRIPTION WAS ATTRIBUTED TO K5, WITH K1 SET UP IN A SIMILAR IF NOT IDENTICAL MANNER. SOURCE ASSUMED OTHER SUB-CAMPS WERE SIMILAR).

5. THE OVERALL PRISONER POPULATION OF TAN LAP CAMP COMPLEX WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN ABOUT 3000, DISTRIBUTED AMONG SUB-CAMPS K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6 AND K7. PRISONERS INCLUDED A MAJORITY OF FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY, CIVILIAN OFFICIALS, POLICE AND CATHOLIC, BUDDHIST, AND PROTESTANT MILITARY CHAPLAINS. THERE WAS ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF COMMON CIVIL CRIMINALS FROM THE NORTH. SUB-CAMPS K1 THROUGH K5 HELD PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH ASSOCIATED WITH THE OLD RVN GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS CRIMINAL PRISONERS FROM THE NORTH. YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 WERE ALSO HELD IN K5. SUB-CAMP K6 HELD FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES PRISONERS CAPTURED BEFORE 1975 WHO HAD ALSO BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM CAMPS IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE. K7 HELD NORTHERN CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MINOR CRIMES.

6. PROMINENT SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS INCLUDED: DOONG GIUO AGHIA, COLONEL, FORMER VINH LONG PROVINCE CHIEF; NGUYEN-VAN TRANG, COLONEL, FORMER DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SECURITY SERVICE; FATHER THINH, COLONEL, DIRECTOR OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS; THANH LONG, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, DIRECTOR OF BUDDHIST CHAPLAINS; DON THAT LUAN, COLONEL, FORMER CHIEF OF J7 (PHONG BAY) RVN ARMED FORCES; TRAN VAN QUA, NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN.

7. CADRE: THERE WERE ABOUT 200 CADRE EACH AT SUB-CAMPS K1 AND K5 WHERE SOURCE WAS HELD. HE ASSUMED THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE OTHER SUB-CAMPS WAS SIMILAR IF NOT IDENTICAL. SUB-CAMP CADRE INCLUDED A CAMP LEADER SECTION, AN ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION, AN EDUCATION/INDOCTRINATION SECTION, AN ARMED CADRE SECTION, A REAR SERVICES SECTION (KITCHEN, PROVISIONS).

ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS OF MIXED RACE, EUROPEAN, OR CAUCASIAN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONFUSED WITH AMERICANS. AT NO TIME, DURING THE PERIOD HE WAS HELD IN THE CAMP, EITHER IN THE CAMP OR ON WORK DETAILS DID HE HEAR ANY RUMORS OR STORIES CONCERNING AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY, LIVING FREELY OR MISSING IN ACTION.

10. IN AN APPARENT CHANGE IN VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT POLICY INMATES WERE BY 1979 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. SHE WAS ALLOWED TO BRING COMFORT ITEMS, CLOTHING AND FOOD. SOURCE ATTRIBUTED THIS CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF THE THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES TO HEARSAY REGARDING PRESSURE FROM THE UNHCR REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS OF RE-EDUCATION PRISONERS IN NORTH VIETNAM, AND ALSO STORIES OF INTEREST OF PRESIDENT CARTER IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE. HE SPECULATED THAT THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT FELT THEY MIGHT HAVE HAD A POSSIBILITY OF DEALING WITH THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IN AREAS OF MUTUAL INTEREST, ESPECIALLY AID TO VIETNAM. WHATEVER THE REASON, HE WAS SURE THAT THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT ACTED ONLY IN ITS OWN SELF-INTEREST AND HAD MADE THESE SMALL CONCESSIONS ONLY IN REGARD FROM PRESSURE OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION RATHER THAN ANY EDMANITARIAN CONCERNS ON ITS OWN PART.

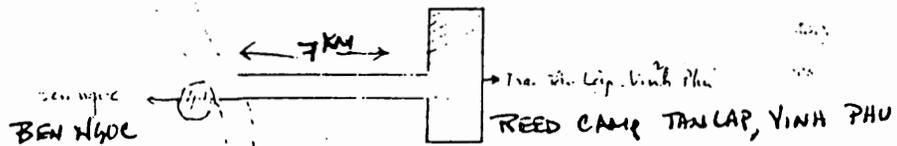
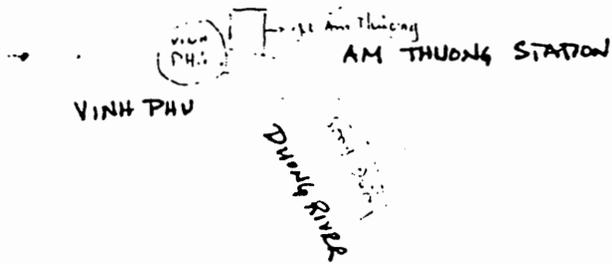
COMMENTS: THIS IS THE THIRD REPORT FROM SOURCE. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND OTHER THAN CONFUSION AS TO THE CAMP LOCATION, CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING.

BT
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IV Trại Cải tạo Tân Lập, Vĩnh Phú.
REEDUCATION CAMP TAN LAP, VINH PHU



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NOT TO SCALE

ENCL 1 TO DRAFT IIR 60

SOURCE LOCATION SKETCH, REEDUCATION CAMP TAN LAP, VINH PHU, NVN

VZCZCTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQEPA RUEHKL RUEHHK

R 090609Z MAY 92
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM//
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HANOI VNM DT//12/1223/J3/J35//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQEPA / CDR JCRC BANARONG P1 H1
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLG HONG KONG
BT

CHRJE: DAO 25/09/92
APPRV: DAO:DMJRE
DRFID: DAO:GESCICARCE:M
DAO:JGMKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM PDL SA
DATIO JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0502 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0502 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K1 AND
K5 TAN LAP BETWEEN APR 77 AND FEB 92

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SOURCE: SOURCE IS A
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND A FORMER GIA DINH PROVINCE
REPRESENTATIVE WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN TAN LAP
REEDUCATION CAMP FROM APR 1977 UNTIL FEB 1992. SOURCE
RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

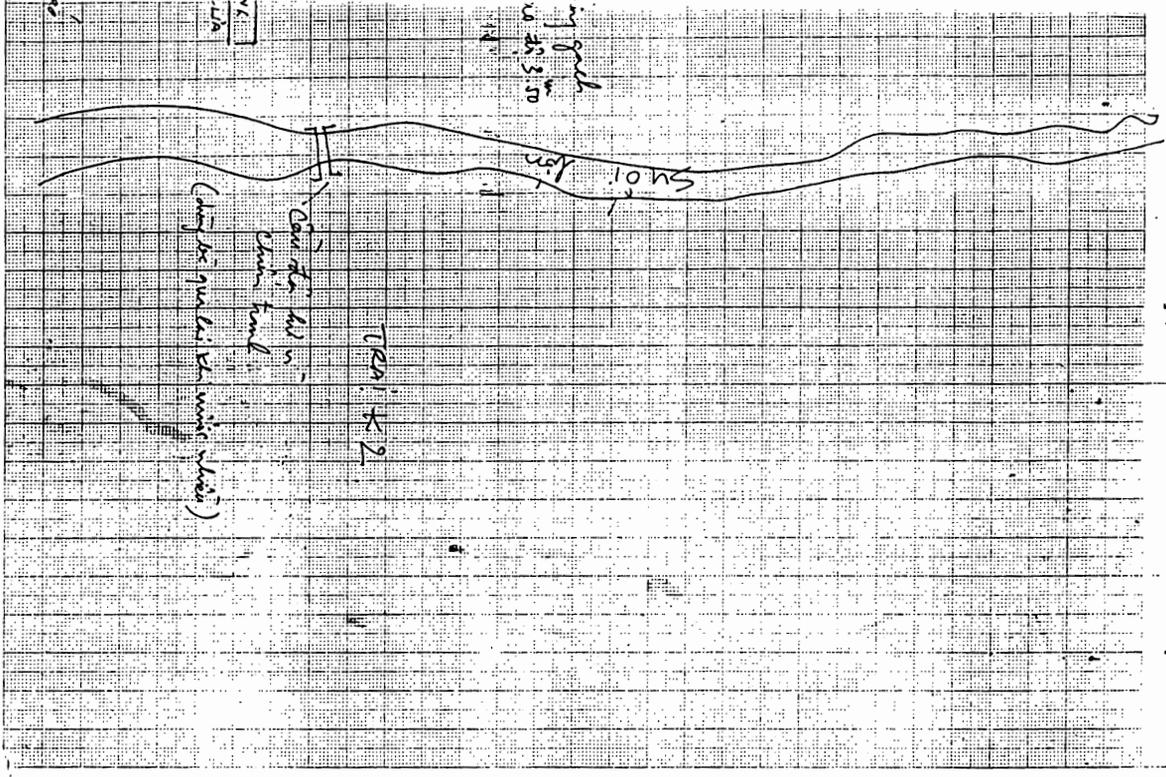
SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT
PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION
AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION
CAMP/PRISON IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM APR 77 TO FEB 92.
ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE
AREA SURROUNDING THE CAMP. THE NAMES OF THE NEARBY
VILLAGE AND DISTRICT WERE NOT RECALLED. THE CAMP WAS
SITUATED IN A VALLEY SURROUNDED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS IN VINH
PHU PROVINCE. THERE WAS A SMALL RIVER WHICH RAN THROUGH
THE MIDDLE OF THE K1 AND K5 SUB CAMPS.

2. ORGANIZATION. TAN LAP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
FIVE SUB CAMPS, K1 THROUGH K5. K1 THROUGH K4 WERE USED
TO HOLD NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS WHILE K5 HELD FORMER
MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE RVN REGIME.
OCCASIONALLY, K1 HELD SOME OF THE FORMER RVN PERSONNEL IN
THE SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY WHEN THEY BECAME
DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS. SOURCE SPENT THREE MONTHS IN THE
K1 SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY IN 1979. THE CAMP WAS
ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND WAS COMMANDED BY SENIOR CAPTAIN
((NGUYEN)) HUY THUY. THERE WERE ABOUT 100 PSS PERSONNEL
GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING SUB CAMP K5 WHICH WAS THE
LARGEST OF THE SUB CAMPS. TOTAL POPULATION OF K1 WAS
FROM 400-500 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. WITH THE EXCEPTION
OF THE SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY IN K1, ALL COMMENTS
HEREIN PERTAIN TO THE K5 SUB CAMP. K5 WAS SURROUNDED BY
A 3.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL WHICH WAS TOPPED WITH A ONE
METER EXPENSION OF BARBED WIRE SUPPORTED BY STEEL POSTS.
ENTERING THE MAIN GATE ONE ENCOUNTERED A LARGE OPEN AREA
THAT CONTAINED A FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, DISPENSARY,
FISH POND, AND A VOLLEY BALL COURT. CONTINUING BEYOND
THIS AREA WERE THREE DETENTION ENCLOSURES EACH ISOLATED
FROM THE OTHERS BY A PRICK WALL. EACH ENCLOSURE
CONTAINED FOUR DETENTION HOUSES AND A LATRINE.
IMMEDIATELY INSIDE THE COMPOUND TO THE LEFT WAS ANOTHER
DETENTION ENCLOSURE WHICH CONTAINED FIVE REGULAR
DETENTION HOUSES AND ONE DISCIPLINARY HOUSE. IN THE BACK
OF THE COMPOUND WERE LOCATED THE INMATE KITCHEN, FOOD
STORAGE WAREHOUSE, AND A WATER CISTERN. GUARD TOWERS IN
TWO CORNERS OVERLOOKED THE COMPOUND. ACROSS THE ROAD
FROM THE FRONT GATE WERE LOCATED THE CAMP HEADQUARTERS,
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, CADRE HOUSING, THE PRIMARY FOOD
AND EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSES, PIG STIES, AN ORANGE GROVE AND
THE CROP PRODUCTION FIELDS. BETWEEN THE DETENTION
COMPOUND AND THE LARGE STREAM WAS LOCATED THE CAMP
SAWMILL AND CARPENTRY SHOP. IN 1973, SOURCE WAS TAKEN TO



ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX980 MCN = 90022/06472 TOR = 900220917

HEADER

R 220918Z JAN 90
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
 RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
 RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADM
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 220911Z JAN 90
 FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
 TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC,
 RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
 RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
 BT
 CONTROLS

*VN
 Vinh Phia
 Dan of AF*

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 03982

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

DOI: 770000-800000.

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.

2. THE TAN LAP SYSTEM HAD SIX SUBCAMPS DESIGNATED K-1 THROUGH K-6. K-6 HELD SOME FORMER RVN COMMANDOS (BIET KICH). ACCORDING TO CAMP RUMOR, K-1 AND K-2 FORMERLY HELD DEPENDENTS OF THOSE WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE FRENCH AND EVEN SOME FRENCH OFFICERS. THERE WERE MUONG, NUNG AND HMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF K-2 AND K-4. THE VIETNAMESE LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF TAN LAP WERE PREDOMINATELY CATHOLIC. ALL SERIOUS MEDICAL CASES WERE SEEN AT THE DISPENSARY IN K-5.

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.

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

#3982

NNNN



-10-

VZCZTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQQA RUEAIIA
RUHQEPA RUEHKL RUEHHK

R 090609Z MAY 92
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM//
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//JASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J3/J35//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQEPA / CDR JCRC BANGKOK TH
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDAO HONG KONG
BT

CHRIS: DAO 25/03/92
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
DRFTD: DAO:JESCIARCE:M
DAO:J3MIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
DATAL JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE AREA SURROUNDING THE CAMP. THE NAMES OF THE NEARBY VILLAGE AND DISTRICT WERE NOT RECALLED. THE CAMP WAS SITUATED IN A VALLEY SURROUNDED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. THERE WAS A SMALL RIVER WHICH RAN THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE K1 AND K5 SUB CAMPS.

2. ORGANIZATION. TAN LAP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SUB CAMPS, K1 THROUGH K5. K1 THROUGH K4 WERE USED TO HOLD NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS WHILE K5 HELD FORMER MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE RVN REGIME. OCCASIONALLY, K1 HELD SOME OF THE FORMER RVN PERSONNEL IN THE SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY WHEN THEY BECAME DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS. SOURCE SPENT THREE MONTHS IN THE #1 SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY IN 1979. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND WAS COMMANDED BY SENIOR CAPTAIN ((NGUYEN)) HUY THUY. THERE WERE ABOUT 100 PSS PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING SUB CAMP K5 WHICH WAS THE LARGEST OF THE SUB CAMPS. TOTAL POPULATION OF K1 WAS FROM 400-500 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SPECIAL DETENTION FACILITY IN K1, ALL COMMENTS RELATE PERTAIN TO THE K5 SUB CAMP. K5 WAS SURROUNDED BY A HIGH BRICK WALL WHICH WAS TOPPED WITH A ONE

V7020
RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEFJCS RUMQCA RUEAIIA
RUMCRFA RUMHKL RUMPRK

R 240234Z SEP 92
FM USIAC BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM//
INFO RUEADWW / WHITHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEFJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//CASE-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUMQCA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J232/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUMCRFA / CDR JCRC
RUMHKL / USIAC KUALA LUMPUR
RUMPRK / USDBL HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 09/24/92
APPRV: DAO:VPKINNEAR
DRFTD: DAO:RLARANT:SM
DAC:JMCOLF
LISTR: CHYON TAQ3 AMS
DCM POL SA
EX/A DATLO JCR
ORGIN: OCP

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0790 90.

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0790 90/PRISON CHRONOLOGY OF FORMER
SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SOURCE: *SC* FORMER SOUTH
VIETNAMESE COMMANDO CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED IN NORTH
VIETNAM FROM FEB 62 UNTIL JAN 84. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS
NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

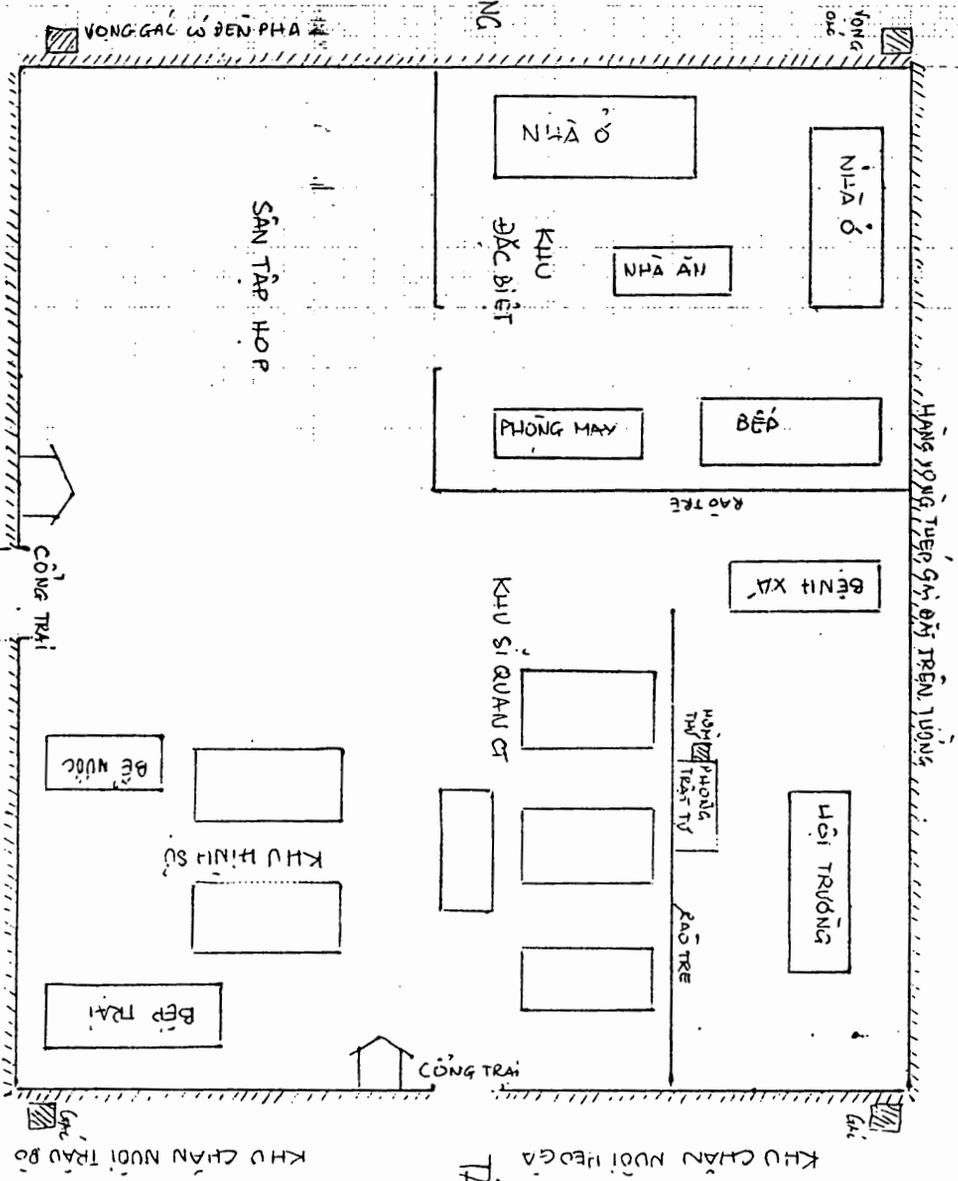
SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT
PROVIDES LIMITED DETAILS OF SOURCE'S IMPRISONMENT IN THE
FOLLOWING PRISONS -- THANH LIET, U/I EVACUATION CAMP IN
HUU THO, QUYET TIEN, K1 TAN LAP, QUANG NINH, K4 PHO LU,
HA TAY, KIM HOI, THANH PHONG, AND T3 NGHE TINH. SOURCE
DID NOT OBSERVE ANY CAUCASIAN PRISONERS IN THESE CAMPS.
FIVE PHONG COMMANDOS WERE STILL HELD IN T3 NGHE TINH WHEN
SOURCE WAS RELEASED ON 27 JAN 84.

TEXT:

1. BACKGROUND. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND

CAPTURE. SOURCE WAS RECRUITED OUT OF THE ARVN 22ND
INFANTRY DIVISION BY ARVN 1LT HA VAN ((GIA)) (HAF VAWN
GIA), WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO THE TERRAIN EXPLOITATION
SECTION OF THE TECHNICAL OFFICE (KHAI THACS DIAJ HINH,
HIAO KYX THUAATJ). OTHERS RECRUITED AT THE SAME TIME AS
SOURCE WERE SERGEANTS BUI VAWN ((SAN)) (BUIF VAWN SANJ),
BUI VAWN HUIEN (BUIF VAWN HIEYAN), BUI VAWN UT (BUIF VAWN
UTS), AND BUI VAN TU (BUI VAWN TV). SOURCE, SAN, AND UT
ATTENDED A ONE MONTH BASIC THEORY COURSE (XAAY XUWNGJ COW
SCWR) AND A SIX WEEK INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION COURSE
TAUGHT BY 1LT GIA AT A SAFE HOUSE AT AN UNRECALLED
ADDRESS ON TRAN HUNG IAC STREET, SAIGON. AN UNIDENTIFIED
CAUCASIAN OBSERVER MONITORED SOME OF THE TRAINING
SESSIONS. THE STUDENTS ATTENDED CLASSES DURING THE DAY,
AND WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME DURING THE EVENINGS.
SOURCE, SAN, AND UT ALSO ATTENDED A THREE MONTH SIGNALS
AND CODES COURSE TAUGHT BY (LNU) ((NGOC)), AND CAPTAIN
KEANE AT A SAFEHOUSE ON VO TANH STREET NEAR THE
INTERSECTION OF VO TANH AND HUI CHU STREETS. SOURCE, UT,
HUIEN, TU, AND SAN ATTENDED A ONE MONTH COMPRESSED
PARACHUTE TRAINING COURSE AT TAN SON NHAT AIRFIELD,
SAIGON. THE FIVE MAN TEAM WAS GIVEN A PRE-LAUNCH
PARTY AT THE VO TANH STREET SAFEHOUSE. OTHERS
ATTENDING THE PARTY WERE 1LT GIA, LT LOC (LOOCJ), AND
CAPTAIN NGO THE ((LINH)) (NGOO THEES LINH). THE TEAM'S
MISSION WAS TO ESTABLISH BASES, RECRUIT PERSONNEL, AND
CONDUCT SAFETAG OPERATIONS. THE TEAM NAME WAS EUROPA.
SOURCE WAS EUROPA 1, THE TEAM LEADER. SAN WAS EUROPA 2,
THE DEPUTY TEAM LEADER, COMMO CHIEF, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
WARFARE SPECIALIST. COMMUNICATORS UT, HUIEN AND TU WERE
EUROPA 3, 4, AND 5. THE TEAM BOARDED A C-47 AT TAN SON
NHAT FIELD AT 2000 HRS ON 20 FEB 62, AND WAS INSERTED
USING THE SAME EVENING INTO THE AREA OF LANG PUC (LANGP
PUCJ), TU NE (TU NEJ), TAN LAC (TAAN LACJ) DISTRICT, HOA
BINH PROVINCE. SOURCE WAS CAPTURED ALONE BY THE LOCAL
VILLAGE MILITIA IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING. SOURCE
OVERTHEARD FROM HIS CAPTORS THAT THE OTHERS IN HIS GROUP
WERE CAPTURED AT THE SAME TIME. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED
ALONE BY JEEP TO THE TAN LAC DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS WHERE
HE WAS HELD ALONE FOR TWO DAYS. ON 23 FEB 62 PSS
OFFICERS TRANSPORTED SOURCE BY JEEP TO THANH LIET PRISON,
HANOI, ARRIVING AT 1900 HRS ON THE SAME DAY.

2. THANH LIET PRISON, HANOI, 23 FEB 62 UNTIL
APPROX DEC 64.



SỞ ĐỘ TRẠI TÂN LẬP

Huyện Tân Lập Tỉnh Vĩnh Phú

km



ĐƯỜNG VÀO TRẠI

KHU CÁN BỘ & BÀ DỜI

BẮC

KHU CHĂN NUÔI TRAU BÒ
TÂY

Hàng Yòng Thợ Gm ở Trên Trống

KHU CHĂN NUÔI TRAU BÒ

SÂN TẬP HỌP

KHU SI QUAN CT

Hoi TRUONG

PHONG MAY

BENH XA

NHA O

NHA O

NHA AN

BAN

NHA THAM NUOI

PHONG CB

BẾP NƯỚC

KHU HINH SU

BẾP TRÁI

PHONG TRUC

BẾP

VÒNG GẠC CỎ ĐEN PHA

NAM

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CỔNG TRÁI

CỔNG TRÁI

ENVELOPE
CDSN = LGX932 MCN = 90022/06194 TOR = 900220902

HEADER

R 220902Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 220857Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC,
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
BT
CONTROLS

*VN
Vinh Phu
Dam diep*

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 03974

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

K1

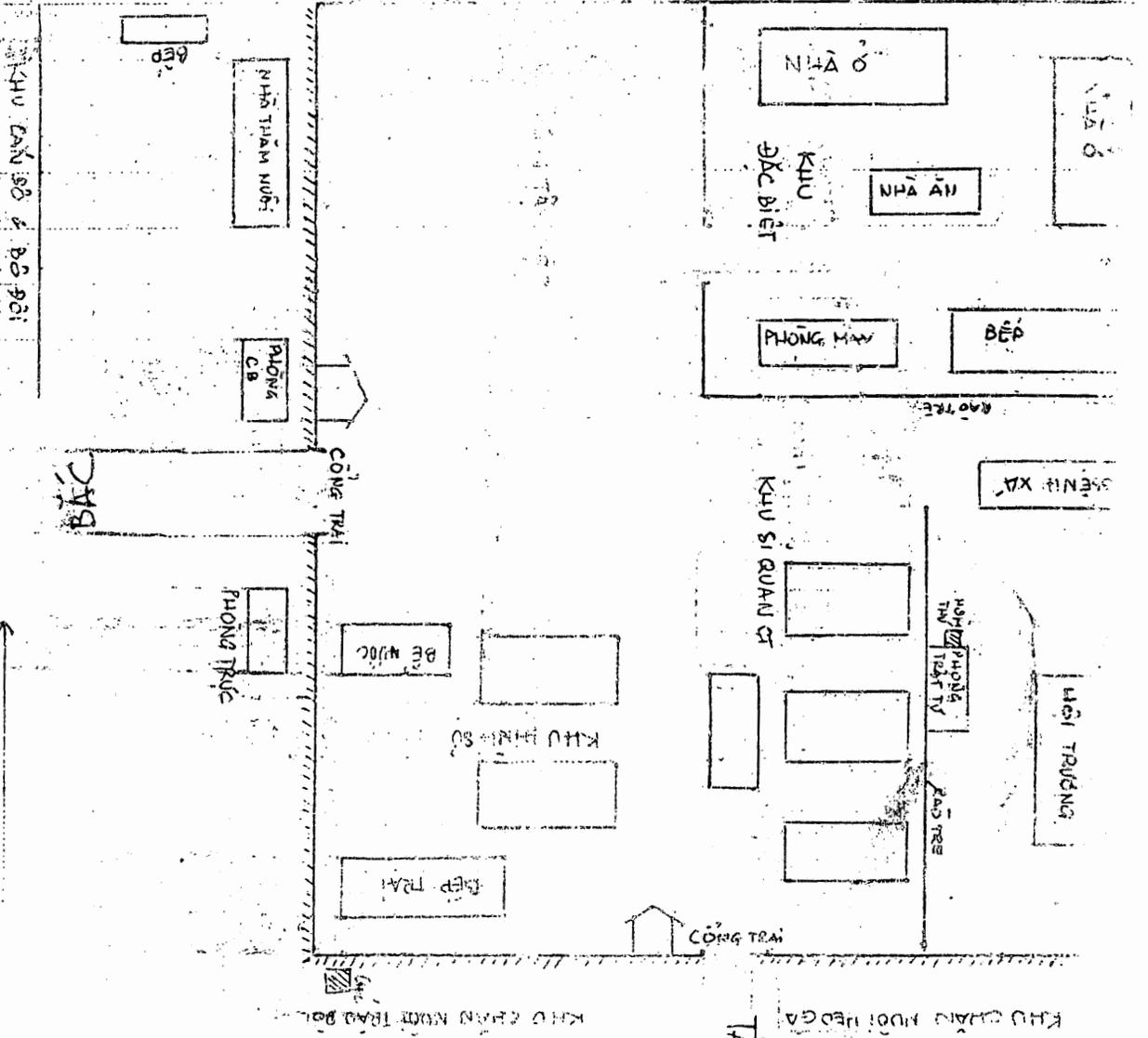
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Số 6 TRẠI TÂN LẬP

Huyện Tân Lập Tỉnh Vĩnh Phú

KM

ĐƯỜNG VÀO TRẠI



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.
2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SUB-CAMPS KNOWN AS K-1 THROUGH K-5. K-1 AND K-5 WERE BUILT BY THE FRENCH AND WERE THE MOST SECURE. THE OTHER SUB-CAMPS WERE BUILT AFTER 1975 TO ACCOMMODATE FORMER RVN OFFICIALS. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THE NUMBER AND NAMES OF CADRE ADMINISTERING AND GUARDING THE CAMP WERE UNRECALLED. TOTAL POPULATION OF K-1 WAS APPROXIMATELY 1,000 INMATES.
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

THE DETENTION HOUSE WERE CONSTRUCTED AFTER 1975 OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS. THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE COMPOUND WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPOUND CONTAINING THE MEETING HOUSE, ASSEMBLY FIELD, DISPENSARY, CADRE ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, GREEN VEGETABLE GARDEN AND WATER CISTERN. THE TWO ROWS OF SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES WERE SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER DETENTION HOUSES BY A FENCE. ALL THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE IN TURN FENCED OFF FROM THE ADMIN COMPOUND. THERE WAS A GATE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NORTH FENCE OF THE DETENTION COMPOUND ALLOWING ACCESS FROM THE ADMIN COMPOUND, AND A GATE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE REGULAR DETENTION COMPOUND ALLOWING ACCESS INTO THE SPECIAL DETENTION 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, 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

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

#3974

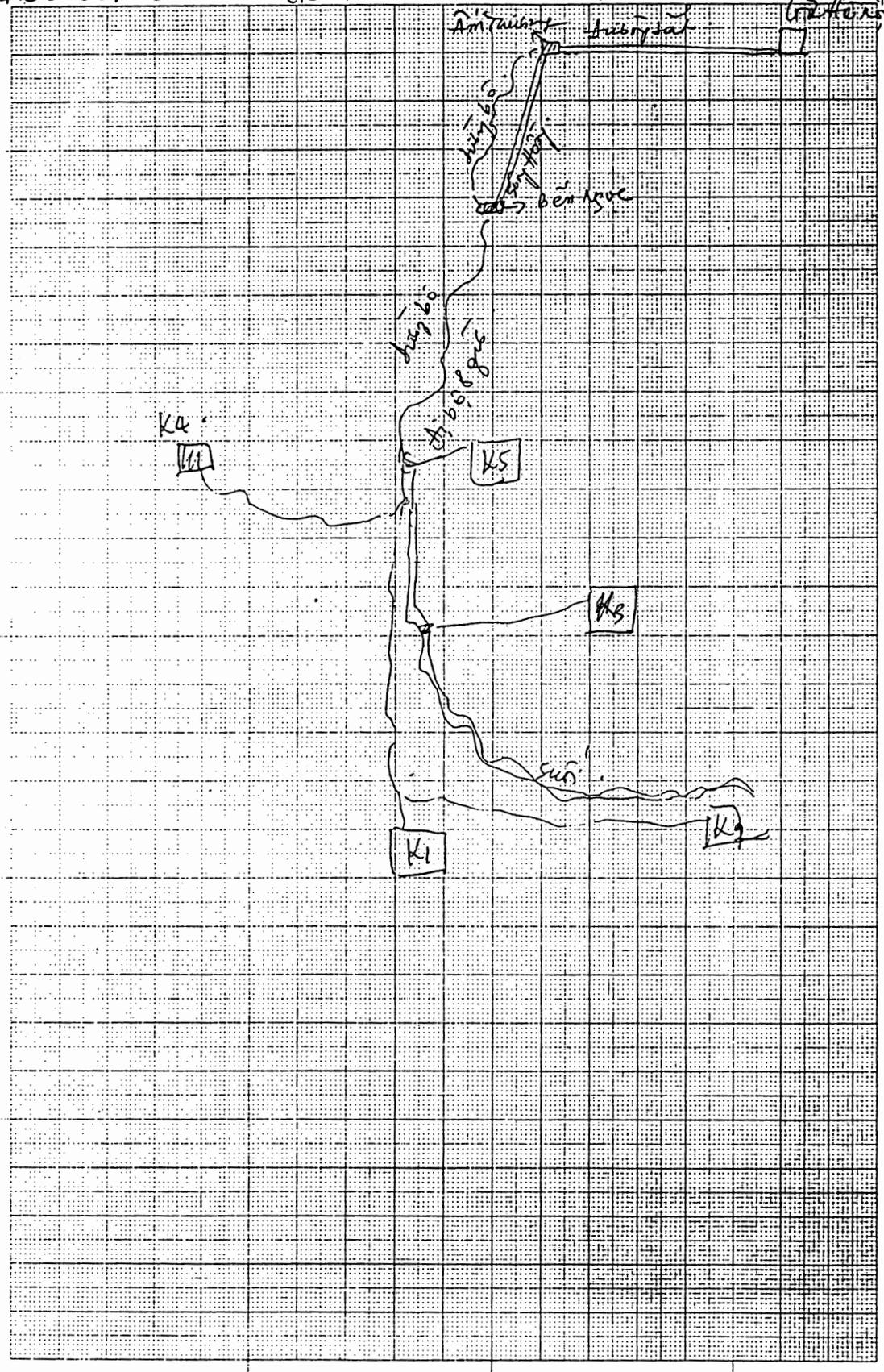
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KL1
IFR 6 024 021090

GE046

TÂN LẬP

Gr 10/10/10



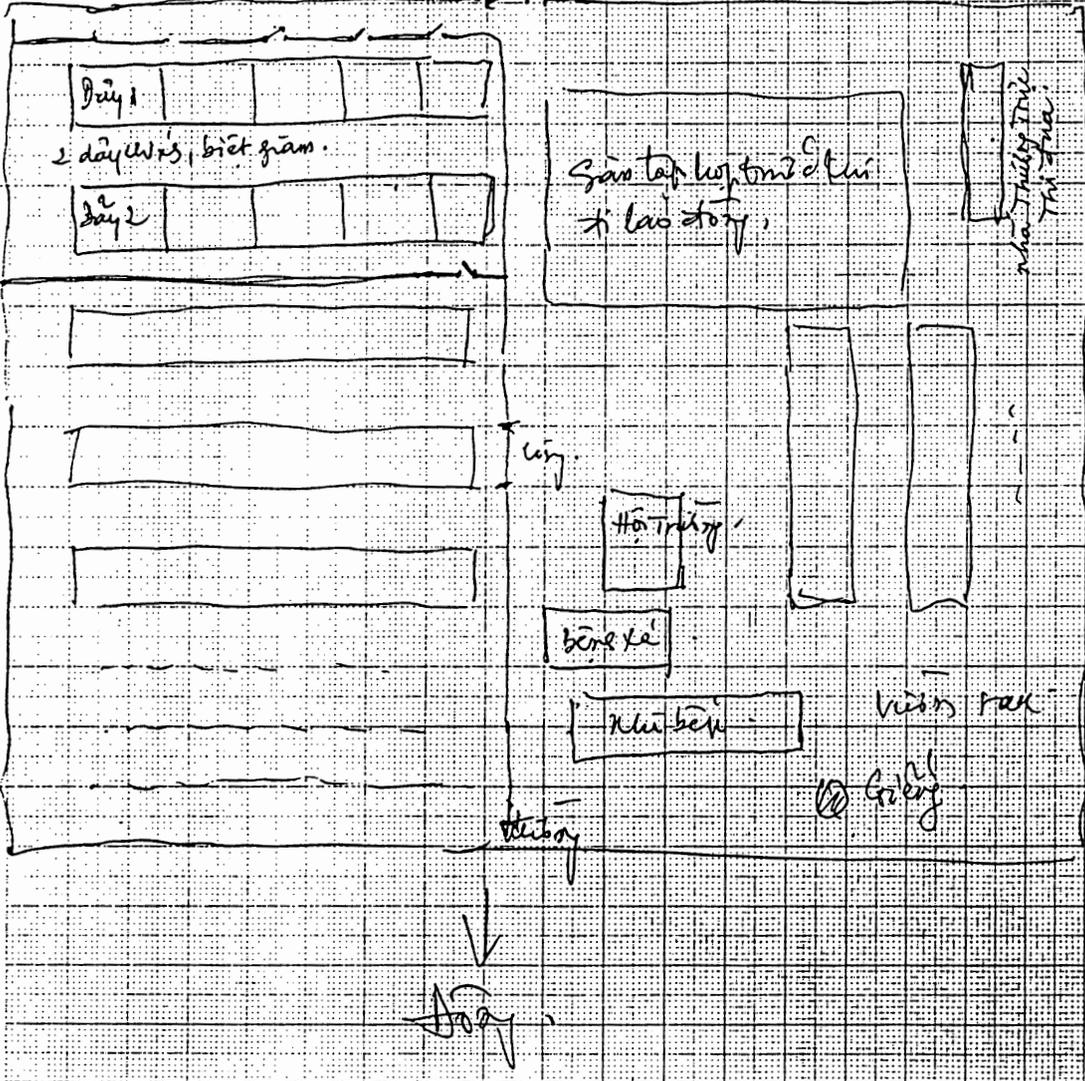
Tên ở K1 lâu nhất nên tôi xin về số đó K1 mà để
mang rặng các ban tôi ở K2, K3, K4, K5 sẽ về chi tiết về
nhưng K đó.

K1. TRẠI TÂN LẠP



Tây
↑

Em
Caykias



ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX483 MCN = 89313/12713 TOR = 893130803

HEADER

R 090802Z NOV 89
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUCGCHS/NATS CJS WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
 RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
 RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
 RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 090755Z NOV 89
 FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
 TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/
 INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
 RUHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
 RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
 RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG
 BT
 CONTROLS

*Tan Lap
 Vinh Phu (P)
 VN*

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 62772

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 770400 - 771000.

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 SOMETIME 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 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. 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.

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX633 MCN = 90023/13805 TOR = 900230926

HEADER

R 230926Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*VN
Vinh Phu
Jan 89*

R 230905Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC/
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC/
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04295

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

DOI: 780000-801200.

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 THAT EMPTIED 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.

BT

#4295

VZCZCTRI *
FM RUEKJCS RUFADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQQA RUEAIIA
RUFADWW RUFADWW RUEKJCS
FM RUEKJCS 01237/01 025 **

R 261004Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J35//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC,
RUHQQA / CDR JCRC BANGKOK TH HI
RUEKJCS / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEKJCS / USDLG HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/26/90
APPR: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GFCSEARCE:
DAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMF
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC FY/
ORGIN: OCR

1. GEOGRAPHY. EXACT LOCATION OF THE TAN LAP CAMP SYSTEM WAS UNKNOWN, BUT ACCORDING TO LOCALS NEAR THE CAMP IT WAS IN YEN HOA DISTRICT OF VINH PHU PROVINCE.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SUB-CAMPS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THERE WERE ABOUT 42 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. POPULATION OF K-2 WAS 700-800 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-2 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 200 BY 300 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A BAMBOO FENCE WHICH IN TURN WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2.5 METER HIGH BARBED WIRE FENCE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SOUTH FENCE. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE FIVE DETENTION HOUSES ARRANGED IN TWO PARALLEL NORTH TO SOUTH ROWS. THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE ABOUT 6 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSIONS MADE OF TATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS. EACH DETENTION HOUSE HELD ABOUT 152 INMATES. A LARGE, 8 BY 50 METER MEETING ROOM OCCUPIED THE MIDDLE OF THE COMPOUND. BEHIND IT WAS A SMALL DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE ABOUT FOUR METERS SQUARE. THIS BUILDING WAS THE ONLY ONE INSIDE THE COMPOUND BUILT OF BRICK WITH A TILE ROOF. A SMALL DISPENSARY WAS LOCATED IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER. THE INMATE KITCHEN WAS LOCATED IN THE WEST ROW OF DETENTION HOUSES. OUTSIDE, ON THE DIRT ROAD LEADING INTO THE DETENTION COMPOUND, THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES WERE FOUND: FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, ANIMAL PENS, WAREHOUSE, CAMP HEADQUARTERS, CADRE HOUSING, CADRE KITCHEN, GENERATOR HOUSE, AND CARPENTRY SHOP. IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION AREA WERE TWO FISH PONDS, HERBAL MEDICINE AND GREEN VEGETABLE GARDENS.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 30-40 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, MOSTLY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN VEGETABLES, AND SUGAR CANE. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN KITCHEN, SANITATION, AND CARPENTRY DUTIES.

IS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0228 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0223 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7710 - 8110

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 771000-811000.

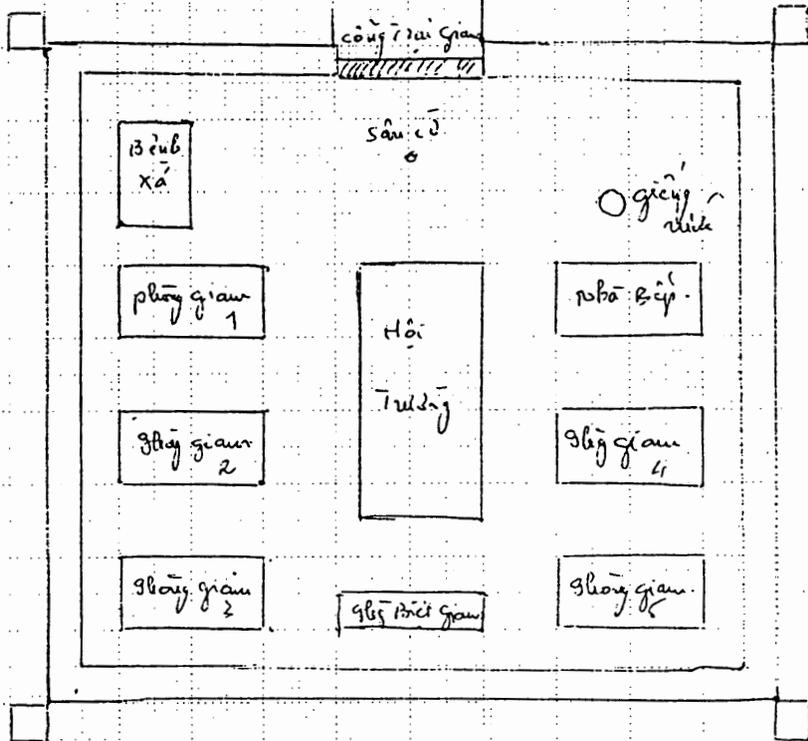
SOURCE: SC SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND FORMER NATIONAL POLICE CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7710 - 8110. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

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 YEN HOA DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

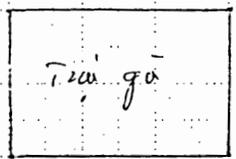
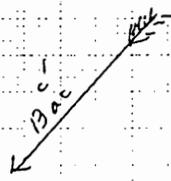
261004 JAN 90

251004 JAN 90



Vườn rau

Khu Trồng
mía



Khu Trồng
d Bắp

VZCZCTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
BT RUFHEK #5243/01 029 **

R 290641Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC,
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC,
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDBO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/29/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:†
DAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/A
ORIGIN: OCR

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

PRIAL: IIR 6 024 0233 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUEJ: IIR 6 024 0233 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7710 - 8109

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 771000-810900.

SOURCE: *SC* SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7710 - 8109. 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. EXACT LOCATION OF TAN LAP WAS

GC

290641 JAN 90

UNKNOWN. SOURCE ONLY KNEW IT WAS ON A STREAM NEAR THE RED RIVER 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. K-2 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS 1LT ((LNU)) NAM VO (5 VOOF). THERE WERE ABOUT 20-30 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 700 INMATES.

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 10 BY 60 METER MEETING HOUSE OCCUPIED THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND. FIVE 5 BY 30 METER DETENTION HOUSES OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTION WITH THATCHED ROOFS WERE LOCATED IN TWO PARALLEL ROWS. THE INMATE KITCHEN WAS LOCATED IN ONE OF THOSE ROWS. ADDITIONALLY INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE FOUND A DISPENSARY, DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE AND A WATER CISTERN.

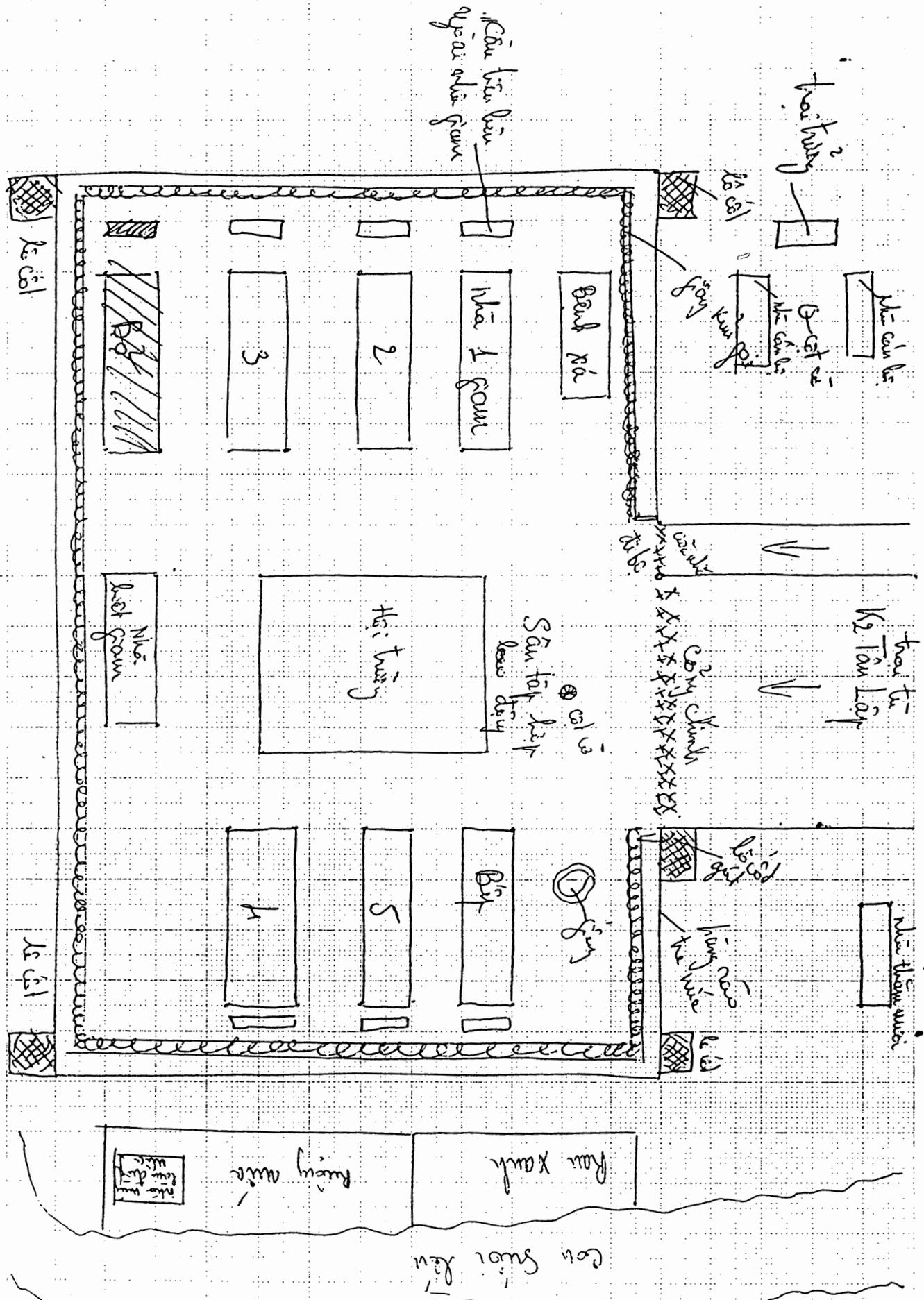
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KITCHEN DETAILS OR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

5. SCHEDULE.

6. INMATE POPULATION. K-2 INMATES WERE PRIMARILY MADE UP OF FORMER RVNAF AND NATL POLICE OFFICERS WITH FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS, RELIGIOUS PERSONALITIES, AND CRIMINALS MAKING UP THE BALANCE. THE

GC

290641 JAN 90



ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX831 MCN = 89248/07659 TOR = 892481006

R 051002Z SEP 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUCGCHS/NATS CJS WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGEDEMD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

R 051001Z SEP 89
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR. KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT
CONTROLS

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0400 89.

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0400 89/TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM, VINH
PHU, VIETNAM, JUN 78 TO JAN 80

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- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

-

DOI: 800117.

TAN LAP
UNCLASSIFIED

SOURCE: *se* SOURCE IS A VIETNAMESE ORDERLY DEPARTURE (ODP) DESIGNEE AND A FORMER INMATE AT TAN LAP FROM JUN 78 TO JAN 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 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP SYSTEM IN VINH PHU PROVINCE.

TEXT:

1. SOURCE'S PRISON CHRONOLOGY AT TAN LAP.

DATES	SUBCAMP
16 - 18 JUN 78	K1
18 JUN 78 - 22 JUL 79	K4
22 JUL 79 - 20 NOV 79	K2
20 NOV 79 - 27 DEC 79	K7
27 DEC 79 - 17 JAN 80	K5

2. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE COULD NOT DRAW A SKETCH OF THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM. (RO COMMENT--RO SHOWED SOURCE MAPSHEETS L7014, 5952II AND 6052III. SOURCE COULD NOT LOCATE ANY OF THE FIVE SUBCAMPS IN WHICH HE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN HELD.)

3.) LAYOUT. SOURCE COULD NOT SKETCH THE GENERAL LAYOUT OF ANY OF THE TAN LAP PRISON SUBCAMPS.

4. ORGANIZATION. THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND STAFFED BY PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) CADRE. K5 WAS THE LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM HEADQUARTERS. K7 WAS THE SMALLEST SUBCAMP, WHERE ALL INMATES WORKED AT A BRICK KILN. NONE OF THE SEVEN SUBCAMPS WAS RESERVED FOR ANY SPECIAL CATEGORY OF PRISONERS. (SOURCE COMMENT--THE INMATES UNDERSTOOD THAT THE SYSTEM WAS DIVIDED INTO MANY SUBCAMPS SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING FREQUENT TRANSFERS TO BREAK UP POSSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AMONG THE INMATES.)

5. INMATE POPULATION.

K1	-	2,000
K2	-	1,000 - 2,000
K3	-	UNKNOWN
K4	-	400 - 500
K5	-	2,000
K6	-	UNKNOWN

6. NO FOREIGN INMATES OR MIXED RACE INMATES WHO COULD BE MISTAKEN FOR FOREIGNERS WERE HELD IN THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM. SOURCE HEARD FROM SEVERAL UNIDENTIFIED INMATES THAT DURING APPROXIMATELY MAR 78, TWO CAUCASIAN AMERICAN COLLABORATORS HAD PASSED THROUGH K2 SUBCAMP. SOURCE HEARD THAT THE COLLABORATORS SHOWED PROPAGANDA FILMS AT REEDUCATION CAMPS, BUT SOURCE NEVER SAW THE UNIDENTIFIED CAUCASIANS (NFI).

7. CADRE. SOURCE CLAIMED TO BE UNABLE TO RECALL THE NAMES OF ANY CADRE AT TAN LAP. (RO COMMENT--LATER IN THE INTERVIEW RO ASKED IF SOURCE HAD EVER HEARD OF ((NGUYEN)) VAN THUY (IDENTIFIED IN TRAI CAI TAO, THE REEDUCATION MEMOIR OF ((PHAM)) QUANG GIAI, AS THE TAN LAP COMMANDER). SOURCE RESPONDED THAT PSS MAJOR ((NGUYEN)) VAN THUY WAS THE COMMANDER OF THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM AND THAT THUY WAS TRANSFERRED TO THANH LAM CAMP OF THE THANH HOA PRISON SYSTEM AT THE SAME TIME AS SOURCE'S TRANSFER IN JAN 80. END RO COMMENT.)

8. LETTER BOX NUMBERS. THE LETTER BOX NUMBERS USED WITHIN THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM WERE 12ATD63/TL/K1 THROUGH K7. SOURCE COULD NOT EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF 12ATD63/TL.

9. REF DIA/PW-MIA REQUIREMENT
SOURCE NEVER SAW OR HEARD OF ANY SOVIET OR OTHER FOREIGN PERSONNEL IN THE AREA OF THE TAN LAP PRISON SYSTEM. NO FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISITED TAN LAP. NO PAVN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, NO AIRFIELDS OR HELICOPTER LANDING PADS AND NO SPECIAL HIGH SECURITY AREAS OR HOSPITALS WERE IN THE AREA. INMATES AT TAN LAP ROUTINELY WORKED ON LABOR DETAILS UP TO TWO KILOMETERS OUTSIDE THE SUBCAMP WERE THEY WERE ASSIGNED. INMATES ON LABOR DETAILS DID HAVE CONTACT WITH THE LOCAL POPULACE, WHO WERE AT FIRST UNFRIENDLY, BUT LATER WERE WON OVER BY INMATES WHO GAVE THEM SMALL GIFTS OF MEDICINE, FOOD, OR CLOTHING. THE LOCAL POPULACE IN TAN LAP WERE ETHNIC VIETNAMESE (VIET KINH). (SOURCE COMMENT--LOCAL POPULACE AROUND THE THANH LAM-THANH HOA CAMP WERE BLACK THAI).

10. SOURCE'S TRANSFERS FROM WITHIN TAN LAP. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE DETAILS OF HIS TRANSFER FROM K1 TO K4. SOURCE TRANSFERRED FROM K4 TO K2 IN A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 60. THE GROUP LEFT K4 ON FOOT AT 1500 HOURS AND ARRIVED AT K2 AT APPROXIMATELY 1700 HOURS. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM K2 TO K7 WITH APPROXIMATELY 60-70 OTHERS ON FOOT. THE 7-8 KILOMETER TRIP TOOK APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM K7 TO K5 IN A GROUP OF 15, WHO TRAVELED THE ONE KILOMETER DISTANCE ON FOOT. SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM K5 TO

THANH LAM CAMP IN A LARGE GROUP. SOURCE' GROUP TRAVELED IN FOUR OR FIVE BUSES.

11. SPECIAL DETENTION AREAS WITHIN TAN LAP. SOURCE CLAIMED NOT TO KNOW THE LOCATION OF ANY SPECIAL DETENTION AREAS WITHIN THE TAN LAP SYSTEM. (RO COMMENT-- RO ASKED SOURCE IF IT WAS TRUE THAT THERE WAS A SPECIAL DETENTION BLOCK AT K1. SOURCE RESPONDED THAT HE WAS ONLY AT K1 FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS AND WAS CONFINED IN A BARRACKS DURING THAT TIME.)

COMMENTS:

1. SOURCE WAS FRIENDLY BUT DIDN'T GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS TRYING VERY HARD TO RECALL ANY DETAILS. SOURCE WAS A TOTAL LOSS AT TRYING TO LOCATE THE CAMP ON 1 TO 50,000 MAPS, EVEN AFTER THE RO SHOWED HIM THE ROUTE TO THE CAMP.

2. SOURCE KNEW OF NO NAMES FOR THE TAN LAP CAMPS OTHER THAN THE K NUMBERS. SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW THE K NUMBERS FOR ANY OF THE THANH HOA SYSTEM CAMPS.

#5020

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 GRV
 Vinh A. (P)
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MSGNO 167 (PCXX) *10/14/87* *03:09:43.9.5*
 ZCZC 08:08:34Z (PC)
 EMI DTG : 87101402304306

R 140341Z OCT 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
 RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
 RUEALGX/SAFE

R 140241Z OCT 87
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUMJFS/AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE
 RUMJUD/AMCONSUL UDORN
 RUHHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI
 BT

SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 45206

3562 OCT 87
 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
 L7014
 - 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 JCS 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.

3. INFORMATION: SOURCE STATED THAT SOMETIME DURING EARLY 1977, WHILE UNDERGOING RE-EDUCATION IN MUONG THAI RE-ED CAMP, SON LA PROVINCE, HE OBSERVED FOREIGN WRITING CARVED INTO A WALL. SOURCE STATED THAT SINCE SOME OF THE WRITING WAS OBVIOUSLY ENGLISH HE BELIEVED THAT U.S. POWS HAD BEEN HELD THERE PREVIOUSLY. SOURCE STATED THAT THE WRITING CONSISTED OF WHAT APPEARED TO HIM TO BE PERSONAL NAMES OF FORMER INMATES. SOURCE WAS NOT ABLE TO RECALL ANY OF THE NAMES WRITTEN ON THE WALL. SOURCE OPINED THAT THE NAMES HE SAW CARVED INTO THE WALL WERE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH. SOURCE BELIEVED THAT SOME OF THE NAMES WERE THOSE OF FORMER THAI INMATES BUT THE NAMES WERE WRITTEN WITH ROMANIZED LETTERS RATHER THAN SANSKRIT. SOURCE SAW THE NAMES CARVED INTO A WALL OF A MASONRY/ROCK BUILDING OF SUB CAMP (PHAN TRAI) THREE OF MUONG THAI CAMP.

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 (MWONGF 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 WEAIVED 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.

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 EMI DTG : 87101402311977

R 140341Z OCT 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
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 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUMJFS/AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE
 RUMJUD/AMCONSUL UDORN
 RUHHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI
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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

ASSUMED THAT THE AREA HAD THEREFORE BEEN AN IMPORTANT TARGET FOR U.S. AIRCRAFT.

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 POND. 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 RANGER 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

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R 140341Z OCT 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
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 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUMJFS/AMEMBASSY VIENT ANE
 RUMJUD/AMCONSUL UDORN
 RUHHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI
 BT

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 45206

3562 OCT 87
 SUBJ: JCRC RPT 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 Z30D 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 ENNING 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.

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ROUTINE
R 240746Z FEB 88

ZYUW RUEAIIA7783 0550801

TO DIA//VO-PW/WICK TOURISON

SUBJECT: ALLEGED FOREIGN PRISONERS AT TAN LAP REEDUCATION
CAMP

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

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 1985, 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.

3. TEXT: THREE TIMES--IN ABOUT JUNE 1985, JULY AND
SEPTEMBER 1986, RESPECTIVELY--A REMOTE CONFINEMENT CELL IN ZONE
K-1 OF TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP, YEN LAP DISTRICT, VINH PHU
PROVINCE, WAS ORDERED CLEANED. A SOVIET "UWATT" AND A JAPANESE
TOYOTA DROPPED OFF THREE OR FOUR PRISONERS IN THE SPECIAL
CONFINEMENT AREA ONE OR TWO NIGHTS LATER. THE SUPERINTENDENT
(GIAM THI), MANAGER (TRUC TRAI), AND PERSONNEL OFFICER OF ZONE
K-1 ESCORTED THE PRISONERS TO THE CELL. EACH PRISONER CARRIED
A FAIRLY BULKY BAG, ASSUMED TO CONTAIN CLOTHING AND SLEEPING
GEAR. THE PRISONERS WERE MUCH TALLER THAN THEIR ESCORTS WHO
CARRIED FLASHLIGHTS AND AN OIL LAMP. THE FEATURES OF THE
PRISONERS, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE SEEN. FOR ABOUT ONE WEEK
SPECIAL FOOD WAS BROUGHT TWICE A DAY IN TWO COVERED 20-LITER
CONTAINERS FROM OUTSIDE ZONE K-1 TO THE CELL WHEN THE OTHER
CAMP DETAINEES WERE WORKING IN THE FIELDS. WHILE THE SPECIAL
PRISONERS WERE AT K-1 IN JUNE 1985, MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BO
NOI VU-BNV) GENERAL PHAN LONG VISITED IT AND AN UNIDENTIFIED
VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VISITED IN SEPTEMBER
1986, EACH TIME FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS. ONE ADDITIONAL GUARD WAS
POSTED IN THE SPECIAL CONFINEMENT AREA FOR THE WHOLE WEEK. THE
GUARDS WERE CHANGED EVERY TWO HOURS.

4. DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS, THE CHIEF MEDIC AT ZONE
K-1, SECOND LIEUTENANT NAME SAID THE PRISONERS WERE
FOREIGNERS BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ON THEIR NUMBER OR IDENTITY.
NAME 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, NAME 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 AT EACH OF THE DIAGONALLY OPPOSITE CORNERS. THE REAR

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)

(M)

DOOR OPENED ONTO A TWO METER WIDE ENCLOSURE WHERE THERE WAS A
WATER BASIN AND A LATRINE. CIGARETTE BUTTS IN THE CELL WERE OF
A BETTER BRAND THAN THOSE USED BY CAMP CADRE. THE CELL WAS
LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF ZONE K-1. IT WAS UNOCCUPIED
AND REMAINED LOCKED AT ALL OTHER TIMES.

6. NEXT TO THE SPECIAL CONFINEMENT CELL WAS ANOTHER CELL
FOR UNDISCIPLINED PEOPLE OR THOSE SUSPECTED OF ATTEMPTING TO
ESCAPE. THESE PEOPLE WERE CONFINED FOR A MAXIMUM OF SEVEN TO
TEN DAYS. THERE WAS A THIRD CELL IN THE AREA USED TO DETAIN
PRISONERS WHO WERE STRONG-ARM MEN OR FOREMEN OVER OTHER
INMATES. THIS AREA, LIKE THE AREA OF THE OTHER TWO DETAINMENT
CELLS, WAS SURROUNDED BY HIGH BRICK WALLS. EACH AREA HAD ONE
GATE OPENING INTO THE CENTRAL YARD OF THE CAMP--THERE WAS ONE
GATE BETWEEN THE TWO AREAS.

7. THE CADRE OF K-1 INCLUDED:

A. (FNU) NAM, BNV SENIOR CAPTAIN, BORN ABOUT 1945
IN HAI HUNG PROVINCE. HE WAS ABOUT 1.65 METERS TALL AND
WEIGHED 60 KILOGRAMS (KGS). HE OFTEN YELLED BUT WAS NOT
BRUTAL. HE WAS DEPUTY OF THANH HA REEDUCATION CAMP BEFORE HIS
ASSIGNMENT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF ZONE K-1 AT TAN LAP.

B. (FNU) CHI, NICKNAMED THE OLD WOMAN (BA GIA), BNV
FIRST LIEUTENANT, BORN ABOUT 1952 IN NAM DINH, HA NAM NINH
PROVINCE. HE WAS ABOUT 1.62 METERS TALL AND WEIGHED 50 KGS.
HE WAS THE K-1 PERSONNEL OFFICER. HE HAD A QUIET BUT SHREW
CHARACTER.

C. (FNU) NGUYET, BNV SECOND LIEUTENANT, BORN ABOUT
1960 IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. HE WAS ABOUT 1.55 METERS TALL AND
WEIGHED 47 KGS. HE HAD A BRUTAL AND CURNING CHARACTER.

D. CUOC, BORN ABOUT 1955 IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. HE
PRACTICED ACUPUNCTURE IN ADDITION TO GENERAL MEDICINE. ALL THE
ABOVE CADRE ACCEPTED BRIBES.

8. AS OF LATE 1986, ZONE K-1 ALSO HAD 16
INSTRUCTORS/POLITICAL WARDENS AND 35 ARMED GUARDS TO CONTROL
SOME 1,200 CRIMINALS FROM NORTHERN VIETNAM. THE PRISONERS WERE
LOCKED AT NIGHT IN TWELVE 40 BY SIX BY FOUR METER BUILDINGS.
IN LATE 1984 OR EARLY 1985 ALL PRISONERS FROM SOUTHERN VIETNAM
WERE MOVED FROM TAN LAP, REPORTEDLY TO NAM HA, HA NAM NINH
PROVINCE. ONE OF THE LAST SOUTHERNERS TO GO WAS DOCTOR (FNU)
HAN, BORN ABOUT 1933. HE HAD BEEN A MAJOR IN THE SOUTH
VIETNAMESE ARMY.

SUBJECT: ALLEGED FOREIGN PRISONERS AT TAN LAP REEDUCATION
CAMP

9. TAN LAP CAMP IS ABOUT 30 KILOMETERS SOUTHWEST OF AM
TUONG TRAIN STATION, THE ONE BEFORE YEN BAI (VK 8799) WHEN
COMING FROM HANOI. IT CONTAINED 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--K-3, K-4
AND K-5--THAT FORMED THANH HA REEDUCATION CAMP. DETAILS OF
THESE ZONES WERE NOT KNOWN. PRISONERS AT TAN LAP PRODUCED
RICE, VEGETABLES, LUMBER, AND BRICKS AND UNDERWENT HARSH
TREATMENT SIMILAR TO THAT AT ANY OTHER CAMP.

10. COMMENT: THE REFUGEE CLAIMED THAT AFTER BEING
SENT TO TAN LAP, HE BRIBED CHI AND CUOC MONTHLY ALONG WITH THE
OTHER CADRE. IN RETURN HE WAS MADE A MEDICAL HELPER, WAS
NOT FORCED TO WORK IN THE FIELDS AND LIVED IN THE DISPENSARY
WHERE HE COULD OBSERVE THE ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL PRISONERS AT
NIGHT. HE DID NOT KNOW HOW OR WHEN THE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN
AWAY.)

11. COMMENT: SOURCE IS SC BORN SD
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 HAIPHONG
AND ONE YEAR LATER LEFT VIETNAM ON 04 OCTOBER 1987. HE ARRIVED
IN HONG KONG ON SD BOAT NUMBER SD REFUGEE
NUMBER SD (HEILING CHAU CAMP.) END OF REPORT.

12. THE BIOGRAPHICS 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 SINO-VIETNAMESE, INCLUDING NAME TO
ORGANIZE THE FLOW OF REFUGEES TO HONG KONG. AFTER NAME AND
SC'S CHILDREN LEFT, SC WAS ARRESTED AND JAILED IN TRAN
PHU PRISON, HAIPHONG 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 HOA 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, BRIBED MINISTRY OF
INTERIOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS CHI AND CUOC, AS WELL AS OTHER TAN
LAP CADRE, SO THAT SC WOULD 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 HAIPHONG
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 SD REFUGEE NUMBER
SD

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.

Đồng chí cán bộ quần giáo dẫn một thanh niên vào phòng tôi đang ngồi đợi, rồi đồng chí đó lui ra ngoài. Trong phòng chỉ có tôi và anh thanh niên nọ. Anh ta còn trẻ, da trắng, mặc áo len có lọ màu trắng, áo blê-đơng cổ úa, quần si, chân đi dép nhựa. Cuộc phỏng vấn của tôi được bắt đầu ngay!

—Tôi là phóng viên báo Tiền Phong. Tôi muốn hỏi chuyện anh. Anh có biết báo Tiền Phong chứ?

—Thưa có biết. Ở trại này hằng ngày chúng tôi được đọc báo Nhân Dân, báo Tiền Phong và các báo khác.

—Anh tên là gì?—tôi hỏi.
—Tôi là Nguyễn Quý Hòa.
Cuộc phỏng vấn giữa tôi (P.V.) và anh ta (Hòa) tiếp tục.

P.V.—Anh có thể nói qua về gia đình và bản thân?

Hòa—Bố tôi làm đội trưởng một đội xe, mẹ bán hàng mậu dịch, đều đã về hưu. Trong gia đình, tôi là con đầu, ba em đã đi làm, một em còn đang đi học.

P.V.—Ở trại, anh làm gì để cải tạo mình?

Hòa—Ngoài học tập, tuân theo nội quy của trại, tôi lao động ở đội sản xuất màu, trồng lạc, ngô, khoai, sắn. Tôi cố gắng lao động cải tạo và sau đó được các trại viên nhất trí đề nghị lên ban giám thị và cán bộ cho tôi làm đội trưởng đội sản xuất màu. Tôi lại mới được tham gia vào tổ nhạo của trại.

P.V.—Đến trại, anh nhận được những đồ dùng gì?

Hòa—Ngoài quần áo của mình, tôi đã được cấp quần áo, chăn màn, xà phòng giặt. Tháng mỗi người được cấp giấy, phong bì và tem để viết thư cho gia đình.

P.V.—Anh thấy đời sống ở trại thế nào?

Hòa—Phải vào trại tập trung cải tạo là khổ rồi, là mất tự do rồi. Nhưng phải nói đời sống tinh thần ở trại này là dễ chịu, có loa truyền tin, sách báo, có các

Nhưng thanh niên mà cái quá ngắn trông nó cũng thế nào ấy.

P.V.—Như vậy, các cán bộ quần giáo và bảo vệ cũng không khát khe với các anh?

Hòa—Đạ. Cán bộ rất nghiêm nhưng đối xử với phạm nhân và trại viên rất nhân đạo, có tình người. Ai cải tạo tốt thì được thưởng, ai phá phách thì bị kỷ luật nhưng không bị đối xử thô bạo. Chính điều này đã giúp cho trại viên tin ở chính sách và cố gắng cải tạo mình.

P.V.—Anh có lúc nào nảy ra ý nghĩ bỏ trốn?

Hòa—Lẽ lẽ cũng có người bỏ trốn nhưng trước sau đều bị bắt trở lại và như vậy tội càng nặng hơn.

P.V.—Vậy anh có nguyện vọng gì?

Hòa—Tôi đã trốn sa vào con đường tội lỗi. Giờ hối hận cũng đã muộn. Thú thật có lúc tôi cũng lo thời gian cải tạo bị kéo dài. Tôi nghĩ phải quyết tâm lao động cải tạo mình, mong được hưởng sự khoan hồng để sau ba năm được trở về gia đình, làm người công dân lương thiện và xây dựng gia đình riêng.

Phỏng vấn trại viên

P.V.—Anh là người Hà Nội?

Hòa—Vâng, ở ngõ 2 Lê Văn Hữu.

P.V.—Anh đã đến 25 tuổi?

Hòa—26 tuổi...

P.V.—Anh cứ nói tiếp đi.

Hòa—Tôi học ở trường Lý Tự Trọng đến hết lớp 7 thì thôi học và xin đi làm. Năm 1971 tôi xin vào học nghề lớp 18 tháng thuộc Công ty điện nước nhưng theo học được ba tháng thấy chán nên bỏ. Tôi xin vào làm ở hợp tác xã dệt lụa Thanh Bình rồi lại bỏ qua làm ở hợp tác xã dệt lụa Hiền Lương đến năm 1979 thì bắt đầu hư hỏng...

P.V.—Theo anh thì do đâu?

Hòa—Bạn.

P.V.—Bạn xấu chứ!

Hòa—Đúng thế ạ. Những đứa bạn như Ngọc chưa xe máy, Mẫu nhà buôn bán quần áo cũ, Quang «tàu» (gọi thế vì Quang nhảy tàu giỏi) rủ rê nhau ăn chơi, đua đòi rồi hư hỏng.

P.V.—Anh đã can án lần nào chưa?

Hòa—Đã một lần... (đầu Hòa hơi cúi xuống và giọng nhỏ đi). Năm 1979 tôi đã cùng với Ngọc phạm tội đánh nhau và xâm phạm tài sản riêng của công dân. Sau đó lại cùng với Minh giết đồng hồ ở cửa rạp chiếu bóng, rồi bị bắt. Tòa án quận Hai Bà xử phạt hai năm tù từ tháng 7-1979 đến tháng 7-1981 thì được về.

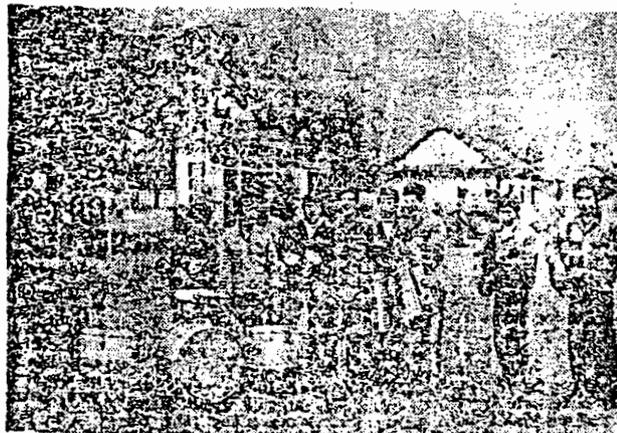
P.V.—Thế lần này?

Hòa—Về nhà, tôi đến ở với bà ở Thủ Lệ được sáu tháng yên ổn. Tôi chưa có việc làm và cũng chưa nhập được hộ tịch. Đang lúc tâm trạng buồn bã thì những đứa bạn cũ lại đến. Họ nhiều quần áo điện còn mình thì chẳng có gì. Họ mời đãi mình mãi thì đến lúc nào đó mình phải đi lại. Thế là tôi lại cùng Ngọc phạm vào tội cũ. Tôi bị bắt và lần này phải tập trung cải tạo ba năm ở trại này.

đội thể thao, văn nghệ, tuần được xem ti-vi ba tối. Tối hôm qua chúng tôi vừa được xem bộ phim «Con mèo nhung». Ăn thì còn thiếu thốn nhưng ngoài phần Nhà nước cho, trại đã tự sản xuất thêm lương thực, thực phẩm cho trại viên.

P.V.—Ở trại anh vẫn được để tóc như vậy?

Hòa—Cán bộ không bắt cắt «cua» nhưng cũng không được để dài. Chiếc tóc-đơ của trại mới bị hỏng nên tôi để tóc thế này cũng có phần chưa đúng quy định.



— Dàn nhạc của trại viên phân trại K 5 Tân Lập.

Ảnh: MAI NAM

7

DÀ tôi trại giam, trước mặt chúng tôi là dãy lương cao, chằng dây thép gai, có chòi gác. Buổi sáng mùa đông miền trung du đời cọ vắng vẻ, gió thổi lạnh công tay. Cảnh công sắt mờ ra, chúng tôi vào. Chợt tất cả mọi người đều reo:

— Chà, hoa đẹp quá!
Thiếu tá Bùi Văn Chiêu, giám thị trại Tân Lập hướng dẫn chúng tôi đi tham trại, gặt đầu:

— Một trại viên trẻ chăm sóc những luống hoa này. Nhà anh ta ở Ngọc Hà, lên thăm mang cho anh hạt giống. Thế là bốn mùa trại chúng tôi có đủ các loại hoa.

Nói tiếp vườn hoa là những vườn rau xanh, những cây đu đủ, rừng chuối... Bên trái chúng tôi là lán xếp, bên phải là thợ mộc đóng đồ, liền đó là nhà rèn tiếng búa đập trên đe chi chát.

Lối qua một lần tường. Chúng tôi đã bước hẳn vào khu nhà ở của các trại viên. Tường quét vôi trắng, cửa sổ có chấn song. Nhưng trước mỗi nhà, đều có vườn hoa. Trên tường là nhiều áp phích đẹp. Và những khẩu hiệu mà chỉ ở đây mới có: « Đêm nghỉ điều hay, ngày làm việc tốt », « Sạch buồng, đẹp trại », « Thi đua sản xuất nâng cao đời sống trại viên ».

Đồng chí công an hướng dẫn chúng tôi tiếp tục giới thiệu:

— Đây là nơi tập trung những người An nông và những trại viên đã dần nhất, những « đầu gối » như tiếng lóng họ thường gọi, chỉ những tay anh chị cầm đầu các « băng », cướp, các « hội » trấn lột. Các đồng chí vừa thấy họ đang trồng rau trong khu trại. Còn những người khác, được ra làm ở ngoài đồng, lên nương hái chè, đi làm thợ mộc, thợ xây, nấu tinh dầu hương nhu xuất khẩu. Những người

THẤY GIỜ TRẠI CÁI TẠO TÂN LẬP?

- ❶ Các trại viên sống như thế nào?
- ❷ Chiến sĩ công an — người quản giáo, nhà sư phạm
- ❸ Những vấn đề đặt ra

ĐIỀU TRA

liên bộ nhất thì một mình vào rừng, hái củi, chôn trâu không cần đi theo canh gác...

Chúng tôi bật thốt lên:
— Nhà tù như thế này thì rộng rãi quá!

— Vâng — một trong những chiến sĩ công an trẻ tuổi trả lời. — Rất rộng rãi, hiểu theo cả nghĩa cụ thể và nghĩa trừu tượng, sinh động của từ này.

Tôi chợt nhớ lại ý kiến của người nào đó, trước khi tới đây: — Sao lại như thế được? Họ đã gây ra lỗi lầm phải bắt họ chịu hình phạt nặng chứ!

Thiếu tá Chiêu cười hiền hậu nói:
— Ngay ở trong ngành chúng tôi cũng còn một số ít người quan niệm chưa đúng. Nhưng trước hết xin mời các đồng chí làm quen với các trại viên. 80% số này là thanh niên.

Chúng tôi ngồi hỏi chuyện Lê Quốc Khánh, phố Lý Nam Đế 21 tuổi. Khánh trẻ măng, da trắng, mắt tròn. Cậu học sinh lớp 10 nhìn thoáng biết là rất nghịch. Dải tai phải của Khánh dài một lỗ tròn (để đeo khuyên?). Mẹ Khánh là một bác sĩ, còn bố là cán bộ

đã về hưu. Chúng tôi muốn biết Khánh nhận xét như thế nào về cái nơi và những người đang cầm giữ anh...

— Em lên trại tháng 5-1982. Vào trại, em được học nội quy, kỷ luật của trại, làm bản khai, những việc xấu mình đã làm ngoài xã hội và hứa cam kết thực hiện đúng bốn tiêu chuẩn của người trại viên. Đó là nhận rõ tội lỗi của mình và tiếp tục phát giác đồng bọn còn ở bên ngoài; chịu khó học tập chính trị; tích cực lao động để cải tạo tốt và thực hiện đầy đủ nội quy của trại.

Hiện em ở đội nông nghiệp, em muốn ba năm ở trại, sẽ học được một nghề gì đấy cho phù hợp. Nhưng

buổi đầu đi gặt, cấy em làm công chẳng kém ai. Vào trại mỗi người được lĩnh một bộ quần áo, chăn màn, nhưng em xin phép được nằm chiếc màn và đắp chiếc chăn do gia đình gửi vào cho...

— Kể cho tôi nghe cụ thể, có lần nào, anh bị mắng mỏ, đánh đập?

— Lần đầu tiên phạm tội, thủ thực, chỉ nghe hai chữ nhà tù là em đã thấy khủng khiếp. Nhưng khi đoàn xe chở chúng em từ Hỏa Lò qua cầu Long Biên thì trong số người đã nhiều lần can án, reo: Tân Lập rồi! Đến đây, em mới hiểu thế nào là một trại cải tạo.

(Xem tiếp trang 2)

50
(2856)

NAM THƯ XXX
14-20-XII-1982

(Thập theo trang 1)

Như biết là các cán bộ công nhân, rất có tinh người, hầu hết các cán bộ đều trẻ, lứa tuổi thanh niên như cũ...
Nhiều lúc em bắt gặp cảnh cán bộ ngồi đầu bàn, nói chuyện phiu phưởng lả lơi với trại viên. Cảnh các cán bộ cùng chúng em tranh nhau một quả bóng trên sân cỏ... Em chỉ cụ một ý nghĩ: yên tâm, thanh thục mà cải tạo.

Anh Trần Đình Liên, tức Liên, 34 tuổi, nhà ở Kim Liên, có tiền sử, tiền sự, đã ở trại 8, trại Ba Sao đến Tân Lập, có nhiều tiền bố nên anh được trại viên phân trại K3 này hầu là thường trực thì nữa.

Liên kể cho chúng tôi nghe: Các trại viên bị bắt ra nhóm trưởng, đội trưởng và các ban văn hóa, thi đua... của mình. Mỗi năm một lần chúng tôi họp đại hội các trại viên bàn bạc, thông qua các chỉ tiêu lao động sản xuất và bầu lại ban thường trực thì đua. Ban thường trực thì đua có nhiệm vụ hàng ngày kiểm tra nhắc nhở anh em tích cực thực hiện nội quy, học tập, lao động tốt, giữ gìn vệ sinh, trật tự. Trại viên nào được gia đình đến thăm, gọi cho nhiều quà thì chúng tôi ghi sổ, quản lý giúp anh em. Anh em sẽ lấy ra, dùng dần chứ không mang về buồng ở đồng người, có thể xảy ra những chuyện phức tạp. Nhưng nhiệm vụ chủ yếu của ban thì đua chúng tôi là hàng tháng nhận xét chấm điểm cải tạo của các phạm nhân, xếp thành ba loại: khá, trung bình và kém. Khả thi được thưởng, hình thức thường mà anh em thích nhất là được gặp người nhà nhiều lần hơn, thời gian lâu hơn.

Còn đây là Nguyễn Văn Việt, 22 tuổi. Gặp chúng tôi anh chẳng làm ra vẻ rất là khờ khạo thực tế hết sức ranh ma, như một con cáo, vì vậy có biệt hiệu «Việt cáo».

Việt cáo là tên trên khối trưởng phủ thông công nông nghiệp số 1 (trưởng của các em họ, ở cách trại Tân Lập chừng hai ki-lô-mét). Vào trại Việt cáo cũng đã ba lần trốn nhưng đều bị bắt lại.

Chúng tôi hỏi: Sao mới lên trốn trại, anh bị xử phạt như thế nào? Việt cáo trả lời:

Các cán bộ công thương em, chỉ giám em vào buồng riêng đây này. Chỉ những người hung hãn đánh chửi nhau, chúng tôi cũng sẽ đi trốn chạy thì mới bị phạt là ngày trong buồng riêng. Phải vào buồng riêng là cải tạo kém. Bị nhận xét kém thì ban giám thị sẽ nghĩ lên cấp trên có thể kéo dài thêm thời gian

ở trại. Điều này thì chúng ai muốn, em cũng vậy...
Trại cải tạo Tân Lập với những con người được tập trung cải tạo là như thế đấy. Chúng tôi ngồi nhớ lại những đối tượng mình vừa gặp: Việt cáo, Hà Thanh Tách, Khách xiêng... và tiếp tục trao đổi ý kiến với nhau. Họ rằng không thể đồng tình với quan điểm nông cạn là sẽ giam những kẻ có tội thật lâu, bắt họ phải chịu những hình phạt thật nặng để

THẤY Gì...



chức (7) lại tội làm họ đã gây ra ngoài xã hội. Nhưng giáo dục, cải tạo họ như thế nào? Liên có đại kết quả không? Hiện nay, không ít số thanh niên ra khỏi trại, lại mắc khuyêt điểm cũ.

Trước hết, cần xem lại những việc đã làm. Phải nói rằng trong những năm qua các đồng chí cán bộ và chiến sĩ công an trại Tân Lập đã cố gắng rất nhiều. Quản lý nhiều con người tinh cảm chất anh, làm hỏa khí của, huấn luyện thể hóa, đã gây nhiều tội lỗi với nhân dân, là những chiến sĩ trẻ chưa qua một trường sư phạm nào. Vậy mà các đồng chí vừa làm công tác

lặng lẽ sản xuất trên 300 héc-ta ruộng rẫy đã nâng cao đời sống trại viên, các đồng chí cán bộ là những nhà sư phạm lo giáo dục lại số trại viên này trở thành con người lương thiện, trả họ về với gia đình, xã hội.

Hàng trăm trại viên được giáo dục tốt, ra trại là một thành tích xuất sắc của tập thể cán bộ, chiến sĩ công an trại Tân Lập. Những người thợ giỏi có đôi bàn tay vàng. Các đồng chí công an ở đây có tâm lòng vàng. Nhiều gia đình mãi mãi biết ơn các

đồng chí. Đó là sự trả lời câu hỏi nêu trên đây. Còn về biện pháp giáo dục? Trung úy Võ Xuân Nguyên, cán bộ trại đã 17 năm công tác ở các trại cải tạo. Từ một chiến sĩ trinh sát, anh làm quân giáo rồi đội trưởng sản xuất và hôm nay trưởng ban giáo dục trại Tân Lập. Anh có ý thức đi sâu nghiên cứu loại người đặc biệt này, và thu được nhiều kinh nghiệm hay.

Nguyên kể: Tôi chủ yếu là chúng tôi xác định rõ trách nhiệm

của mình và có lòng tin ở sức vươn lên của các trại viên. Chúng tôi bảo nhau: Anh em trại viên hư nhưng chuồng, Võ Xuân Nguyên nói nhiều về tình người, tình thương. Anh nói: Với những con người tinh cảm chất anh, huấn luyện thể hóa, đã gây nhiều tội lỗi với nhân dân, là những chiến sĩ trẻ chưa qua một trường sư phạm nào. Vậy mà các đồng chí vừa làm công tác

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Không thiếu những chuyện hồi lo, dốt nát của họ nhưng không thành. Câu chuyện nổi tiếng là anh Nguyễn Đức Lâm đã giấu trong người chiếc đồng hồ đắt tiền, cuối cùng phải gửi vào kho, chuyển cho gia đình mang về. (Theo quy định trong trại, các trại viên không được giữ tiền, đồng hồ, nhẫn vàng...) Anh Lâm thì nói: Buốt một đêm, anh tìm mọi cơ hội, hy vọng đồng chiếc đồng hồ quý «mua» một cán bộ công an nào đó. Nhưng cán bộ nào

đồng chí. Đó là sự trả lời câu hỏi nêu trên đây. Còn về biện pháp giáo dục? Trung úy Võ Xuân Nguyên, cán bộ trại đã 17 năm công tác ở các trại cải tạo. Từ một chiến sĩ trinh sát, anh làm quân giáo rồi đội trưởng sản xuất và hôm nay trưởng ban giáo dục trại Tân Lập. Anh có ý thức đi sâu nghiên cứu loại người đặc biệt này, và thu được nhiều kinh nghiệm hay.

Nguyên kể: Tôi chủ yếu là chúng tôi xác định rõ trách nhiệm

ông rất hiền mà rất nghiêm. Cuộc sống của các cán bộ thanh đạm mà không hề tham của người khác. Ở trại Tân Lập công tác giáo dục trại viên trong lâu được tiến hành như thế nào? Qua những việc làm ruộng, trồng rau, đồng gạch, xây cất nhà ở, rào rào cuộc, đồng hàn ghe, giường lò... mỗi trại viên dần dần có được thói quen lao động. Bước đầu họ hiểu giá trị của lao động, hiểu giá trị của người khác là đã ngoan, thiếu tinh người. Một số trại viên, khi trở về gia đình đã sống bằng chính cái nghề lương thiện mình học được ở trại.

Việc kết hợp với gia đình trại viên, phối hợp với chính quyền địa phương để làm công tác giáo dục trại viên, công khá chặt chẽ. Và, nhờ sự quan tâm của Cục trại giam Bộ Nội vụ, trại Tân Lập có hai máy chiếu phim, trại viên mỗi tháng được xem phim hai lần, nhiều máy truyền hình vô tuyến, hệ thống loa truyền thanh dài 10 ki-lô-mét, với đủ số loa nhỏ mắc vào từng buồng trại viên. Sách, báo tương đối đầy đủ.

Chúng tôi nói với nhau:

—Sao vội như chú của trại viên thì còn chưa đủ nhưng trong điều kiện hiện nay, đây quả là một cố gắng to lớn thể hiện chính sách nhân đạo của Đảng và Nhà nước ta.

Trào dồi ý kiến với Ban giám thị trại cải tạo Tân Lập, một đồng chí trong đoàn chúng tôi nói: Các đồng chí đã cố gắng cố gắng lớn làm cho chúng tôi xúc động. Đúng như một trại viên đã nói khi chia tay với đồng chí trưởng ban giáo dục Võ Xuân Nguyên: «Hết hạn, chúng tôi trở về thành phố, quê hương, gia đình, các cán bộ ở lại đây mãi...». Có nhiên, còn những vấn đề đặt ra rất đáng suy nghĩ.

Đó là những vấn đề gì?

Trước hết việc giáo dục lại những con người lầm lỗi là công việc hết sức khó khăn. Nhiệm vụ của chúng ta là làm tốt việc này. Nhưng để làm tốt nhiệm vụ khó khăn đó, chúng tôi thấy cần có sự tham gia tích cực của nhiều ngành, trước hết của tổ chức Đoàn thanh niên, các ngành giáo dục, y tế, lao động, văn hóa, thể dục thể thao. Tổng cục duy nghĩ... Lao động sản xuất công nghiệp có tác dụng to lớn giáo dục cải tạo con người. Phân công trại viên ở đây là người nội thành. Vì vậy, cần có giáo viên dạy nghề và trang bị cho mỗi trại một xưởng dạy nghề để anh em biết một nghề, khi ra trại để dễ dàng kiếm được việc làm. Đây là nguyện vọng thiết thực của các trại viên.

Khi các trại viên hết hạn cải tạo, họ rất mong được các cơ sở sản xuất giúp đỡ thu nhận vào làm, tạo điều kiện cho họ tiếp tục rèn luyện thói quen và không thành kiến, hắt hủi.

Nhưng thực dụng xã hội các trại cải tạo. Không ngừng bồi dưỡng nâng cao năng lực giáo dục cho các đồng chí làm nhiệm vụ ở trại. Có tinh thần đổi mới với số thanh niên hu mà chưa hỏng này. Và góp sức tâm lực những trại viên ấy trở thành con người lương thiện.

Đó là những điều chúng tôi muốn nói khi vậy chào tạm biệt các chiến sĩ công an nhân dân yêu quý và các trại viên đang cố gắng làm lại cuộc đời, ở Tân Lập.

12-1982
LÊ VĂN BÀ

Ảnh trên: Học may, cắt quần áo.
Ảnh: MAI NAM

ời trại giam, trước mặt chúng
 ời là dãy tường cao, chẳng
 ầy thép gai, có chòi gác. Buổi
 ảng mùa đông miền trung dù
 vắng vẻ, gió thổi lạnh công
 nh công sải mở ra, chúng tôi
 ết tất cả mọi người đều reo :
 à, hoa đẹp quá !
 à Bùi Văn Chiêu, giám thị
 ập hướng dẫn chúng tôi đi
 ại, gạt đầu :
 ời trại viên trẻ chăm sóc
 lưỡng hoa này. Nhà anh ta ở
 à, lên thăm mang cho anh hạt
 Thế là bốn mùa trại chúng tôi
 ực loại hoa.
 ếp vườn hoa là những vườn
 ười, những cây đu đủ, rặng
 ền trái chúng tôi là lần xé,
 ời tờ thợ mộc đóng đồ, liền đó
 ền tiếng búa đập trên đe chi
 qua một lần tường. Chúng tôi
 c hẳn vào khu nhà ở của các
 ền. Tường quét vôi trắng, cửa
 ản sơn. Nhưng trước mỗi
 ều có vườn hoa. Trên tường là
 ẹp phích đẹp. Và những khẩu
 là chỉ ở đây mới có : « Đêm
 ầu hay, ngày làm việc tốt »,
 ường, đẹp trại », « Thi đua
 ết nâng cao đời sống trại viên »,
 ợ chỉ công an hướng dẫn chúng
 ục tục giới thiệu :
 Đây là nơi tập trung những
 ản nặng và những trại viên dù
 ết, những « đầu gối » như tiếng
 ợ thường gọi, chỉ những tay anh
 ếm đầu các « băng » cướp, các
 « trấn lột. Các đồng chí vừa
 ợ đang trồng rau trong khu trại,
 ồng người khác, được ra làm
 ợ đồng, lên nương hái chè, đi
 ợ mộc, thợ xây, nấu tinh dầu
 như xuất khẩu. Những người

THẤY GIỜ TRẠI CẢI TẠO TÀN LẬP?

- ❶ Các trại viên sống như thế nào?
- ❷ Chiến sĩ công an — người quản giáo, nhà sư phạm
- ❸ Những vấn đề đặt ra

ĐIỀU TRA

tiến bộ nhất thì một mình vào rừng,
 hái củi, chăn trâu không cần đi theo
 canh gác...
 Chúng tôi bật thốt lên :
 — Nhà tù như thế này thì rộng rãi
 quá !
 — Vâng—một trong những chiến sĩ
 công an trẻ tuổi trả lời.—Rất rộng
 rãi, hiểu theo cả nghĩa cụ thể và nghĩa
 trừu tượng, sinh động của từ này.
 Tôi chợt nhớ lại ý kiến của người
 nào đó, trước khi tới đây : — Sao lại
 như thế được ? Họ đã gây ra lỗi lầm
 phải bắt họ chịu hình phạt nặng chứ !
 Thiếu tá Chiêu cười hiền hậu nói :
 — Ngay ở trong ngành chúng tôi
 cũng còn một số ít người quan niệm
 chưa đúng. Nhưng trước hết xin mời
 các đồng chí làm quen với các trại
 viên, 80% số này là thanh niên.
 Chúng tôi ngồi hỏi chuyện Lê Quốc
 Khánh, phố Lý Nam Đế 21 tuổi. Khánh
 trẻ măng, da trắng, má tròn. Cậu học
 sinh lớp 10 nhìn thoáng biết là rất
 nghịch. Dãi tai phải của Khánh dài
 một lỗ tròn (dễ đeo khuyên ?). Mẹ
 Khánh là một bác sĩ, còn bố là cán bộ

đã về hưu. Chúng tôi muốn biết Khánh
 nhận xét như thế nào về cái nơi và
 những người đang cầm giữ anh...
 — Em lên trại tháng 5-1982. Vào
 trại, em được học nội quy, kỷ luật của
 trại, làm bản khai, những việc xấu
 mình đã làm ngoài xã hội và hứa cam
 kết thực hiện đúng bốn tiêu chuẩn của
 người trại viên. Đó là nhận rõ tội lỗi
 của mình và tiếp tục phát giác đồng
 bọn còn ở bên ngoài ; chịu khó học
 tập chính trị ; tích cực lao động để
 cải tạo tốt và thực hiện đầy đủ nội
 quy của trại.
 Hiện em ở đội nông nghiệp, em
 muốn ba năm ở trại, sẽ học được một
 nghề gì đấy cho phù hợp. Nhưng

buổi đầu đi gạt, cấy em làm công
 chẳng kém ai. Vào trại mỗi người
 được lĩnh một bộ quần áo, chăn màn,
 nhưng em xin phép được nắm chiếc
 màn và đắp chiếc chăn do gia đình
 gửi vào cho...
 — Kể cho tôi nghe cụ thể, có lần
 nào, anh bị mắng mỏ, đánh đập ?
 — Lần đầu tiên phạm tội ; thù thực,
 chỉ nghe hai chữ nhà tù là em đã thấy
 khủng khiếp. Nhưng khi đoàn xe chở
 chúng em từ Hỏa Lò qua cầu Long Biên
 thì trong số người đã nhiều lần can án,
 reo : Tàn Lập rồi ! Đến đây, em mới
 hiểu thế nào là một trại cải tạo.

(Xem tiếp trang 2)

SỐ 50
(2856)

NĂM THỨ XXX
 14-20-XII-1982

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX719 MCN = 90031/09698 TOR = 900310638

HEADER

R 310638Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*VN
Vinh Phu
San Day*

R 310219Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC/
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05804

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

DOI: 780700-820500.

SOURCE: ^{SC} /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.

0530 WAKE UP MUSTER, EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE
 0600 BREAKFAST
 0620 ASSEMBLE, RECEIVE WORK ASSIGNMENTS
 0700 COMMENCE LABOR
 1130 RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
 1330 CONTINUE LABOR
 1730 RETURN TO CAMP
 1800 SUPPER
 1830 MUSTER, LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES

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-

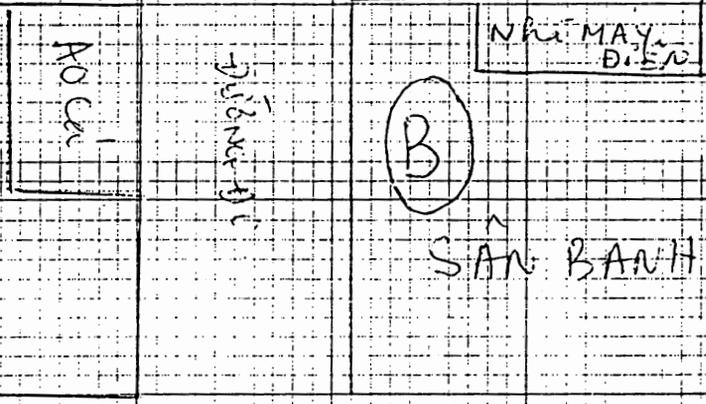
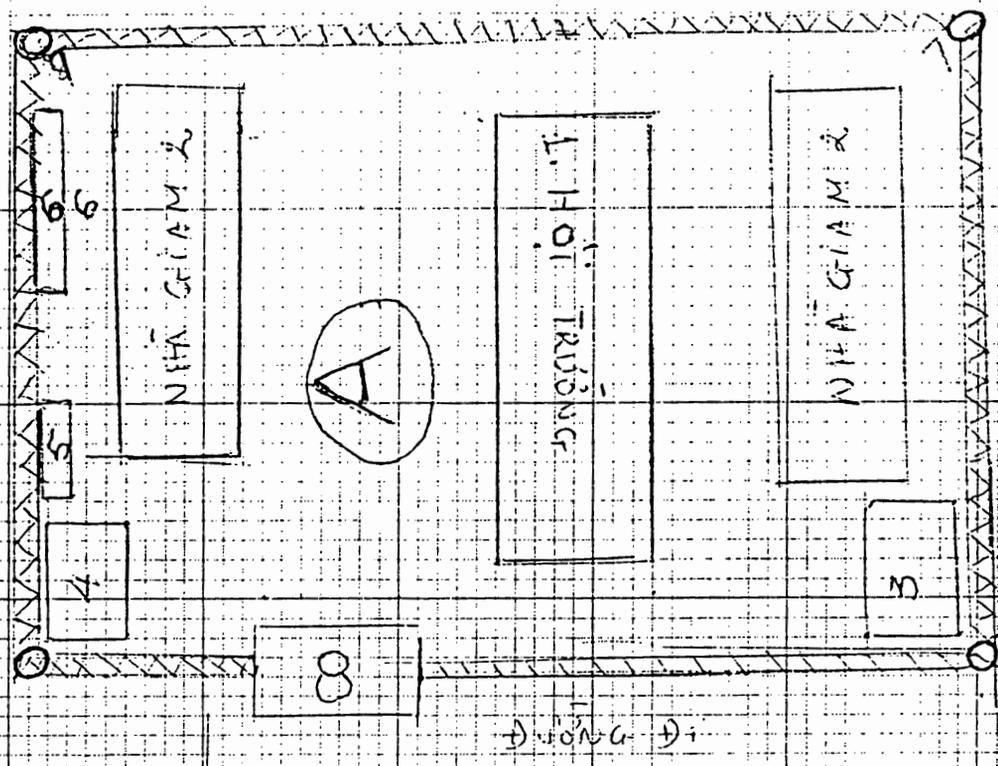
2. IN JULY 1977 RIGHT AFTER SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM SUOI MAU TO T2, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON, HE SAW AN ALLEGED AMERICAN ABOUT 30 YOA. HE AND OTHER FELLOW INMATES WERE TOLD BY CAMP CADRE THAT THAT INDIVIDUAL WAS FORMERLY AN AMERICAN PW WHO VOLUNTEERED TO REMAIN IN VIET NAM FOLLOWING THE 1973 PRISONER 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.

SỞ ĐỘ PHÂN TRẠI K4/12 TÂN LẬP

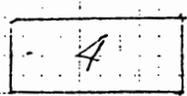
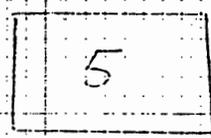
Thị trấn Thành Phố 5/1/92

18



ĐƯỜNG ĐI

Khu vực Trại



Phần 1

A: Khu vực trại giam

1. Hội Trường
2. Nhà giam
3. Nhà Bếp
4. Trại Xả và thưng nước khi đi
5. Nhà kỷ luật
6. Nhà vệ Sinh
7. Thạp gạo: 0
8. Cổng trại ra vào
9. Hàng rào kẽm gai ~~XXXX~~

B. Khu vực nhà Cán bộ

1. Hội Trường
2. Nhà ở và phòng làm việc của Cán bộ trại
3. Nhà Bếp
4. Nhà ăn
5. Nhà kho chứa lúa, khoai, đậu
6. Nhà tắm nước

300451 JAN 90

ZCTRI *
RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQQA RUEAIIA
QBPA RUEHKL RUEHKK
RUEFBK #5590/01 030 **
CCCCC

300451Z JAN 90
USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC/
RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC/
QBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHKK / USDLO HONG KONG

CHRG: DAO 01/30/90
APPRV: DAO:DMCORE
RFTD: DAO:GESGEARCE:SM
DAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AME
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/A
ORIGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05590

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

RIAL: IIR 6 024 0249 90

ENTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

OBJ: IIR 6 024 0249 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7707 TO 8101

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

770700-810100.

ORIGIN: /SOURCE IS AN
BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-4 TAN
REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7707 - 8101. SOURCE
LIABILITY 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 77 TO
DEC 81. ENCLOSURE.

BT:

GB

300451 JAN 90

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS NOT SURE OF THE LOCATION OF THE CAMP EXCEPT THAT IT WAS IN VINH PHU PROVINCE.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5, AND K-7. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THERE WERE ABOUT 30 PSS PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING K-4. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 550 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. K-4 WAS SURROUNDED BY A BAMBOO FENCE THEN A BARBED WIRE FENCE AS THE OUTER BARRIER. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS AND AT THE MAIN GATE. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE THREE DETENTION HOUSES ARRANGED IN A "U" SHAPE. EACH DETENTION HOUSE MEASURED ABOUT 5 BY 30 METERS AND WAS MADE OF DIRT WITH A THATCHED ROOF. A LARGE MEETING HOUSE OCCUPIED THE MIDDLE OF THE COMPOUND. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE ALSO THE INMATE KITCHEN, MEDICAL AID STATION, EMULATION HOUSE, DISCIPLINARY DETENTION AND LATRINES. OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE CHICKEN COOPS, FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, GENERATOR HOUSE, WAREHOUSE, CARPENTRY SHOP, AND CAMP ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

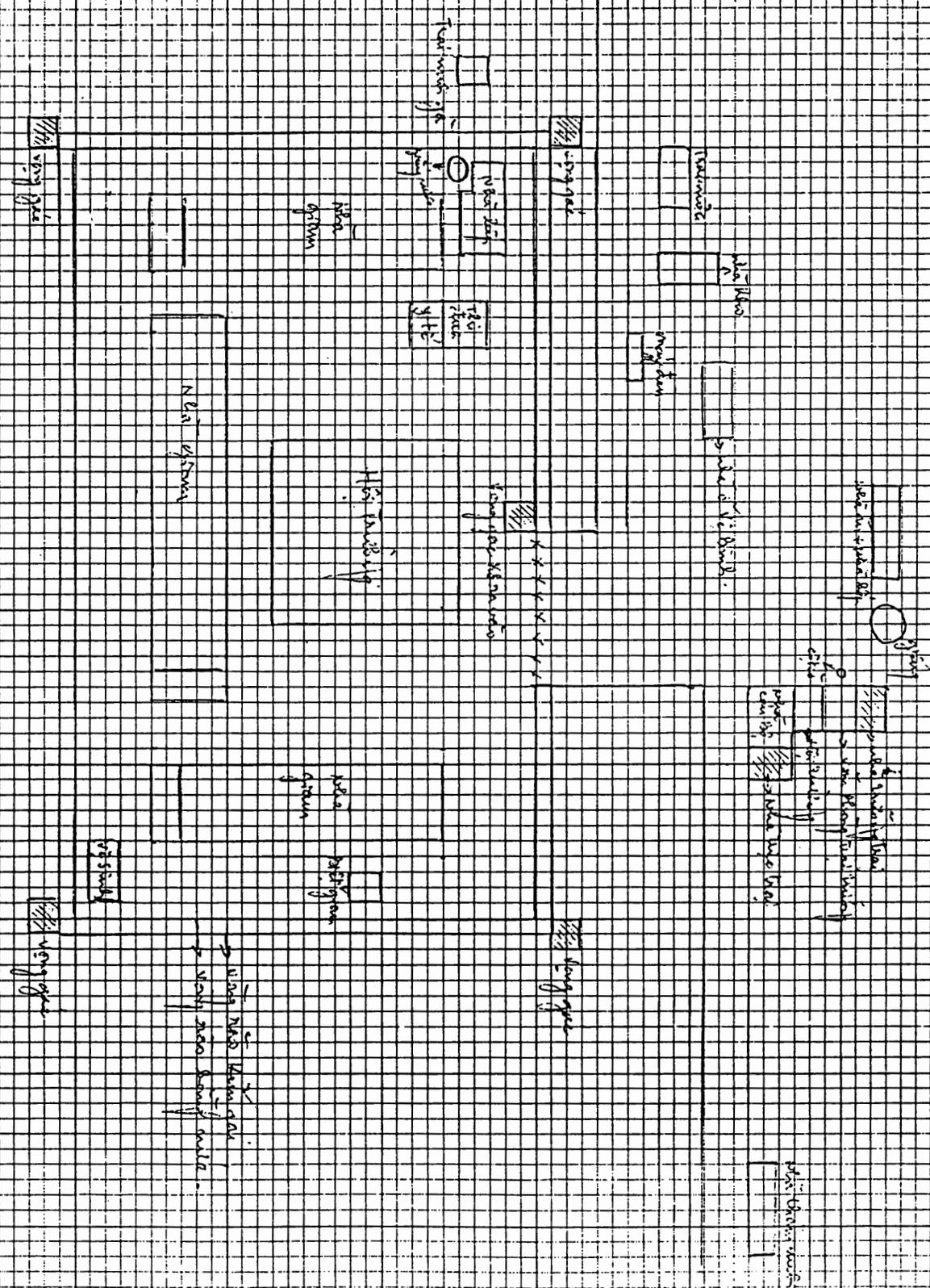
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN CARPENTRY, BLACKSMITH, KITCHEN AND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

5. SCHEDULE.

0500 AWAKENED BY GONG, PERSONAL HYGIENE, EXERCISE,
BREAKFAST
0600 COMMENCE LABOR
1200 RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
1300 CONTINUE LABOR
1700 RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, SUPPER
1800 LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES
2100 SLEEP

300451 JAN 90

GINTET P A N TIRAI K.1



ENC. TER. 02/19 90

Field 72

VZCZCTRI *

RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
DE RUEHBY #5589/01 030 **

R 300450Z JAN 90

FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC

INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARI JACKSON //

RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/DJCS-PW-MIA//

RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//

RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC,

RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC EARBERS PT HI

RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR

RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG

BT

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05589

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0248 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0248 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4
TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7800 AND 8004

DEPARTMENT-OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780000-800400.

SOURCE: SC SOURCE IS AN
ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
A FORMER NATIONAL POLICE CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN
THE K-4 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7800 -8004. SOURCE
LIABILITY 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 1978 TO
APR 80. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1/2 GB

300450 JAN 90

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP CAMP SYSTEM HAS
LOCATED IN SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE NEAR THE
AM THUONG RAILWAY STATION.

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. THERE WERE ABOUT 30 PSS
PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING K-4. TOTAL
POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 500 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-4 CAMP
COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 350 BY 450 METERS. IT
WAS SURROUNDED BY A BAMBOO FENCE ABOUT 2.5 METERS HIGH.
GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. INSIDE
THE COMPOUND WERE THREE DETENTION HOUSES ARRANGED IN A
"U" SHAPE. THEY WERE MADE OF WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS.
A LARGE MEETING HOUSE OCCUPIED THE MIDDLE OF THE
COMPOUND. AN INMATE KITCHEN, A GUARD SHACK AND A WATER
CISTERN ALSO WERE LOCATED INSIDE THE COMPOUND.

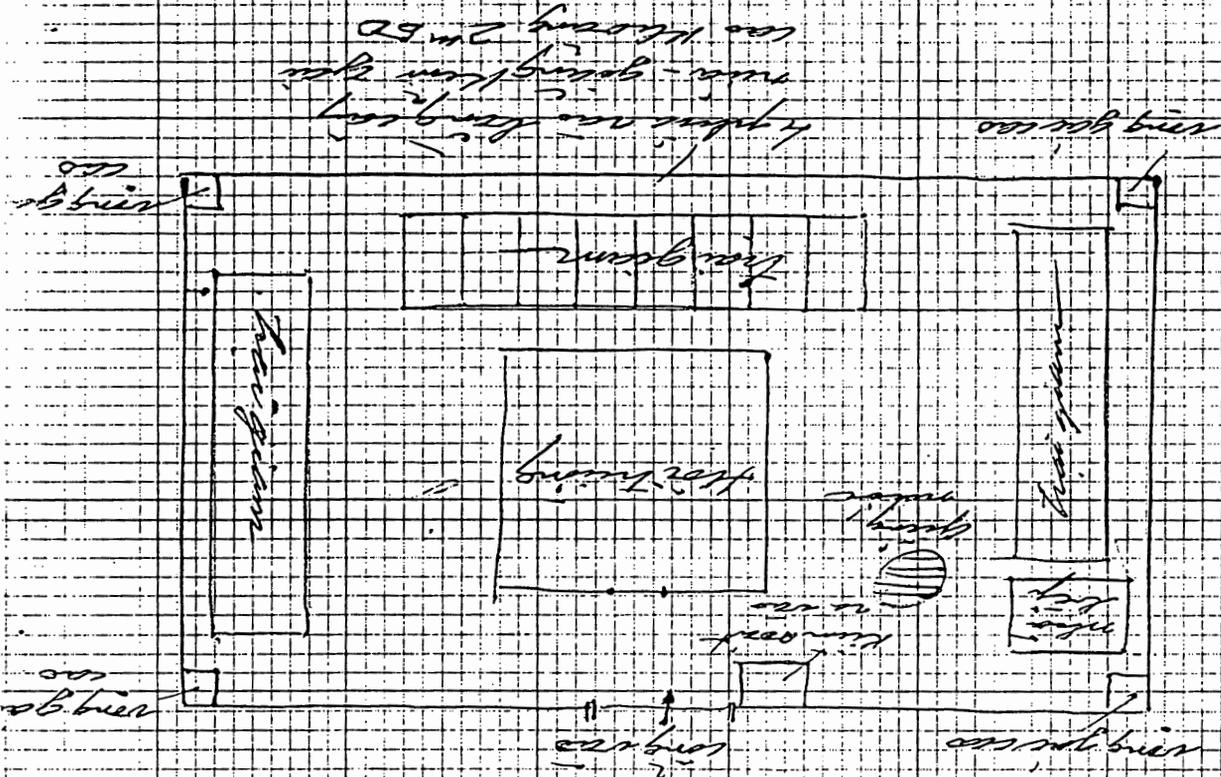
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED
WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN
VEGETABLES, AND TEA. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO
WERE INVOLVED IN CARPENTRY, KITCHEN AND SANITATION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

5. SCHEDULE.

0600	AWAKENED BY GONG, PERSONAL HYGIENE, BREAKFAST
0630	ASSEMBLE, MUSTER, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS
1100	RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
1300	CONTINUE LABOR
1630	RETURN TO CAMP, PERSONAL HYGIENE, SUPPER
1800	LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS
2100	SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE
POPULATION WAS MADE UP OF FORMER RVN OFFICIALS AND THE
REMAINDER WERE CRIMINALS. INITIALLY, INMATES WERE ISSUED
OLD NATL POLICE FIELD FORCE UNIFORMS. LATER THEY WERE
GIVEN GREY PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS WITH THE LETTERS, "CT",
STENCILED ON THE BACK. FORMER POLICE CAPT DO QUANH THANH

300450 JAN 90



So. Dr. R. L.
 (Thunberg, 1897)

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX222 MCN = 89356/18366 TOR = 893561037

HEADER

R 221033Z DEC 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUCQVAB/USCINCSOC INTEL OPS CEN MACDILL AFB FL
RUEALGX/SAFE

R 220701Z DEC 89
FM DET 31 PSAA YOKOTA AB JA//INOS//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUKGNBA/HQ AFSAC FT BELVOIR VA//INOBB//
RUHVAAA/PSAA HICKAM AFB HI//INO//
RUEAHQA/HQ AFIA WASHINGTON DC//INO/INK/INKS//
RUEDADA/HQ AFIA AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUCIAEA/HQ FTD WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//SCIS//
RUHVPA/HQ PACAF HICKAM AFB HI//INO/INYC//
RUCIAEA/DET 22 CSAA WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//INO//
RUHQIPA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI//PA//
RUHQHQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J233//
RUHQBPA/ CDRJCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUADJHA/ 500TH MIBDE CAMP ZAMA JA//IAGPD-OP-R/IAGPD-ASD//
RUHJWYA/ 13 AF CLARK AB RP//IN//
RUEHBK/ JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUEHBK/ USDAO BANGKOK TH
RUEHKO/ USDAO 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

*RESPONSE
TO
VOP-05285*

*Jan - Jan
Vinh Phu Prison*

Commando

76-2nd 78 K 6 of camera

 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 781200.

REQS:

SOURCE:

SC A MEMBER OF THE RED DRAGON
 COMMANDO TEAM WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN THIS FACILITY FROM DEC 1972 TO
 DEC 1973, AND FOR A SECOND TIME FROM DEC 1976 UNTIL THE END OF
 1978. SOURCE RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM AND IS COOPERATIVE; HE
 HAS AN EXCELLENT MEMORY AND APPEARS TO BE RELIABLE.

SUMMARY: THE VINH PHU (VINHX PHUS) PRISON WAS ACTUALLY A
 LARGE COMPLEX MADE UP OF A MAIN COMPOUND AND FIVE OTHER SMALL

COMPOUNDS. THIS REPORT PROVIDES THE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF
 THE VINH PHU PRISON COMPLEX WHICH WAS USED TO CONFINED SOUTH
 VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS DURING THE 1970'S. ONE ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. 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
 HOONGF HAF) 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".

THERE WAS A THIRD ROAD "D3" WHICH RAN EAST OF THE NORTH/SOUTH ROAD
 TO THE RIVER. THESE WERE ALL SMALL ROADS WITH A RED DIRT SURFACE.
 THERE WERE TWO WATERFALLS ALONG THE RIVER, ONE "F" CALLED THAC RUNG
 {THACS RUNGF) OR TREMBLING FALLS BECAUSE OF THE NOISE IT MADE AND
 THE OTHER "G" CALLED THAC NGUA (THACS NGWAJ) OR HORSE FALLS ALSO
 BECAUSE OF THE NOISE IT MADE. THERE WERE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS TO
 THE NORTH OF THE DISTRICT ROAD - BETWEEN THE ROAD AND THE HILLS IN
 THE NORTHWEST WERE (TERRACED) TEA AND POTATO FIELDS "I". TO THE
 NORTHWEST, BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS, WAS THE PROVINCE OF THAI NGUYEN.
 IN THE SOUTHWEST, THERE WERE COOPERATIVE RICEFIELDS "J" AND IN THE
 EAST AND SOUTHEAST WERE SOME FLAT SUGARCANE FIELDS "K". FINALLY,
 TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE CAMP, BETWEEN THE CAMP AND THE TRAFFIC
 CIRCLE, WAS A LARGE PASTURE AREA "U" FOR RAISING WATER BUFFALOES.

2. 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.

L

EAST OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE K5 MAIN COMPOUND WAS A BUILDING THAT CONTAINED THE PRISON OFFICES "O". 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 EMBLEMMENTS "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 OCCASSIONS. 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 (TRAIJ CAIR TAOJ THANH LAM) WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL 1980.

L

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

DISTRICT
CAMP NO CAMP NAME
AKA'S

LAT LONG UTM

SOURCE ID FROM DATE END DATE POSSIBLE
YYMM YYMM AMERICAN

***** PROVINCE VINH PHU , VN *****

4101 TAN LAP
KOM GIONG
YEN HA
VINH PHU PROV.PRISON
PHU THO

150 430
213000N 1045300E VI90580T
48QVJ70508067

S
-C-

SOURCE ID	FROM DATE	END DATE	POSSIBLE AMERICAN
7810	8204		NO
7306	7712		YES (FAB) 2570 7810-8202 NO
7505	7606	U.P.Ku	YES (FAB) 12573 8100-8112 NO
7910	7912	U.P.Ku	YES (FAB)
6506	6509		NO
7906	8012		NO
7710	8001		NO
7810	8001		NO
7812	8012		NO
7804	7805		NO
7902	8011		NO
7806	7906		NO
7810	7812		NO
5501	5906		NO
7706	7806		YES -H, unknown in U.S.
7710	8202		YES -H, H.S. in camp W 73
7710	8202		NO
7301	7506		YES -H, P.M. in Vinh (H)
7910	8112		YES -Harwood, Source Source in Lang Tay
7606	7812		YES -H, DT/...
6505	6605		NO
7810	8302		NO
7701	7912		YES
7212	7301		NO
7810	8202		NO
8504	8610		YES
7707	8109		NO
7506	8201		NO
8001	8012		YES
7806	8012		NO
6306	6512		NO
7606	7906		NO
6207	6506		NO
7606	8012		NO
7806	8012		YES
8001	8212		YES
7606	7712		YES
8001	8012		YES
6501	6612		YES
7808	8204		NO
7106	7301		NO
7601	7612		NO
8301	8504		NO
7710	8205		NO
7710	7810		NO
7810	7910		NO
7206	7310		NO
7710	8101		NO
7810	8204		NO
7810	8202		NO
7808	8206		NO
7710	8209		NO
7710	8001		NO
7812	7912		NO
7810	8205		NO
7606	8206		NO
7807	8006		NO
7807	8202		NO
8000	8100		NO
7709	8202		NO
7700	8000		NO
6412	6611		NO
6800	7008		NO

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 outlying , 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 "D1", 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.

VZCZCTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
DE RUEHFK #5242/01 029 **

n 290637Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//JASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/29/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCEARGE:f
DAO:JGMIXI
DISTR: CHRON DA03 AMB
ECM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/1
ORGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05242

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

PRIORITY: IIR 6 024 0232 90

COUNTRY VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0232 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7800 AND 8200

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780000-820000.

SOURCE: SC SOURCE IS AN
ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
A FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN
LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7800 - 8200. 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 1978-1982.
ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

CC

290637 JAN 90

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP CAMP SYSTEM LAY IN AN
AREA OF SMALL HILLS ACCESSED BY A NARROW DIRT ROAD FROM
THE BEN NGOC (U/L) FERRY LANDING. SOURCE'S GROUP WAS
MOVED FROM T12, LT1 TO HANOI. FROM HANOI THEY WENT BY
TRAIN TO THE AM THUONG (U/L) TRAIN STATION. FROM AM
THUONG THEY WENT BY FERRY UP THE RED RIVER FOR SEVERAL
HOURS UNTIL REACHING A TRIBUTARY. THEY ENTERED THIS
TRIBUTARY AND CONTINUED THEIR TRIP BY WATER FOR SEVERAL
MORE HOURS UNTIL REACHING THE BEN NGOC FERRY LANDING.
FROM BEN NGOC THEY WALKED ON A DIRT ROAD FOR ABOUT 8KM
UNTIL REACHING THE TAN LAP SYSTEM.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
SEVERAL SUBCAMP. SOURCE SPECULATED THERE WERE SEVEN
SUBCAMPS BECAUSE HE HEARD THE NUMBERS MENTIONED FROM K-1
THROUGH K-7. SOURCE HAD SEEN CAMPS K-1, K-3, K-4, AND
K-5. ON HIS GENERAL LOCATION CAMP, HE SKETCHED THE
LOCATIONS OF K-6 AND K-7 INDICATING THAT IT WAS
SPECULATION. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC
SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND
WAS COMMANDED BY PSS LTC ((BUI)) VAN CHIEU. THE K-5
COMMANDER WAS PSS 1LT ((LNU)) BAN. PSS 2LT ((LNU)) DAM
WAS THE EDUCATIONAL CADRE FOR K-5. THERE WERE ABOUT 40
PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL
POPULATION OF K-5 WAS APPROXIMATELY 600 INMATES.

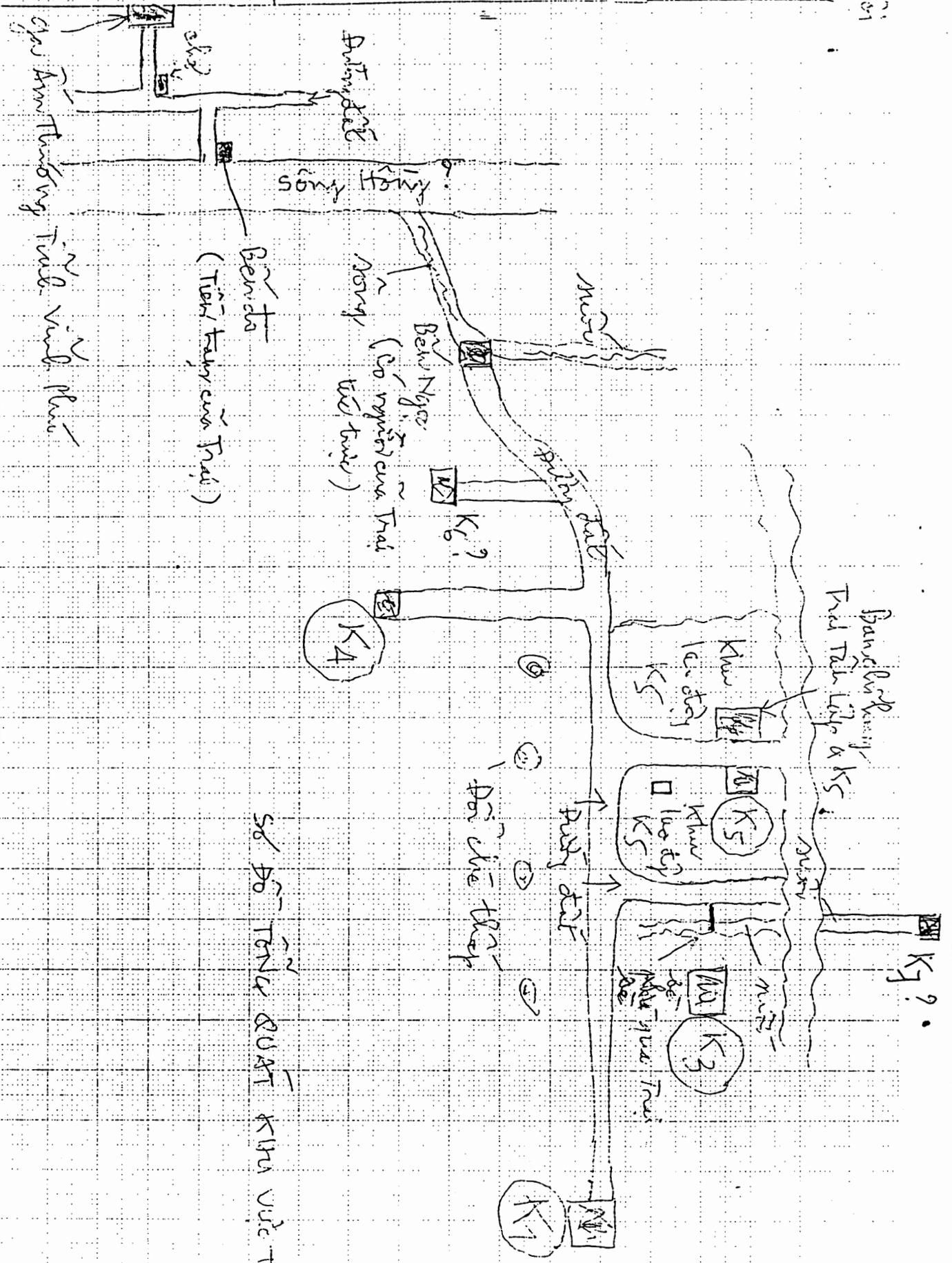
3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. SOURCE SPENT THE
MAJORITY OF HIS TIME AT TAN LAP IN K-5. THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIPTION WILL APPLY TO THAT SUBCAMP. K-5 WAS ALSO THE
LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TAN LAP SYSTEM OF
CAMPS. THE COMPOUND WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK WALL ABOUT
TWO METERS HIGH. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN TWO CORNERS
WHICH COVERED THE COMPOUND. INSIDE K-5 THERE WERE SIX
DETENTION HOUSES FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS (FORMER RVN
OFFICIALS) AND ONE LARGE DETENTION HOUSE FOR CRIMINALS.
THE POLITICAL PRISONER DETENTION HOUSES WERE ABOUT 6 BY
12 METERS, BUILT OF BRICK WITH THATCHED ROOFS. EACH
HOUSE HELD 80-90 INMATES. EVERY TWO POLITICAL INMATE
DETENTION HOUSES WERE ENCLOSED BY A BRICK WALL. EACH
HOUSE WAS DIVIDED INTO ROOMS AND EACH ROOM CONTAINED A
LATRINE FOR USE AT NIGHT WHEN THEY WERE LOCKED IN THE
HOUSES. THERE WAS A LATRINE AND BATHING AREA IN THE YARD
BEHIND EACH DETENTION HOUSE FOR DAYTIME USE. THE
CRIMINAL DETENTION HOUSE WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK WALL.

CC

290637 JAN 90

Hà Nội

Đường xe lửa Hà Nội - Vinh phía



Ban chỉ huy phòng trái K5. Và ban chỉ huy trái Cầu Táp Tầm Lấp.

Lỗ cột gác

Lỗ cột gác

Cổng trái

Khai hình số

- Sân đá sỏi
- Sân tập hợp lều dẫy

Phòng giam

chưa vào

chưa vào

chưa vào

Hộp trữ dẫy

Nhà bếp

Tủ đựng đồ

Hồ tắm tập thể ngoài trời

Bếp

Cân tạ
đựng lều dẫy

Nhà cầu
đựng lều

phòng

Số 00 TRAI K5

VZCZCTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
DE RUEHHRK #5548/01 029 **

R 291057Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO R EADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC PARRERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/29/90
APPRV: DAO:DMJORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCFARE:R
DAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMR
DCM POL SA
DATI: JCRC EX//
ORGIN: GCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05548

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0239 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0239 90/AESENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-5
TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7900 AND 8204

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 790000-820400.

SOURCE: *SC* SOURCE IS AN
ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
A FORMER VNAF MAJ WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN LAP
REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7900 - 8204. SOURCE RELIABILITY
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 1979 TO
MAR 82. ENCLASURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE WAS UNSURE OF THE EXACT
LOCATION OF TAN LAP EXCEPT THAT IT WAS IN VINH PHU
PROVINCE.

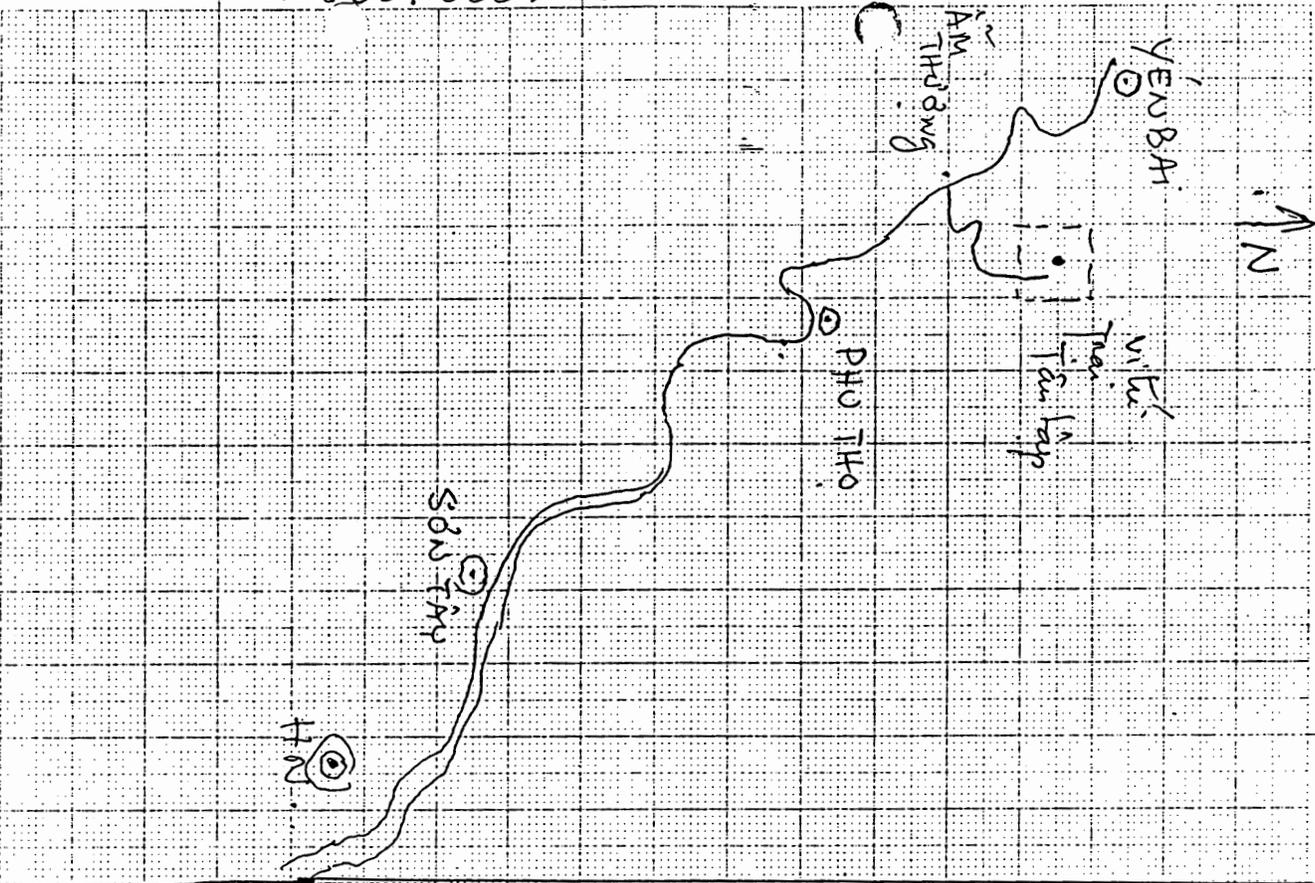
2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-6. K-1 AND K-5
EXISTED BEFORE 1975 AND WERE PROBABLY BUILT BY THE
FRENCH. K-2, 3, 4, AND 5 WERE BUILT AFTER 1975 TO
ACCOMMODATE THE FORMER RVN OFFICIALS. THE CAMP HAS
ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. K-5 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS CAPT
PHUNG VIET BAN. 1LT ((LNU)) TUAN WAS THE PLANS OFFICER.
THERE WERE ABOUT 100 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING
THE CAMP. POPULATION OF K-5 WAS ABOUT 600 INMATES, THE
MAJORITY OF WHOM WERE FORMER RVNAF AND NATL POLICE
OFFICERS.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-5 CAMP
COMPOUND FORMED A SQUARE ABOUT 150 METERS ON A SIDE. IT
WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL WHICH WAS
TOPPED WITH A 1.5 METER EXTENSION OF BARBED WIRE ATTACHED
TO STEEL POSTS. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR
CORNERS. THERE WERE SIX REGULAR DETENTION HOUSES FOR
POLITICAL PRISONERS, ONE FOR CRIMINALS AND ONE
DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE. THE REGULAR AND CRIMINAL
DETENTION HOUSES WERE ABOUT 6 BY 24 METERS IN DIMENSION
AND CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK WITH THATCHED OR CORRUGATED
FIBRO CEMENT ROOFING. THE DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE
MEASURED 3 BY 8 METERS, MADE OF BRICK WITH A CORRUGATED
METAL ROOF AND COULD HOLD 10 INMATES. INSIDE THE
COMPOUND WERE THE MEETING HOUSE, A DISPENSARY, INMATE
KITCHEN AND A PIG STY. ACROSS FROM THE K-5 MAIN GATE WAS
THE TAN LAP HQ ALONG WITH K-5 ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS
AND CADRE HOUSING AND MESSING FACILITIES.

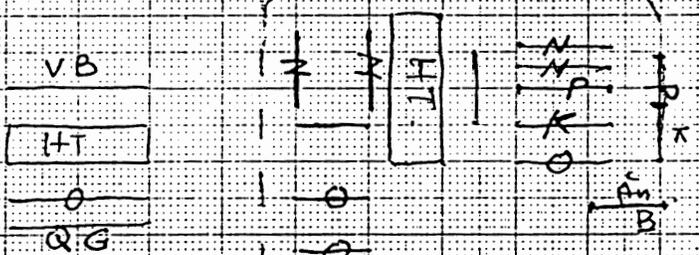
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 30-50
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED
WITH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND
GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE
INVOLVED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, BRICK MAKING, GATEFRING
FIREWOOD, CARPENTRY, CONSTRUCTION, MASONRY LABOR, AND SAW
MILL OPERATIONS.

5. SCHEDULE.

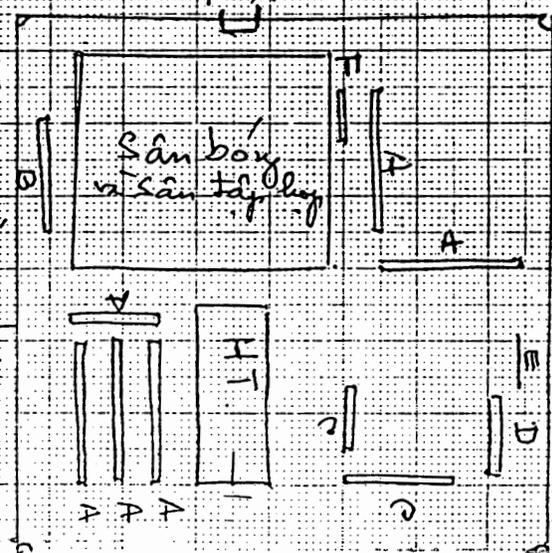
291057 JAN 90



- HT - kho tàng
- N - nhà ở
- K - nhà kho
- B - nhà ăn + bếp
- Đ - phòng kỹ thuật
- V2 - nhà vệ sinh
- ĐG - nhà quản giáo
- P - nhà xe



- Trại giam K5
- A - Phòng giam
- B - Bếp
- C - Nhà bếp
- D - Chuồng heo
- E - Nhà vệ sinh
- HT - Phòng kỹ thuật
- Đ - kho tàng



Phòng kho tàng N

VZC:CTRI *

RR RUEKJCS RUEADW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBP RUEHKL RUEHHK
DE RUEHEK #5588/01 030 **

R 300446Z JAN 90

FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//

TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC,

INFO RUEADW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //

RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//

RUHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J3E//

RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC

RUHQEPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI

RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR

RUEHHK / USDAO HONG KONG

BT

CHRG: DAO 01/30/90

APPRV: DAO:DMOORE

RFTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:5

DAO:JGMIKI

DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB

DCM POL SA

DATLO JCRC EX/A

ORIGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05588

IS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0247 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0247 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE
K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7807 - 8210

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780700-821000

SOURCE: *sc* SOURCE IS AN
ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND
FORMER NATL POLICE CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE
K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7807 - 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 REEDUCATION CAMP IN SONG THAO DISTRICT,
VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM JUL 78 TO OCT 82. ENCLOSURES.

TEXT:

1/2 GB

300446 JAN 90

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE AND HIS GROUP REACHED TAN
LAP AS FOLLOWS. FROM HANOI TRAVEL BY TRAIN ALONG THE
RED RIVER UNTIL THE AM THUONG TRAIN STATION. FROM AM
THUONG GO BY FERRY UP THE RED RIVER A LITTLE OVER A MILE
UNTIL REACHING A TRIBUTARY KNOWN AS THE THAO RIVER (SONG
THAO). ENTER THE THAO RIVER CONTINUING UPSTREAM FOR
ANOTHER MILE. TURN LEFT INTO A STREAM CALLED SUOI A-MAI
UNTIL REACHING THE BEN NGOC FERRY LANDING. AT THAT POINT
DISEMBARK AND WALK IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION FOR 3-4 KM
UNTIL REACHING TAN LAP.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-6. IN EARLY
1979, K-6 WAS DISSOLVED AFTER THE FORMER RVN COMMANDOS'
(BIET KICH) OCCUPYING IT WERE TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE. THE
CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE
(PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. PSS MAJ NGUYEN HUY
TRUY WAS THE COMMANDER OF K-5 AND CAPT ((LNU)) CHIEU WAS
HIS DEPUTY. THERE WERE ABOUT 80 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND
ADMINISTERING K-5. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS
APPROXIMATELY 1,400 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE CAMP COMPOUND
FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 100 BY 200 METERS. IT WAS
SURROUNDED BY A THREE METER HIGH BRICK WALL TOPPED WITH
BARBED WIRE. THE WALL CONTAINED FLOOD LIGHTS AROUND THE
PERIMETER WHICH LIGHTED THE ENTIRE COMPOUND AT NIGHT.
GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. THE MAIN
GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NORTH WALL. THERE
WERE TEN DETENTION HOUSE ABOUT 6 BY 25 METERS IN
DIMENSIONS MADE OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. EACH HOUSE WAS
DIVIDED INTO TWO ROOMS. FOUR OF THE DETENTION HOUSES IN
THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE COMPOUND WERE FOR POLITICAL
PRISONERS AND EACH WAS CONTAINED IN ITS OWN ENCLOSURE.
THERE WERE FIVE CRIMINAL DETENTION HOUSES AND ONE
DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF
THE COMPOUND. ADDITIONALLY, INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE AN
INMATE KITCHEN, MEETING HOUSE, AND DISPENSARY. OUTSIDE
THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE COMPOUND WERE LOCATED THE
SAWMILL, BLACKSMITH SHOP, AND CARPENTRY SHOP. TO THE
WEST WAS LOCATED THE CEMETERY AND FAMILY VISITATION
HOUSE. ACROSS FROM THE MAIN GATE WERE LOCATED CAMP HQ,
CADRE QUARTERS, WAREHOUSES, MEETING HOUSE, GENERATOR
HOUSE AND PUMP HOUSE. IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF THE
COMPOUND WERE TEA PLANTATIONS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL

1/2 GB

300446 JAN 90

VZCZCTRI *

RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
DE RUEHBK #5591/01 030 **

R 300452Z JAN 90

FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/JJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLJ HONG KONG
BTCHRG: DAO 01/30/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:SM
DAO:JGMKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP CAMP SYSTEM WAS IN SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE NEAR THE AM THUONG TRAIN STATION AND THE BEN NGOC FERRY LANDING. THERE WERE ETHNIC NUNG, TAY AND MAN MINORITIES LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF TAN LAP. ADDITIONALLY, THE ETHNIC VIETNAMESE WHO LIVED IN THE VICINITY WERE MAINLY CATHOLIC FAMILIES WHO HAD COOPERATED WITH FORMER FRENCH RULERS.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SIX SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-6. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. PSS MAJ NGUYEN HUY THUNG COMMANDED K-5. CAPT ((LNU)) CHIEU WAS THE DEPUTY COMMANDER. THERE WERE ABOUT 80 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING K-5. TOTAL POPULATION OF K-5 WAS APPROXIMATELY 1,500 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-5 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 100 BY 200 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A 2 METER HIGH BRICK WALL WHICH WAS TOPPED BY A 1.5 METER EXTENSION OF BARBED WIRE WITH STEEL POSTS. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS AND ON A PLATFORM ABOVE THE MAIN GATE. THERE WERE SEVEN OR EIGHT DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 6 BY 24 METERS IN DIMENSION MADE OF BRICK WITH TILE ROOFS. ADDITIONALLY, INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE A MEETING HOUSE, INMATE KITCHEN, AND DISPENSARY. TO THE WEST OF THE K-5 COMPOUND THERE WAS A CEMETERY.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 30-40 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN VEGETABLES AND TEA. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN MAKING BRICKS, CARPENTRY, SAWMILL OPERATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAKING WHITEWASH.

5. SCHEDULE.

0530	AWAKENED BY GONG
0545	PERSONAL HYGIENE, BREAKFAST
0600	COMMENCE LABOR
1030	RETURN TO CAMP, LUNCH
1330	CONTINUE LABOR
1700	RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, SUPPER

1/2 GB

300452 JAN 90

IS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0250 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0250 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7807 AND 8211

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780700-821100.

SC /SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN P REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7807 - 8211. SOURCE RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

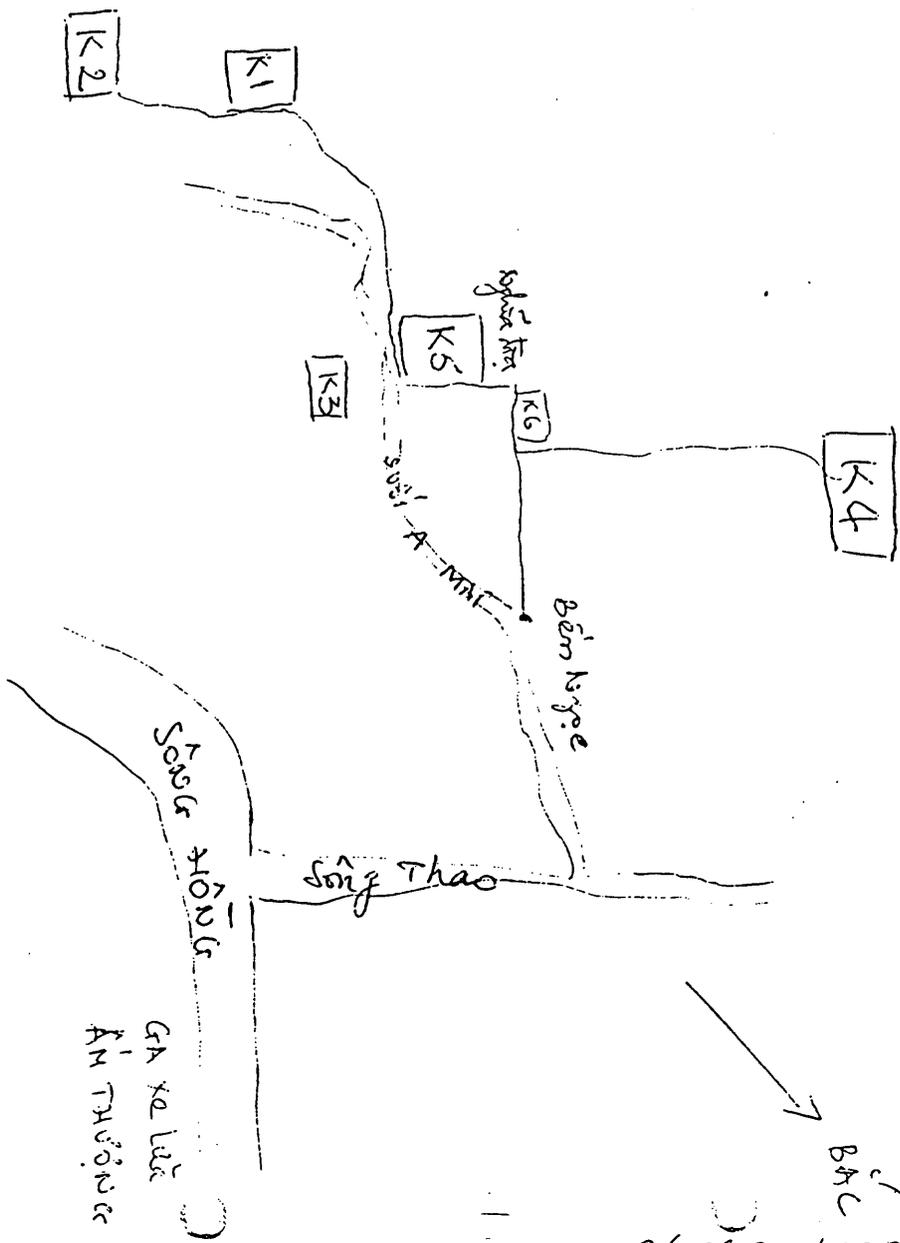
SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PROVIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM JUL 79 TO NOV 82. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1/2 GB

300452 JAN 90

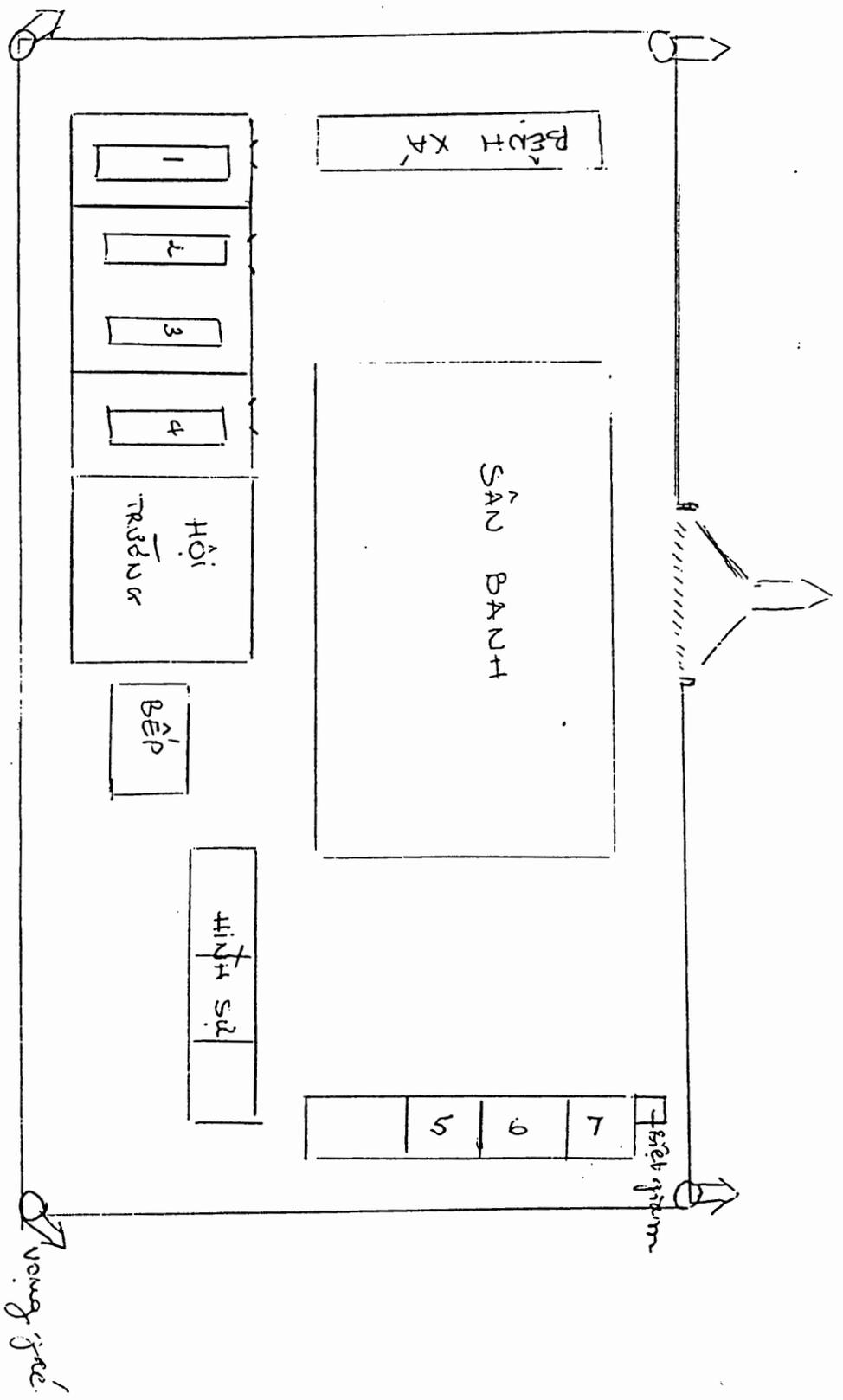
Sơ đồ Trại TẮN LẬP



ENC 2 1100016700 70

GA XE LỬA
AN THƯỜNG

Số đo K5



ENC 1 ILLCOV CTX 90

ENC 2

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX311 MCN = 90030/14309 TOR = 900300902

HEADER

R 300902Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADM
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

12573

R 300847Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05745

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0254 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0254 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN 1981

DOI: 810000.

SOURCE: *SC* /SOURCE IS AN ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORMER ARVN CAPT WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN 1981. 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 IN 1981.
ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE CAMP WAS SITUATED IN AN UNIDENTIFIED LOCATION 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. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 1,500-2,000 INMATES.
3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. K-5 WAS SURROUNDED BY A 3.5 METER HIGH BRICK WALL WHICH WAS TOPPED WITH BARBED WIRE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE SOUTH WALL. INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE TWO DETENTION HOUSES FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND TWO FOR CRIMINALS. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WERE AN INMATE KITCHEN, DISPENSARY, AND A MEETING HOUSE INSIDE THE COMPOUND. ACROSS FROM THE MAIN GATE WAS THE CAMP HQ AND CADRE HOUSING AREA. OUTSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND JUST TO THE EAST WAS THE FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE.
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) OF ABOUT 50 PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, CORN, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN GATHERING WOOD, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MAKING BRICKS, CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES, KITCHEN AND SANITATION DUTIES.
5. SCHEDULE.
0530 WAKE UP, EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE, BREAKFAST
0630 ASSEMBLE. MUSTER. RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS

0700 COMMENCE LABOR
1130 RETURN TO CAMP
1800 SUPPER
1830 LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES

6. INMATE POPULATION. THE FOLLOWING FELLOW INMATES WERE RECALLED.

MAJ ((NGUYEN)) VINH KHIEM, CHIEF OF TRAINING, BIEN HOA SECTOR

MAJ (VNAF) ((TRAN)) GIA BAO, HELO PILOT

LTC ((DO)) LINH QUANG, COMM OFFICER JGS STAFF

MAJ (VNAF) ((HOANG)) DINH NGOAN, HELO PILOT

MAJ (VNAF) ((NGUYEN)) VAN TRUONG, HELO PILOT

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: 1 ENCLOSURE
MEMORY DRAWING 1 PG, 1 CY
DISSEM: FIELD: AMEMB BANGKOK (AMB, DCM POL SA
- DATLO, JCRC EXA).
- SENT TO DIA/PW-MIA ONLY W/ENCLOSURES.

#5745

NNNN

SÖDÖKS IÄN ÄP VÄR T DLD

K3
↑

ION A MAT

0360

NEK, LMS

0360

REPCHIEF TUNA

RECHIEF TUNA

CONGRAT

RECHIEF TUNA

RECHIEF TUNA

RECHIEF TUNA

K1+K2 ← SKM

RECHIEF TUNA

RECHIEF TUNA

62077

ENCL IRL6 0240254 90

-10-

VZCZCBKI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHKL
DE RUEHBK #5806/01 031 **

R 310223Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/JJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHBK / USDAO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/31/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:P
DAJ:JSMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/1
ORIGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05806

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0257 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 781000-821000.

SOURCE: SC /SOURCE IS AN
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 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.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
SEVEN SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-7. K-1
THROUGH K-5 HELD FORMER RVN OFFICIALS WHILE K-6 AND K-7
WERE FOR CRIMINAL DETENTION. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED
BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF
INTERIOR. THERE WERE ABOUT 150 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND
ADMINISTERING THE K-5. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE K-5
RANGED FROM 800-1,200 INMATES.

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.

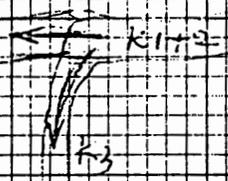
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 30
PRISONERS PER UNIT- PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED
WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN
VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE
INVOLVED IN MAKING BRICKS, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, SAWMILL,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

5. SCHEDULE.

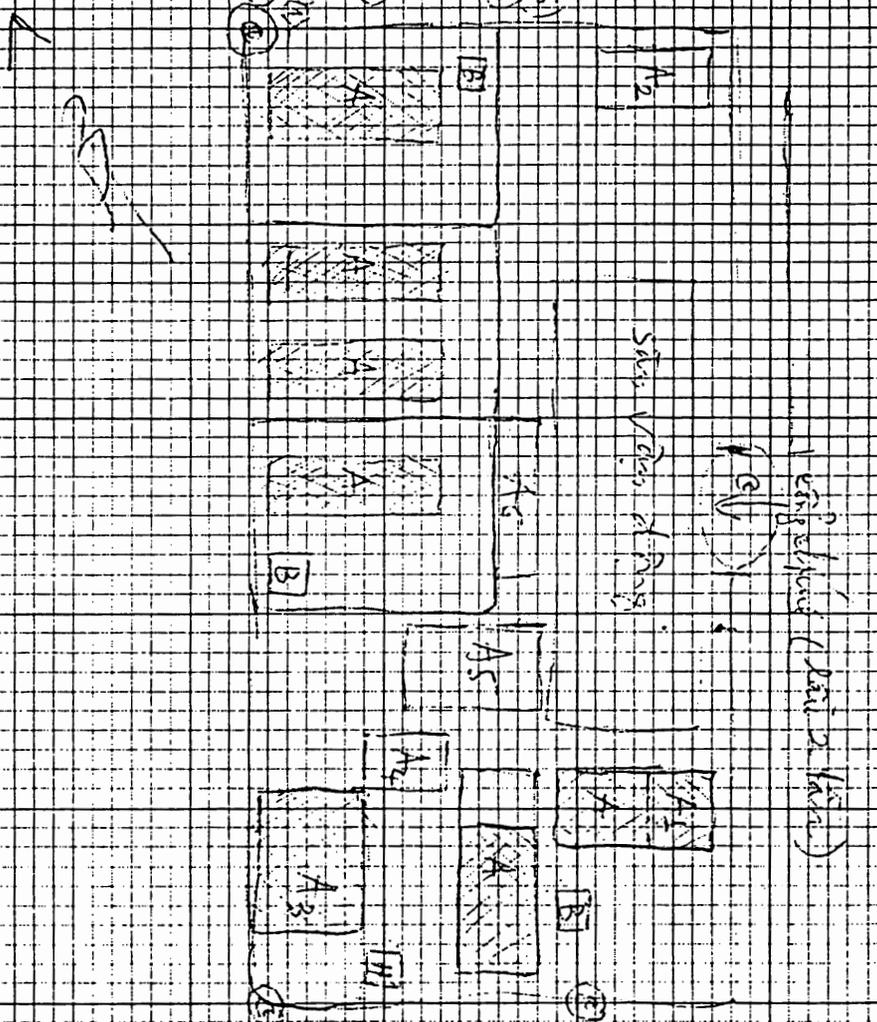
0600 AWAKENED BY GONG
0615 EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE

2005

Handwritten notes at top right.



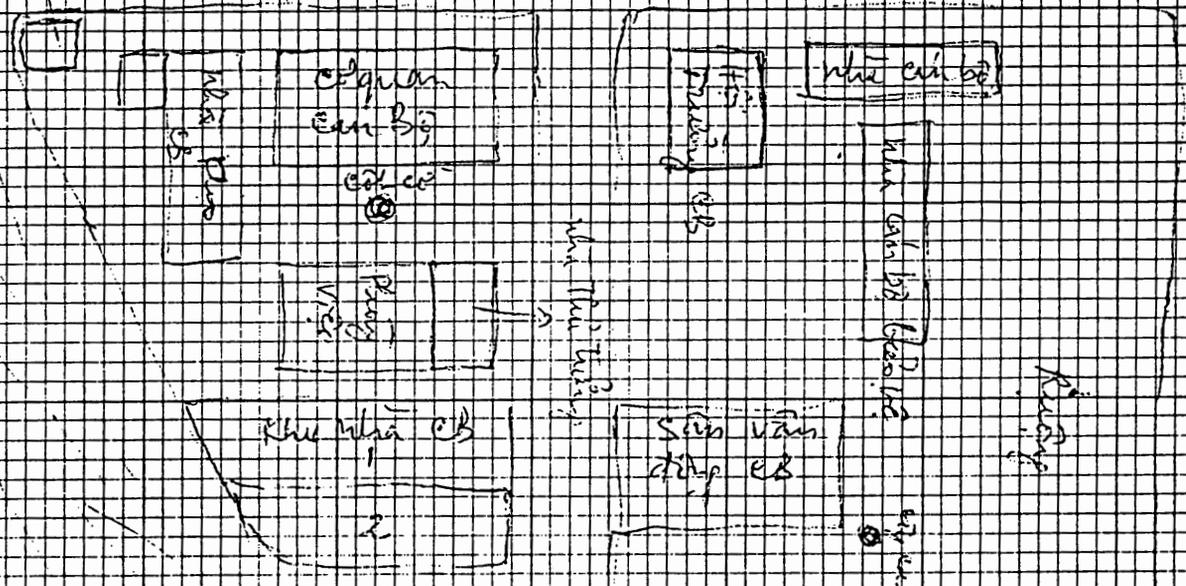
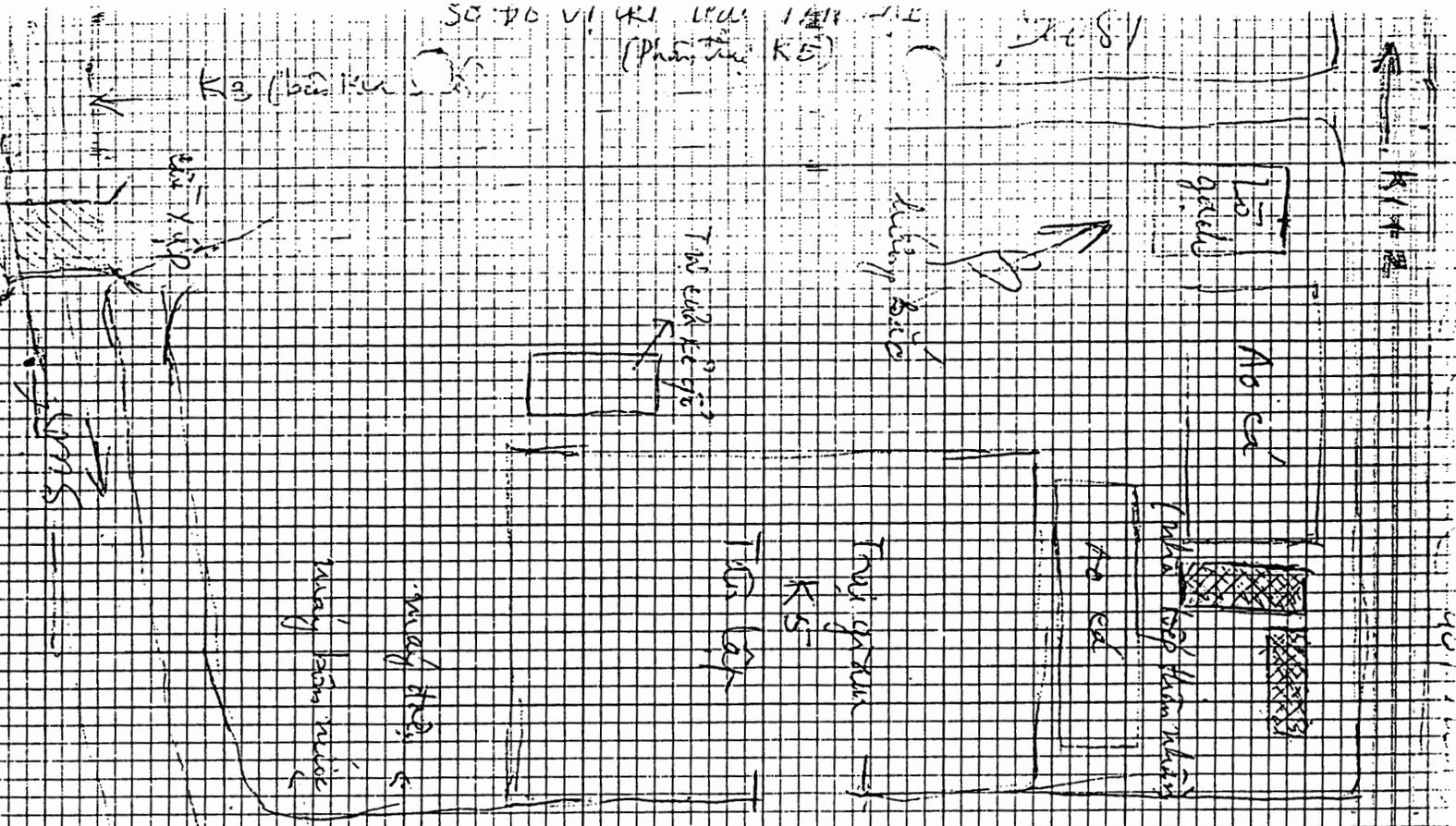
- A1 Plooy grom (G1)
- A11 Poo-ppum (G)
- A2 Bait ya (1)
- A3 uba loep (1)
- A4 uba loep (1)
- A5 uba loep (1)
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- A48 uba loep (1)
- A49 uba loep (1)
- A50 uba loep (1)



SC: ĐD VI KHI LƯU 1/2014 (Phiên bản K5)

Trang 8/1

K3 (bên ngoài)



ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX834 MCN = 90031/10647 TOR = 900310712

*VN
Yinh Phu
Jan 1990*

HEADER

R 310712Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGEDEMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 310513Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJC;Z(KQEBG)

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05832

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0260 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0260 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-5
TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 8205 TO 8310

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 820500-831000.

SOURCE:

SC

/SOURCE IS AN

ODP BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A FORQ'NE'YSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE K-5 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE FROM MAY 82 TO OCT 83. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE TAN LAP CAMP SYSTEM WAS LOCATED IN SONG THAO DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE. THE CLOSEST VILLAGE WAS NAMED YEN LAP.
2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SEVEN SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-7. K-1 THROUGH K-5 HELD POLITICAL PRISONERS QQ2,QD.INMATES.
3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE K-5 CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 200 BY 250 METERS. IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A BRICK WALL TOPPED WITH BARBED WIRE. GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED ON THREE SIDE AND AT THE MAIN GATE. THE MAIN GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST WALL. INSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND THERE WERE SIX DETENTION HOUSES ABOUT 6 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSION MADE OF BRICK AND ROOFED WITH TILES. ADDITIONALLY, INSIDE THE COMPOUND STOOD A DISPENSARY, INMATE KITCHEN, MEETING HOUSE, SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSE, EMULATION HOUSE AND TWO WATER CISTERNS. LOCATED ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE MAIN GATE WERE THE CAMP HQ AND CADRE ADMIN/LIVING AREAS. OUTSIDE THE NORTH WALL WAS THE FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE. ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE THAO RIVER WAS THE CAMP CEMETERY.
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, SUGAR CANE, AND GREEN VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KITCHEN AND SANITATION DETAILS.
5. SCHEDULE.

0500	WAKE UP, EXERCISE, PERSONAL HYGIENE, BREAKFAST
0630	COMMENCE LABOR
1130	RETURN TO COMPOUND, LUNCH
1430	CONTINUE LABOR
1730	RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE, SUPPER
1900	LOCKED IN DETENTION HOUSES, ATTEND TO PERSONAL BUSINESS
-	
2100	SLEEP
6. INMATE POPULATION. FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS, NATL POLICE OFFICERS, AND CHAPLAINS MADE UP THE INMATE POPULATION. EVERY YEAR INMATES WERE ISSUED TWO LIGHT BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS. THE FOLLOWING INMATES WERE

RECALLED.

COL ((DUONG)) HIEN NGHIA
COL (POL) ((CHU)) VAN SANG, COMMANDER NATL POLICE II
CORPS
LCDR ((NGUYEN)) VAN THUAT, COMMANDER LONG XUYEN NAVAL
BASE
MAJ ((TIEN)) HUU DUC, BN COMMANDER, DALAT

7. OTHER THAN THAT REPORTED IN IIR
6 024 0256 90, 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.

#5832

NNNN

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX722 MCN = 90031/09739 TOR = 900310639

HEADER

R 310639Z JAN 90
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADMD
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*VN
Vinh Phu
Jan 90*

R 310223Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 05806

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0257 90

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 781000-821000.

SOURCE: ^{SC} SOURCE IS AN 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 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.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO SEVEN SEPARATE AREAS NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-7. K-1 THROUGH K-5 HELD FORMER RVN OFFICIALS WHILE K-6 AND K-7 WERE FOR CRIMINAL DETENTION. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. THERE WERE ABOUT 150 PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE K-5. TOTAL POPULATION OF THE K-5 RANGED FROM 800-1,200 INMATES.

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

6. INMATE POPULATION. MOST OF THE INMATES WERE FORMER RVNAF OFFICERS WITH A FEW FORMER NATL POLICE, CHAPLAINS, AND CIVIL SERVANTS. TWICE PER YEAR INMATES WERE ISSUED ONE SET OF BLUE PAJAMA TYPE UNIFORMS. THE BACKS OF THE SHIRTS WERE STENCILED IN LARGE LETTERING THE SUB-CAMP NUMBER, EG., K5. THE FOLLOWING FELLOW INMATES WERE RECALLED.

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

NNNN

fac no= 4101 fac-sub-no= ^D/_F fac name= ~~PHU THO~~ TAN LAP
 lbn no= current date= 87.10.28 cat= 0 irof=
 latitude= ²¹²⁹⁰⁰/₂ longitude= ¹⁰⁴⁵⁶⁰⁰/₀ utm= VJ940771 jog=
 country= VN hardcopy= Y providence= VINH PHU
 district= city=
 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

VINH PHU Prov. Prison

~~TAN LAP~~

XOM GIONG
Phu Tho

parent headquarters=

additional sub units=

sub units=

remarks rel code=

analyst initials=

comments=

fac no= 4101

fac-sub-no= ^E/_F

fac name= ~~PHU THO~~ TAN LAP

lbn no=

current date= 87.10.28

cat= 0 irof=

latitude= ²¹³⁰⁰⁰/₀

longitude= ¹⁰⁴⁵⁰⁰⁰/₀

utm= VJ947789

jog=

country= VN hardcopy= Y providence= VINH PHU

district=

city=

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 5

VINH Phu Prov. Prison

~~TAN LAP~~

XOM GIONG
Phu Tho

parent headquarters=

additional sub units=

sub units=

remarks rel code=

analyst initials=

comments=

fac no= 4101 fac-sub-no= ^F ~~2~~ fac name= ~~PHU THO~~ **TAN LAP**
 lbn no= current date= 87.10.28 cat= 0 irof=
 latitude= ²¹³⁰⁰⁰ 0 longitude= ¹⁰⁴⁵⁷⁰⁰ 0 utm= VJ960793 jog=
 country= VN hardcopy= Y providence= VINH PHU
 district= city=
 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 6 ~~TAN LAP~~ **XOM GIONG**
 VINH Phu Prov Prison Phu Tho
 parent headquarters= additional sub units=

 sub units=

 remarks rel code= analyst initials=

 comments=

fac no= 4101 fac-sub-no= 9 fac name= ~~PHU THO~~ TAN LAP

lbn no= current date= 87.10.28 cat= 0 irof=

latitude= 213300N longitude= 1044500E utm= VJ751834 jog=

country= VN hardcopy= Y providence= VINH PHU

district= city=

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 7
~~VINH PHU PROV. PRISON~~ ~~TAN LAP~~ XOM GIONG
PHU THO

parent headquarters= additional sub units=

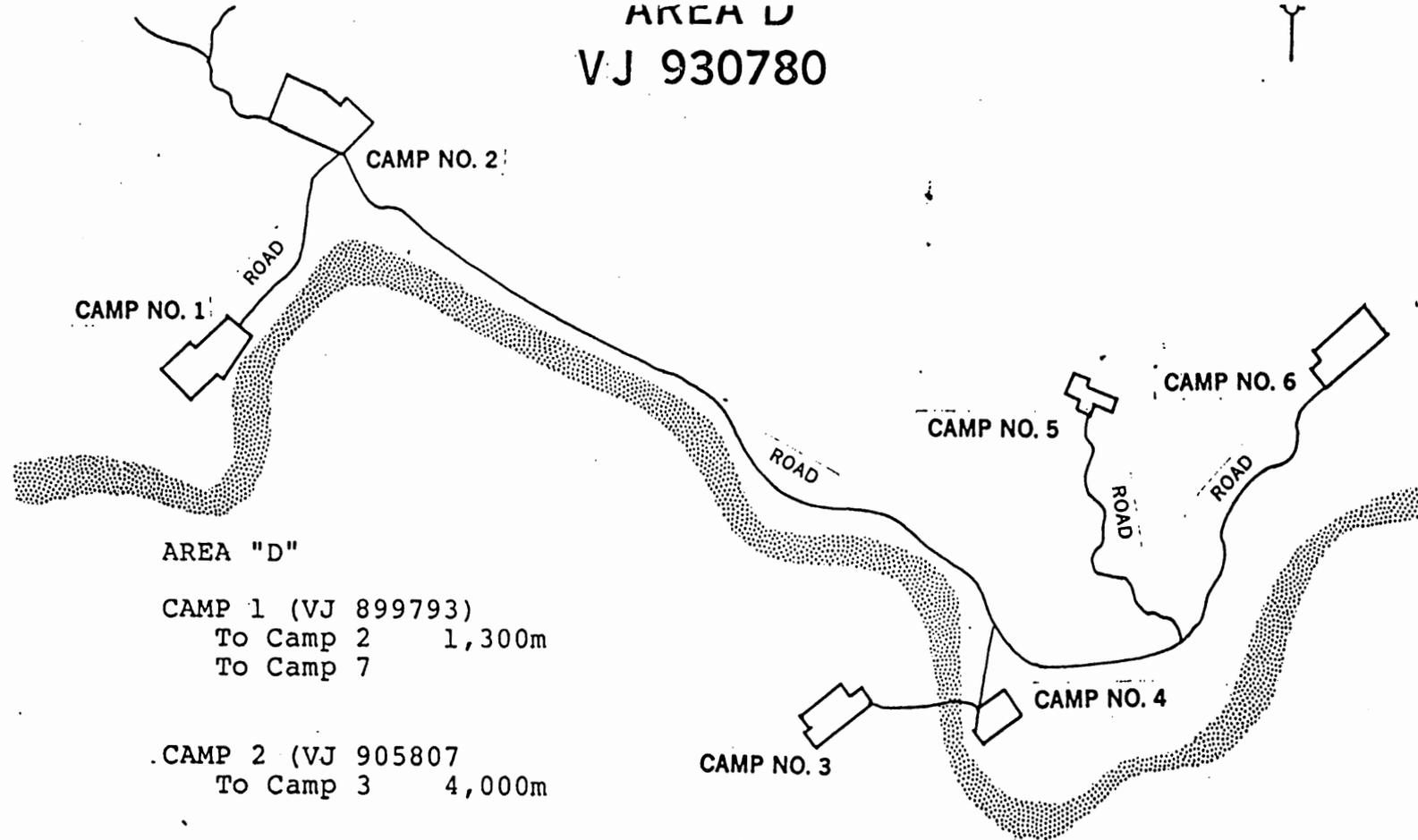
sub units=

remarks rel code=

analyst initials=

comments=

AREA D
VJ 930780



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

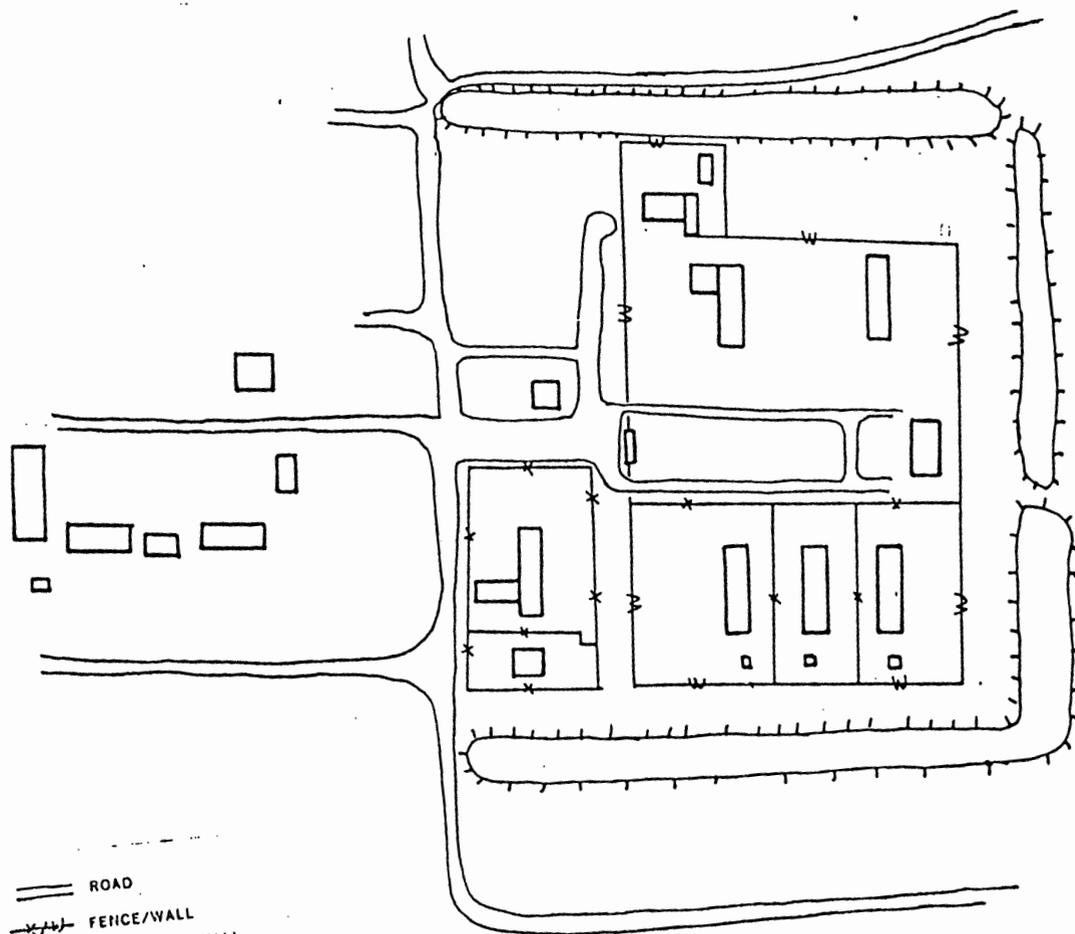
CAMP 7 (VJ 751834)
To Camp 1 1,500m

SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA D
CAMP NO. 1 VJ899793
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM



VJ899793
28 AUG 81



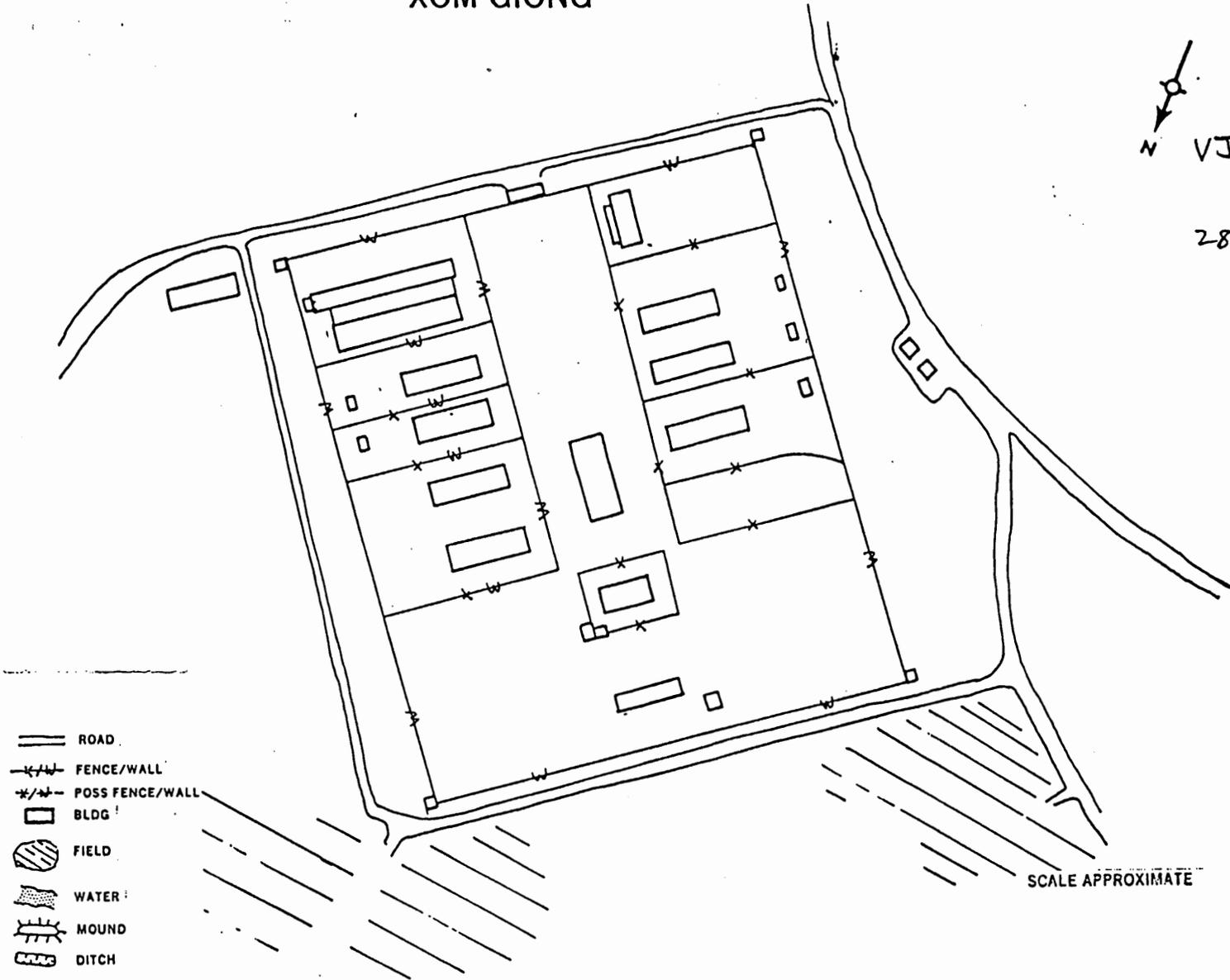
- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA D
CAMP NO. 2 VJ905807
XOM GIONG

N
VJ905807

28 AUG 81

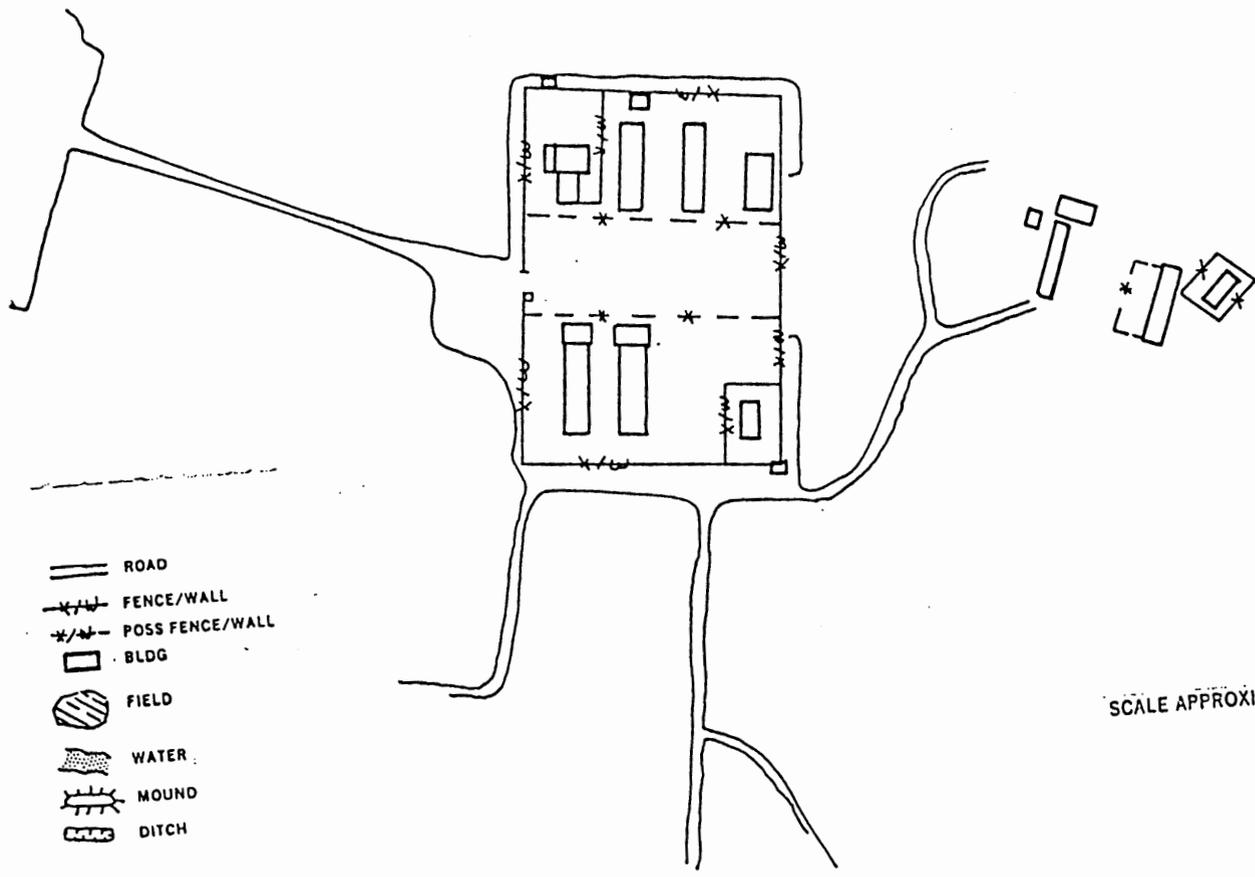


AREA D CAMP NO. 3 VJ930767



VJ930767

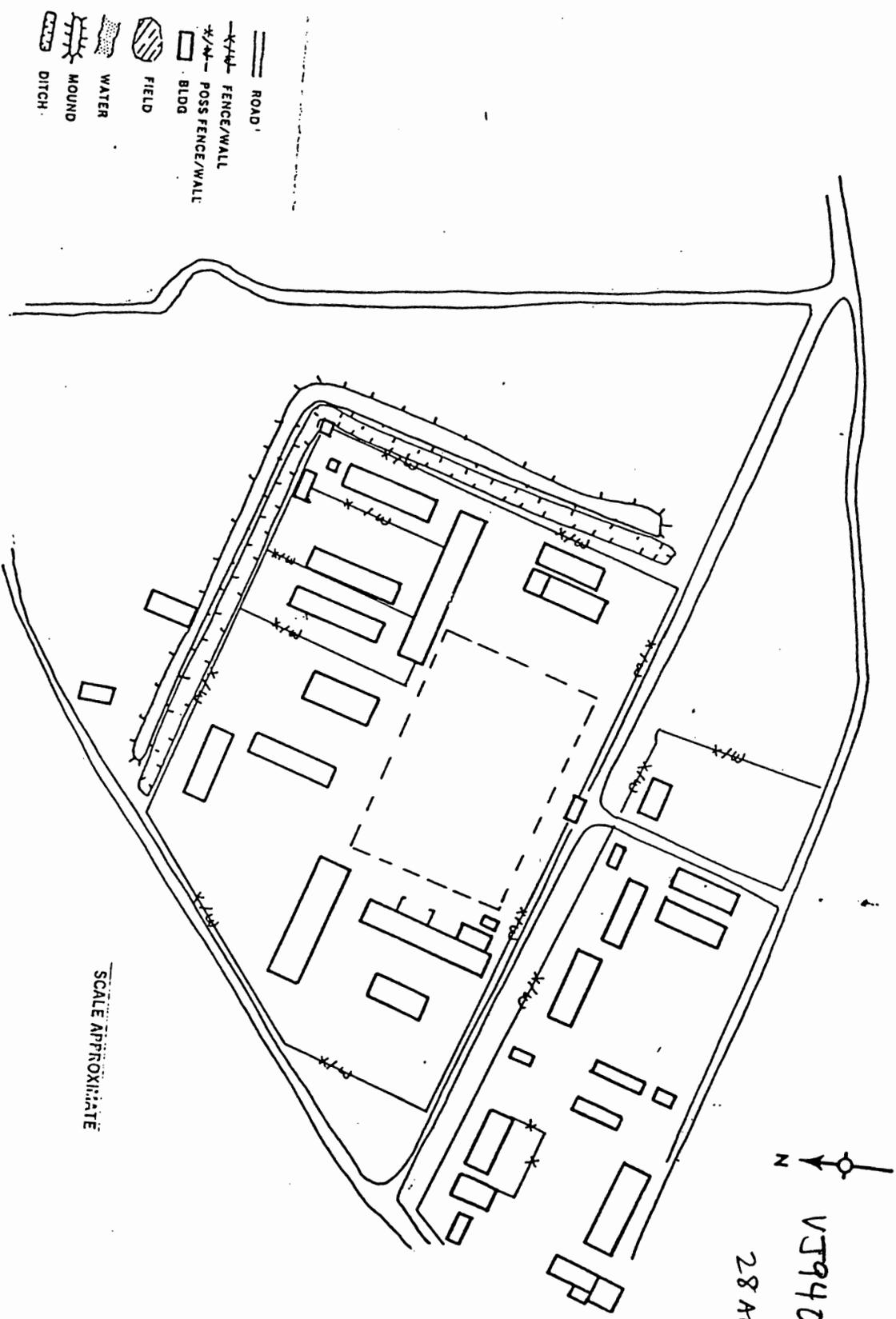
28 AUG 81



- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA D
CAMP NO. 4 VJ940771



VJ940771
28 AUG 81

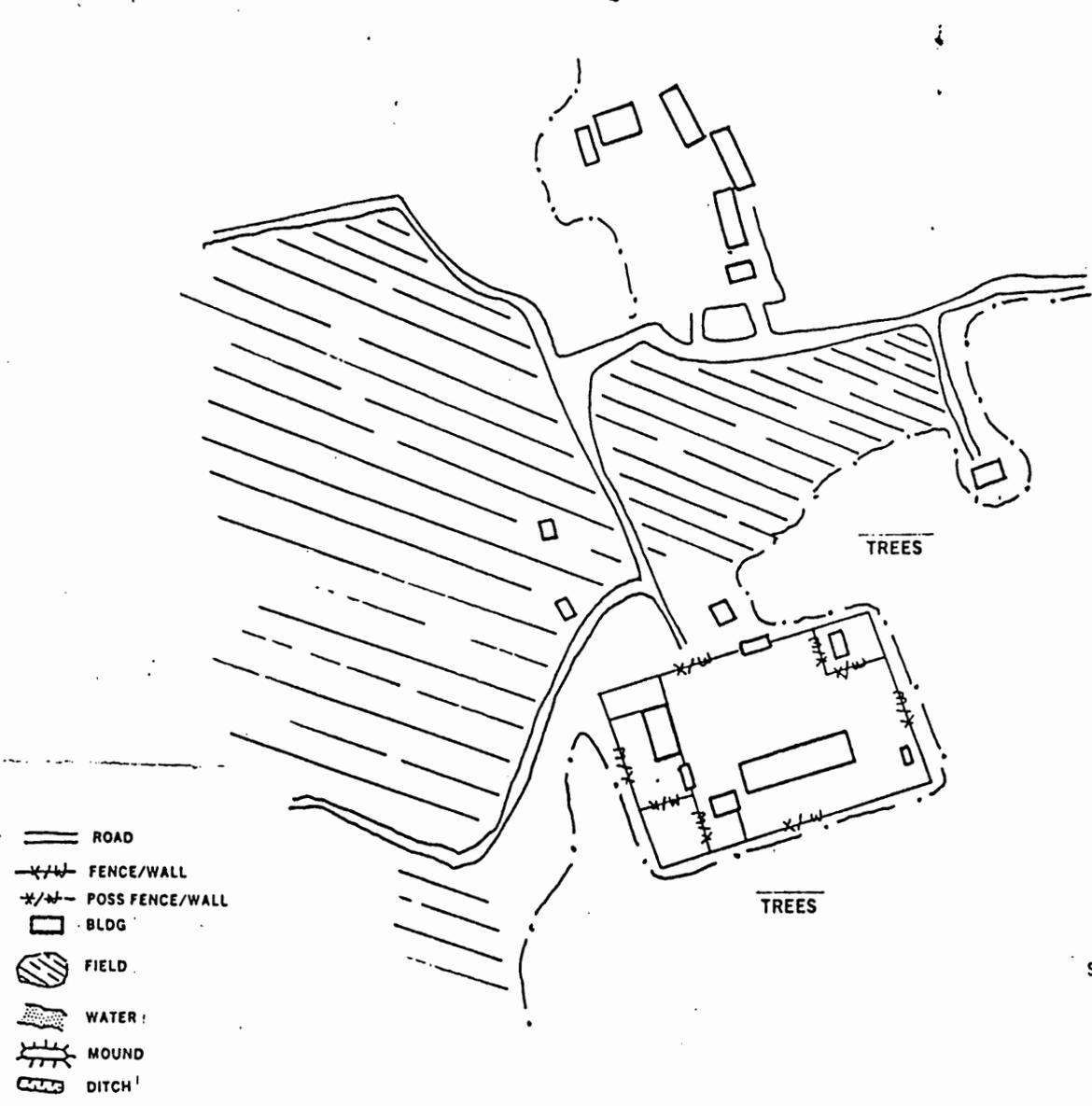
SCALE APPROXIMATE

- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

AREA D
CAMP NO. 5 VJ947789

5

VJ 947789
28 AUG 81

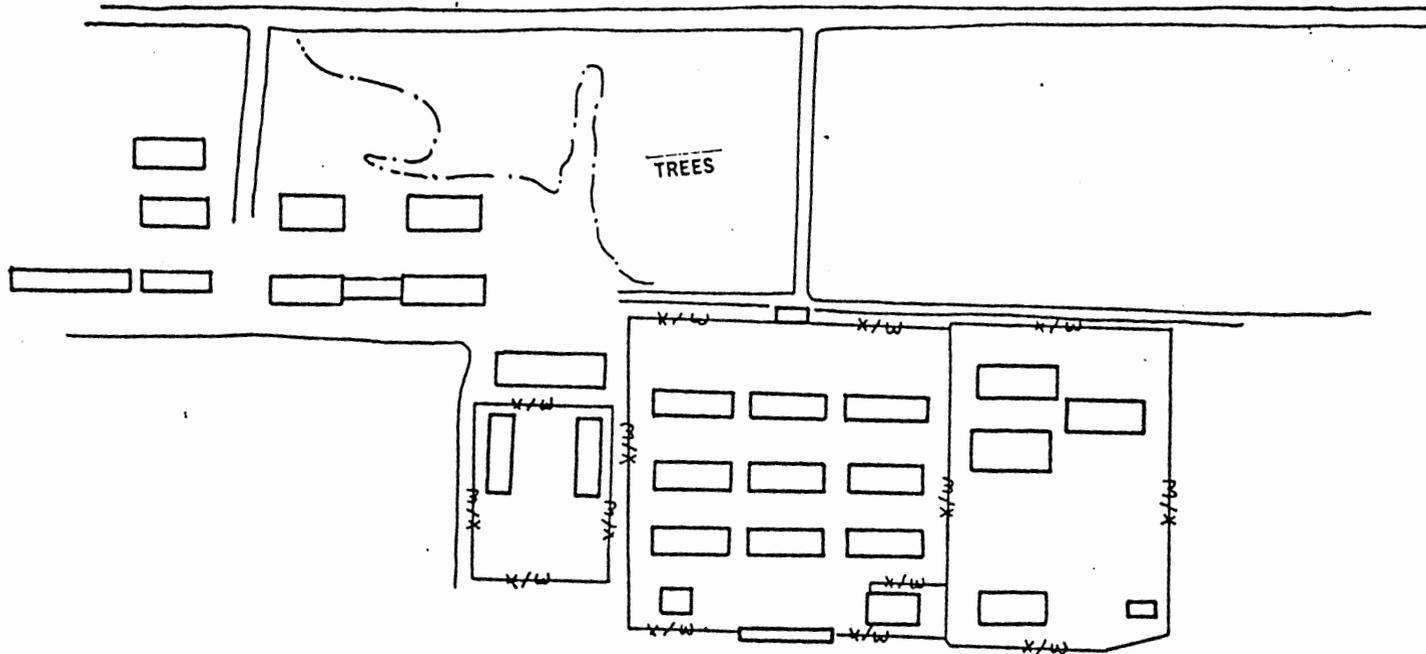


SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA D
CAMP NO. 6 VJ960793



VJ960793
28 AUG 81



- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POF FENCE/WALL
- BLOG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

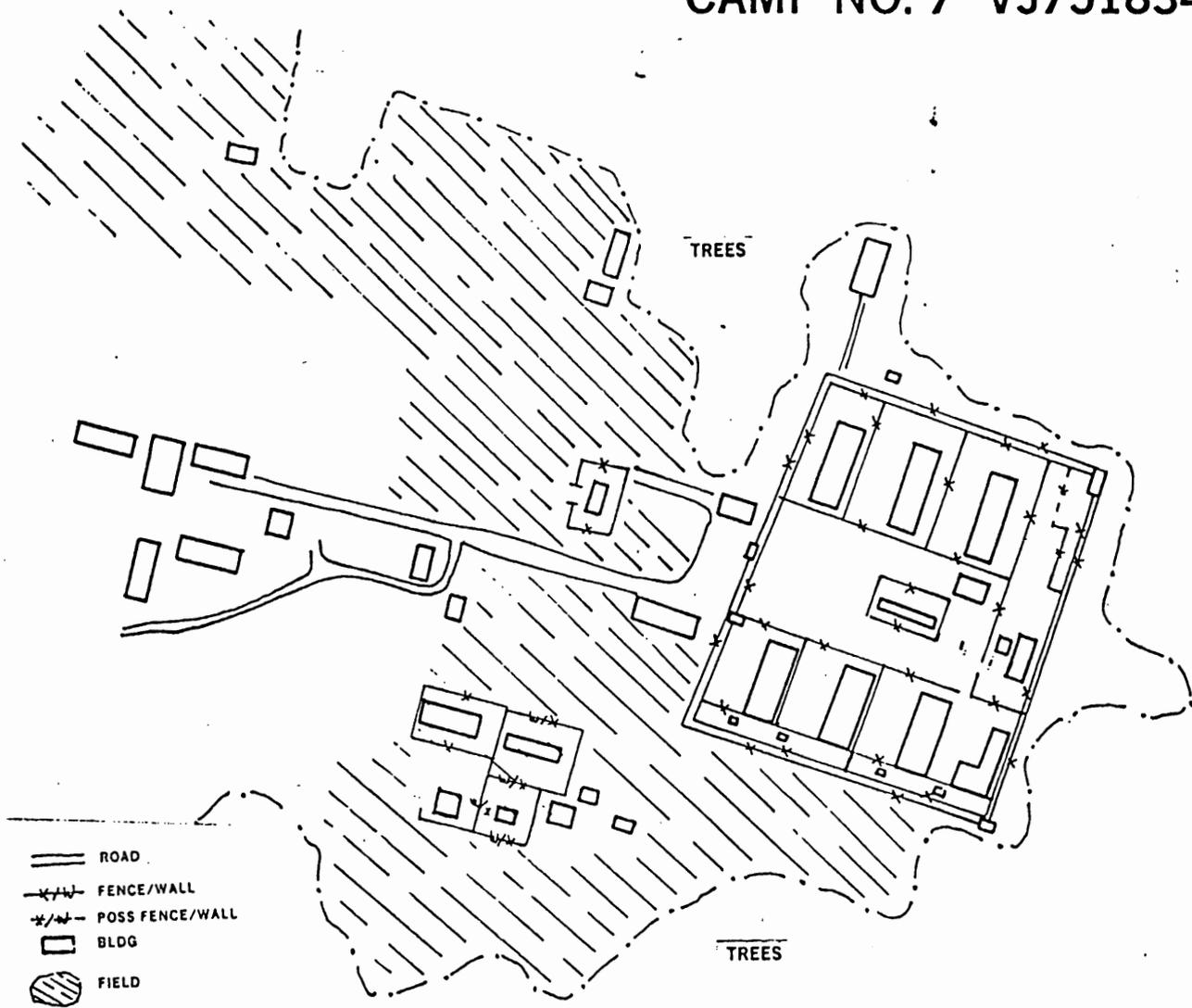
SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA D
CAMP NO. 7 VJ751834



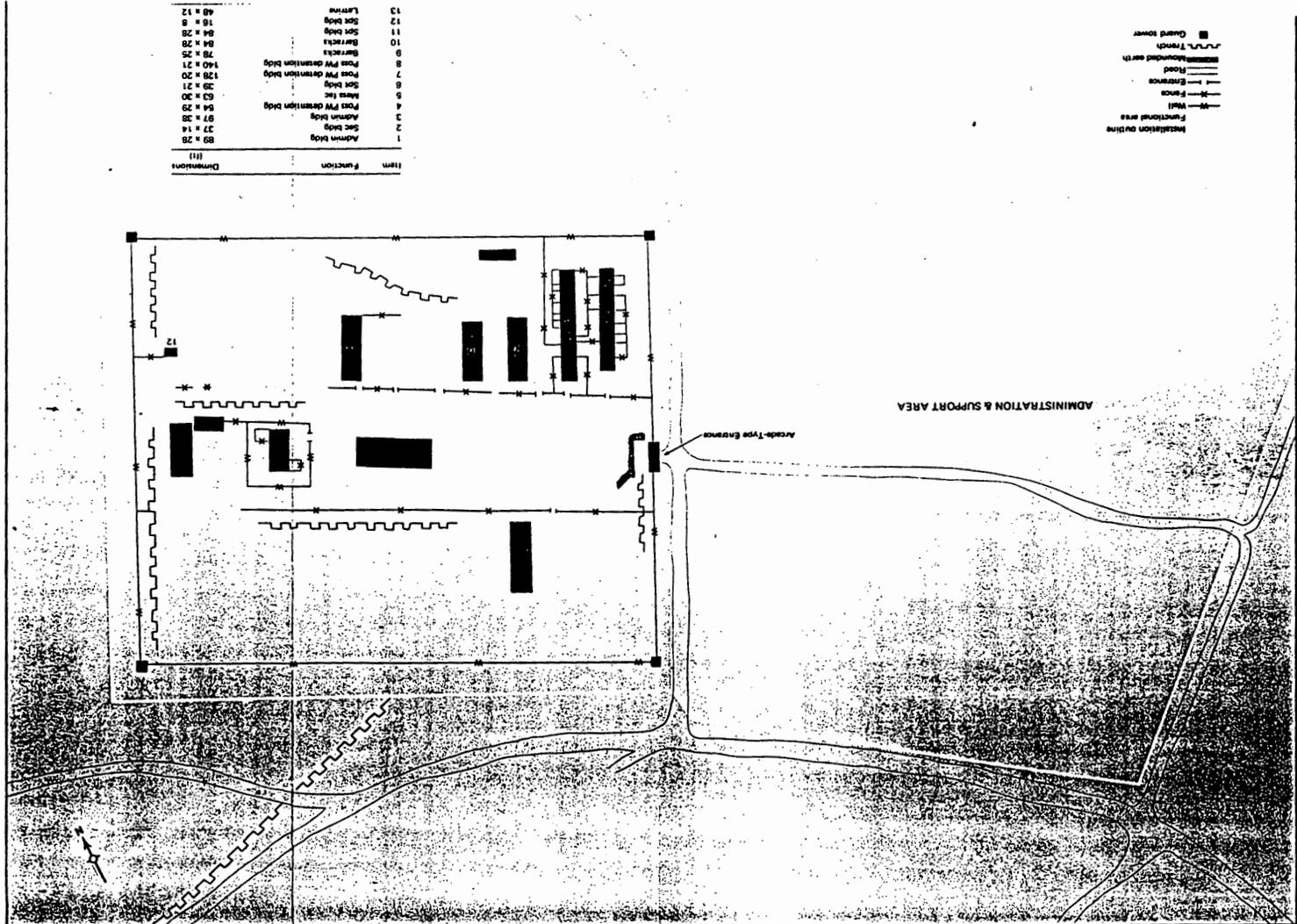
VJ751834

28 AUG 81



- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE



Item	Function	Dimensions
1	Admin Bldg	89 x 28
2	Spec Bldg	37 x 14
3	Admin Bldg	97 x 38
4	Power Pwr Generation Bldg	54 x 25
5	Power Pwr Generation Bldg	63 x 30
6	Spec Bldg	39 x 21
7	Power Pwr Generation Bldg	128 x 20
8	Power Pwr Generation Bldg	140 x 21
9	Barracks	78 x 25
10	Barracks	84 x 28
11	Spec Bldg	84 x 28
12	Spec Bldg	16 x 5
13	Latrine	48 x 12

- Guard tower
- Trench
- ▨ Bounded earth
- == Road
- - - Entrance
- Fence
- Wall
- Functional area
- Installation outline

BASIC DESCRIPTION

Physical Features

The possible PW detention area has maximum dimensions of 675' x 600'. It contains 13 buildings: 3 possible PW detention, 2 administration, 2 barracks, 2 support, 1 storage, 1 mess facility, 1 latrine, and 1 arcade security building (Figure 3).

Status and Activity

The possible PW detention area appears to be functioning at a light operational level. (Figures 4 and 5) reveals fewer buildings, less ground scarring, trenches in disrepair, and fence segments collapsed. However, PW detention remains a distinct possibility.

Security

The possible PW detention area is completely walled and has one entrance in the east wall. The arcade-type entrance is inside a security building. One possible PW detention building (item 4, Figure 3) is surrounded by a wall and has fenced possible exercise areas. The remaining possible PW detention buildings (items 7 and 8, Figure 3) are partially surrounded by fences and also have fenced possible exercise areas. The possible detention area has guard towers at each corner, the newest of which is at the south corner. Defensively, the trench system within the walls and in the surrounding area is in a state of disrepair. No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible.

REFERENCE DATA

INSTALLATION OR ACTIVITY NAME

Xom Giong Possible PW Detention Installation N-54

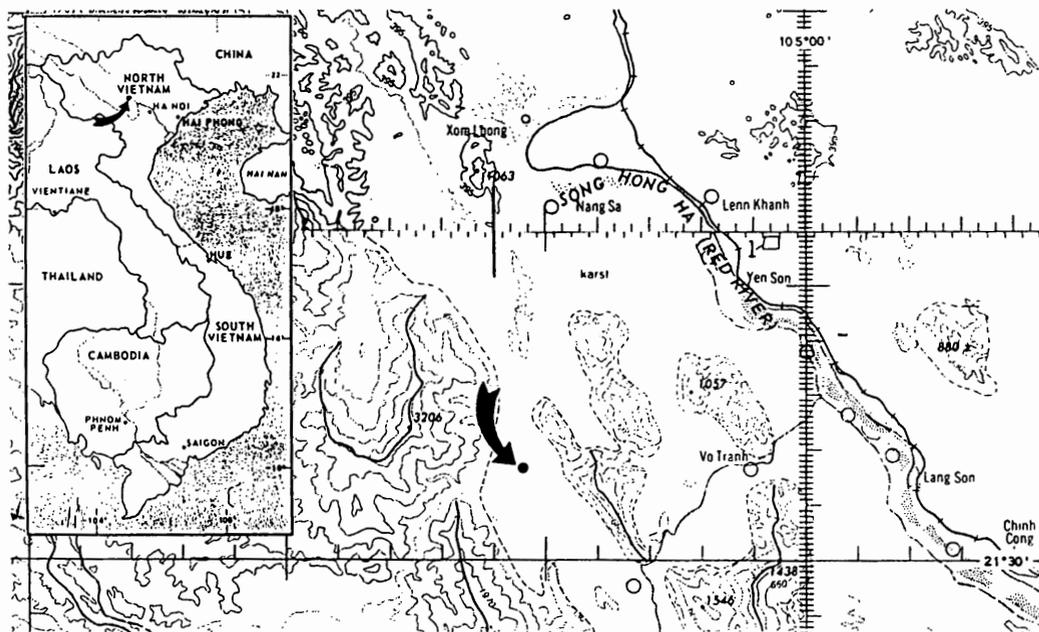
COUNTRY

VN

MAP REFERENCE

ABSTRACT

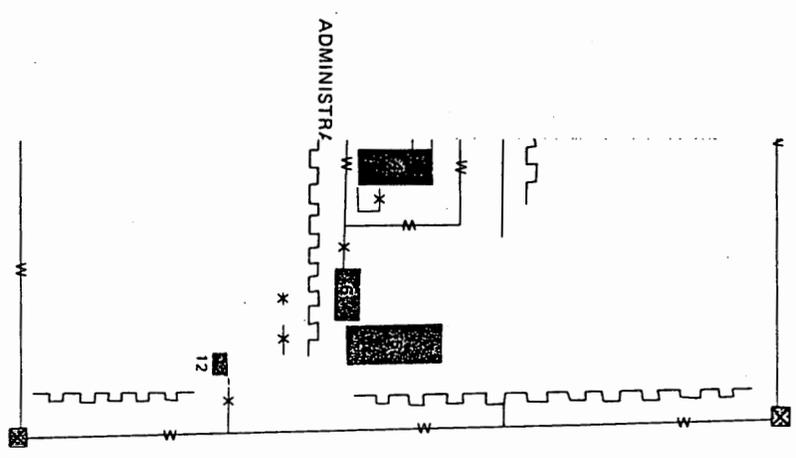
This report is a analysis of Xom Giong Possible PW Detention Installation N-54, located in north-central North Vietnam. The possible PW detention area is square and contains 13 buildings for administration, support, and possible prisoner detention. Four guard towers are present.



Installation outline
Functional area

Dimensions
(ft)

89 x 28
37 x 14
97 x 38



BASIC DESCRIPTION

Physical Features

The possible PW detention area has maximum dimensions of 675' x 600'. It contains 13 buildings: 3 possible PW detention, 2 administration, 2 barracks, 2 support, 1 storage, 1 mess facility, 1 latrine, and 1 arcade security building (Figure 3).

Status and Activity

The possible PW detention area appears to be functioning at a light operational level. (Figures 4 and 5) reveals fewer buildings, less ground scarring, trenches in disrepair, and fence segments collapsed on latest imagery. However, PW detention remains a distinct possibility.

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The possible PW detention area is completely walled and has one entrance in the east wall. The arcade-type entrance is inside a security building. One possible PW detention building (item 4, Figure 3) is surrounded by a wall and has fenced possible exercise areas. The remaining possible PW detention buildings (items 7 and 8, Figure 3) are partially surrounded by fences and also have fenced possible exercise areas. The possible detention area has guard towers at each corner, the newest of which is at the south corner. Defensively, the trench system within the walls and in the surrounding area is in a state of disrepair. No evidence of camouflage or deception is discernible.

REFERENCE DATA

01 311611Z JUL 85 RR

DIA WASHINGTON DC
JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
CIA WASHINGTON DC
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
AMEMB KUALA LUMPR MY

-20,867/DC-2

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

REF: JCRC LNB RPT 35-044, RE: SC

1. EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN RECEIVING REF RPT
TRANSMITTING INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SC

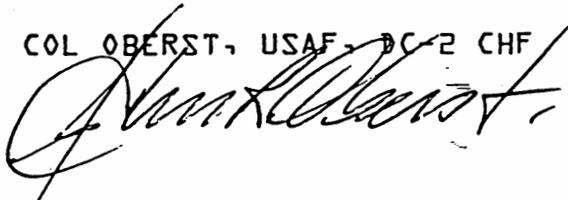
DPOB: SD

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/50501/31JUL85/PFD

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 {65-70}, 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 SEDGWICK TOURISON.

D.

MSGNO 180 (PCXX) *07/24/85* *05:08:06.0.8*
ZCZC 10:06:48Z (PC)

R 240811Z JUL 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 240758Z JUL 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
BT

<> SECTION 01 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH <><>43927<><>

CITE: 3440 JULY 85

EZ2:

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 35-044, AMERICAN REMAINS IN BAN ME
- THUOT

REF: A. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 221609Z APR 85

1. SOURCE. NAME: SC DPOB: SD
FORMER LOCK MANUFACTURER AND FORMER POLITI-
CAL PRISONER (15 YEARS); PRESENT LOCATION: SD
SD ID DATA: SD DOI:
APRIL 1985; OTHER: SOURCE DEPARTED VIETNAM ON 10 MAY 85.
HE HAS A BROTHER, SD LIVING AT
SD HIS FINAL ADDRESS
IN VIETNAM WAS SD

HCMC; DATE OF INTERVIEW: 11 JUNE 85; IN-
TERVIEWED BY: THOMAS R. MCKAY, CW2, USA.

2. SUMMARY. SOURCE PROVIDES LIMITED HEARSAY
INFORMATION OF A WOMAN IN BAN ME THUOT WHO CLAIMS TO
POSSESS THE REMAINS OF TWO AMERICANS. SOURCE ALSO PRO-
VIDES INFORMATION OF HIS BROTHER WHO POSSIBLY CORRELATES
TO AN OPNS 34A COMMANDO WHO DESERTED PRIOR TO 1975.
END SUMMARY.

3. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED BY SOURCE
TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT. IN APRIL 1985, SOURCE MET HIS
COUSIN SD SD IS A
BUSINESS WOMAN WHO COMMONLY TRAVELS TO BAN ME THUOT FROM
HCMC DEALING IN FABRICS SD HAS A SON, SD
OF WHO SETTLED
IN THE US AS A REFUGEE). SD TOLD SOURCE SHE HAS A FRIEND
(U/I) WHO LIVES IN SD WHO CURRENTLY POSSESSES
THE REMAINS OF TWO AMERICANS. SD TOLD SOURCE THIS WHEN
SHE ASKED HIM IF HE HAD ANY CONTACTS IN THE US TO WHOM SHE
COULD REPORT THIS INFORMATION. SD DID NOT KNOW SOURCE
WAS PLANNING TO LEAVE VIETNAM AT THAT TIME. (NFI REGARD-
ING SD INFORMATION).

4. SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN HELD POLITICAL PRISONER IN NORTH VIETNAM FROM 1962-1977 FOR THE OFFENSE OF RESISTING THE REVOLUTION AND ATTEMPTING TO COUNTER OFFICIAL DRV PROPAGANDA. HE WAS HELD IN PHU THO FROM 1962-65, IN HA GIANG FROM 1965-70 AND IN LAO CAI FROM 1970-77. SOURCE RECALLED BEING IN THE SAME CAMP (BUT SEPARATELY) IN PHU THO (1963-64) WITH APPROXIMATELY 80 COMMANDOS AND SPIES BUT WAS ALLOWED NO CONTACT WITH THEM. SOURCE RECALLED TWO WERE KILLED FOR PLANNING AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT. THEY WERE MOVED (TO WHERE, UNKNOWN) SOMETIME IN 1964. IN HA GIANG, SOURCE RECALLED MEETING ONLY ONE COMMANDO, NAMED KIEN (UNKNOWN IF NGUYEN THAI KIEN). WHO WAS OF SHORT STATURE AND WAS APPROX 40-45 YOA AT THAT TIME. SOURCE HEARD HE WAS A RVN SPY WHO WAS ARRESTED NEAR THE HA LAO BORDER. AT LAO CAI, SOURCE RECALLED COMMANDOS NGUYEN QUOC DINH WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED AFTER PARACHUTING INTO NVN AND WHO IS NOW RESETTLED IN THE US FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS. (NFI). SOURCE ALSO RECALLED COMMANDO LUYEN WHO WAS LATER MOVED TO THANH HOA. SOURCE HEARD LUYEN IS STILL BEING HELD. SOURCE ALSO RECALLED A TALL COMMANDO NAMED LAM (NOTE: POSSIBLY NGUYEN NGOC LAM) WHO WAS ALSO CAPTURED AFTER PARACHUTING INTO NVN. SOURCE ADMITTED DISCUSSING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABOVE PERSONS WITH COMMANDO *NAME* (SEE JCRC MSG RPT 35-045), WHOM HE MET AT A FIRST ASYLUM CAMP IN MALAYSIA PRIOR TO ARRIVAL AT PULAU BIDONG, WHO IS NOW IN THE PHILIPPINES (SIC).

5. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE COMMANDOS, SOURCE RECALLED AN ANTI-COMMUNIST FIGURE NAMED LY CA SA WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN LAO CAI. LY CA SA WAS A GENERAL IN AN ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCE WHO WAS CAPTURED INFILTRATING FROM LAOS IN 1960-62. AS OF SOURCE'S RELEASE, HE WAS STILL IN LAO CAI (1977). BUT SOURCE LATER HEARD THAT HE HAD SUCCESSFULLY ESCAPED INTO CHINA AND FOUGHT AGAINST NVN DURING THE 1979 CHINA BORDER ATTACKS AND NOW LIVES IN CHINA. LY CA SA WAS REPUTED TO BE PHYSICALLY VERY STRONG AND WAS ETHNIC NORTH VIETNAMESE. SOURCE RECALLED AN INDONESIAN NAMED MAR-I-TIN-NET (PHONETIC) WHO WAS CAPTURED IN 1960 AS AN INDONESIAN SPY TARGETTED AGAINST CHINA. HE WAS CAPTURED IN A BOAT OFF THE COAST AND INITIALLY CLAIMED TO BE A FISHERMAN. HE DIED OF ILLNESS IN LAO CAI IN 1974-75. MAR-I-TIN-NET HAD A FELLOW INMATE FRIEND IN LAO CAI NAMED VUONG DIEU DINH WHO HAD PLANNED A PRISON ESCAPE WITH HIM IN 1974-75. THE INDONESIAN WAS ILL, SO DINH ESCAPED ALONE. DINH WAS RECAPTURED ALIVE IN 1977 BY A PAVN REGIMENT WHICH WAS MOBILIZED TO RECAPTURE HIM.

6. SOURCE CLAIMED THE FOLLOWING FAMILY MEMBERS:

BT
#3927
NNNN
NNDD

MSGNO 181 (PCXX) *07/24/85* *05:08:06.2.1*
ZCZC 10:06:48Z (PC)

R 240812Z JUL 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 240758Z JUL 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
BT

SECTION 02 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH <>>43927<><

CITE: 3440 JULY 85

EZ2:

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 35-044, AMERICAN REMAINS IN BAN ME

SD

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 CON-
CERNING 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 COM-
MANDOS 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, CONVINCED 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

MSGNO 423 (PCXX) *06/22/87* *13:11:07.6.5*
ZCZC 18:07:57Z (PC)
EMI DTG : 87062211081148

TAN LAD
VN
VN

P 221503Z JUN 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
P 201520Z JUN 87
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC.
RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
BT
EZ1:

SECTION 01 OF 02

-0512/VO-PW
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, SC 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:

1. IN 1960 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROMULGATED A GOVERNMENT
DECREE KNOWN AS THE CONCENTRATION DECREE (SAC LENH TAP TRUNG).
THIS DECREE WAS INTENDED TO SERVE AS THE AUTHORITY FOR THE MINISTRY
OF PUBLIC SECURITY (MPS) TO ARREST AND IMPRISON THOSE ELEMENTS
WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
CONSIDERED A THREAT TO THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY. THE
PHRASE USED IN THE DECREE WAS AIMED AT THOSE WHO WERE A "DANGER TO
THE REVOLUTION" (NGUYEN HAI CHO CACH MANH). THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES
OF INDIVIDUALS THIS DECREE ADDRESSED INCLUDED THE BOURGEOISE,
INTELLECTUALS, THE RELIGIOUS, THOSE WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED IN
THE ARMY OR CIVIL ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE FRENCH, AND LANDOWNERS.
UNDER THIS DECREE THE MPS HAD THE AUTHORITY TO ARREST AND CONFINE
INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT BENEFIT OF COURT TRIAL. THIS AUTHORITY
PERMITTED THE SECURITY SERVICES TO REMOVE FROM SOCIETY ALL THOSE

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.

2. BEGINNING IN AT LEAST 1960 THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICE (PSO) BEGAN AN EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE EFFORT TO LOCATE AND IDENTIFY ALL THOSE RESIDENTS COVERED BY THE CONCENTRATION DECREE. THIS WAS A SLOW AND CAREFUL EFFORT WHICH CONTINUED INTO 1962 AND INVOLVED MASSIVE ARRESTS IN THE HANOI AREA. THE SECURITY SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN 1960-62 ALSO INVOLVED A LARGE SCALE EFFORT BY THE PSO TO RECRUIT MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES WHO WERE THE OBJECTS OF THE CONCENTRATION DECREE. SOURCE WAS SUCH A TARGET DURING THIS PERIOD AND MET MONTHLY WITH A MEMBER OF THE PSO WHO BOTH INTERVIEWED AND TASKED HIM WITH COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ACTIVITIES AND PERSONALITIES WITHIN THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY IN HANOI CITY. AFTER BEING IMPRISONED IN 1962 SOURCE SPOKE WITH MANY OTHER NOVICE PRIESTS WHO STATED THEY TOO HAD BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SECURITY SERVICES SURVEILLANCE AND HAD UNDERGONE THE SAME MONTHLY MEETINGS AS HE HAD THOUGH IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF HANOI CITY. (VO-PW COMMENT: SOURCE'S ACTIVITIES IN THIS REGARD WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF SEPARATE REPORTING.)

3. THE ARREST PROCEDURES FOR THOSE DETAINED UNDER THE CONCENTRATION DECREE WERE RELATIVELY UNIFORM. THE EXPERIENCE SOURCE UNDERWENT ON HIS DAY OF ARREST WAS, ACCORDING TO MANY OTHERS WITH WHOM HE WAS HELD, THE NORMAL ARREST PROCEDURE BEING FOLLOWED AT THAT TIME. SECURITY SERVICES OFFICIALS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE CADRE WOULD COME TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S RESIDENCE EARLY IN THE MORNING, ASSEMBLE THE ENTIRE FAMILY, AND READ THE INDIVIDUAL THE CONCENTRATION ORDER (LENH TAP TRUNG). THE CONCENTRATION ORDER WAS SIGNED BY TRAN DUY HUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE HANOI MUNICIPALITY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, AND DIRECTED THE ARREST OF THE NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR ACTIONS HARMFUL TO PUBLIC ORDER. THE PERIOD OF DETENTION WAS NOT SPECIFIED AND THE FAMILY WOULD BE ADVISED THE DETENTION PERIOD WOULD BE DETERMINED ONLY AFTER A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND A DETERMINATION BY THE PSO AS TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S ATTITUDE.

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 DETAINEES 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 WERE POSED 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 THAY HAD BEEN IN PRISON BY THE

BT

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 ZCZC 18:07:57Z (PC)
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P 221503Z JUN 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 P 201520Z JUN 87
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 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 BT

FINAL SECTION OF 02

EZ2:
 NUMBER OF "KHOA". IN SOURCE'S CASE, HE SPENT FIVE "KHOA" IN PRISON.
 7. VO-PW COMMENT: SOURCE IS *Sc* A CURRENT
 RESIDENT OF THE U.S., ARRESTED IN 1962 AND RELEASED FROM PRISON IN
 1977. HE IS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING DEBRIEFING BY DIA/VO-PW FOR
 INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THE PW/MIA ISSUE. THE CONCENTRATION
 ORDER HE DESCRIBES WAS THE HANOI GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY USED IN
 1975 TO INCARCERATE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED
 FORCES, FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS, AND OTHERS DETAINED IN SOUTHERN
 VIETNAM FOLLOWING THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER OF THE SOUTH ON 30 APR 75.

BT
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RUEKJCS6046 2141318

ROUTINE

R 021752Z AUG 85

FM DIA WASHINGTON DC

TO CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI

INFO CIA WASHINGTON DC

JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

-20,886/DC-2

SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

1. IN 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 SC 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. PWS 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:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(1)

SECDEF(9) USDP(11) NMIC(1) VO(1) DIA(2)

+SAFE

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30

TAN LAP

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RUEKJCS1159 2352203

ROUTINE
R 231619Z AUG 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH

CIA WASHINGTON DC

-20,999/DC-2

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 TRANSITED 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 SUBCAMP WITH SIX OF THE CAMPS LOCATED IN AN AREA FROM VJ 899793 TO VJ 960793. ONE SUBCAMP IS LOCATED AT VJ 905807.

2. DIA RECORDS DEPICT A WARTIME DETENTION FACILITY IDENTIFIED AS THE XOM GIONG POSSIBLE PW DETENTION INSTALLATION, BE NR. 0616-003474 (75900), LOCATED AT VJ 906807, 213151N/1045430E. THIS IS THE LOCATION OF ONE OF THE TAN LAP SUBCAMPS. THE CAMP WAS REPORTEDLY A SUSPECTED PENAL INSTITUTION SHOWING SOME SIGNS OF PARTIAL DISMANTLING AS OF FEB 67, APPARENTLY ABANDONED AS OF JAN 68, AND THEN ACTIVE WITH SIGNATURES OF A DETENTION FACILITY AS OF JUN 71. (DC-2 COMMENT: THE PERIOD WHEN THE PRISON WAS APPARENTLY DISMANTLED DOES COINCIDE WITH THE DISMANTLING OF OTHER FACILITIES IN NVN SUCH AS CENTRAL PRISON NR. 3.) OF INTEREST IS A REFERENCE TO USMACHTAI IIR 6-074-0007-74, 30 SEP 74, REPORTING THE RESULTS OF THE DEBRIEF OF A RETURNEE. COMMENTS INDICATED THAT THE FACILITY IN WHICH THE THAI WAS HELD, PRESUMABLY PRIOR TO EARLY 1973, APPEARED TO CORRESPOND TO THE FACILITY THEN CARRIED AS TH XOM GIONG POSSIBLE PW DETENTION INSTALLATION. INTERVIEWED ONE FORMER COMMANDO HELD AT TAN LAP BRIEFLY IN 1965 AND HE NEITHER SAW NOR HEARD OF ANY U.S. PWS THERE AT THAT TIME. HE TOO HEARD THE HEARSAY ACCOUNTS OF U.S. PWS AT TAN LAP DURING THE WAR YEARS.

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 I 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 I.)

4. 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 RETURNEE 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.)

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

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

(D,6,8,F)

GC

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R 290641Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC,
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BANGKOK TH
RUEEKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/29/90
APRV: DAO:DMOORE
RPTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:P
DAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHERN DAO3 AMP
DCM POL SA
DATLJ JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0233 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUEJ: IIR 6 024 0233 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN THE K-2 TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP BETWEEN 7710 - 8109

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

LOI: 771000-810900.

SD
/SOURCE IS AN ODP
BENEFICIARY UNDER THE SPECIAL REEDUCATION PROGRAM AND A
FORMER ARVN CAPTAIN WHO WAS INCARCERATED IN THE K-2 TAN
LAP REEDUCATION CAMP FROM 7710 -8109. 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. EXACT LOCATION OF TAN LAP WAS

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UNKNOWN. SOURCE ONLY KNEW IT WAS ON A STREAM NEAR THE
RED RIVER 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. K-2 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS 1LT
((LNU)) NAM VQ (5 VOOF). THERE WERE ABOUT 20-30
PERSONNEL GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL
POPULATION OF THE CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 700 INMATES.

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
10 BY 60 METER MEETING HOUSE OCCUPIED THE CENTER OF THE
COMPOUND. FIVE 5 BY 30 METER DETENTION HOUSES OF MASONRY
CONSTRUCTION WITH THATCHED ROOFS WERE LOCATED IN TWO
PARALLEL ROWS. THE INMATE KITCHEN WAS LOCATED IN ONE OF
THOSE ROWS. ADDITIONALL INSIDE THE COMPOUND WERE FOUND A
DISPENSARY, DISCIPLINARY DETENTION HOUSE AND A WATER
CISTERN.

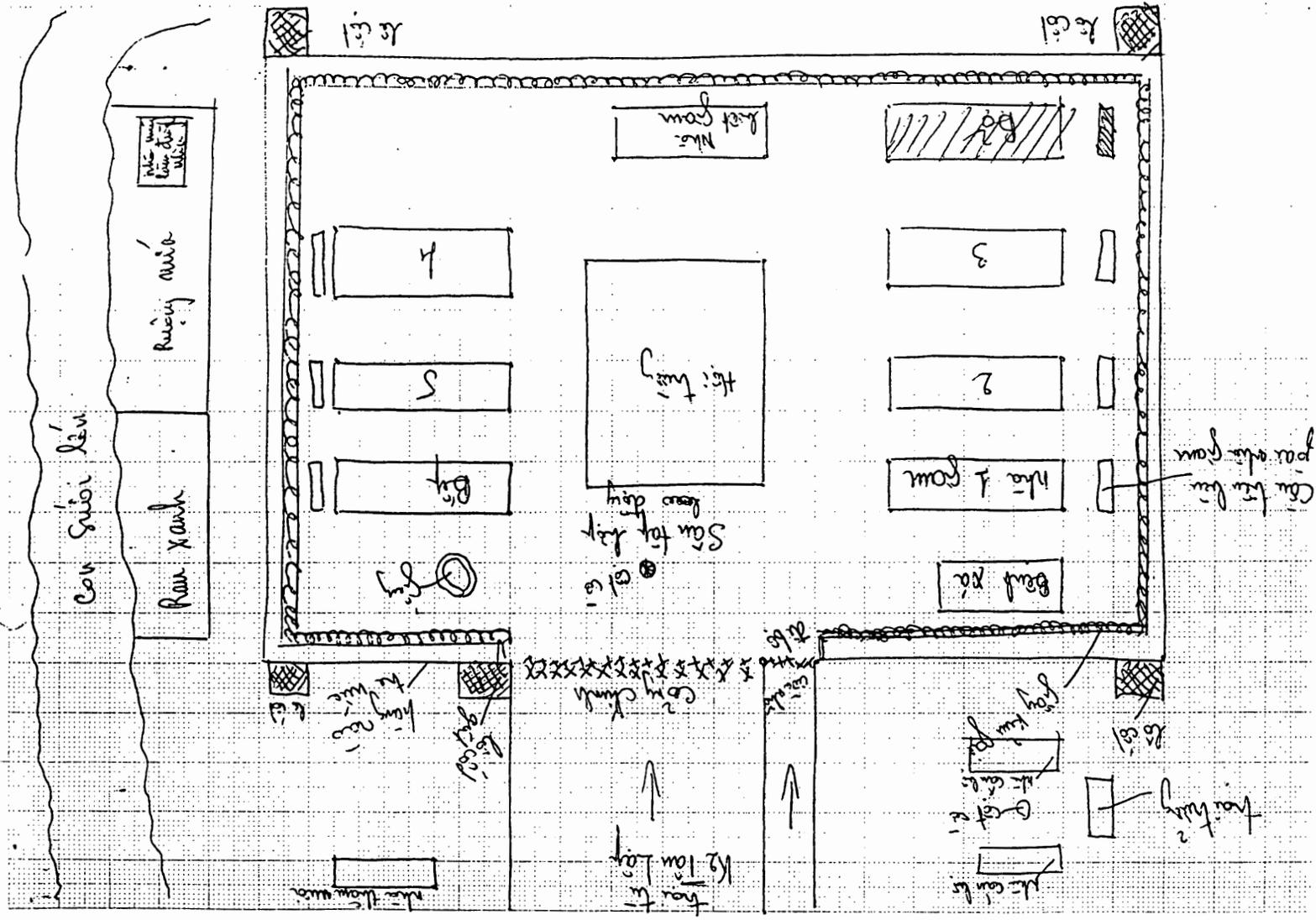
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 50
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED
WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, AND GREEN
VEGETABLES. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT ALSO WERE
INVOLVED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KITCHEN DETAILS OR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

5.) SCHEDULE.
0530 AWAKENED BY GONG, EXERCISE, MUSTER
0550 BREAKFAST
0630 ASSEMBLE, RECEIVE LABOR ASSIGNMENTS
0720 COMMENCE LAIOR
1130 RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE IN STREAM, LUNCH
1330 CONTINUE LABOR
1730 RETURN TO CAMP, BATHE IN STREAM, SUPPER
1830 LOCKED IN DETENTION ROOMS
2100 SLEEP

6. INMATE POPULATION. K-2 INMATES WERE
PRIMARILY MADE UP OF FORMER RVNAF AND NATL POLICE
OFFICERS WITH FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS, RELIGIOUS
PERSONALITIES, AND CRIMINALS MAKING UP THE BALANCE. THE

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RUHQEPA RUEHKL RUEHHY
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N 220857Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR CARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUFQRQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J3E//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQEPA / CDR JCRC BANBENS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/22/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:M
EAO:JGMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 02374

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0210 90

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: 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:

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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 HON). FROM BEN NGOC IT
WAS FOUR HOURS FURTHER TO THE AM THUONG RAILWAY STATION.

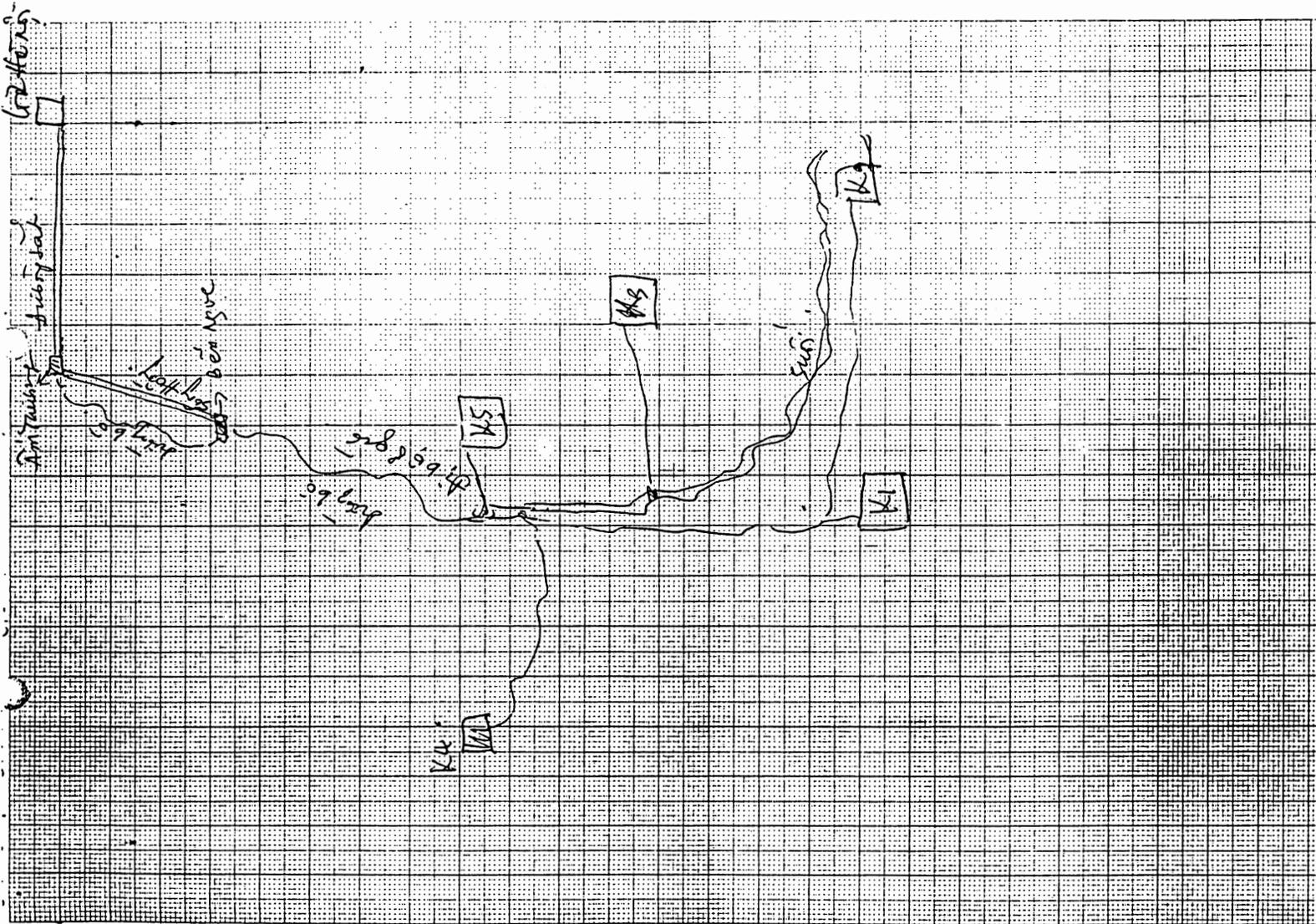
2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
FIVE SUB-CAMPS KNOWN AS K-1 THROUGH K-5. K-1 AND K-5
WERE BUILT BY THE FRENCH AND WERE THE MOST SECURED. THE
OTHER SUB-CAMPS WERE BUILT AFTER 1975 TO ACCOMMODATE
FORMER RVN OFFICIALS. THE CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE
PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS) OF THE MINISTRY OF
INTERIOR. THE NUMBER AND NAMES OF CADRE ADMINISTERING
AND GUARDING THE CAMP WERE UNRECALLED. TOTAL POPULATION
OF K-1 WAS APPROXIMATELY 1,000 INMATES.

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
HOLD IN THIS AREA WERE CHAPLAINS, MILITARY SECURITY
SERVICE, AND INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL. THE REMAINDER OF
THE DETENTION HOUSE WERE CONSTRUCTED AFTER 1975 OF WATTLE
WITH THATCHED ROOFS. THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE COMPOUND
WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPOUND CONTAINING THE MEETING
HOUSE, ASSEMBLY FIELD, DISPENSARY, CADRE ADMINISTRATION
BUILDINGS, GREEN VEGETABLE GARDEN AND WATER CISTERNS. THE
TWO ROWS OF SPECIAL DETENTION HOUSES WERE SEPARATED FROM
THE OTHER DETENTION HOUSES BY A FENCE. ALL THE DETENTION
HOUSES WERE IN TURN FENCED OFF FROM THE ADMIN COMPOUND.
THERE WAS A GATE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NORTH FENCE OF THE
DETENTION COMPOUND ALLOWING ACCESS FROM THE ADMIN
COMPOUND, AND A GATE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE

*VN
Vinh Phu
Tan Lap*

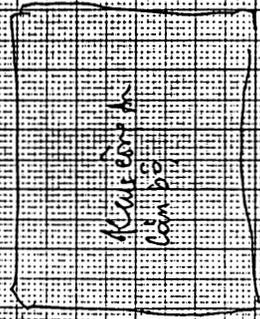
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75% of K1 has been built
 may have had houses of K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, set in the area
 many of them

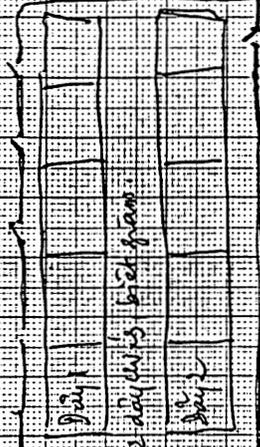
K1. New TAN LAD



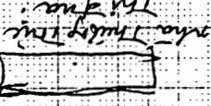
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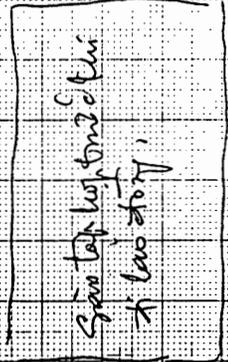
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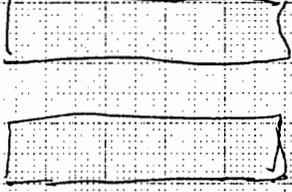
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Hörsing

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M 230908Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWY / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/JJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQPPA / CDR JCRC PANGLOSS PT HI
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHKK / USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/23/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RPTD: DAO:GESCEARCE:M
DAO:JOMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMR
DCM POL SA
EATLJ JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04298

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0211 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0211 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K-4
TAN LAP BETWEEN 1979 AND FEB 82

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SOURCE: *SD* 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 7900 - 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 K-4 TAN LAP
REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE. ENCLOSURE.

TEXT:

1. GEOGRAPHY. SOURCE DESCRIBE THE LOCATION BY
THE ROUTE OF TRAVEL FROM HANOI. FROM THE PANG CO TRAIN
STATION IN HANOI, SOURCE'S GROUP TRAVELED BY TRAIN TO THE
AM THUONG STATION SOME 100 KM DISTANT. FROM THERE THEY
TRAVELED BY FERRY FOR FOUR HOURS TO THE BEN NGOC FERRY
LANDING. AT BEN NGOC THEY CONTINUED THE JOURNEY BY
WALKING 9 KM MORE UNTIL REACHING K-4 TAN LAP.

2. ORGANIZATION. THE CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO
FIVE SUBCAMP NUMBERED K-1 THROUGH K-5. THE CAMP WAS
ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. SUBCAMP K-4 WAS COMMANDED BY PSS
CAPT CAO BA DAU. 2LT ((LNU)) SON WAS THE EDUCATIONAL
CADRE, 2LT ((LNU)) THUC WAS IN CHARGE OF ALL INMATE UNIT
LEADERS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. CAPT ((LNU)) KHAI
WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CAMP DISPENSARY, MSG ((LNU)) PAU
WAS IN CHARGE OF LIVESTOCK, AND MSG ((LNU)) THANH WAS THE
GUARD FORCE NCOIC. THERE WERE ABOUT 25 PERSONNEL
GUARDING AND ADMINISTERING THE CAMP. TOTAL POPULATION OF
K-4 WAS APPROXIMATELY 500 INMATES.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. SURCAMP K-4 WAS
ENLARGED IN THE MIDDLE OF 1979 BY ADDING ADDITIONAL ROWS
OF DETENTION HOUSES TO THE EXISTING ONE ROW. THE K-4
CAMP COMPOUND FORMED A RECTANGLE ABOUT 400 BY 500 METERS.
IT WAS SURROUNDED BY A THREE METER HIGH BAMBOO FENCE.
GUARD TOWERS WERE LOCATED IN THE FOUR CORNERS. THE MAIN
GATE WAS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EAST PERIMETER.
ENTERING THE MAIN GATE WERE FOUR DETENTION HOUSES LOCATED
IN AN APPROXIMATE "U" SHAPE. THE DETENTION HOUSES WERE
ABOUT 6 BY 30 METERS IN DIMENSION AND CONSTRUCTED OF
WATTLE WITH THATCHED ROOFS. ADDITIONALLY INSIDE THE
DETENTION COMPOUND WERE FOUND A GUARD SHACK, SMALL
DISPENSARY, WATER CISTERN, INMATE KITCHEN, ASSEMBLY FIELD
AND VOLLEY BALL COURT. OUTSIDE THE DETENTION COMPOUND
ACROSS FROM THE MAIN GATE WAS THE CAMP ADMINISTRATION
AREA CONTAINING THE MEETING HOUSE, SUBCAMP COMMANDER'S
OFFICE, FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE, PIG STY, FISH POND AND
CADRE HOUSING. TO THE NORTHEAST WERE THE AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION AREAS AND JUST NORTH OF THE PERIMETER WAS A
BRICK KILN.

4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED

*VN
Vinh Phu
Tan Lap*

1/2 GB

230906 JAN 90

VZCZCEKI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RURQHQA RUEAIIA
RUMQBP RUEHIL RUEHHK
BT 01/23/90 0223 **

R 230906Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON FC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RURQHQA / USCINCPAC HANOI//12/1277/13/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUMQBP / CDR JCRC BANBANG TH
RUEHIL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG
BT

CHRG: DAO 01/23/90
APPRV: DAO:DMOORE
RFTD: DAO:JESCEARCE//
DAC:JGMIYI
DISTR: CRRON DAO3 AMB
ECM POL SA
DATLO JCRC EX/A
ORGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04296

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0213 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

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

*VN
Vinh Phu
Tan Lap*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780700-820200

SOURCE: SOURCE IS AN
JCP 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

1/2 GB

230906 JAN 90

1/2 GB

230906 JAN 90

WAS REACHED BY TRAIN FROM THE HANG CO STATION IN HANOI TO
THE AM THUONG STATION ABOUT 120 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)) TRIEM. 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)) PAN,
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.

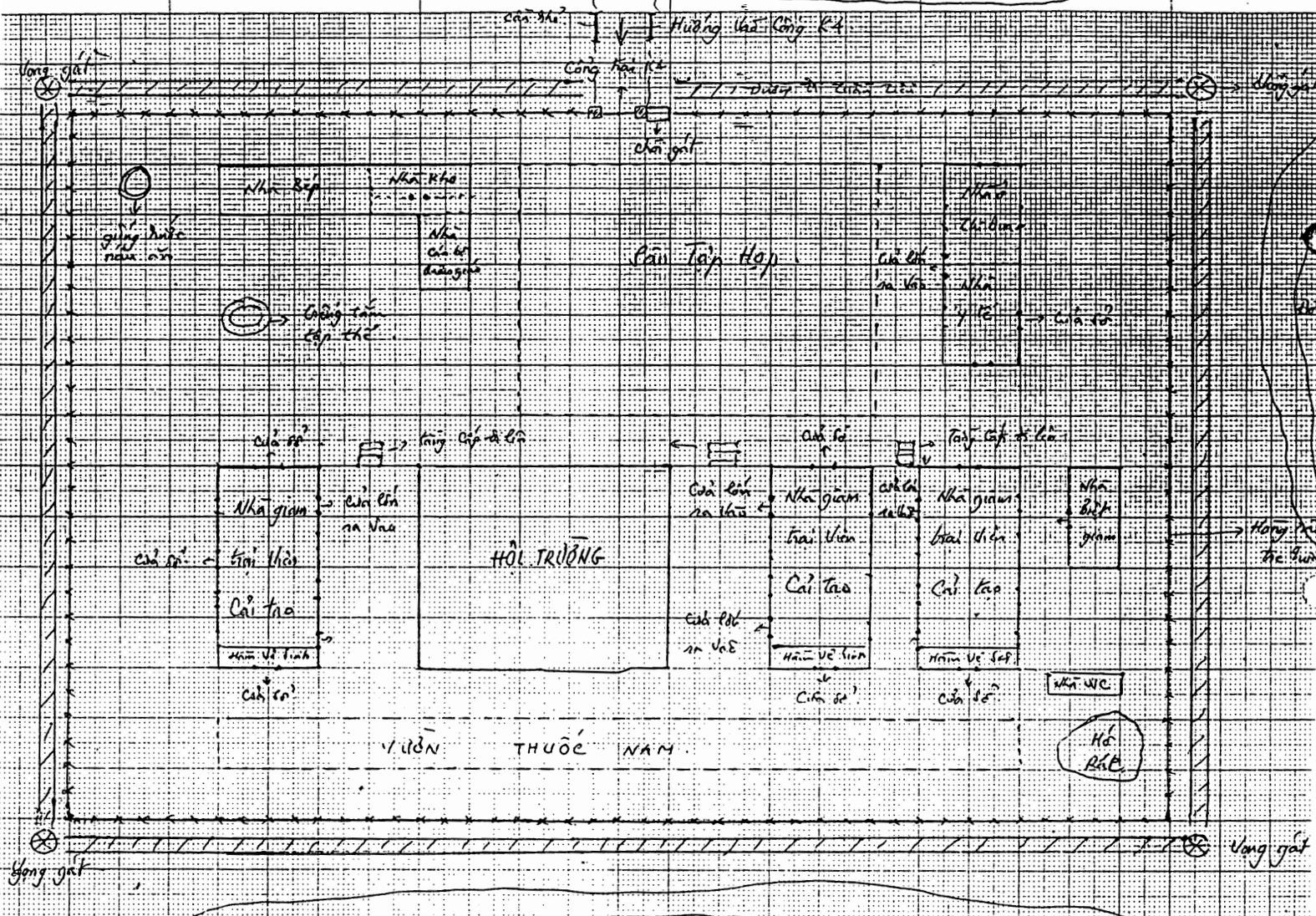
4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS. INMATES WERE ORGANIZED
INTO LABOR DETAILS BY UNITS (DOOIJ) WITH ABOUT 40-50
PRISONERS PER UNIT. PRIMARY LABOR TASKS WERE INVOLVED
WITH GROWING CROPS, PRIMARILY MANIOC, RICE, GREEN
VEGETABLES, AND SUGAR CANE. GROUPS SMALLER THAN A UNIT
ALSO WERE INVOLVED IN BRICK MAKING, RAISING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

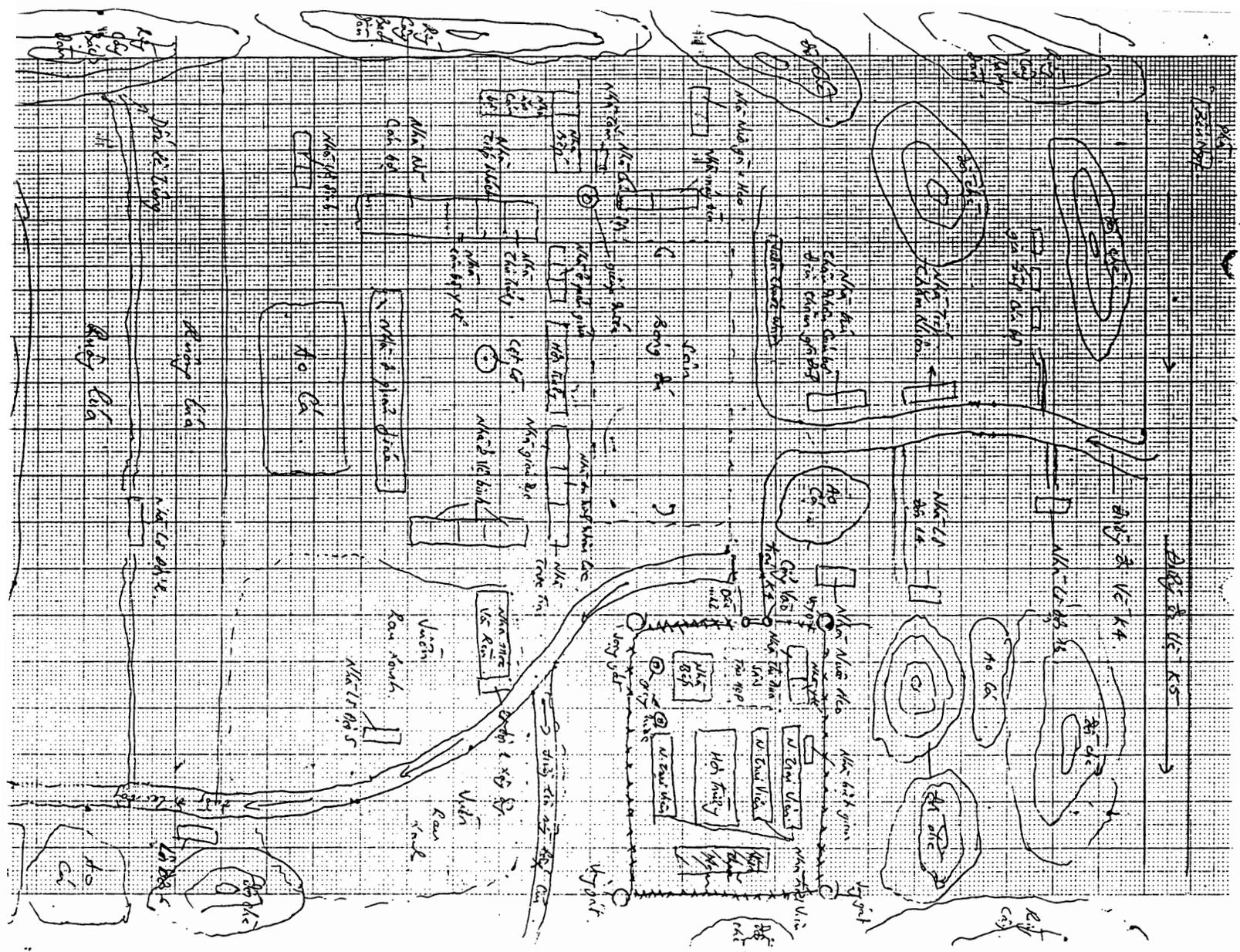
5. SCHEDULE.

1/2 GB

230906 JAN 90

J0-Đ0-Lai K4





VZCZCEKI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQJPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
TO DIRECTOR 14295/01 023 **

R 230905Z JAN 90
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR EARL JACKSON //
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/JCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
RUHQJPA / CDR JCRC BANGKOK TH
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK / USDAO HONG KONG
BT

CHRGE: DAO 01/23/90
APPRV: DAO:EMOORE
RPTD: DAO:GESCARGE:1
DAO:JCMIKI
DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AMB
DCM POL SA
EATLO JCRC EX//
ORIGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 04295

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0214 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

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

*VN
Vinh Phu
Lap*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 780000-801200.

SOURCE: *SD* SOURCE IS AN
CDP 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 THAT
EMPTIED 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 SUBCAMP/ NUMERED 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 1L1 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

VZGZCTRI *
RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQHQA RUEAIIA
RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHHK
NOV 89 3279/01 317 **

N 130826Z NOV 89

FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC

INFO RUADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON//

RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//

RUHQHQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J2XX/J3/J35//

RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC

RUHQBPA / CDR JCRC BANGKOK TH

RUEHKL / USDAO VUALA LUMPUR

RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CHNGE: DAO 11/13/89

APPRV: DAO-VDELLIS

RFTD: DAO:GESCERCE:1

DAO:NONF

DISTR: CHRON DAO3 AME

DCM POL SA

DATLO JCRC SY//

ORGIN: OCR

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 63079

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0120 90

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)

SUBJ: IIR 6 024 0120 90/ABSENCE OF AMERICANS IN K5 TAN
LAP, VINH PHU PROVINCE OCT 77 TO DEC 80

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: 771000 - 801200

SOURCE IS AN
OVERLY 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:

1/2 CB

130826 NOV 89

1. GEOGRAPHY. THE K5 TAN LAP, VINH PHU
REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATE //UTMCOORDS--
VJ9257, MAP SERIES 1501 (AIR), 1 TO 250,000 S192T N74R-
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 19 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
(TOOR) OF 10-15 PERSONS PER TEAM. LABOR ASSIGNMENTS WERE
DEPENDENT ON THE NATURE OF THE TASKS.

1/2 CB

130826 NOV 89

*VN
Vinh Phu
San Lap*

Số 30 Chi tiết nhà Bê trong Trại Vinh Phủ

TÂN LẬP-KS

CONG VAB
TRƯỜNG
Holding

CHỢ GAT

CHỢ CÂY

TRẠI GIÀM

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NHÀ BẾP

BENH XA

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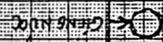
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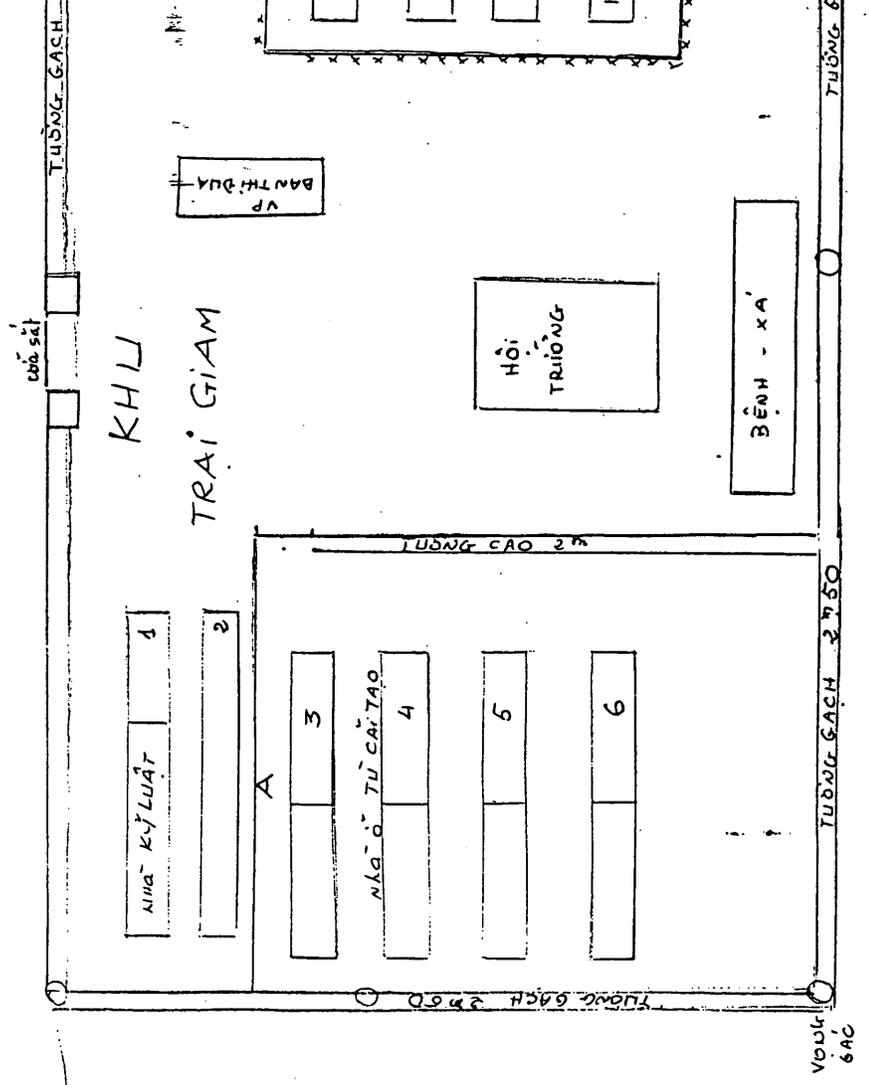
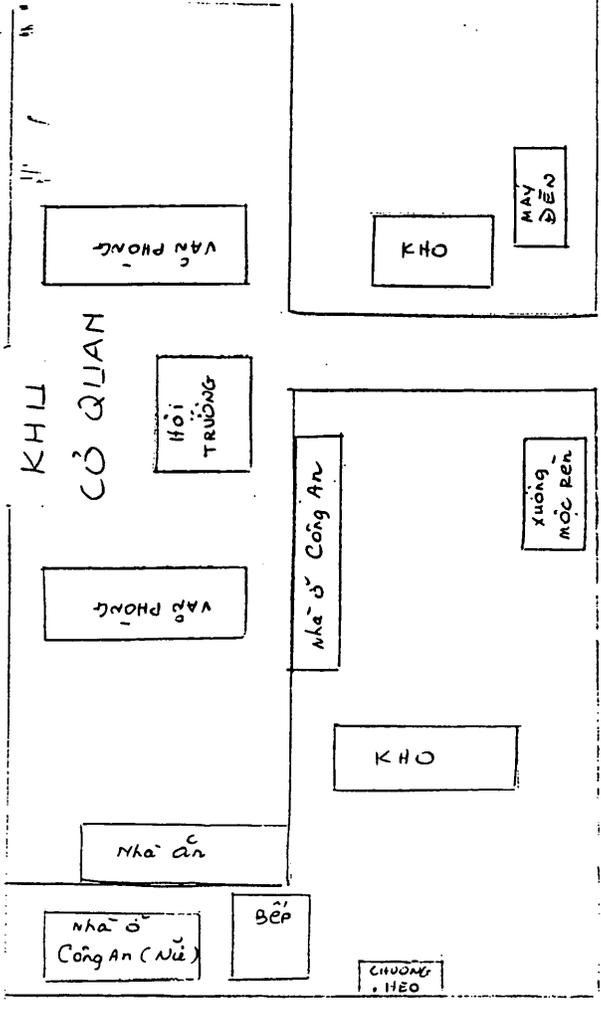
TRẠI GIÀM

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TRẠI GIÀM



Đường qua Trại Tân Lập / K2

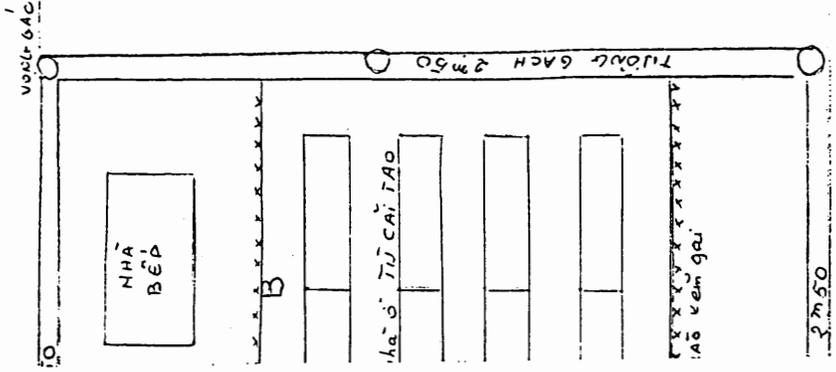
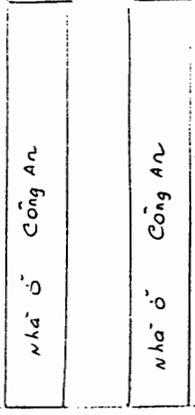
Tháng 3. 82!

TRẠI TÂN LẬP / K1 (VINH PHU)

KỈ LƯƠNG : Phó Giám Thị (Thường vụ)
PHAN TRONG CẢNH

C.B. GIÁO DỤC : Thiếu úy CA... LÊ

C.B. TRỰC TRẠI : TH/ Sĩ CA : VĨ MẠC





JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

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.

AN

Incl: (3)
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Cy to:
✓DIA/DC-2

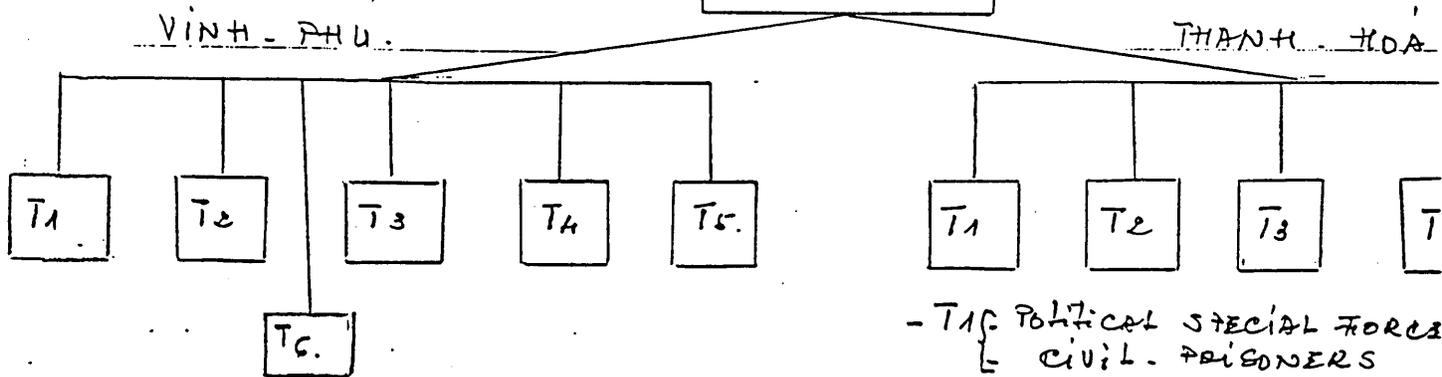
VINH PHU

ORGANIZATION, CAMP, CONC
VINH - PHU & THANH - HOA.

COMMANDER
LT COL. NGUYEN-THUY.

WAS PROMOTED
DURING SOURCES
CONFINEMENT

SECRETARY.



- T1 POLITICAL SPECIAL FORCE
- CIVIL PRISONERS

- T2 (THANH - PHONG) POLITICAL

- T3 (THANH - CAM) (COLLECTIVE)

- T4 CIVIL PRISONERS

- T5 CIVIL PRISONER

T1 POLITICAL
T2 PRISONER (EX-RVN MILITARY)
T3 SPECIAL POLICE
SECURITY
đàn - lười - lính - đơng - lính
Xã trưởng (VILLAGE CHIEFS)

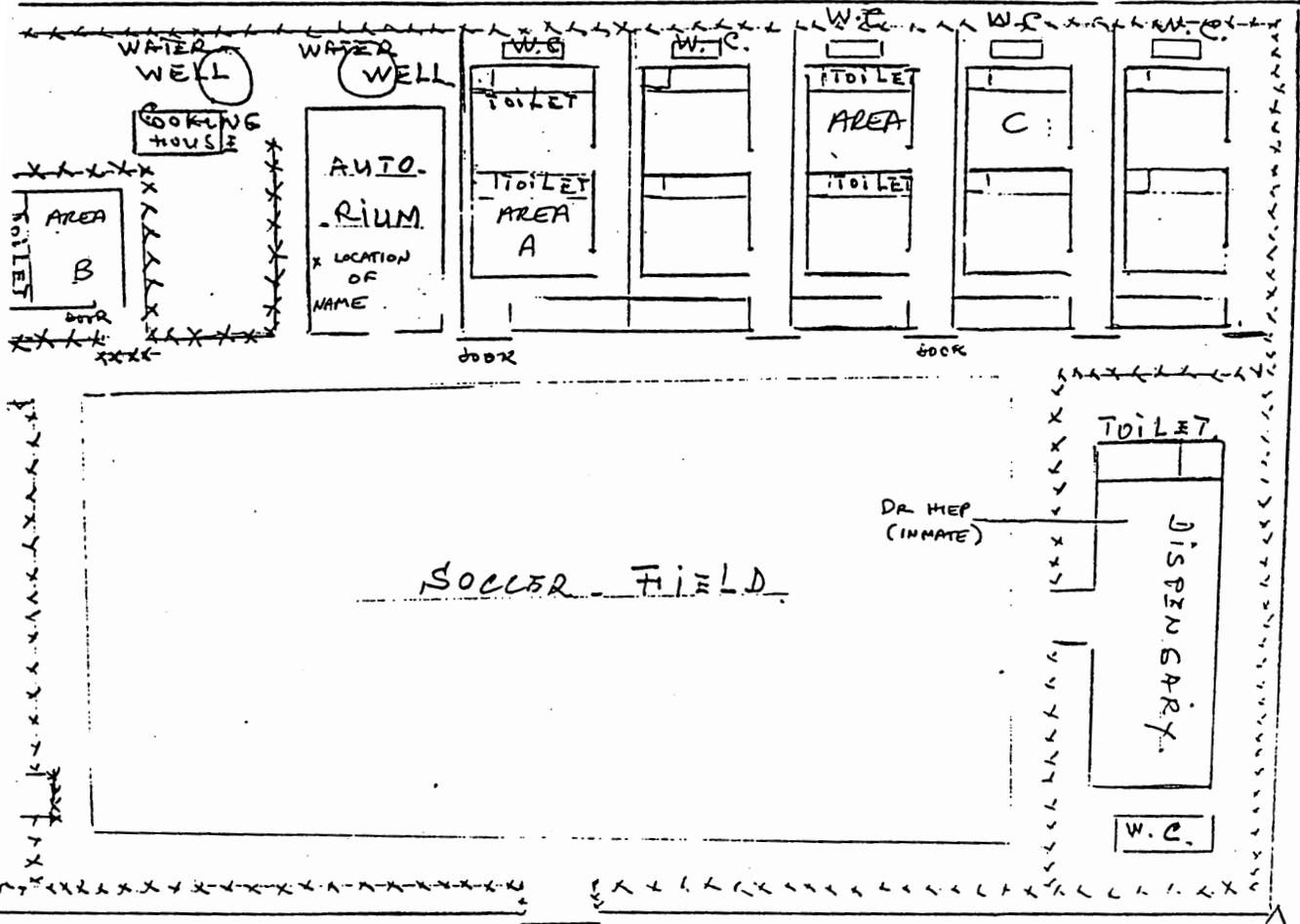
T4 POLITICAL - PRISONER

T5 POLITICAL PRISONER

CIVIL PRISONER

100 N NORTH CAMP
CLOSED.
INSTRUCTION. CAMP CONCENTRATION
EDGE xxx. T. 5 N. VINH PHU.
F. PRISONERS: 1700 - 2000 PERSONS

GUARD POSTS



Sheet 3

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GHI CHÚ

BHAM VAN TRI

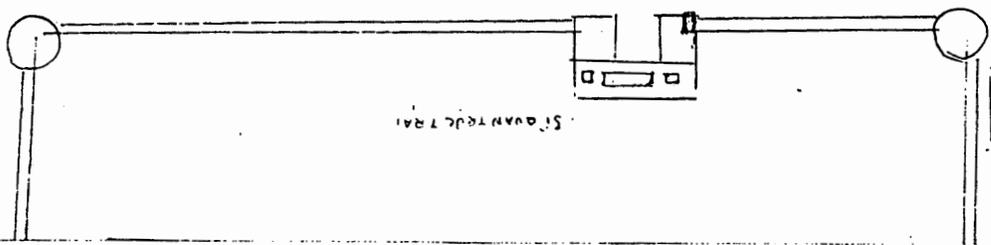
101 TRUONG
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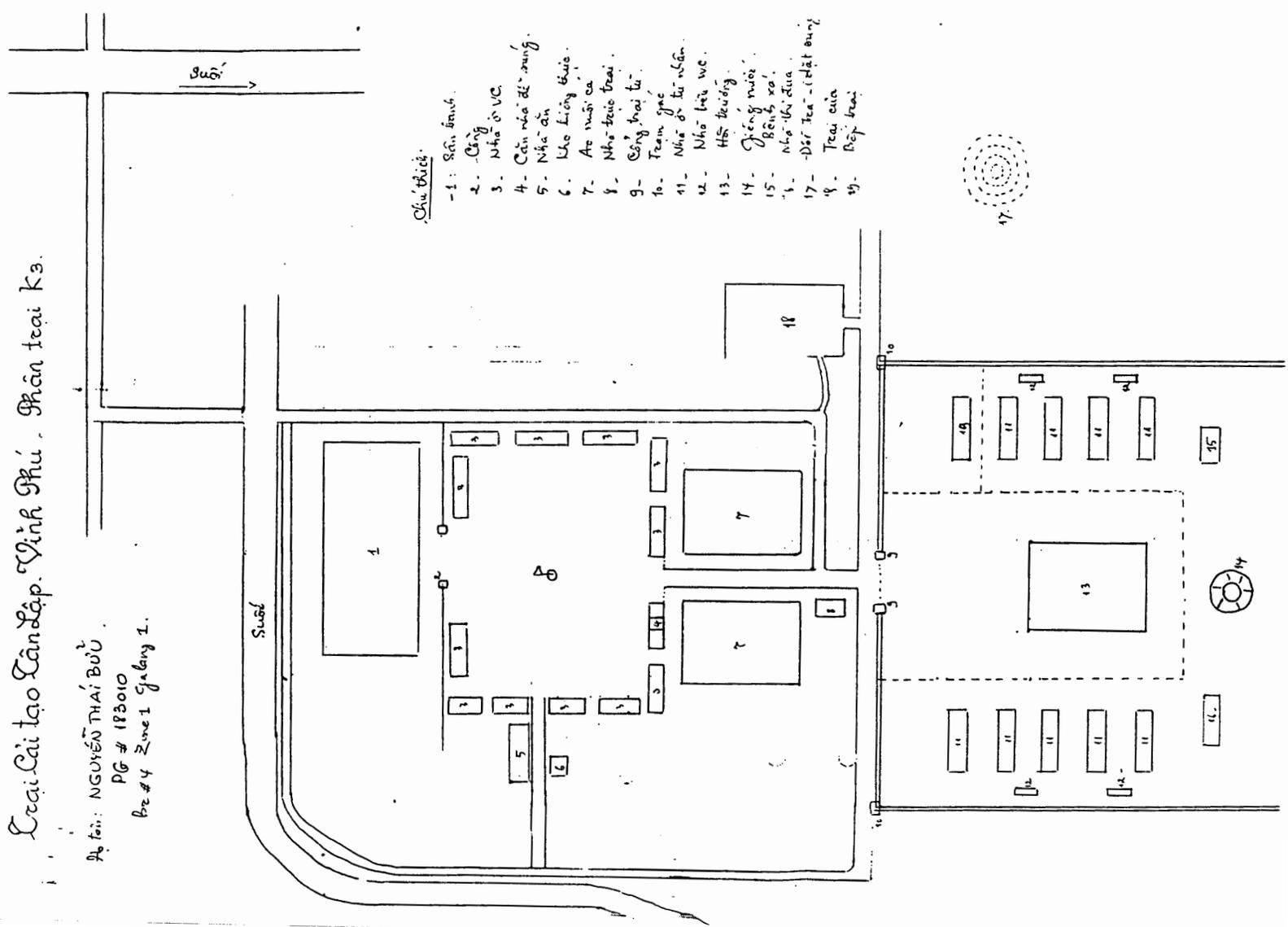


SI QUAN TUC TRAI

SI QUAN TUC TRAI

Trại Cải tạo Cẩn Lập, Vĩnh Phú, Phan teai K3.

Họ tên: NGUYỄN THÁI BỬU
 PG # 183010
 Bz # 4 Zone 1 Jalang 1.



Chú thích:

- 1 - Sân bôn.
- 2 - Công.
- 3 - Nhà ở VC.
- 4 - Căn nhà để súng.
- 5 - Nhà ăn.
- 6 - Khu Liông khò.
- 7 - Ấp nuôi cá.
- 8 - Nhà tắm trai.
- 9 - Công trại tu.
- 10 - Trại gác.
- 11 - Nhà ở tù viên.
- 12 - Nhà lau vệ.
- 13 - HS tuồng.
- 14 - Phòng nước.
- 15 - Phòng xe.
- 16 - Nhà kho của.
- 17 - Dải Tia - (đốt súng).
- 18 - Trại của.
- 19 - Bếp trai.

PL 119 426

Trại 62A TD 63 / 74 / K3 Vĩnh Phú.

Trình Trại : Trình Uy Trình Hoàng Trang.

Phó Trại : Trương Uy Phạm Việt Bình.

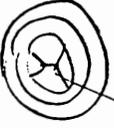
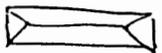
Phụ trách phân hiệu : Trình 05 Nguyễn Văn Kỳ.

Phụ trách khu Trại : Trình 05 Tiến.

Phụ trách vệ sinh : Chu Văn Uy Đào Mạnh Lưu.

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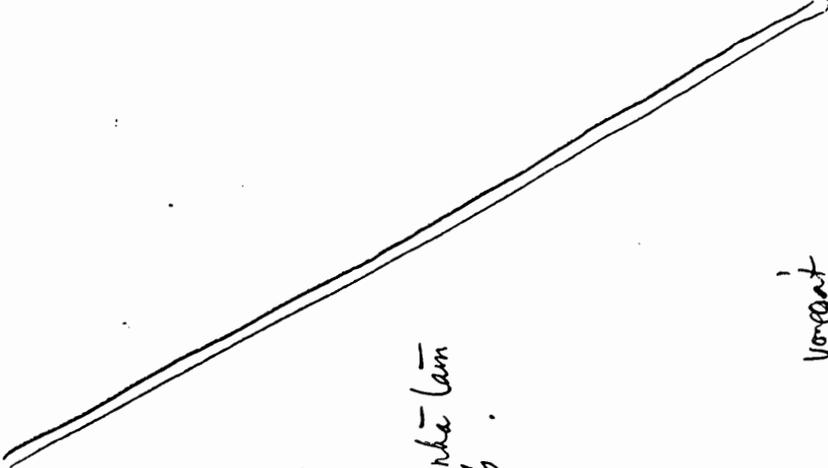
N
S



lỗ và như làm
giấy

Khu đất Hông

khởi sự



Mô hình của tu nhân

đường

Cổ lỗy hàng rùa

thực nhân
tu nhân

Giếng nước

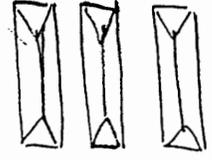
Vòng đất

Vòng đất

Vòng đất

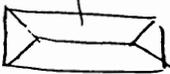
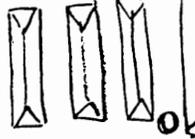
Vòng đất

Hội Trại



HỘI TRƯỜNG

BỆNH VIỆN



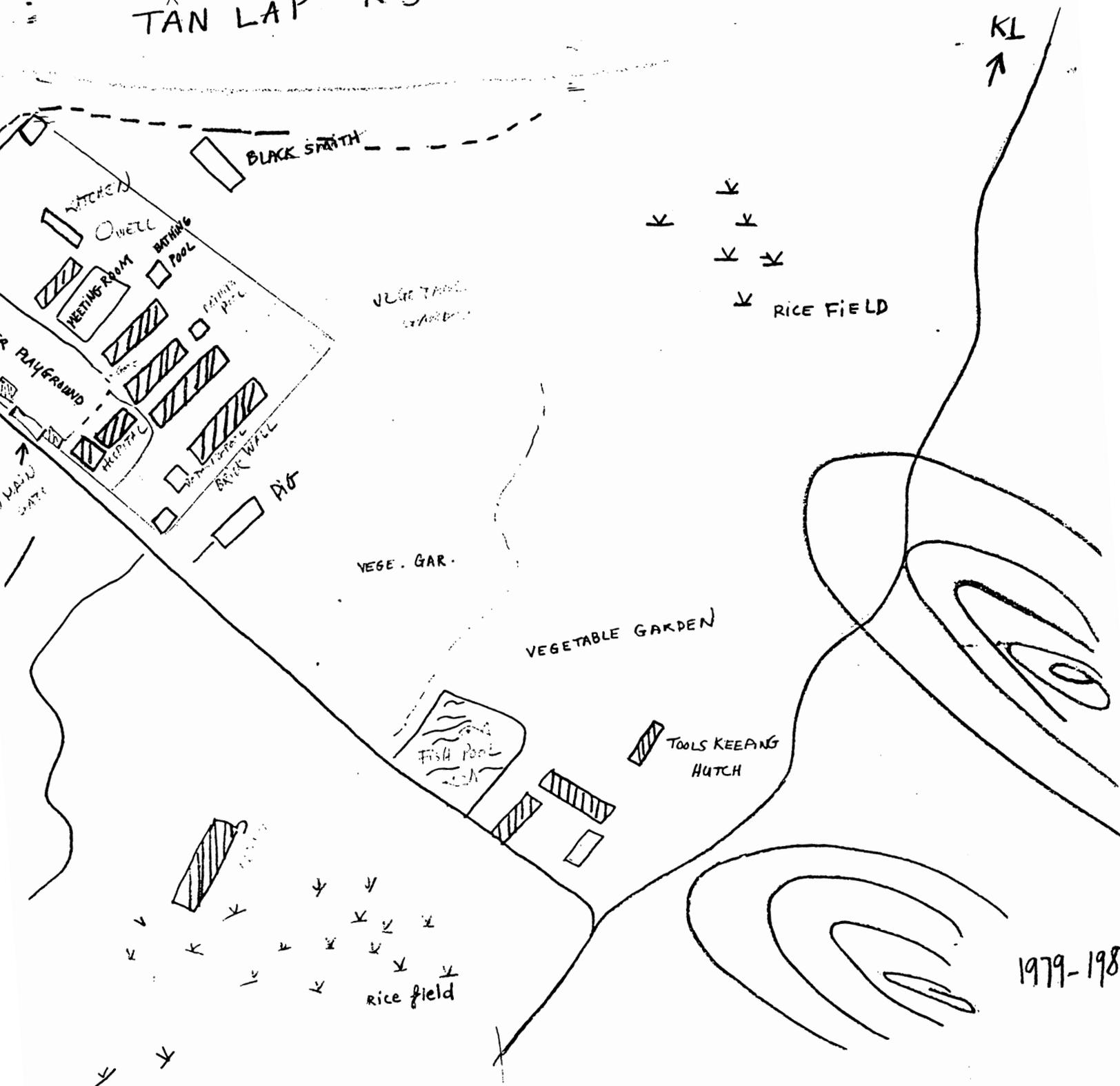
Mô hình của Trại trại

Mô hình của
tu nhân

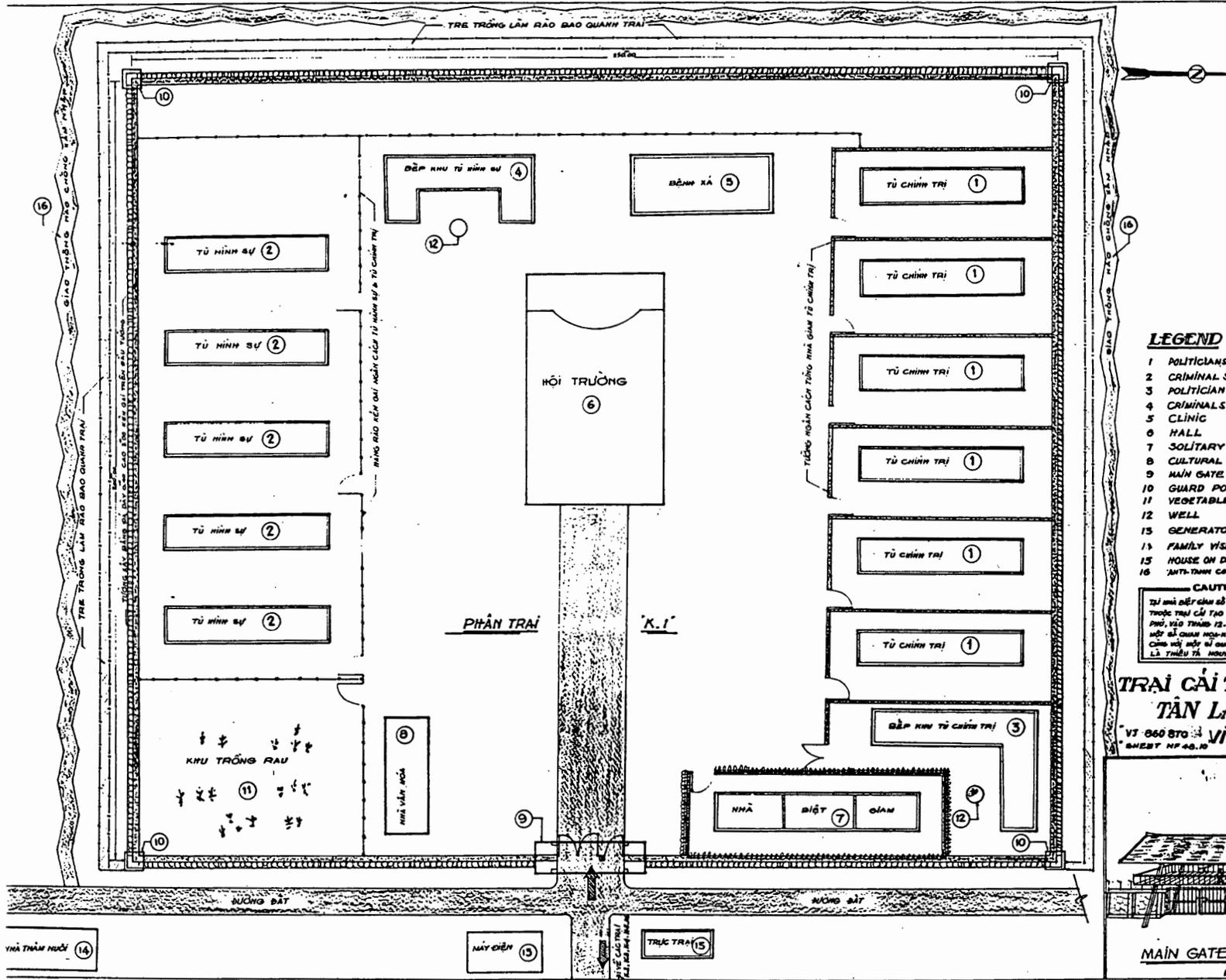
giếng nước

lưu

TÂN LẬP K5 VINH PHU



1979-198

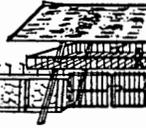


LEGEND

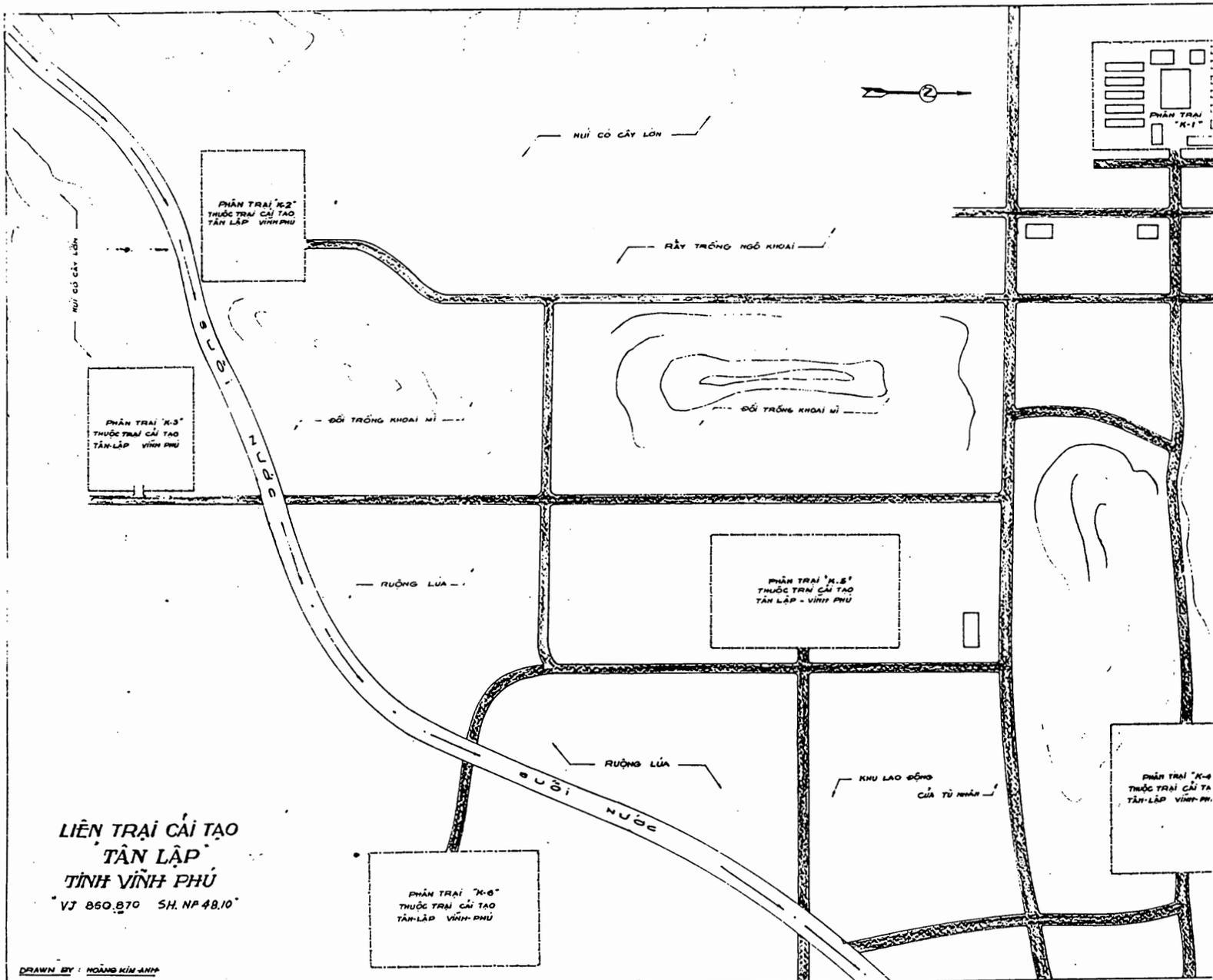
- 1 POLITICIANS
- 2 CRIMINAL S
- 3 POLITICIAN
- 4 CRIMINALS
- 5 CLINIC
- 6 HALL
- 7 SOLITARY
- 8 CULTURAL
- 9 MAIN GATE
- 10 GUARD PO
- 11 VEGETABLE
- 12 WELL
- 13 GENERATO
- 14 FAMILY VIS
- 15 HOUSE ON DI
- 16 'ANTI-TANK CAN

CAUTION
 TỬ MÃI ĐỂ CHỜ SẴ
 THỰC TRẠI CÁ TẠO
 PHỤ VÀO THÁNG 12...
 MỖY SẴ CHẠM HOA-N
 CHỖ VỚI MỖY SẴ QU
 LỄ THƯỜNG 15, HANG

TRẠI CÁI LÂN
TÂN L
 VỊ 060 870... VI
 SẴ 870 HP 40.10



MAIN GATE



LIÊN TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP
 TỈNH VINH PHÚ
 VJ 860.870 SH. NP 48.10

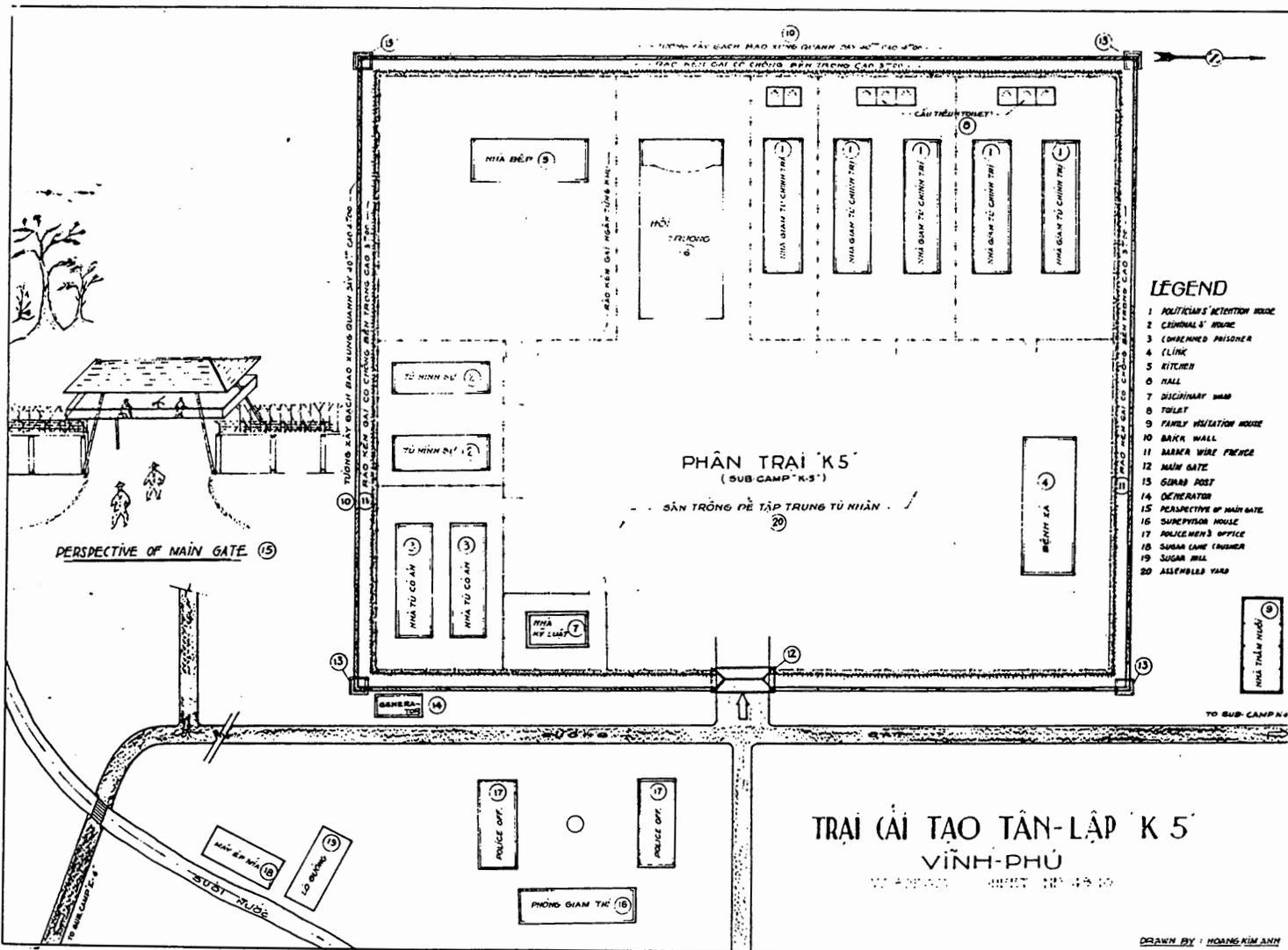
PHẦN TRẠI "K-6"
 THUỘC TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP - VINH PHÚ

PHẦN TRẠI "K-2"
 THUỘC TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP - VINH PHÚ

PHẦN TRẠI "K-3"
 THUỘC TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP - VINH PHÚ

PHẦN TRẠI "K-5"
 THUỘC TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP - VINH PHÚ

PHẦN TRẠI "K-4"
 THUỘC TRẠI CẢI TẠO
 TÂN LẬP - VINH PHÚ



LEGEND

- 1 POLITICAL'S ACTIVATION HOUSE
- 2 CRIMINAL'S HOUSE
- 3 CONFINED PRISONER
- 4 CLINK
- 5 KITCHEN
- 6 HALL
- 7 DISCHURARY HALL
- 8 TOILET
- 9 FAMILY VISITATION HOUSE
- 10 BARRACK WALL
- 11 BARBER WIFE FRENCH
- 12 MAIN GATE
- 13 GUARD POST
- 14 DETENTION
- 15 PERSPECTIVE OF MAIN GATE
- 16 SUB-PRISON HOUSE
- 17 POLICE MEN'S OFFICE
- 18 SUGAR CANE TINDER
- 19 SUGAR MILL
- 20 ASSEMBLY YARD

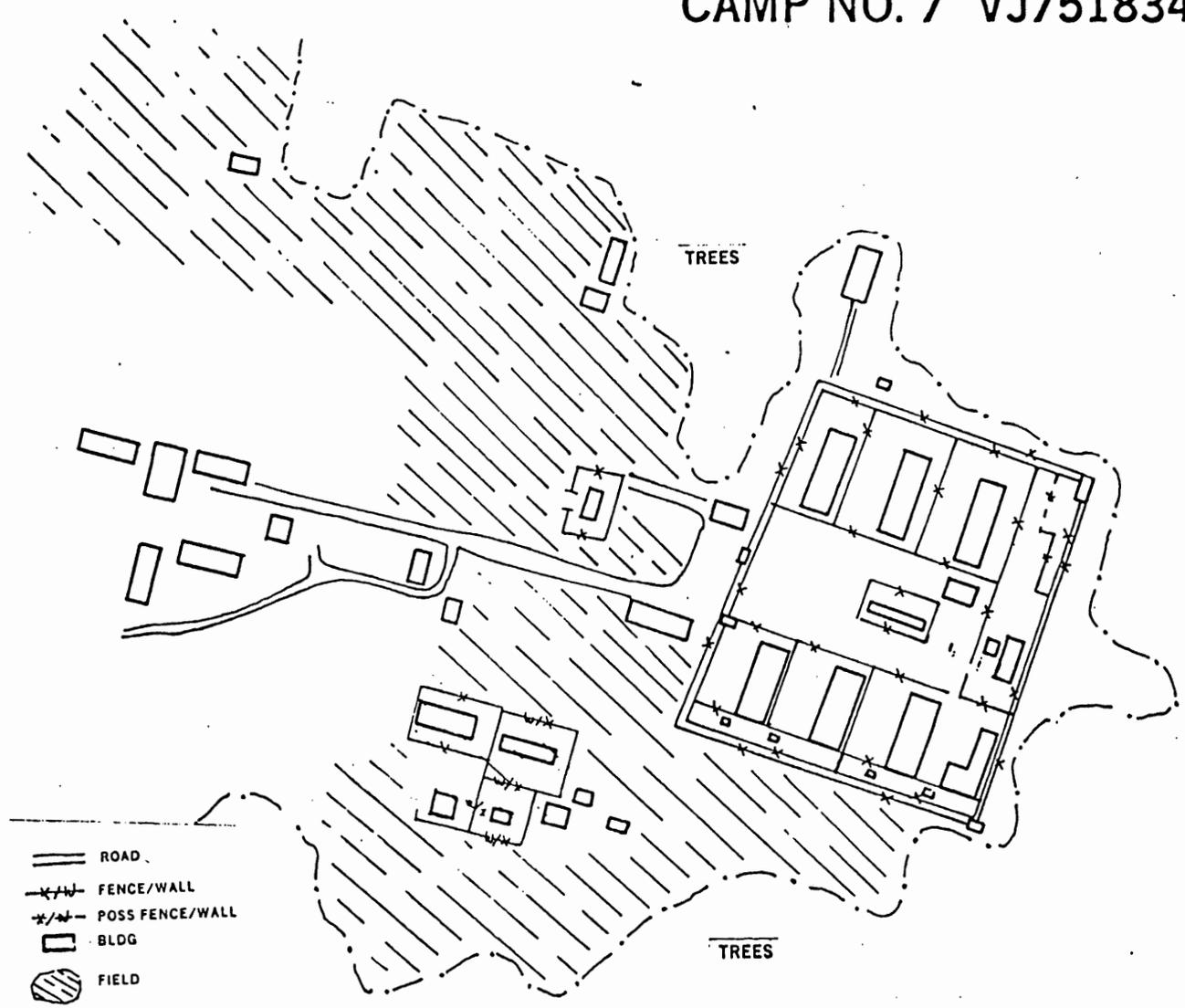
PERSPECTIVE OF MAIN GATE 15

PHÂN TRẠI 'K-5'
(SUB CAMP 'K-5')

TRẠI (AI TẠO TÂN-LẬP 'K-5'
VINH-PHÚ

AREA D IAN LAP
CAMP NO. 7 VJ751834

N
28 AUG 81

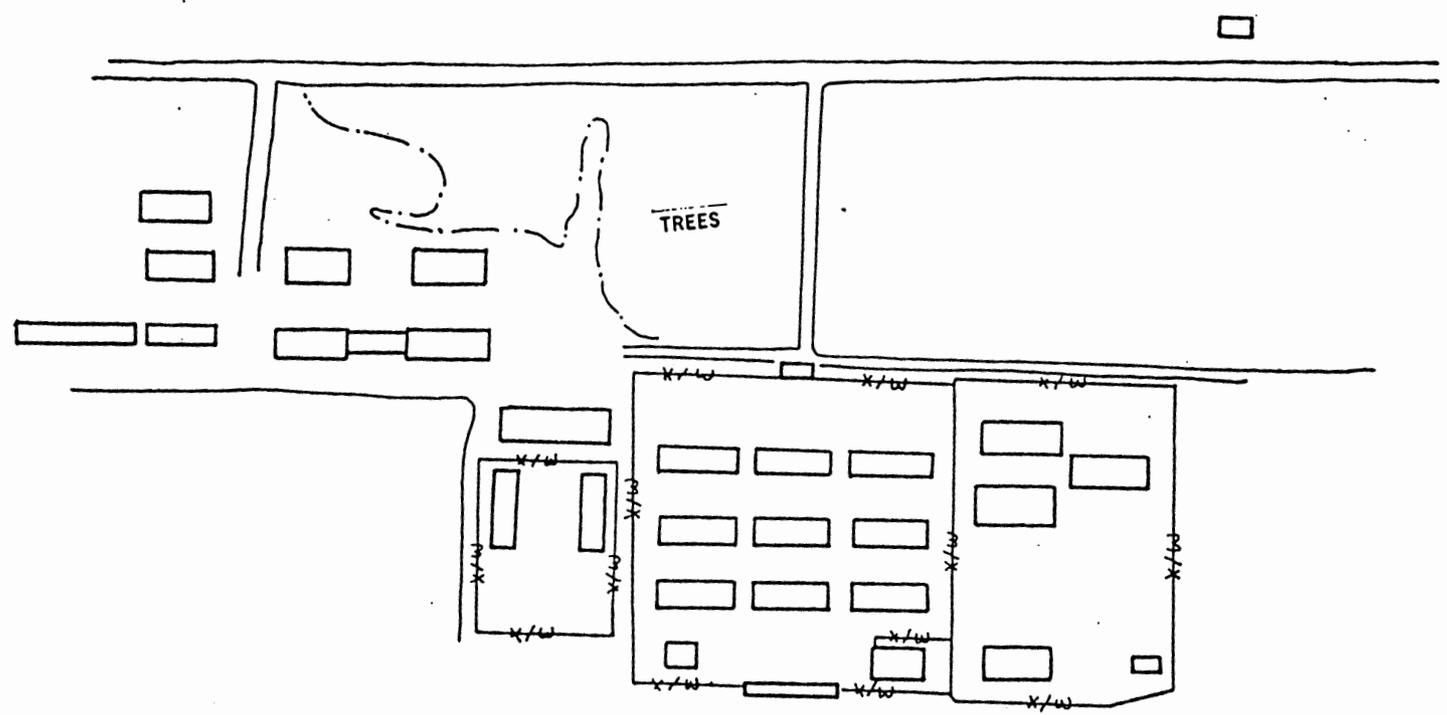


- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

CAMP NO. 6 VJ960793

2.8 AUG 81

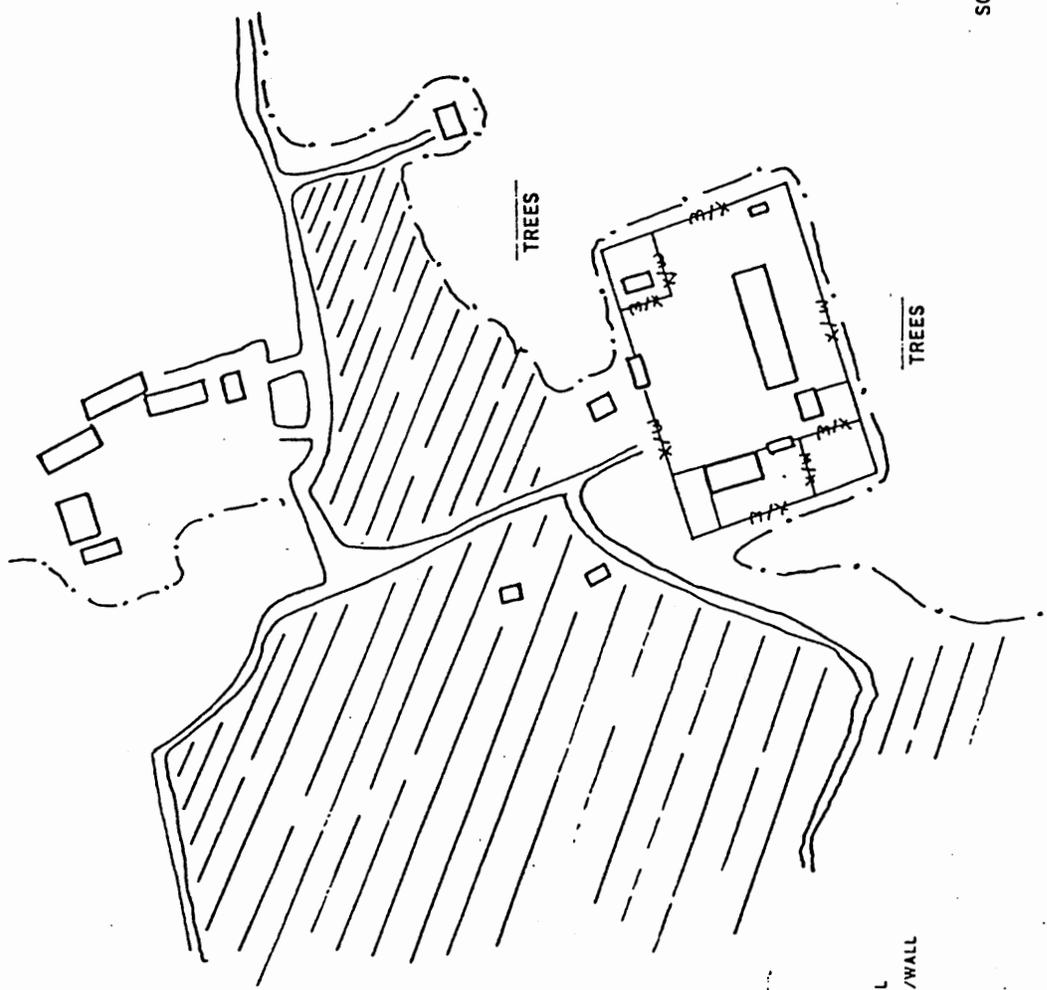


- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

CAMP NO. 5 VJ947789

28 AUG 81

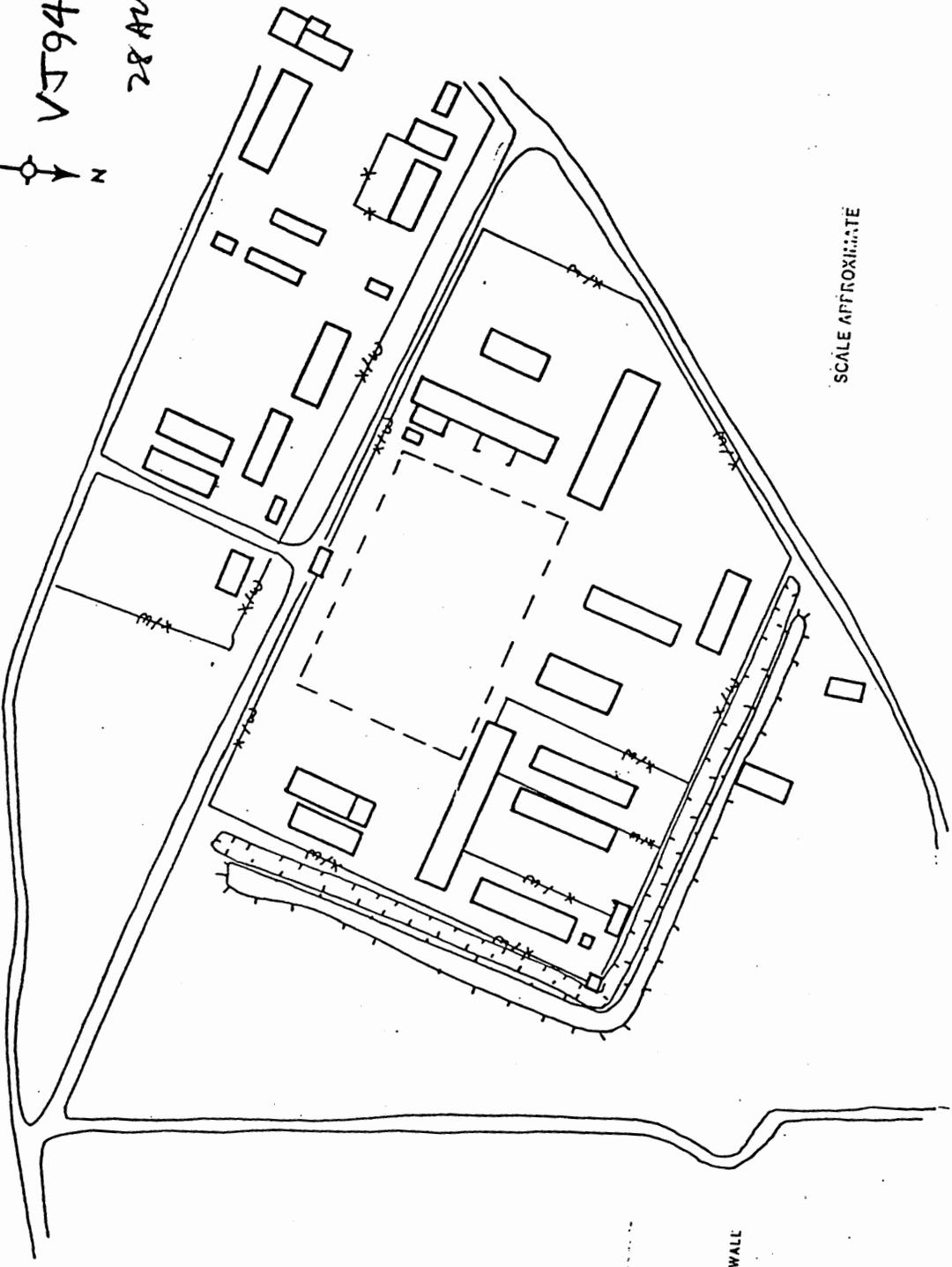
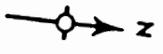


- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

AREA 2
CAMP NO. 4 VJ940771

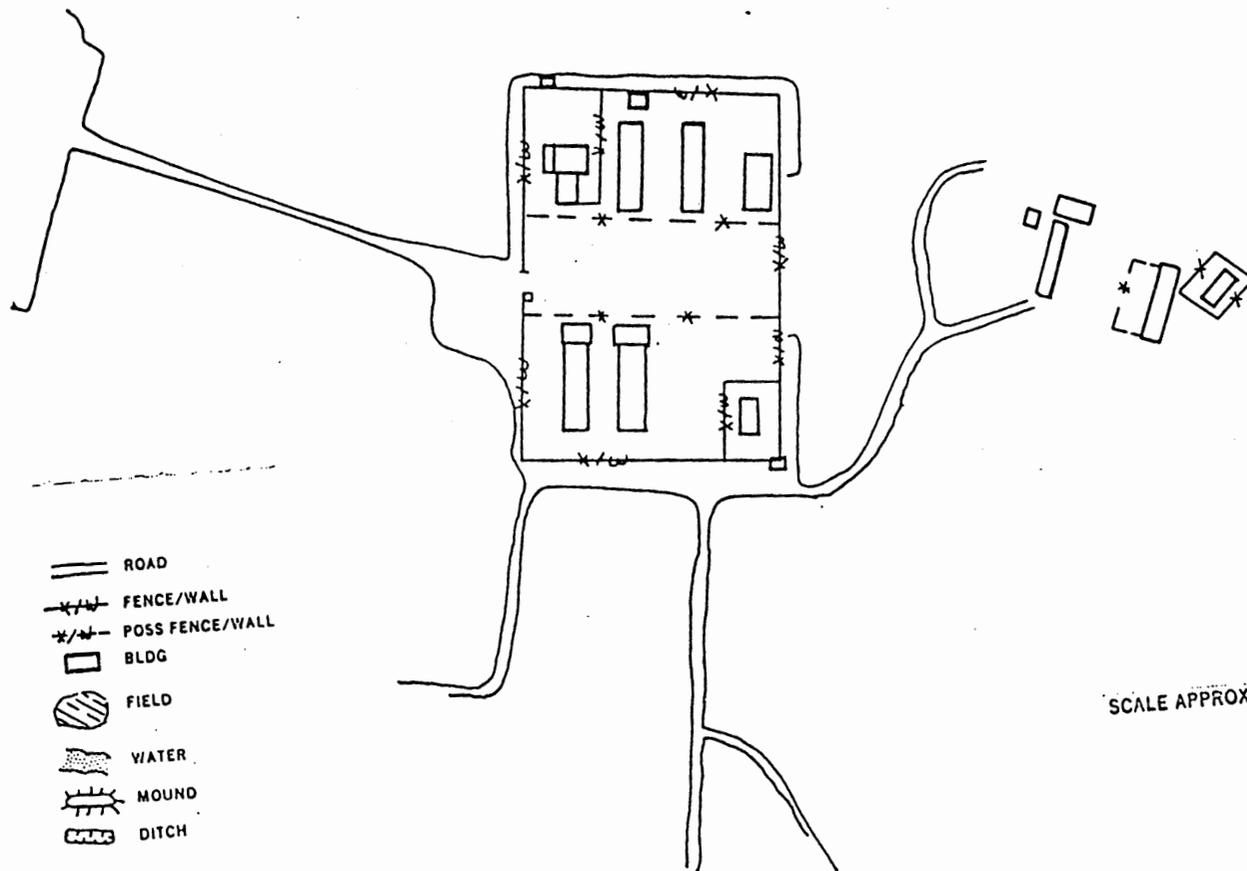
VJ940771
28 AUG 81



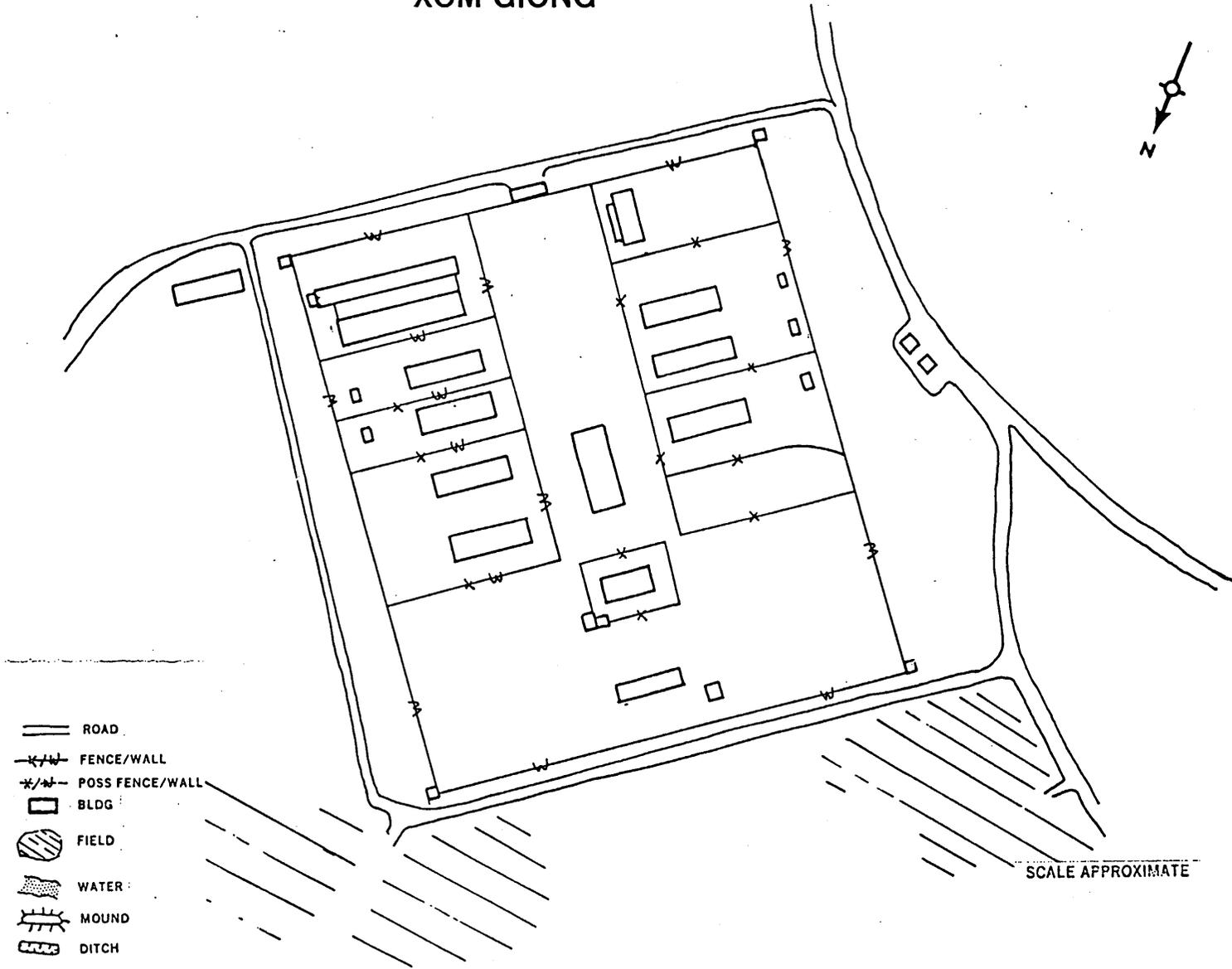
SCALE APPROXIMATE

- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

6.5
AREA D TÂN LẬP
CAMP NO. 3 VJ930767



AREA D
CAMP NO. 2 VJ905807
XOM GIONG

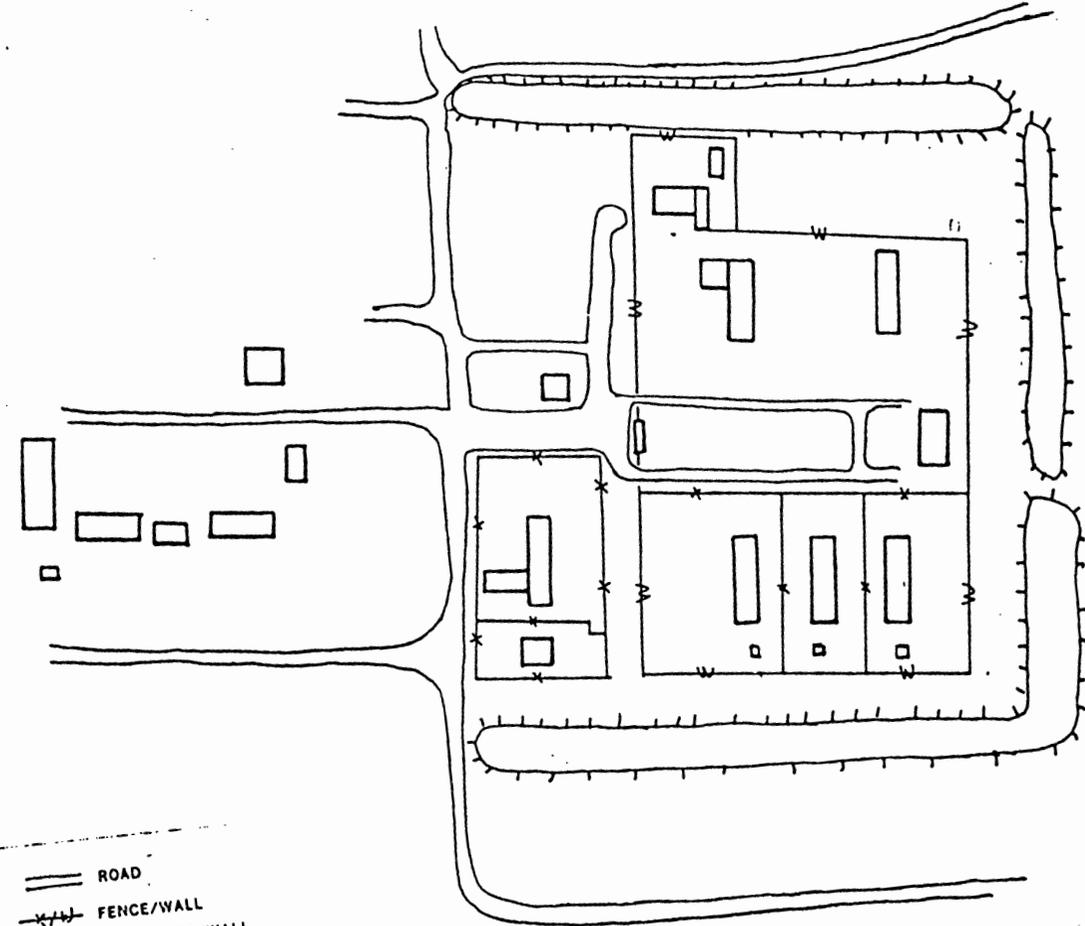


AREA D
CAMP NO. 1 VJ899793
POSSIBLE DETENTION AREA
NEAR YEN BAI, VM



VJ899793

28 AUG 81



- ROAD
- FENCE/WALL
- POSS FENCE/WALL
- BLDG
- FIELD
- WATER
- MOUND
- DITCH

SCALE APPROXIMATE

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX039 MCN = 89317/05422 TOR = 893170845

HEADER

R 130831Z NOV 89
FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUCGCHS/NATS CJS WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADEMD
RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
RUEALGX/SAFE

*Tan Lap
Vinh Phu (P)
N N*

R 130826Z NOV 89
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC,
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC DR KARL JACKSON//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG

BT

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 63079

THIS IS A STONY 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

DOI: 771000 - 801200.

SOURCE: SD 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 NF48-10//.
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 (TOOR) 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.

MSGNO 49 (PCXX) *11/01/86* *02:03:08.0.9*
ZCZC 07:02:08Z (PC)

R 010616Z NOV 86
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEACHS/CHS-GRID/OCJCS
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 010241Z NOV 86

TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
RUEKJCS/DIA
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
RUEAIJU/NPIC
RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
BT
EZ1:

25

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.

TEXT: 1. FROM OCTOBER 1978 TO APRIL 1982 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT THE TAN LAP REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHU PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. THE TAN LAP CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF THE AM THUONG RAILROAD STATION IN VINH PHU. ALTHOUGH THE VILLAGE AND DISTRICT WERE UNKNOWN, THE FIVE SUBCAMPS OF THE TAN LAP CAMP, DESIGNATED K1 THROUGH K5, WERE LOCATED WITHIN THE TRIANGULAR LAND MASS FORMED BY THE CONFLUENCE OF THE "LO" RIVER AND ONE OF SOUTHEASTERLY FLOWING TRIBUTARIES, THE "A-MAI" STREAM, IN NORTHERN VINH PHU PROVINCE. (SOURCE COMMENT: IN THIS AREA THE LO RIVER SEEMED TO FLOW DUE SOUTH AND A-MAI STREAM FLOWED SOUTHEAST.)

2. SUBCAMP-5, THE HEADQUARTERS AT TAN LAP, WAS DIVIDED INTO ZONES A AND B. ZONE A DETAINED NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS AND ZONE B IMPRISONED FORMER ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM OFFICERS, AMONG WHOM 120 WERE FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONELS; ABOUT 350 WERE MAJORS; AND, APPROXIMATELY 150 WERE FORMER ARVN CAPTAINS. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE ORGANIZATION/STRENGTH OF THE OTHER SUBCAMPS AT TAN LAP, NOR WAS HE AWARE OF THE DETAILS OF THE CRIMINALS IN ZONE A.)

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

TAN LAP

WICK

ROUTINE ZYUW RUMTBKA7171 1330223
R 130223Z MAY 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

CAMP B OF NAM HA WHICH WAS DIVIDED INTO CAMPS A, B, C, E,
AND ME (MEEX). SOURCE WAS RELEASED FROM RE-ED IN SEPTEMBER
1980.

7 SOURCE GAVE A POSSIBLE FORWARDING ADDRESS AS:

SD

LIAISON BANGKOK TH 27171

BT

CITE: J292 MAY 85.

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 35-148, HEARSAY OF U.S. PWS HELD IN
NORTHERN VIETNAM

1. SOURCE NAME: SC DOB: SD
POB: SD FORMER POSITION:
CPT ARVN SN SD PRESENT LOCATION: SD
SD IDENTIFICATION DATA: I.D. SD
DOI: 1976-79; DATE OF INTERVIEW: 1 MAY 1985; NAME OF
INTERVIEWER: MR. GARNETT E. BELL; OTHER: ARRIVED THAILAND
21 DECEMBER 1984 (LANDROUTE).

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE, A 41 YOA MALE VN REFUGEE
AND FORMER CPT ARVN, PROVIDED LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION
CONCERNING U.S. PWS HELD IN HOANG LIEN SON AND HA NAM NINH
PROVINCES. END OF SUMMARY.

3. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE UNDERGOING RE-EDUCA-
TION AT CAMP 14 (TRAI 14) OF INTERCAMP 1 (LT-1) IN THE YEN
BAI AREA OF HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE DURING 1976-77 HE
HEARD FROM LOCAL VILLAGERS IN THE AREA THAT AMERICANS HAD
BEEN HELD NEARBY. SOURCE HEARD FROM THE VILLAGERS THAT
DURING THE WAR (DIDN'T SAY WHEN) APPROX 20 U.S. PWS WERE
HELD IN A CAVE CALLED "HANG COC". SOURCE DID NOT HEAR
FROM THE VILLAGERS WHAT HAPPENED TO THE U.S. PWS.

4. SOURCE HEARD FROM CAMP CADRE AT NAM HA SUB-
CAMP B, HA NAM NINH PROVINCE THAT U.S. PWS HAD BEEN HELD
AT SUBCAMP "ME" DURING THE WAR. SOURCE DID NOT HEAR HOW
MANY U.S. PWS, WHEN THEY WERE HELD, OR WHAT HAPPENED TO
THEM. SOURCE HEARD THE STORY DURING 1979. WHILE AT NAM
HA CAMP B SOURCE ALSO OBSERVED SEVERAL AMERICAN NAMES AND
DATES (COULDN'T REMEMBER THE NAMES OR DATES BUT STATED
THAT THE NAMES WERE SPELLED DIFFERENTLY AND NOT JUST ONE
PW) SCRATCHED ON THE WALL OF HIS CELL IN HOUSE #8.

5. SOURCE WAS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFOR-
MATION CONCERNING THE U.S. PWS HELD AT YEN BAI OR NAM
HA. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY AMERICANS REMAINING IN
VIETNAM.

6. AS OF 30 APRIL 1975, SOURCE RESIDED AT 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
KHAM LON PRISON, VINH BINH. IN SEPTEMBER 1975 SOURCE
WAS TRANSFERRED TO TRA NOC, CAN THO. IN JUNE 1976 SOURCE
WAS TRANSFERRED BY BOAT FROM CAN THO TO VINH CITY, NGHE
AN, THEN BY TRAIN TO YEN BAI, HOANG LIEN SON. SOURCE WAS
HELD INITIALLY AT T-14, LT1 (AH14NT) THEN TRANSFERRED IN
JUNE 1978 TO T-11, LT1 (AH11NT). CAMP T-11 WAS CHANGED
TO CAMP 7B (AH7BNT) SHORTLY AFTER SOURCE'S ARRIVAL THERE.
IN OCTOBER 1978 CONTROL OF THE CAMP SYSTEM WAS CHANGED
FROM THE MOD (BQP) TO THE MOJ (BNV). SOURCE WAS TRANS-
FERRED IN OCTOBER 1978, AT THE TIME OF THE CHANGE, TO

This is the area
of Tan Lap Pri: A

HEARSAY

ACTION (U,8,F)
INFO CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
DC-2(2) NMIC(1) AT-3(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-5D3(1)
DIA(1) DC-4A3(1)
+SAFE

302

VINH PHUC

EZ02:
 P 190501Z MAR 84
 FM DET 32 PSAA SEOUL KOREA//INO//
 TO RUHVAAA/HQ PSAA HICKAM AFB HI//INO//
 AIG 633
 INFO RUEAHQA/HQ USAF WASH DC//INEG/INER/INES/INET//
 RUEBNJB/HQ AFIS BOLLING AFB DC//INT//
 RUEGFUA/HQ AFIS FT BELVOIR VA//INR//
 RUEJCC/DIA WASH DC
 RUEKCPA/JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 BT

EZ03:
 EZ04:
 SERIAL: IIR 1 512 0020 84
 PASS: DIA FC IR BRANCH
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VD), UNITED STATES (US)
 SUBJ: IIR 1 512 0020 84/DETENTION OF US PRISONERS OF WAR (PW),
 ETC:
 VPC

DSI: 20000

SOURCE: SC A FORMER MERCHANT IN HO CHI MINH CITY, SOURCE ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM IN OCT 1963. RELIABILITY IS UNDETERMINED.

SUMMARY: THIS REPORT PROVIDES LIMITED HEARSAY INFORMATION ON THE DETENTION OF US PRISONERS OF WAR (PW) IN DETENTION CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM.

DETAILS: IN MAR 1979 SOURCE VISITED SUBSOURCE (NAME: SSC) AT A REEDUCATION CAMP IN VINH PHUC PROVINCE (2110N/10600E, DEM: VHC: N/A). SUBSOURCE TOLD SOURCE THAT THERE WERE US PW'S BEING DETAINED IN DETENTION CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM (EG: BUT NOT AT SUBSOURCE'S CAMP). SUBSOURCE BELIEVED THAT SOMEHOW THE US GOVERNMENT WOULD EVENTUALLY NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE RETURN OF THE PW'S. SUBSOURCE ALSO STATED THAT HE HOPED A SETTLEMENT OF THE US PW ISSUE WOULD ALSO INVOLVE RELEASING FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY OFFICERS. SUBSOURCE WAS REPORTEDLY A FORMER MAJOR IN THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NVA). MOST OF THE INMATES OF THIS REEDUCATION CAMP REPORTEDLY ALSO KNEW OF OR HAD HEARD ABOUT THE US PW'S BEING DETAINED IN THE NORTHERN CAMPS AND THEY CHASED SUBSOURCE'S HOPE OF BEING RELEASED IN CONJUNCTION WITH US NEGOTIATIONS TO RELEASE US PW'S (NVA).

COMMENTS: SUBSOURCE WAS A FORMER VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR AND COMMANDER OF THE THIRD BATTALION, 40TH REGIMENT, 25TH DIVISION. HE WAS CAPTURED IN 1975. AFTER BEING DETAINED IN REEDUCATION CAMP FOR THREE YEARS, HE WAS THEN MOVED TO A REEDUCATION IN THE NORTH (NVA) IN 1978. SOURCE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE CAMP, ONLY THE FACT THAT IT WAS LOCATED IN VINH PHUC PROVINCE. SOURCE WAS INTELLIGENT AND IN GOOD MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION AT THE TIME OF DEBRIEFING. SOURCE READILY VOLUNTEERED THE INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT AND WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER DEBRIEFING. REFERENCE DET 32 IIR 1 512 0020 84, "HEARSAY CONCERNING DETENTION OF US PRISONERS OF WAR, VH".

{Investigative article in Tien Phong newspaper, issue no. 50, 14-20 December 1982, pp 1, 2,}

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 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 reeducate myself."

Tran Dinh [Liem?], also known as Minh, age [24?], who lived in Kim Lien [several words blurred in xeroxing] 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 deprived, 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)

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JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER
NAS BARBERS POINT, HAWAII 96862

6 OCT 1983

30 September 1983

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
- g. DOI: 1979 (hearsay in Oct 81)
- h. Date of Interview: 21 Sep 83
- i. Interviewer: MSgt S. H. Downs USMC

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 in Saigon in 1962 and at Ft. Bragg in 1965. Ordered to the Binh Dinh Sector 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 his 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."

6 OCT 1983

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

BEGIN TRANSLATION

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.

- SKETCH -

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

SC

END TRANSLATION

Re-Ed Camp Report SC

Name: SC

Rank: Captain

Unit: 110th Wing, 1st Division, Airforce

Re-Ed: 1st May 1975 to 1st January 1981.

Tan Lop Order
copy to m.w. 3/24/82

June 16, 81

Dear Sir:

At your request, I am going to write what I've seen and heard during the time I was the prisoner of the Vietnamese communists. At first I have to ask you to keep this report a secret. Please do not reveal any name or details given, to any International organizations or to the Press.

Places and names of detention:

1. Long Giao Camp, Long Khanh (1975 - 1976) over 10,000 people from Captain to Colonel. I don't know the name of the leader and the organization of the camp.

2. Joint Camp IV (Regiment Command) in Hoang Lien Son Province was divided into 9 camps = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. From July 1976 to August 1978, I had been in camps 9, 3, 7, 4.

- Each camp had 300 detainees, one camp leader, 30 to 40 security men.

- Everyday, we had to work either in the woods or in the fields.

- The leader of 7th camp was Captain Hang (1978)

- Over 50 prisoners died of sickness, exhaustion, food poisoning. They were buried in Cam Nhan Village.

- During 1977 to 1978, the communist launched their appressive campaign against the political prisoners.

3. 1978 - 1981 = in Vinh Quang Camp (Ha Noi)

Camp leaders:

a) Tran Van Ho: Lieutenant Colonel (1978 - 1980)

b) Nguyen Cac : Major (1980)

* Vinh Quang camp was divided into two zones: A & B.

- Zone A: spread over 40,000m with 2 barracks, each having 7 houses of 6m x 20m. Each housed 70 people and each person had exactly 0.42m sleeping space. Two security guards made checks every 30 minutes at night although all doors were locked. Each morning we were waken up by the sound of the gong and waiting for the door to be opened and got ready for work.

- Zone B: located in the North of Zone A, over 4,000 square meters and having 500 people. The total population of Vinh Quang camp was 1,500.

* The names of the detainees who are still in the camp (since 1978):

1. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Duy Diem = former officer in Airforce, 1st division, 38 years old. (Zone A).
2. Lieutenant Colonel Phan Trung = 40 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
3. Lieutenant Colonel Phan Van Manh = 48 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
4. Lieutenant Colonel Cao Quang Khuyen = 40 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
5. Lieutenant Colonel Le Man Hoat = 47 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
6. Major Huynh Ngoc Duong = 45 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
7. Major Tran Van Vinh = 40 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone B).
8. Major Nguyen Quoc Hai = 38 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).

9. Major Nguyen Xuan Hue = 38 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
10. Captain Duong Viet Dang = 35 years old, in Airforce, 1st division (Zone A).
11. Captain Do Dung = 33 years old, Airforce, 1st division (Zone A)
12. Captain Le An = 37 years old, Artillery, Infantry 1st division.
13. Colonel Ly Ba Pham = 50 years old, former chief of Khanh Hoa Province (Nha Trang).
14. Captain Nguyen Van Phuong = 38 years old, in Han Nghia Sector (Zone A).

* I have not heard of any American prisoners.

* As I heard, Tan Lap Camp in Vinh Phu housed over 4,000 prisoners, had been transferring the prisoners to Central and South Vietnam, specially to Binh Tuy region.

* Ha Nam 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.

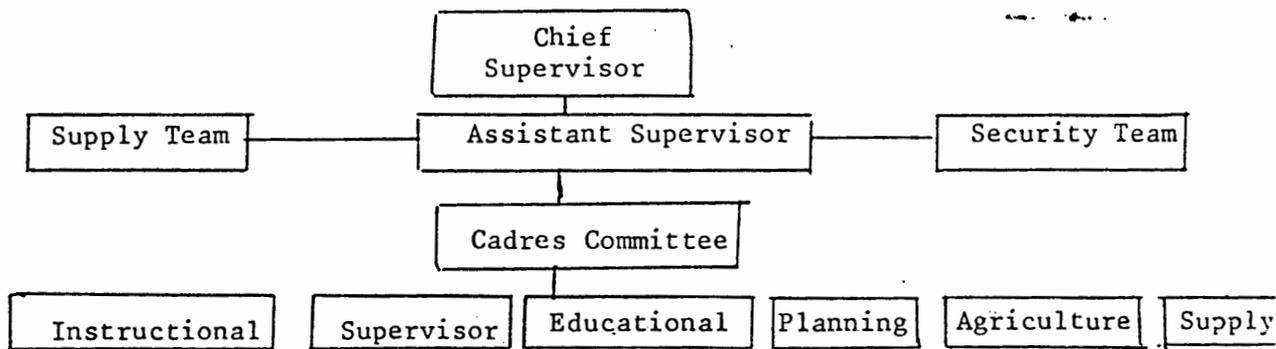
* Food supply team leader = Major Thinh.

* 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



TAN LAP

Detainees 0007 19 Feb 81
at
Tan Lap

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.
3. TRUONG HOANG HA POLICE CAPTAIN, BUREAU CHIEF OF THE SECURITY BUREAU IN BINH DINH, QUI NTTO N
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
9. LY PHAT TAN, POLICE CAPTAIN, INSPECTOR OF THE HEADQUARTERS IN SAIGON
10. LE TRUNG TRUC POLICE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OF TRAN VAN LINH POLICE STATION IN DISTRICT 11 SAIGON.
11. NGUYEN VAN DAI, POLICE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OF SECURITY BUREAU, OF SAIGON POLICE HEADQUARTERS
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.
15. NGUYEN VO, POLICE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS BUREAU, DISTRICT 9
16. VO VAN KIET, ARMY OFFICER
17. NGUYEN VAN DUONG, ARMY IST. LIEUTENANT, POLY-WAR

17. NGUYEN VAN CONG, POLICE CAPTAIN,
STATION, DISTRICT

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 TRON) BEN TRE.

23. LE DUY CHAT, 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 BATTALION 5

SC

26. NGUYEN VAN TRUONG, POLICE CAPTAIN CHIEF OF A POLICE STATION IN DISTRICT 5

MSGNO 10 (PCXX) *01/27/87* *18:09:40.1.9*
 ZCZC 23:08:31Z (PC)

P 272258Z JAN 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 P 271400Z JAN 87
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 BT

IAN LAP
 Vinh Phu
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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 ^{SC} 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.

VO-PW COMMENTS: THE THREE INDIVIDUALS SOURCE REPORTED SEEING AT MO CHEN WERE ALSO SEEN AND REPORTED TO DIA BY ANOTHER BOAT CREWMAN AT MO CHEN IN 1962-63. THE THREE HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY CORRELATED TO FORMER FRENCH MILITARY FROM THE BA VI STATE FARM, POSSIBLY TWO OF WHOM WERE LATER OBSERVED AT PHO LU PRISON IN THE LATER 1960S. NONE WERE OBSERVED IN THE PRISON SYSTEM BY FORMER COMMANDOS AFTER 1971.

BT
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

PRIORITY

ZYUW RUEHOKA5325 0850820

RESEMBLED THE MAN HE HAD SEEN.

P 260818Z MAR 86

FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH

TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI PRIORITY

INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36// PRIORITY

DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW// PRIORITY

SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA// PRIORITY

WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS// PRIORITY

JCS WASHDC//J5// PRIORITY

LIAISON BANGKOK TH 15325

CITE: : 3223 MAR 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT 96-002, LIVE CAUCASIAN IN YEN BAI
RE-EDUCATION CAMP

REF: JCRC RPT 96-003, U.S. HELICOPTER WITH REMAINS,
DTD 26 MAR 86

1 SOURCE: NAME: SA DOB: SA
POB: SA FORMER POSITION: NATIONAL POLICE
CAPTAIN: PRESENT LOCATION SA
IDENTIFICATION DATA: SA DOI:
APRIL 1977; DATE OF INTERVIEW: 11 MARCH 1986; NAME OF
INTERVIEWER: DAVID W. ATHERTON, MSG, USA; OTHER:
SOURCE'S ADDRESS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FROM VIETNAM WAS
292/11B BAI HAT WARD 7, DISTRICT 10, HCMC. HIS YOUNGER
BROTHER SA RESIDES AT SA
SOURCE'S RE-EDUCATION
(REED) CHRONOLOGY WAS: 26 JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976, TRUY
TAM AN DUONG, BIEN HOA; 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 Z30D.

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 RUMOR CONCERNING THIS IN-
DIVIDUAL.

3. INFORMATION: SOURCE STATED THE FOLLOWING
INFORMATION AS FACT. ON TWO OCCASIONS DURING APRIL 1977,
WHILE INCARCERATED IN THE T14 CAMP OF THE YEN BAI RE-
ED CAMP SYSTEM, SOURCE MADE TRIPS TO CAMP #1 WHERE HE
OBSERVED A CAUCASIAN MALE (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 SHOWN A GROUP
OF PICTURES, SOURCE PICKED OUT TWO, ONE OF ROBERT GARWOOD
IN AN AIRPLANE AND ONE OF A FRENCH ACTOR NAMED "ROBERT"
BUT SAID THAT THE LATTER'S HAIR WAS TOO LONG. SOURCE
INDICATED THAT THE PHOTO OF ROBERT GARWOOD MORE CLOSELY

48

ACTION

(M)

INFO USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CJCS(4) DJS:(2) J1(1)
J3(6) NIDS(1) J5(2) CMB QC(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
VO-PW(2) NMIC(1) AT-3(2) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1)
DIA(1)
+NSC WASHINGTON DC
+OCSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
+SAFE

MCN=86085/03031

TOR=86085/08277

TAD=86085/08282

CDSN=MIA809

PAGE 1 OF 1
260818Z MAR 86

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CAMP FILES

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R 091211Z OCT 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 091124Z OCT 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUEHKL/AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5//
RUEHC/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, REINTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE

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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 SC'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 REINTERVIEW CONCERNING RE-EDUCATION CAMP INFORMATION AND REQUESTED PHOTOS OF SC SC WAS REINTERVIEWED BY

AN AT SUNGEI BESI REFUGEE CAMP, MALAYSIA ON 23 AND 24 AUGUST 1985. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REPRESENTS 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 DISEMBARKING AT THE AM THUONG TRAIN STATION, VICINITY WJ 011837. THE INMATES WERE THEN PLACED ON SMALL BOATS AND TAKEN TO

THE CAMP VIA A SMALL STREAM. THE TRIP FROM THE TRAIN STATION TO THE CAMP TOOK APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR. THE CAMP NAME XUAN GIANG WAS TAKEN FROM A LOCAL VILLAGE IN THE AREA (JCRC COMMENT: WE FIND A XUAN ANG VILLAGE AT VICINITY VJ 952828). IN 1965, ALL INMATES WERE MOVED TO HA GIANG (P). THE NAME XUAN GIANG WAS TAKEN AND WAS USED TO NAME THE HA GIANG CAMP, WHICH WAS ONE OF THREE IN HA GIANG (P) (OTHERS WERE QUYET TIEN AND VINH TIEN). AT THAT POINT, THE ORIGINAL XUAN GIANG SITE WAS RENAMED THE VINH PHU RE-ED CAMP. THE THREE HA GIANG CAMPS WERE ALL SEPARATE AND WERE NOT SUBCAMPS OF A HIGHER ECHELON. 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:

- TUAN (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 PRIVATES 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.
- TRAN HUU TUONG, ASST CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHOLIC LEAGUE 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)

MSGNO 19 (PCXX) *10/09/85* *09:07:58.1.6*
 ZCZC 14:06:02Z (PC)

R 091211Z OCT 85
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
 RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 091124Z OCT 85
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
 RUEHKL/AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
 BT

SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 60425

CITE: 3647 OCT 85.

EZ2:

SUBJECT: JCRC 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.

4. SOURCE AND FELLOW INMATES WERE MOVED FROM XUAN GIANG/PHU THO TO THE NEW XUAN GIANG/HA GIANG CAMP LOCATED IN HA GIANG (P) IN 1965. SOURCE WAS HELD HERE UNTIL 1970. SOURCE NEVER LEARNED THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE XUAN GIANG/HA GIANG CAMP BUT RECALLED IT WAS LOCATED DEEP IN THE FORESTED MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF BAC QUANG DISTRICT, HA GIANG (P). (NOTE: BAC QUANG DISTRICT SEAT IS LOCATED VICINITY VK 8786). THIS CAMP WAS ALSO UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MOI. MOST OF THE CADRE OF THIS CAMP WERE MOVED HERE WITH THE INMATES, INCLUDING MAJOR TUAN, THE CAMP WARDEN. AS ALL INMATES EXCEPT COMMANDOS WERE MOVED, THE INMATE COMPOSITION WAS THE SAME AS IN PARA 2 ABOVE. THE WORK SCHEDULE AND HOLIDAYS WERE THE SAME AS IN PHU THO (P).

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

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MSGNO 21 (PCXX) *10/09/85* *09:07:58.3.8*
ZCZC 14:06:02Z (PC)

R 091211Z OCT 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
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RUERAAA/ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
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RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC,
RUEHKL/AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
BT

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

CITE: 3647 OCT 85.

EZ2:

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 DINH. 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. HE RECALLED THAT IN 1972-1973, A CUBAN DELEGATION VISITED THE CAMP (NFI). SOURCE STATED HE HAD NEVER MET OR HEARD OF A *NAME* (SEE DIA MSGS/\$5& 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*

SD
SOURCE
HAD BEEN ISSUED THE FOLLOWING PRISONER NUMBER WHILE INCARCERATED: ZT 415. HE RETAINED THE NUMBER THROUGHOUT HIS INCARCERATION AND DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE MAKEUP OF THE NUMBER (JCRC-LNB NOTE: WE NOTE THE LETTER Z WAS NOT REPORTED AS A COMMON FIRST LETTER IN DIA/VO-PW MSG, DTG 201523Z MAY 85.) SOURCE'S MEMORY SKETCH OF XUAN GIANG/ PHU THO AND HIS INCOMPLETE SKETCH OF PHONG QUANG WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY ALONG WITH PHOTO NEGATIVES OF SOURCE.

#0425
NNNN
NNDD

MSGNO 107 (PCXX) *05/23/85* *03:11:02.3.5*
 ZCZC 08:09:07Z (PC)

*Tan
Lap*

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
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA
 RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE
 RUEKJCS/DIA
 RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
 RUEHSE/SECRET SERVICE
 RUEHFB/FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
 RUEADWW/NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF
 ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
 RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
 RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
 RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
 RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
 RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
 RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
 BT
 EZ1:

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

<> SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A <><>VIETNAMESE<><> REFUGEE WHO WAS A
<> FORMER FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE SOUTH <><>VIETNAMESE<><>
<> ARMY. HE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION BELOW FROM
<> PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. SOURCE DEPARTED
<> <><>VIETNAM<><> IN JANUARY 1985.
<> TEXT: 1. THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF <><>VIETNAM<><> (SRV) MINISTRY OF
<> INTERIOR (BO NOI VU - <><>BNV<><>) TAN LAP RE-EDUCATION CAMP, LOCATED
<> IN YEN LAP DISTRICT, VINH PHU PROVINCE, HELD POLITICAL
<> PRISONERS WHO WERE FORMER SOUTH <><>VIETNAMESE<><> MILITARY AND
<> GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE TAN LAP CAMP CONSISTED OF FIVE
<> SUB-CAMPS (PHAN TRAI) DESIGNATED FROM K-1 TO K-5. AS OF
<> MID-1982, POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD AT K-4 SUB-CAMP, TAN LAP
<> CAMP, NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY 700 PERSONS. BY LATE 1982 ALL
<> POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CAMPS OR RELEASED
<> FROM THE K-4 CAMP. IN EARLY OCTOBER 1982 PRISONERS CONVICTED
<> OF SERIOUS CRIMES INCLUDING MURDER, RAPE, AND SMUGGLING WERE
<> PLACED IN K-4 CAMP. (FIELD COMMENT: ALTHOUGH K-1, K-2, K-3
<> AND K-5 WERE ALSO IN THE TAN LAP CAMP, SOURCE WAS UNAWARE OF
<> THE TYPE AND NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THOSE CAMPS).
<> 2. THE TAN LAP CAMP WAS ORIGINALLY COMMANDED BY <><>BNV<><>
<> LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHAM HUY ((THUY)), WHO WAS REPLACED IN EARLY
<> 1980 BY <><>BNV<><> 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 <><>VIETNAM<><> (ARVN) MAJOR AND A MEDICAL
<> DOCTOR ASSIGNED TO A MILITARY MEDICAL UNIT IN NHA TRANG.
<> B. LE DINH ((LUAN)), BORN ABOUT 1937 IN HUE, FORMER
<> COLONEL AND COMMANDER OF THE FORMER MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT
<> 101. (SOURCE COMMENT: LUAN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN ESCAPED FROM
<> <><>VIETNAM<><> BY BOAT AND RESETTLED IN THE U.S.)
<> C. NGUYEN VAN ((CHANH)), BORN ABOUT 1950 IN
<> SOUTHERN <><>VIETNAM<><>, AN ARVN FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE FORMER
<> MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT 101.

BT
#4645
NNNN
NNDD

10/26/82 15:44 CRT 33 L PAGE 2
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 FROGMEN
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 "O", 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 "O", 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 "O". SOURCE STATED THAT AREA
"O" WAS EMPTY AS OF 1971. AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PARIS
AGREEMENTS SOURCE WAS RETURNED TO QT AND PLACED IN AREA "O"
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 "O" 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
"O" 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 "O" AND THE WORK
BT
EZ06:

(M)

DC

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

*6812

NNNN
EZ07:

THANH PHONG

JOINT STAFF
INFO SERVICE CENTER

COPY NUMBER 10

RODCA

ZYUW RUEHBKAS387 2491000

ROUTINE
061000Z SEP 89
FM USDAC BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM

BANGKOK TH//PW- 45387

*Thank Phong
Thank Hoa (P)
VN*

SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT
RE:

- 1. NAME: *SC*
- 2. DPOB: *SD*
- 3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIET.
- 4. SEX: MALE.
- 5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
- 6. BOAT/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:
750625 - 760626 XA MINH MANG SCHOOL, SAIGON
750626 - 760515 TAY NINH PRISON (TRANG LON)
760515 - 770323 AN DUCNG CENTER, BIEN HUA
770528 - 771027 T3L3 HOANG LIEN SON, YEN BAI
771027 - 780614 CAMP 1, LAC CAI
780616 - 800117 TAN LAP, VINH PHU
800117 - 820615 THANH LAM, THANH HUA
820612 - 830212 Z30C HAM TAN, THUAN HAI

- 12. RELATIVES:

RELATION NAME	DOB	ADDRESS
WIFE		
SON		
DAUGHTER		

SD

13. AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: N/A.

14. COMMENTS:

A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6
024 0400 89.

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

ACTION DIA/SEC(10)

(M)

OJCS INFORMATION
SERVICE CENTER

COPY NUMBER

104

ROUTINE
R 281114Z NOV 88
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW/DAM/

ZYUW RUEHBKA9559 3331116

15

DATE/PLACE OF DEBRIEF/NUMBER OF DEBRIEFER:

BANGKOK TH//PW- 59559

SUBJECT: STONY BEACH BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

- 1.
- 2. DPOB: *SC SD*
- 3. CITIZENSHIP/ETHNIC GROUP: VIETNAM/KHMER
KROM
- 4. SEX: MALE.
- 5. RELIGION: BUDDHIST.
- 6. BOAT/REFUGEE NUMBER: *SD*
- 7. CURRENT ADDRESS *SD*
- 8. PREVIOUS ADDRESSES: HO CHI MINH CITY.
- 9. EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: ELEVEN YEARS.
- 10. MILITARY SERVICE/EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

SD

*Thank Phong
Hoang (P)*

- 11. RE-EDUCATION CAMP/PRISON CHRONOLOGY:
 - 05/75 - 06/76 LONG GIAO, BIEN HOA
 - 06/76 - 12/76 T12, LT1, HOANG LIEN SON
 - 01/77 - 09/77 DOAN 776 HOSPITAL (YEN BAI)
 - 09/77 - 1979 PHU SON 4, BAC THAI, THAI NGUYEN
 - 1979 - 1982 THANH PHONG, THANH HOA
 - 1982 - 1985 730A, XUAN LOC

12. RELATIVES:

- RELATION NAME DOB ADDRESS
- WIFE

SD

13 AFFILIATION WITH RESISTANCE GROUPS: NONE.

14 COMMENTS: A. SOURCE PROVIDED INFORMATION CONTAINED IN IIR 6 024 0027, 0028 89. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. HE ASKED FOR NO FAVORS.

ACTION DIA/SPEC(10)

(H)

MCN=00000/00000

TOR=88333/11082

TAD=88333/11142

CDSN=MIA473

CAMP INPUT SHEET

CAMPDOC REV: 9 OCT 1987

CAMP NO.: 4002 CAMP SUB NO.: _____ CAMP NAME: THANH PHONG

(A,B,C.....)
LBN NO.: _____ CURRENT DATE: 221087 BERO: _____ CAT: _____ IDOF: _____
(DD/MN/YY) (A/I)

LAT: 193655 N LONG: 1052020 E UTM: 1 JOG: _____

CTRY: VN HARDCOPY PIX: Y (Y) PROV: THANH HOA

DIST: THANH PHONG CITY: _____

VILLAGE: _____ HAMLET: _____

PAI SUB: _____ PAI DATE: _____ IMAGERY DATE: 270880 COV FREQ: _____
(Y) (DD/MN/YY) (DD/MN/YY)

ICR/CIR 1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____
4: _____ 5: _____ 6: _____

TYPE PRISONERS: _____ CADRE RANK: _____ LATEST IAM DATE: _____
(PV,CC,PP,WH) (DD/MN/YY)

IAMS AVAILABLE: _____ TYPE FACILITY: PE US POW HELD: _____ STATUS: _____ LAST ACTIVE DATE: _____
(Y) (RE/PL/PD/PP/PH/TD/TR/OT) (Y) (I/A) (DD/MN/YY)

SKETCH AVAILABLE: _____ POW HELD INCLUSIVE DATE: _____
(Y) (DD/MN/YY) (DD/MN/YY)

CAMP ALT NAME
1: THANH LAM 2: _____
3: _____ 4: _____

PARENT HEADQUARTERS: _____ ADDITIONAL SUB UNITS: _____
(Y)

SUB UNIT
A: K-1 B: K-2
C: _____ D: _____
E: _____ F: _____
G: _____

REMARKS REL CODE: _____ ANALYST INITIALS: _____

COMMENTS: { (A)-ANALYST, (S)-SOURCE }

REPORT ON VIETNAMESE-RE-EDUCATION CAMP

THANH PHONG

(Thanh Hoa P.)

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.

NO. 6

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.

04/29/88

04/29/88

PAGE 1

PAGE

INITIAL SOURCE DATA

ADDITIONAL SOURCE DATA

33NM CIR ALL SOURCE REPORTS--DIST FM 193655N/1052020E

ID	NAME	SIGHT	PURPORTED INFO	DOS	CTRY	ID	UTM/LOC	GEO COORDINATES	POLY CATEGORY	CE	AD	DIST	FM	ML
		CAMP	THANH HOA REED VN 78	78	VN			193800N 1053500E		JP	25.7			7
		GRV-HSY	L GRV DUNG HIEU 71/72	72	VN		WG380370	191900N 1052100E		RS	33.1			1A
		GRV-HSY	1GRV&CRS NGHE AN 7211	7211	VN		WG450360	191900N 1052500E		BS	34.0			1A
		POW-HSY	UNK#US TAY HIEU 79	79	VN			193800N 1050100E	UNDER ANALYSIS	GS	33.7			1A
		GRV-F/H	1 PW DIC NGHE TINH-6612	6612	VN		WG450370	191900N 1052500E		BS	34.0			1A
		POW-HSY	1 PW/A4 NGHE TINH-67	67	VN		WF860450	191400N 1053000E	UNDER ANALYSIS	GS	45.7			1A
		POW-F/H	2US/1KIA THANH HOA 68	68	VN			194300N 1054300E		RD	41.1			3B
		POW-HSY	80 PWS FARM HA SON BINH 77	77	VN			195000N 1053000E	UNDER ANALYSIS	GS	29.4			1A

SOURCES

DATA

TOTAL SIGHTINGS= 8

END OF REPORT

ACTION

ACTION

CIR NEW

ENTER COORDINATE NAMES.

000 ///

11 12

ENTER QUERY.

002 ///

IF INSIDE CIRCLE-1.

DIS21069

04/29/88

FOR CIRCLE-1 ENTER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AND RADIUS.

004 711

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

DISX REFUG 1

ENTER THE VALUES, IN ORDER, FOR VARIABLE OPERANDS:

COORDS -05

: 25NM CIR ALL SOURCE REPORTS--U1ST FM 193655N/1052020E:.

PROCESSING FILE **PMSEA3

ACTION
DISX REFUG 2
ENTER THE VALUES, IN ORDER, FOR VARIABLE OPERANDS:
COORDS -55

PROCESSING FILE **PMSEA3

RECORD-ID	<i>D</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	703
LATITUDE	= 194500N	LONGITUDE	= 1052520E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	704 A
LATITUDE	= 194310N	LONGITUDE	= 1052630E	
RECORD-ID	<i>T</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= LANG GIA HWY BR S OV BEN TA	
LATITUDE	= 194512N	LONGITUDE	= 1052319E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HOA QUI HWY BR NO1 OV STRM	
LATITUDE	= 193753N	LONGITUDE	= 1052452E	
RECORD-ID	<i>D</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	15 N
LATITUDE	= 192830N	LONGITUDE	= 1052410E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= LANG SUOI	
LATITUDE	= 193710N	LONGITUDE	= 1052315E	
RECORD-ID	<i>T</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= BAN DOM CSWY OV NAM PU	
LATITUDE	= 193010N	LONGITUDE	= 1051318E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HOA QUI HWY BR 2 SE OV STRM	
LATITUDE	= 193751N	LONGITUDE	= 1052452E	
RECORD-ID	<i>D</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	15 D
LATITUDE	= 194000N	LONGITUDE	= 1052640E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= BINH VAN HWY BR NE 1 OV KE TOUNG	
LATITUDE	= 194308N	LONGITUDE	= 1052648E	
RECORD-ID	<i>T</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= WTR SEG W 12 D NORTH	
LATITUDE	= 193340N	LONGITUDE	= 1051230E	
RECORD-ID	<i>A</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= LANG TON HWY BR NW 1 OV STRM	
LATITUDE	= 192951N	LONGITUDE	= 1052414E	
RECORD-ID	<i>DATA</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	702 C
LATITUDE	= 194153N	LONGITUDE	= 1051328E	
RECORD-ID	<i>DATA</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	7021
LATITUDE	= 194150N	LONGITUDE	= 1051349E	
RECORD-ID	<i>DATA</i>	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG	1533
LATITUDE	= 193935N	LONGITUDE	= 1052350E	

RECORD-ID	D		
INSTALL-NAME	= HOA QUI HWY FD 1 SE OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 193750N	LONGITUDE	= 1052430E
RECORD-ID	A		
INSTALL-NAME	= LANG TON HWY BR NW 2 OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 192942N	LONGITUDE	= 1052414E
RECORD-ID	T		
INSTALL-NAME	= LANG KY PHA HWY BRIDGE EAST OV STREAM		
LATITUDE	= 193533N	LONGITUDE	= 1052250E
RECORD-ID	D		
INSTALL-NAME	= BINH VAN HWY BR SE OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 194214N	LONGITUDE	= 1052646E
RECORD-ID	A	INSTALL-NAME	= THUONG COC
LATITUDE	= 194448N	LONGITUDE	= 1052600E
RECORD-ID	T	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG 7022
LATITUDE	= 194183N	LONGITUDE	= 1051328E
RECORD-ID	A		
INSTALL-NAME	= HOA QUI HWY FD 2 NE OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 193750N	LONGITUDE	= 1052435E
RECORD-ID	D		
INSTALL-NAME	= BINH VAN HWY BR N OV SONG TIN		
LATITUDE	= 194259N	LONGITUDE	= 1052602E
RECORD-ID	A		
INSTALL-NAME	= BAN DUM HWY BR OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 192928N	LONGITUDE	= 1051346E
RECORD-ID	T		
INSTALL-NAME	= LANG TON HWY BR NW 3 OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 192930N	LONGITUDE	= 1052412E
RECORD-ID	A		
INSTALL-NAME	= DONG TAN HWY BR NE		
LATITUDE	= 194510N	LONGITUDE	= 1052020E
RECORD-ID	D		
INSTALL-NAME	= LANG TON HWY BR OV SONG HANG TRIG		
LATITUDE	= 192910N	LONGITUDE	= 1052414E
RECORD-ID	A		
INSTALL-NAME	= BAN KHOANG HWY BR OV STRM		
LATITUDE	= 192945N	LONGITUDE	= 1051326E
RECORD-ID	T	INSTALL-NAME	= HWY SEG 702 B
LATITUDE	= 194030N	LONGITUDE	= 1052630E

RECORD-ID
 INSTALL-NAME = BINH VAN HWY BR N 2 OV SONG TIN
 LATITUDE = 194305N LONGITUDE = 1052607E

D

RECORD-ID
 INSTALL-NAME = LANG HO HWY BR 1 OV STRM
 LATITUDE = 193850N LONGITUDE = 1052500E

A

RECORD-ID
 INSTALL-NAME = LANG TON HWY BR 2 OV STRM
 LATITUDE = 193002N LONGITUDE = 1052413E

T

RECORD-ID
 INSTALL-NAME = LANG DONG HWY BR OV STRM
 LATITUDE = 193815N LONGITUDE = 1052500E

A

RECORD-ID
 INSTALL-NAME = CU DUC HWY BR N OV BEN TA
 LATITUDE = 194320N LONGITUDE = 1052710E

DATA

04/29/86

ACTION
REQ OLD THUGS.

NUMBER OF RECORDS WHICH SATISFY YOUR REQUEST
PMSEAS 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 LAN:

NUMBER OF RECORDS WHICH SATISFY YOUR REQUEST
PMSEAS 14

****TOTAL: 14

ACTION
OUTL N, S, 1, Y, 3, 27, 31, 36, 3.
PROCESSING FILE **PMSEAS

0002 = DATA
 0027 = DO THANH PHONG

0051 = 840228 JCRCL 84-028

0036 = EVLREQ 1 CAU VINH PHU 78

0002 = DATA
 0027 = HO THANH PHONG

0051 = 850118 JCRCL 84-125

0036 = EVLREQ A/C CRS THUA THIEN 69

0002 = DATA
 0027 = XREF COMMANDOS
 QUYET TIEN
 PHU LU
 PHONG QUANG
 THANH PHONG
 LT1, YEN BAI

0051 = 850725 JCRCL 85-049 MSG
 850725 JCRCL DTG 250807Z
 850731 DC-2B DTG 311551Z
 850604 VG-PW DTG 041517Z

0036 = CAMPIN THANH PHONG COMMANDOS

0002 = DATA
 0027 = QUYET TIEN
 THANH PHONG
 LAO CAI
 PHU LU
 CNT PRI#1
 DUC MI
 XREF COMMANDOS

0051 = 850122 JCRCL 84-139
 850311 DC-2B DTG 111613Z

0036 = CAMPIN SEE ELE 27--CAMP INFO

0002 = DATA
 0027 = TRANG LON CAMP
 LONG GIAO CAMP
 CAMP 2, LT 6
 CAMP 6, LT 6
 CAMP 3, LT 6
 PHU SON 4
 THAI NGUYEN
 THANH PHONG

0003 = SC

0027 = K-3, GIA RAY

0051 = 860919 CJCRC FWD SKETCH

0036 = CAMPIN VS+VN REED CAMPS-SEE 27

0002 = DATA
0027 = COMMANDO
LAM SON
THANH HOA
THANH PHONG

0003 = SC

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

0036 = CAMPIN CAMP INFO SEE ELE 27

0002 = DATA
0027

0003 = SC

0051 = 840823 JCRCL 84-168

0036 = FOLREQ 1BLK BA KHE TEAPLANT

0002 = DATA
0027 = THANH PHONG
REED CAMP
THANH HOA PROV

0003 = SC

0051 = 870821 SIDNY IR#60240088-87
870821 DAOBK TM-06 210715Z

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)
PHU LU (77)
HONG THANG (78)
TAN LAP (78)
THANH LAM (79)

0003 = SC

XREF CASE#1603
TUYEN QUANG, 77

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

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

0003 = SC

0051 = 860421 JCRCL 186-008 MSG
860421 JCRCL DTG 211209Z
860822 IAG REVIEW BOARD

0036 = EVLAPP 1 CAU K2 THANH PHONG 81

0002 = DATA
0027 = LONG GIA
SUOI MAU
T7 IC#4 YEN BAI
TAN LAP (K1)
K2 THANH PHONG
Z300 HAN TAN

0003 = SC

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 1
VINH PHU (TAN
LAP)
THANH LAM
THANH PHONG
NGHE TINH CNT
PRI #3
YEN BAI
TAM HIEP

0003 = SC

0051 = 850221 JCRCL LOT W/LTR+SKTH

0036 = CAMPIN CAMP INFO ONLY-SEE 27

0002 = DATA
0027 = THANH LAM REED
CAMP
NEAR THANH HOA

0003 = SC

0051 = 871118 STONY IR#6024009188

0051 = 871118 STONY TM-09 180838Z
871118 STONY 181145Z BIO

0036 = CAMPIN THANH LAM REED 80-82

0002 = DATA

0003 = SC

0027 = COMMANDOS
TRUNG TIEN
TRONG LAM KIM
LAM TONG LONG
HOANG LIEN SON
72-79
THANH LAM
79-80

0051 - 850620 EMBSN DTG 200423Z

0036 = EVLREQ TAIWANESE COMMANDOS NVN

04/29/88

PAGE 5

00014 RECORDS HAVE BEEN OUTPUT.

ACTION



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

~~CRIS~~
THANH PHONG

19 March 1985

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

sc

TO: Commander, JCRC

1. The inclosed letter was written by Vietnamese refugee
sc from sd Indonesia
and provides information of the Thanh Phong and Lam
Son Re-education camps.
2. sc also provided information reported in
JCRC message, DTG 190641Z Feb 85 and JCRC Report
84-073.

AN

Inclosures (2)

1. Letter written by sc
2. Translation

Cy to:

✓ DIA Washington DC,

Galaxy, ngày 27/1/1985.

Kính Ông,

Theo đây, tôi xin gửi thêm chi tiết mà ông cần muốn biết thêm.

I. NHỮNG NGÀY RA MIỀN BẮC Ở CÁC TRẠI

Đợt đầu tiên chúng tôi cho hàng, đầu tiên tại bến cảng Trà Nóc (Cái Lớn). Chúng tôi đi theo ghe Chi Lăng, trước đầu Trĩ Tôn (Châu Đốc) trước xe vận tải cho rẽ và đưa lên ruộng hàng đầu. Tàu nhỏ, người đi cùng, chúng tôi đi theo chen nhau lên các loại dưa 5 ngày đầu, chúng tôi bắt đầu đi ra, chúng tôi đi theo đầu tàu hoạt động vào các trại cho biết vật.

14 giờ sau chúng tôi đến Yên Bái. Chúng tôi xuống đi bộ xuống bên phía, qua phía bên kia đã có hàng đầu xe vận tải cho chúng tôi chạy về Trại 7.

Trại này có 8 cây sồi, nhiều hơn 100 cây sồi và các loại (như cây, nhiều hơn Việt-Trung).

Trại này, tất cả đều là nhân viên chi đội Công Hòa Miền Nam đầu tiên, phía chi của Bộ Đội Phòng Công Sản. Trại 7, tức là hiện tại Trại 1, do Đợt 776 chi đội Đợt 776 là đơn vị cấp sự Đợt. Một trại chi đội hiện tại 200 đến 250 nhân. Một trại đầu có hai chi đội và một số quân nhân tức là hiện tại kho vận một Trung đội về đội đầu hàng và các ghe.

Hàng đầu tiên chúng tôi đi đến trại số 8 các loại 1 cây sồi. Công việc của họ là đi hái nấm, còn cây để trồng khoai và sắn và các loại như đây tại miền Bắc họ nhân có cho ăn uống. Công việc đầu tiên của họ là hái nấm và sắn họ lại hái

Incl 1

Cán Bộ Huyện = Chi - luy - Đôn 6

Cán Bộ Viên = Chi - luy Đôn Bình Xá + Đôn 13

Cán Bộ Đôn 2 = Chi - luy Đôn Nhà Bè

Và còn ở trên Cán - bộ này mà tôi không biết tên
 trong tiếng anh gọi là tại làm sao. Tôi biết rằng
 có một số người như là các vị này. Tôi biết rằng
 những người này là những người đã bị bắt ở năm 1963
 mà về sau chúng tôi được biết là Quan chấp hành
 hình phạt của họ ở trại giam của Quân Đôn Công Hoa
 Kỳ (Special Forces). Họ bị nhốt ở trại giam và
 một số người về đây là những người đi (năm 1978)
 ở trại giam ở Việt Nam. Chúng tôi thấy họ
 như là những người về đây họ cho biết tên trại giam Quang
 (Huyện Bàu Dừa Việt) về đây. Tôi biết rằng
 số Special Forces về đây khoảng 80 người trong
 số này tôi được biết tên Mai Anh và một số người khác
 họ là thầy cha (Saigon) và tên Kiên (chúng tôi
 biết ở đây) và còn khoảng 70 người ở Trại Khai
 Đa số họ là Ha - Di Quan - còn ở trại giam chi có
 chúng tôi là một số người khác ở trại giam này có 1
 người này là người tù ở Special Forces và
 ở ở Hố Bàu Dừa khoảng 10 tên. Chúng tôi
 này đã ở ở trại giam Hố Bàu Dừa 11 chúng tôi
 chúng tôi 12 thì bị bắt.

- Cũng biết chúng tôi số người này, có một số
 người này được thả về quê khai hoang:
- 1 - Người này được thả về quê khai hoang mà Công
 Dân Đôn biết kể
 - 2 - Người này ở trong trại giam chi ở Đôn cho

Temp quốc đẩu đưc bae

Và một số người Tàu, người Nuy, người Tây,
người Mường, người Mán mà chỉ cho là có hai cho chi
đó của chúng

Thánh phần I: Khi Ông Tểch chỉ Kịch hi Tểch chao
Ông Nhiep Hông Hic, Nừu là Đai Loan - Ông DINH
(Khuông bực họ) Nừu là Đai Loan - Ông quây Nừu,
Nừu này Đai Loan - Ông tểch Nừu là gran đép
của Trung quốc

Thánh phần II: Số người Tàu ở bên ngoài Việt Trung
đều bị tập trung ở các đảo, sau cuối tất cả
của chúng ở Trung quốc vào Bắc Hải và ở Công Sơn
Việt Nam cho rằng số người này dân đưc đẩu
này như họ tạo tay Kịch Kịch - Khu đưc đẩu Trung
quốc rất nhiều là họ bắt này số người này, bắt
kết đưc này đẩu đưc đẩu ở các đảo này

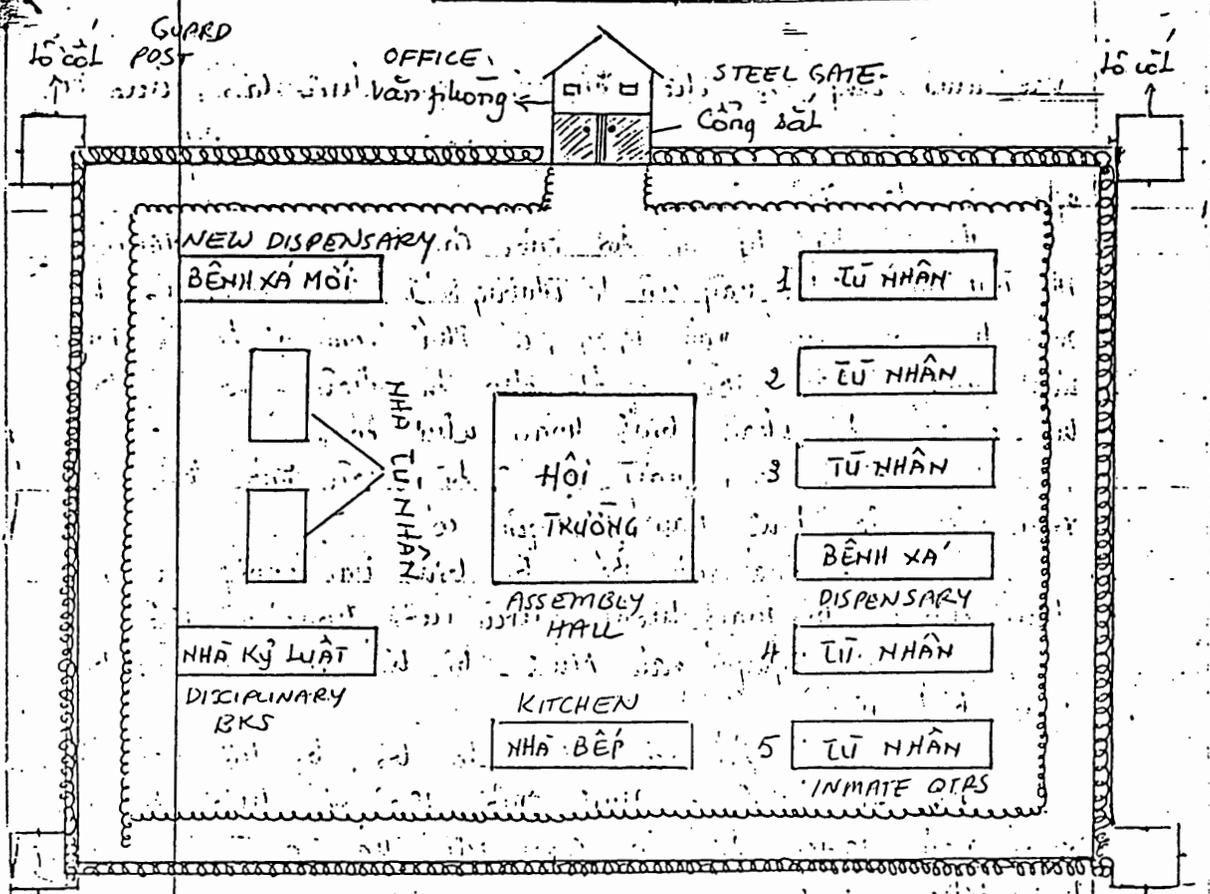
Thánh phần III: Số người này cũng bị cho là nguy
hiểm cho các đảo Công Sơn Việt Nam, nếu họ bắt
lấy lên bờ số

III. Hoạt động từ NHÂN Ở LAM SƠN

Tất cả những người này đều là lao động & giờ này này
lấy đã và đây đã
đáp là
Hầu với
Tuổi Khoa, sau
lưu nước này
lưu này

IV. Số đẩu Trung Quốc Sơn

CƠ ĐO TRẠI LAM SƠN



GUARD POST

Lý do TỐT ĐƯỢC THẢ

Tôi bị ốm, đau rất nặng, hư con ở Yên Bái
 bị ốm tôi đã tới trại trong nhiều v' không có
 thuốc điều trị và các điều dưỡng qua trên thăm
 nên bị ốm nặng ngày càng nặng. Tôi đã bị chết
 xui tại trại 10, hai lần. Khi đến, khi đi chuyển
 về Lam Sơn thì tôi bị gãy lăm đau đớn, được chuyển
 lên bệnh xá, uống đây cứu cấp trên trại H' kêu gọi
 tôi tôi uống thuốc lá... Rồi bắt đưa đi đó, uống lá

vào mùa đông, thì chết ở sông lại như lần đầu đó,
mà Cầy Săn ở hồ này cũng và luôn như vậy
ở các hồ khác.

Hồ số 1 của hồ dưới cầu bộ Y tá là NGUYỄN
THI THIỆN (hiện nay còn là Thường Sĩ I) đã chết lại và
một hôm vào cuối năm 1979, có Phái Đoàn Y tế Trung
Quốc xuống khám tổng quát cho hồ này và đại diện
của các hồ khác cũng xuống thăm hồ.

Sau lần khám này có 3 hồ khác dưới đại diện
của hồ là hồ này, gồm có:
1. Hồ này bị bị bệnh đại diện ra bị
bệnh cũng bị mất lòng như với tuy có thể
2. Hồ này bị bệnh, nhưng bị
yết bất thần.

3. Hồ này bị bệnh Valve tim
Hai hồ này và hồ này đều về tuổi hồ vào
cuối năm 1979, hồ này sau khi Phái Đoàn Y tế Trung
Quốc khám xong.

Hồ này bị ở tại địa chỉ 233 đường Trưng
Trân, dưới cầu - hồ này mất một hồ chết
và hồ này về ở Phường Bình Thủy (khu vực số 10 nhà)
Thị xã Cánh Tiên, Thủ Đức.

Số 1, Cầy Săn thì hồ này ra
tôi không còn lao, đây dưới về có hồ cho C.
tôi của hồ này, Cầy Săn không thì dưới
tiếp như chết hồ này chết lại cái chết
cho hồ này mất hồ này
"Lúc này hồ này dưới đây, và khi về đã giúp
còn bị quản đến như một năm nữa dưới hồ này do

Postcard

Xin gửi đến từ Châu Hoà năm nay tại
Lam Sơn qua bên nhà Kieu - Miss Chau -
Hoa có ở dưới tại trạm bị mất:

Địa chỉ tại Lam Sơn

1.1.12 - tại Châu Cầu

- tại Châu Phong và vv...

Tên: Châu Phong mới thành lập vào năm 1977.
Số 1 có tên này là quê tên tại cu' lo' Phong
Quang. Bộ chỉ Quang tại cu' Phong, năm này
phạm vi của Châu Hoà cũ tại Châu bộ chỉ
Hoà tại 2 cu' 2 mới quê thành THANH PHONG.

Số dưới này từ hướng đại biệt ra số dưới
tên ở tại Lam Sơn dưới đây về đây tại này
ở phía Tây Nam của LAM SON - các khoảng ở
cây số.

Châu Hoà có ở dưới Huyện và hồ không
biết hết, chỉ biết tên các huyện như sau:

- Huyện Tầm Phong
- Huyện Thủy Yên
- Huyện Tiên Lữ
- Huyện Cầu Thủy vv...

Với không rõ tại THANH PHONG năm này phạm
vi dưới nào.

Phần chi biệt của Ông Tểu chi Kiên bị Frank
Chao hỏi đã kể này cho ông rồi - cần thêm chi
biết gì ông trên lại với hồ.

Mong rằng các chi biệt trên sẽ giúp ông
lưu ý thêm về tại Lam Sơn và đại biệt từ
trung của Ông Tểu chi Kiên bị Frank Chao →

BEGIN TRANSLATION

Galang, 27 Jan 1985

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
- Carpentry
- 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.
3. Nguyen Van Kich, me, who suffers from a weak heart valve.

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

LJ

180838 NOV 87

VZCZCEKI *
 RR RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUHQQA RUEAIIA
 RUHQBPA RUEHKL RUEHML RUEHGP RUEHHK
 DW RUEHRR #1032/01 322 **

R 180838Z NOV 87
 FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
 TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW/DAM//
 INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS / JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
 RUHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
 RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC
 RUEQBPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
 RUEHML / USDAO MANILA RP
 RUEHGP / USDAO SINGAPORE
 RUEHHK / USDLO HONG KONG

CHRG: DAO 11/18/87
 APPRV: DAO:VDELLS
 DRFTD: DAO:RLHEFFNER:RLJ
 AR: DAO:NONP
 DISTR: CBRON DAOG AMP
 DCM2 POL SA
 DATT/TLO JCRC
 ORGIN: OGR 13

SECTION 01 OF 02 BANGKOK TH//PW- 51032

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0091 88.

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

SUBJECT: IIR 6 024 0091 88/THANH LAM (THANH LAAM)
 RE-EDUCATION CAMPWARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT. NOT FINALLY
 EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOI: B22000.

SOURCE: *SC* SOURCE IS A FORMER SOUTH
 VIETNAMESE COMPANY COMMANDER OF THE TUYEN DUC SECTOR, 2
 CORPS WHO WAS INCARCERATED AT THE THANH LAM RE-EDUCATION
 CAMP FROM 1980 UNTIL 1982. RELIABILITY OF SOURCE HAS NOT
 BEEN ESTABLISHED.

LJ

180838 NOV 87

LJ

180838 NOV 87

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. IT PRO-
 VIDES LIMITED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND
 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THANH LAM RE-EDUCATION
 CAMP NEAR THANH HOA (THANH HOAS). SOURCE HAS NO
 KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AMERICANS IN/AROUND SUBJECT CAMP.
 ENCLOSURES.

TEXT: 1. GEOGRAPHY: THE THANH LAM RE-EDU-
 CATION CAMP WAS IN THANH HOA PROVINCE ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS
 EAST OF THE LAOTIAN BORDER ON A JUNGLE ROAD.

2. ORGANIZATION: THE THANH LAM RE-EDUCATION
 CAMP WAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
 AND WAS COMMANDED BY A PUBLIC SECURITY SERVICE (PSS)
 CAPTAIN WHO'S NAME HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN BY SOURCE. THE
 DEPUTY COMMANDER WAS ALSO A CAPTAIN AND HIS NAME WAS
 HOI (HOIJ). THERE WERE ABOUT 100 PSS PERSONNEL ASSIGNED
 TO THE THANH LAM CAMP RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER TWO THOUSAND
 INMATES. THE CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- CRIMINALS	1,500
- POLITICAL PRISONERS	400
- PRE-75 COMMANDOS	200

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CONSISTED OF FORMER ARVN MILITARY
 OFFICERS, POLICE AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND WERE CONFINED
 IN A SEPARATE AREA CALLED AREA 'Z'. THE COMMANDOS WERE
 HELD IN A SEPARATE COMPOUND OUTSIDE THE MAIN CAMP AREA.
 AREA 'Z' WAS ADJACENT TO TWO ADJOINING CONFINEMENT AREAS
 WHERE THE CRIMINAL INMATES WERE HELD. SOURCE WAS NOT
 AWARE OF THE INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND DIVISIONS AMONG
 THE CRIMINAL PRISONERS BUT STATED THAT THE POLITICAL
 PRISONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO UNITS (DOOIJ) AND TEAMS
 (TOOR) WHICH WERE TASK-ORGANIZED TO FACILITATE WORK
 DETAILS. THERE WAS ONE SPECIAL UNIT WHICH ASSISTED THE
 CADRE IN INTERNAL CAMP MANAGEMENT. THAT UNIT WAS RESPONS-
 IBLF FOR DIVIDING UP RATIONS AND INSURING THAT HEALTH AND
 WELFARE MATTERS OF THE REST OF THE INMATES WERE OBSERVED.
 THE UNIT LEADER REPORTED DIRECTLY TO THE CADRE. THE UNITS
 CONSISTED OF ABOUT 40-50 INMATES.

LJ

180838 NOV 87

Mũi Hòn Tử Hấp
Tàu Trâu trên biển
RỪNG TRUẬT
RANG TO
THANH HAO

NHÀ THĂM MƯƠI
FAMILY MEETING AREA

S U N G

NHÀ MÁY ĐÈN
GENERATOR

KHU VỰC KHUNG
BCH/VC
(TRÊN 100 NGƯỜI)
CADRE HQ

COMMAND AREA
KHU VỰC (BK)
200 NGƯỜI

ĐỘI TRÀ HILL

ĐỘI TRÀ HILL

RẠCH SƯỜN
STREAM

WAREHOUSE
KHO KHO

SÂN ĐÀ BÔNG
BALL FIELD

HOÀN HIỆN

SUỐI LỚN
LARGE RIVER

URBAN AREA
KHU RỪNG KAO DONG
KHOAI - SÂN BÁP + ĐỀN VÀNG - LƯO

ĐỘI SÂN

A 4 góc

KHU HÌNH SỰ (100 NGƯỜI)
ASSMAY AREA
SÂN TẬP HỢP
KHOẢNG CHỖ CHỖ
10-15 NGƯỜI
SPECIM CATEGORY PRISONERS
NHÀ BẾP
KITCHEN

KHU TÍNH SỰ
CRIMINAL AREA
(1000 NGƯỜI)
1000 PL

NHÀ TỶ LUẬT
DISCIPLINE

KHOẢNG CHỖ
COURTYARD

RỪNG

Encl to 1R 6 024 0091 SS



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

TITAN
PHONG

Ref: RPT 84-139
22 January 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

SUBJ: Re-ed Camp Sketches

Source:

- a. Name: SC
- b. DOB: November 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:

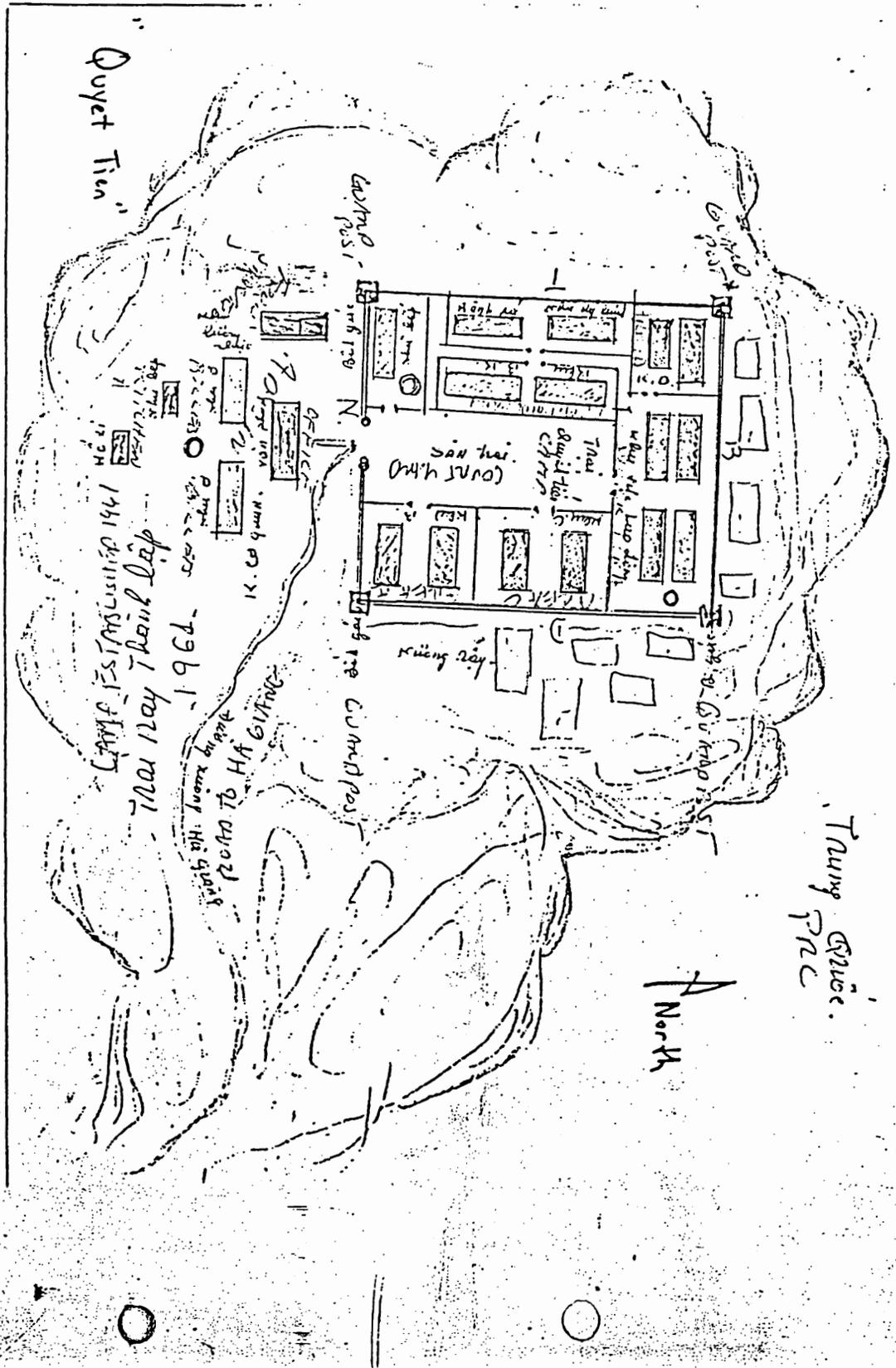
Source was held at the Ha Tinh Province temporary detention center from 15 October 1963 to 25 April 1964. Source was held at Quyet Tien Prison Ha Giang from 28 April 1964 until November 1972. Source was held at Lao Cai Hoang Lien Son from November 1972 until December 1978. Source was held at Ha Tay Ha 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.

AN

Inclosures (3)

1. Sketch of Quyet Tien
2. Sketch of Lao Cai
3. Sketch of Thanh Phong



Duyen Tien

1961
Thái Bình
Nhà ở

1961
Thái Bình
Nhà ở

Cổng phía Bắc

Cổng phía Đông

Cổng phía Tây

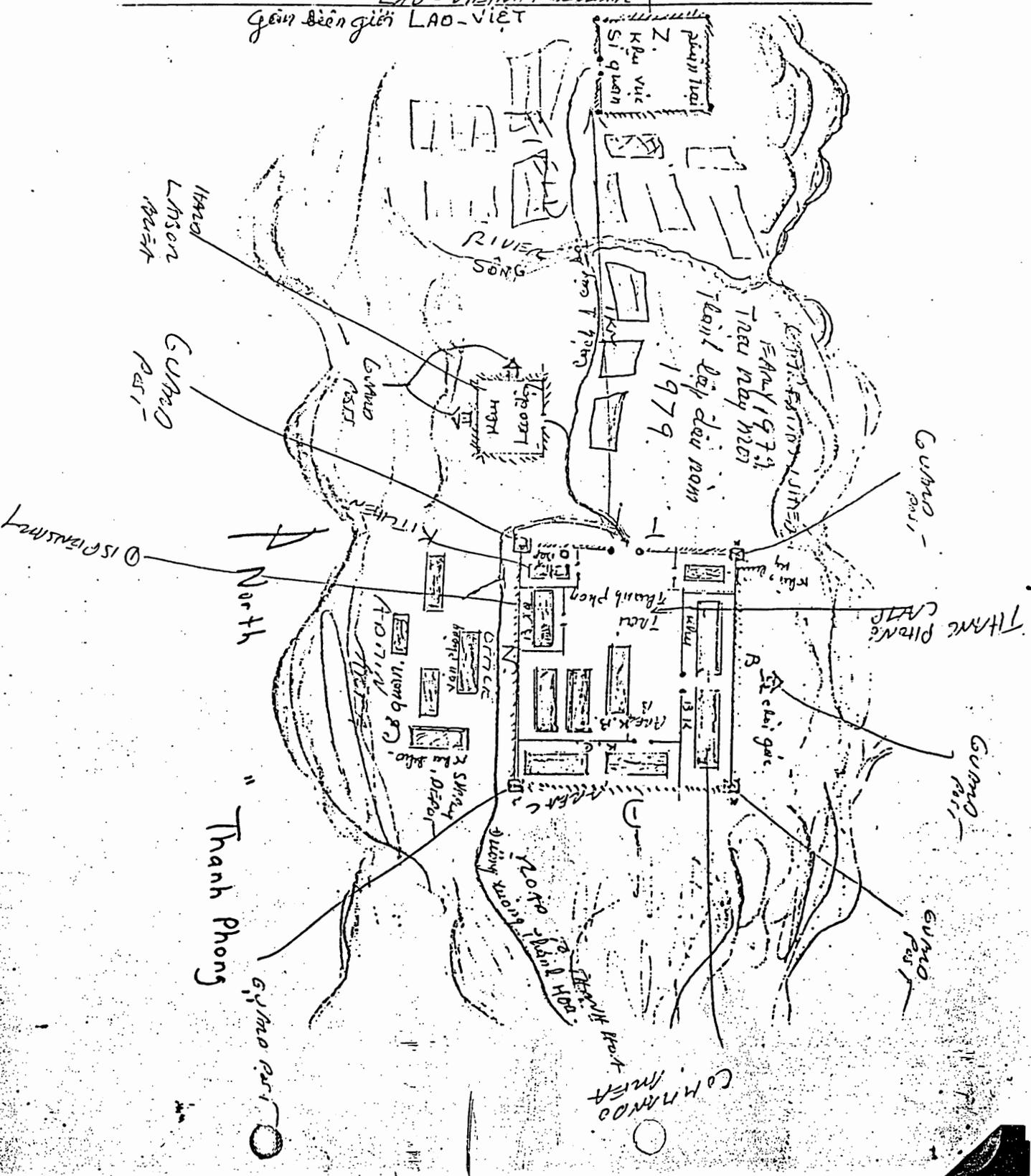
Cổng phía Nam

North

Tây Bình Quốc

Z SOA - CAMP FOR OFFICERS

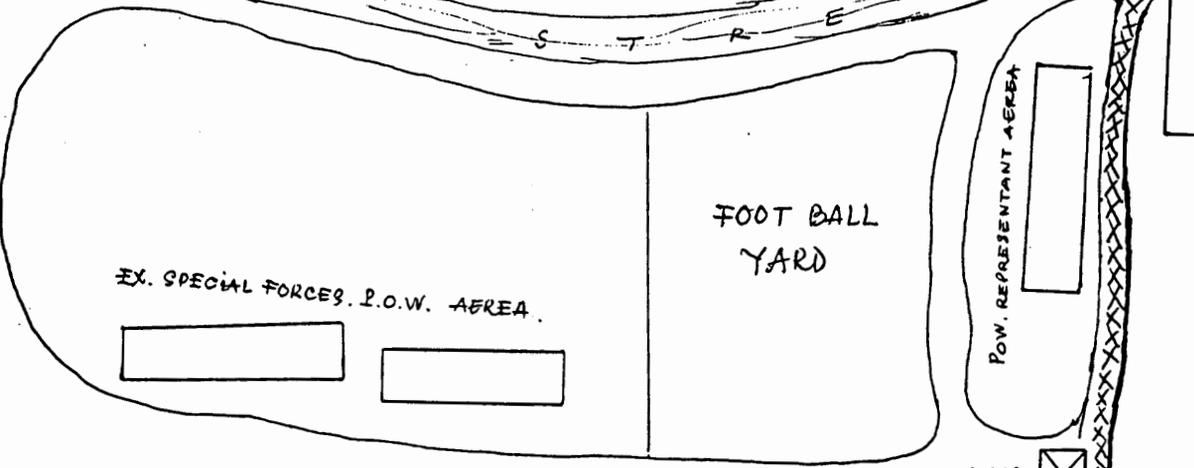
INCLUDE PROXIMITY TO LAO-VIET BORDER
Gần biên giới LAO-VIET



JUNGLE

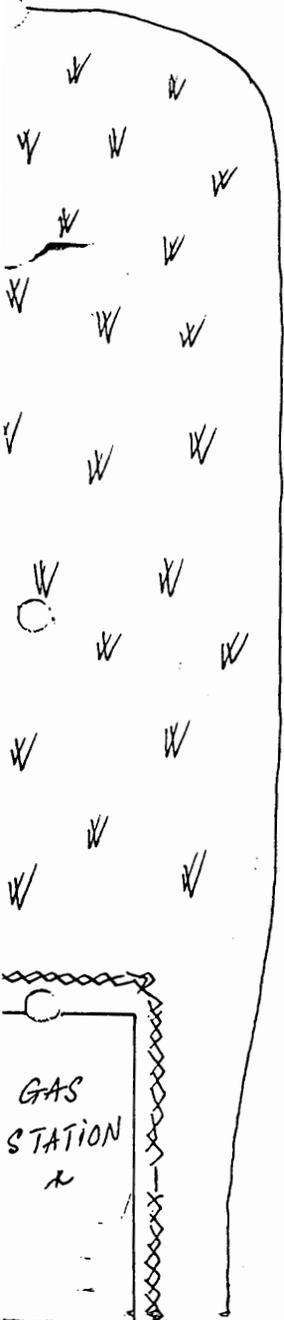
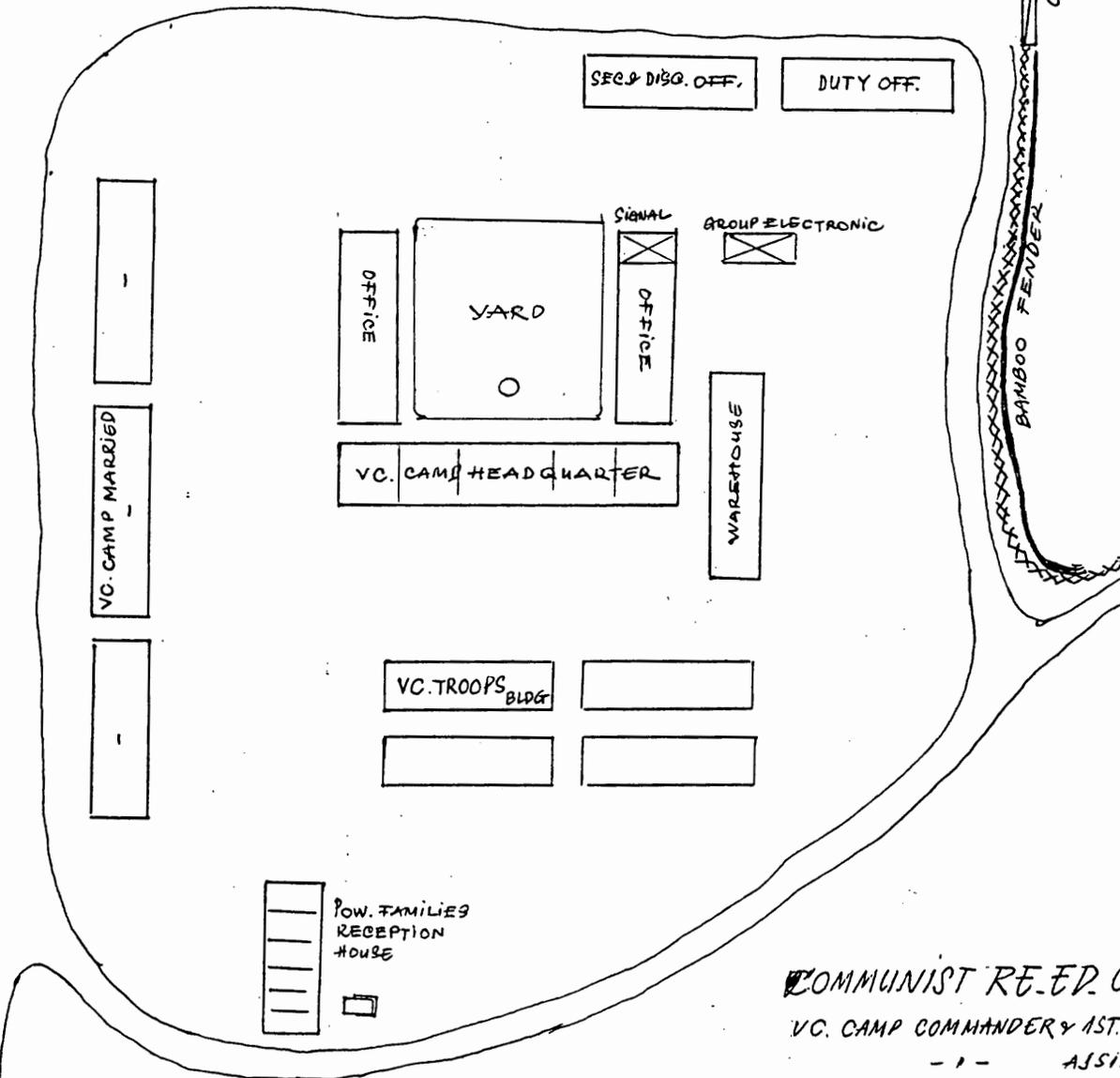


JUNGLE



ENTRANCE

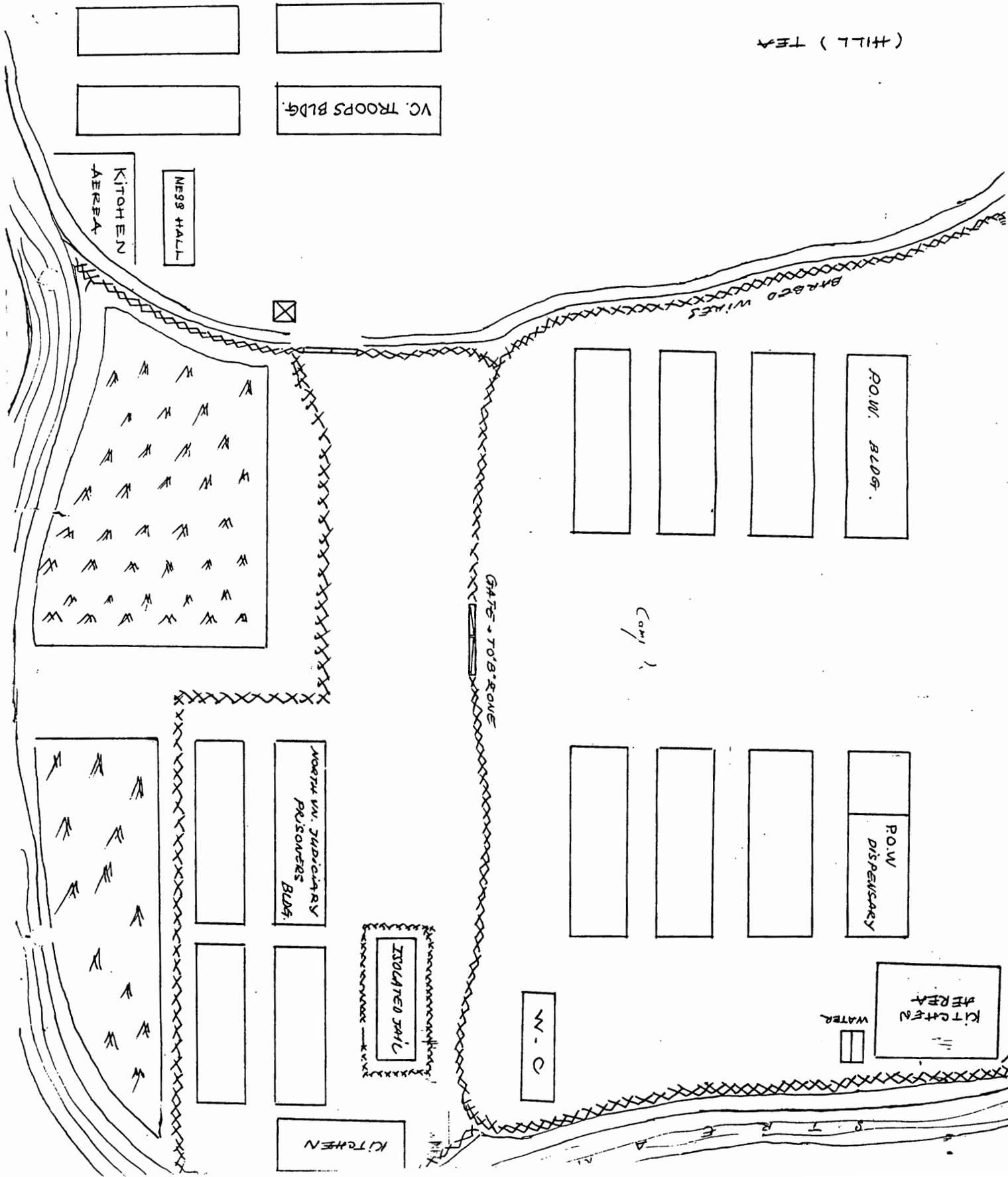
TO HIGHWAY 1 (THANH-HOÀ)



COMMUNIST RE-ED. C
 VC. CAMP COMMANDERY & 1ST.
 - 1 - ASSI.
 VC TROOPS & GUARD : ABOUT

? CAMP "THANH LAM" AT NHULAM, THANH HOA (N.V.)
 1ST SCEPTER: CAPT. TO BA OANH
 ASSISTANT: CAPT. PHAM VAN THOI
 172 COMPANIES, WITH INDIVIDUAL SUBMACH. GUN #K 47

SD



ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

-03-52312-82

TO: DI-7C

DATE: 5 March 1982

FROM:

SUBJECT: ~~Thanh Lam/Thanh Phong~~ Reeducation Camps, NVN

1. REFERENCE/REQUIREMENT:

COUNTRY: VM

2. INSTALLATION INFORMATION:

B. E. NO.:

Geo Coords:

Map/Chart Ref:

TDI Cat:

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

See Paragraph 6

DATA:

4 COLLATERAL REFERENCE:

None

5

ANALYSIS/COMMENTS.

a. This report satisfies the reference requirement.

DATA

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

d. Recommend a review of all HUMINT reporting concerning these facilities.

ONE 0-11
TPC J-110
JOG (G) Series 1501 NE 45-3
USATC Series 200 0617-3
USAMS Series L7014 6048 II

7. QUALITY FEEDBACK REQUEST:

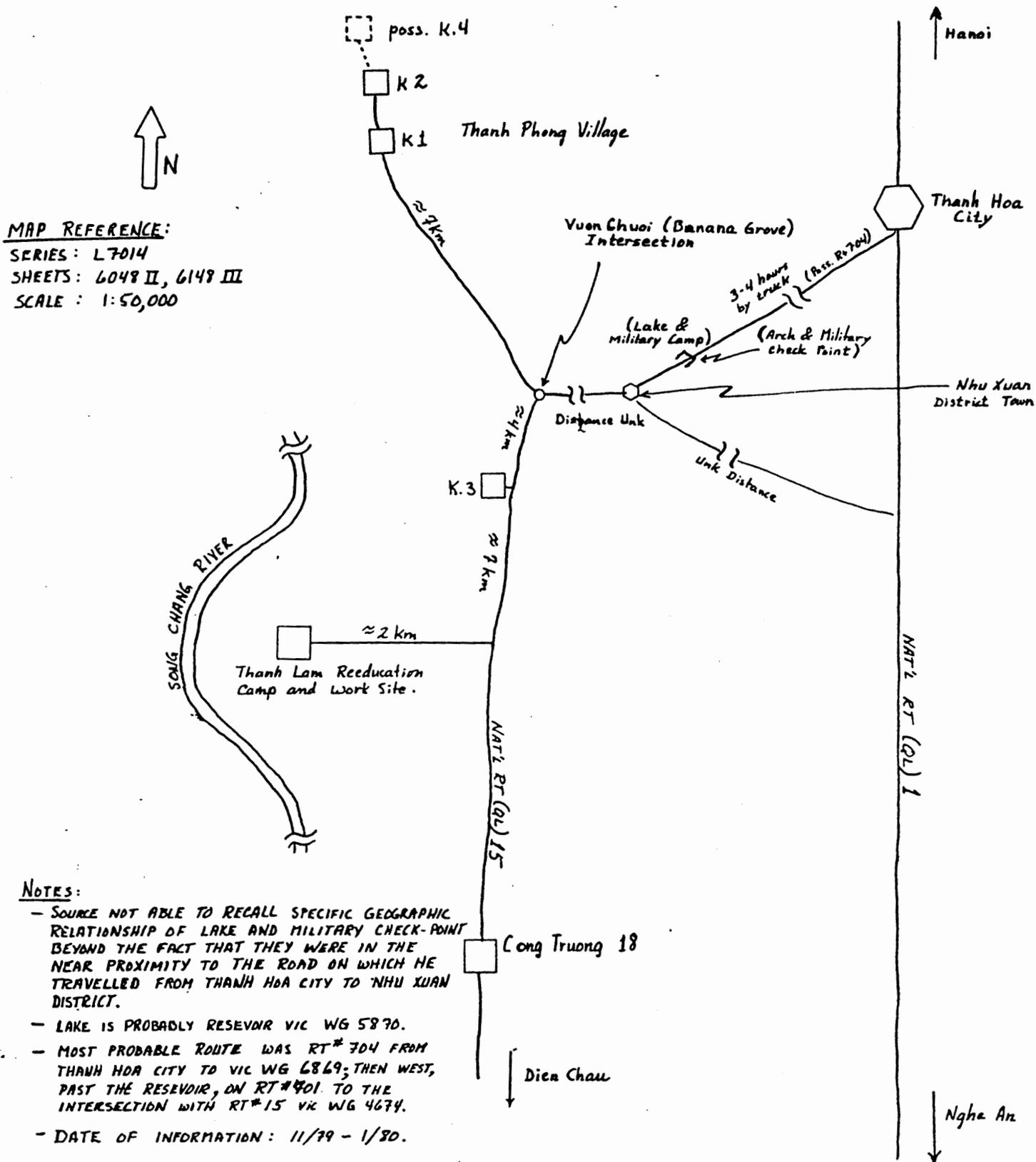
In order to provide you more timely, accurate, and complete reports we encourage your critical review of this report. Please pass any comment you feel necessary.

8. ANALYST: AN

for Edward [unclear]
JOSEPH H. BARTENSTEIN
Chief, Regional Analysis Branch

WINDING DADER

THANH AM & THANH PHONG REEDUCATION IMPROVEMENTS
 NHU XUAN (D), THANH HOA (P), NVN
 (NOT TO SCALE)

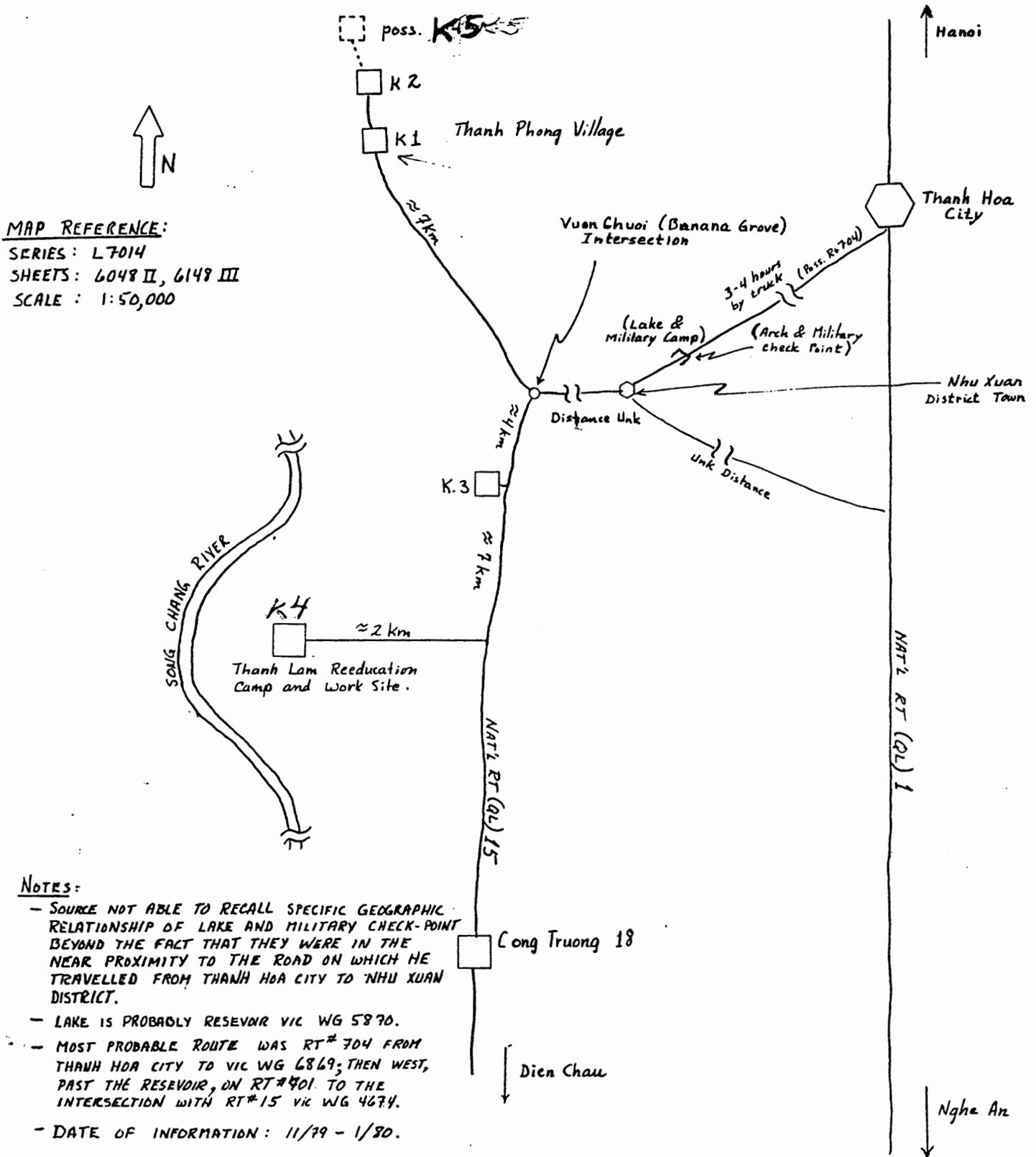


MAP REFERENCE:
 SERIES: L7014
 SHEETS: 6048 II, 6148 III
 SCALE: 1:50,000

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 RESEVOIR VIC WG 5870.
- MOST PROBABLE ROUTE WAS RT# 704 FROM THANH HOA CITY TO VIC WG 6869; THEN WEST, PAST THE RESEVOIR, ON RT# 701 TO THE INTERSECTION WITH RT# 15 VIC WG 4674.
- DATE OF INFORMATION: 11/79 - 1/80.

THANH LAM & THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMPS
 NHU XUAN (D), THANH HOA (P), NVN
 (NOT TO SCALE)



MAP REFERENCE:

SERIES: L7014

SHEETS: 6048 II, 6148 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 RESEVOIR VIC WG 5870.

- MOST PROBABLE ROUTE WAS RT# 704 FROM THANH HOA CITY TO VIC WG 6869; THEN WEST, PAST THE RESEVOIR, ON RT# 701 TO THE INTERSECTION WITH RT# 15 VIC WG 4674.

- DATE OF INFORMATION: 11/79 - 1/80.

DATE: 25 October 1985 TITLE: Thanh Hoa/Thanh Phong Reeducation Facility

PROBLEM: Locate facilities related to the Thanh Hoa/Thanh Phong Reeducation facility.

DATE IN: DUE DATE: 30 January 1986 PRIORITY: Routine

ORIGINATOR: VO-PW CONTACT: AN TELEPHONE NUMBER: DATA

BRANCH ASSIGNMENT		RECEIVING OFFICE	DUE DATE
ACTION			
SUPPORT			
SUPPORT			

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.

SIGNATURE: AN

PAF NUMBER

Thank Ph *ma*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

- Commandos

ROUTINE
R 311551Z JUL 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
TO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
AMEMB SINGAPORE SN
ZYUW RUEKJCS5579 2122112
CIA WASHINGTON DC

- Rec'd Camp
Thank
Phong
- Source file

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,
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. *sc* WAS UNABLE AT THE TIME TO RECALL THE
NAME OF THE OFFICER. *sc* ASSERTED THIS OFFICER DID HAVE CONTACT
WITH HIM WHILE BOTH WERE AT THANH PHONG AND CORRESPONDED WITH HIM
AFTER *sc* WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1982.

2. IN REF B JCRC REPORTED THE INTERVIEW OF A FORMER SVN ARMY
CAPTAIN, *ssc* 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, *sc* IS INTERESTED IN
DETERMINING IF *ssc* 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/DC-2 IS SEDGWICK TOURISON.

BT

ACTION DC-2 (2)
INFO NMIC (1) VO (1) DIA (4)
+SAFE

(D,6,8,F)

8



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

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 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 DATA. 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 DATA.

DATA

(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. DATA

all measurements are in meters.

Table 1
Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp July 1979

Detention Area		
02	Possible Support/Barracks	12 x 09
03	Probable Barracks	30 x 09
04	Possible Support/Barracks	20 x 09
08	Probable Barracks	30 x 09
09	Possible Support/Kitchen	18 x 09
10	Possible Support/Barracks	21 x 09

HQ-Administration/Personnel Support Area

01	Probable Administration	28 x 08
05	Probable Administration	20 x 08
06	Probable Barracks	35 x 11
07	Probable Barracks	35 x 11
11	Probable Barracks	33 x 11
12	Probable Barracks	30 x 09
13	Possible Kitchen	18 x 09

(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. DATA

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
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp Headquarters September 1982

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	20 x 09
16	Possible Support/Meeting Hall	13 x 08
17	Possible Support	12 x 08
18	Possible Support	06 x 04
19	Possible Dispensary	11 x 06
20	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
21	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
22	Probable Barracks	23 x 09
28	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
29	Probable Barracks	23 x 09
30	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
33	Probable Watch Tower	-- x --
34	Possible Security Building	06 x 04

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
b	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

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	14 x 07
42	Possible Support	14 x 07

(d) 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

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

Table 3

Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp November 1983

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	20 x 09
16	Possible Support/Meeting Hall	13 x 08
17	Possible Support	12 x 08
18	Possible Support	06 x 04
19	Possible Dispensary	11 x 06
20	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
21	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
22	Probable Barracks	23 x 09
28	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
29	Probable Barracks	23 x 09
30	Probable Barracks	25 x 08
33	Probable Watch Tower	-- x --
34	Possible Security Building	06 x 04
43	Possible Support	12 x 05

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
b	Possible Support	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

(e) 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. ^{DATA} Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers. All measurements are in meters.

Table 4
Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters July 1986

Detention Area		July 1986
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		July 1986
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
b	Possible Support	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	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. **DATA** 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

DATA

(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 5

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1

September 1982

Detention Area	
01	Possible Support/Barracks 18 x 07
02	Possible Latrine 18 x 04
03	Possible Support/Barracks 11 x 07
09	Probable Barracks 26 x 09
10	Probable Barracks 26 x 09
Administration/Personnel Support Area	
04	Possible Administration/Barracks 24 x 09
05	Possible Support 12 x 06
06	Possible Support/Kitchen 16 x 12
07	Possible Administration/Barracks 28 x 09
08	Possible Administration/Barracks 24 x 09

(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. **DATA**

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

Table 6

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1

November 1983

Detention Area	
01	Possible Support/Barracks 18 x 07
02	Possible Latrine Dismantled
03	Possible Support/Barracks 11 x 07
09	Probable Barracks 26 x 09
10	Probable Barracks 26 x 09
12	Possible Solitary Confinement 12 x 06
13	Possible Barracks (U/C) 27 x 06
14	Possible Barracks (U/C) 27 x 06
15	Possible Support 13 x 06
16	Possible Support 11 x 07
17	Possible Support/Kitchen 19 x 06

Administration/Personnel Support Area		
04	Possible Administration/Barracks	Dismantled
05	Possible Support	12 x 06
06	Possible Support/Kitchen	16 x 12
07	Possible Administration/Barracks	28 x 09
08	Possible Administration/Barracks	24 x 09
11	Possible Security	18 x 08

(d) Between November 1983 and July 1986 a probable barracks (#9) and a possible support building (#16) were dismantled in the detention area. Although there has been some reduction of the facilities within the detention area, it appeared active *DATA* 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

DATA

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

Table 7

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1
Detention Area

July 1986

01	Possible Support/Barracks	18 x 07
02	Possible Latrine	Dismantled
03	Possible Support/Barracks	11 x 07
09	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
10	Probable Barracks	26 x 09
12	Possible Solitary Confinement	12 x 06
13	Possible Barracks	27 x 06
14	Possible Barracks	27 x 06
15	Possible Support	13 x 06
16	Possible Support	Dismantled
17	Possible Support/Kitchen	19 x 06
19	Probable Cover Entry Point	-- x --

Administration/Personnel Support Area

04	Possible Administration/Barracks	Dismantled
05	Possible Support	12 x 06
06	Possible Support/Kitchen	16 x 12
07	Possible Administration/Barracks	28 x 09
08	Possible Administration/Barracks	24 x 09
11	Possible Security	18 x 08
18	Possible Administration/Barracks	24 x 09

(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 Quyon 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. *DATA*

all measurements are in meters.

Table 8

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2
Detention Area (59 x 50 m)

July 1979

03	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
04	Probable Guard Hut	-- x --
05	Probable Watch Tower	-- x --
08 a	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
b	Probable Barracks	13 x 08
c	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
09	Possible Support	09 x 06
10	Possible Support (U/C)	09 x 06
11	Possible Security	10 x 06
12	Possible Support	09 x 06
13	Possible Support/Kitchen	09 x 06

Administration/Personnel Support Area

01	Possible Barracks	10 x 08
02	Probable Administration	28 x 08
06	Possible Barracks	25 x 09
07	Possible Barracks	24 x 08
14	Possible Support	10 x 08

(c) Thanh 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).
DATA

Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers
DATA

All measurements are in meters.

Table 9

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2
Detention Area

September 1982

03	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
04	Probable Guard Hut	Dismantled
05	Probable Watch Tower	Dismantled
08	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
09	Possible Support	Dismantled
10	Possible Support	Dismantled
11	Possible Security	16 x 07
12	Possible Support	Dismantled
13	Possible Support/Kitchen	11 x 07
15	Possible Support/Dispensary	15 x 07
16	Probable Watch Tower	-- x --
17	Probable Barracke	24 x 10
18	Probable Cover Entry	-- x --
19	Probable Barracks	24 x 07
20	Probable Barracks	24 x 07
21	Possible Support	14 x 05
22	Probable Watch Tower	-- x --

Administration/Personnel Support Area		
01	Possible Barracks	23 x 07
02	Probable Administration	Dismantled
06	Possible Barracks	25 x 09
07	Possible Barracks	24 x 08
14	Possible Support	Dismantled
23	Possible Security/Barracks	25 x 09
24	Possible Barracks/Administration	26 x 09
25	Possible Barracks/Administration	30 x 09
26 a	Possible Kitchen/Dispensary	25 x 10
b	Possible Kitchen/Dispensary	12 x 07

(d) 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.

DATA
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		
03	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
04	Probable Guard Hut	Dismantled
05	Probable Watch Tower	Dismantled
08	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
09	Possible Support	Dismantled
10	Possible Support	Dismantled
11	Possible Security	Dismantled
12	Possible Support	Dismantled
13	Possible Support/Kitchen	Dismantled
15	Possible Support/Dispensary	Dismantled
16	Probable Watch Tower	Dismantled
17	Probable Barracks	24 x 10
18	Probable Cover Entry	Dismantled
19	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
20	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
21	Possible Support	Dismantled
22	Probable Watch Tower	Dismantled

Administration/Personnel Support Area		
01	Possible Barracks	Dismantled
02	Probable Administration	Dismantled
06	Possible Barracks	25 x 09
07	Possible Barracks	Dismantled
14	Possible Support	Dismantled
23	Possible Security/Barracks	25 x 09
24	Possible Barracks/Administration	26 x 09
25	Possible Barracks/Administration	30 x 09
26	Possible Kitchen/Dispensary	Dismantled

(e) 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. *DATA* 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

DATA

(b) 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.

DATA 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

(c) 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).

DATA
Previously identified buildings retain their originally assigned annotation numbers.

DATA
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.

(d) 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. DATA

DATA 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

November 1983

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 Mess Hall	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
42	Probable Meeting Hall	30 x 13
43	Confirmed Watch Tower	-- x --

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	18 x 09
10	Possible Barracks/Support	Dismantled
12	Probable Barracks	24 x 10
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 (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
41	Possible Support	18 x 09

(e) 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 possible administration/barracks building (#8), two probable barracks (#12 and #29), a possible support/barracks building (#34), and two possible support buildings (#39 and #41) were dismantled during this period. DATA

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
 Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3
 Detention Area

July 1986

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	Dismantled
32	Possible Support	Dismantled
33	Possible Kitchen	Dismantled
35	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
36	Probable Barracks	27 x 08
37	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
38	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
42	Probable Meeting Hall	30 x 13
43	Confirmed Watch Tower	Dismantled

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	Dismantled
09	Possible Administration	18 x 09
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

(b) 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.

DATA all measurements are in meters.

Table 15

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4

July 1979

Detention Area

01	Possible Kitchen	18 x 10
02	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 08
03	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 06
04	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 08
05	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
06	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
07	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
08	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
09	Probable Barracks	20 x 08

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

(c) 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. DATA

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

Table 16

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4

July 1982

Detention Area

01	Possible Kitchen	18 x 10
02	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 08
03	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 06
04	Possible Barracks/Support	16 x 08
05	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
06	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
07	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
08	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
09	Probable Barracks	20 x 08
23	Probable Cover 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

Administration/Personnel Support Area

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

(d) 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. DATA

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

Table 17

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4		November 1983
Detention Area		
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

Administration/Personnel Support Area

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

(e) The configuration of Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4 changed between November 1983 and July 1986. The original detention area was dismantled and a new detention area, consisting of four probable barracks (#30, #31, #33 and #34), a probable meeting hall (#32) and a possible kitchen (#35) was constructed approximately 150 meters west of the original site. The new detention area appeared active

DATA In the same period, a support building (#11) and a probable barracks (#17) in the administration/personnel support area were dismantled. DATA

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

Table 18

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4

July 1986

Detention Area		
01	Possible Kitchen	Dismantled
02	Possible Barracks/Support	Dismantled
03	Possible Barracks/Support	Dismantled
04	Possible Barracks/Support	Dismantled
05	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
06	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
07	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
08	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
09	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
23	Probable Covered Entry Point	Dismantled
24	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
25	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
26	Probable Barracks	Dismantled
27	Possible Meeting Hall	Dismantled
30	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
31	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
32	Probable Meeting Hall	28 x 11
33	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
34	Probable Barracks	24 x 08
35	Possible Kitchen	18 x 08
Administration/Personnel Support Area		
10	Possible Support	Dismantled
11	Possible Support	Dismantled
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	Dismantled
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

(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. *DATA* 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.

Table 19		September 1982
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5		
Detention Area		
01	Probable Barracks	22 x 10
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	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. *DATA*

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

Table 20		December 1983
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5		
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	Dismantled
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. *DATA*

3. ANALYST'S COMMENTS.

- A. Map Reference: Series L7014, sheet 6048-II, 1:50,000
- B. Questions concerning this report should be addressed to *AN DATA*

THANH PHONG REEDUCATION CAMP COMPLEX

Geo Coord 19-35-05N/105-20-59E

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

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #5

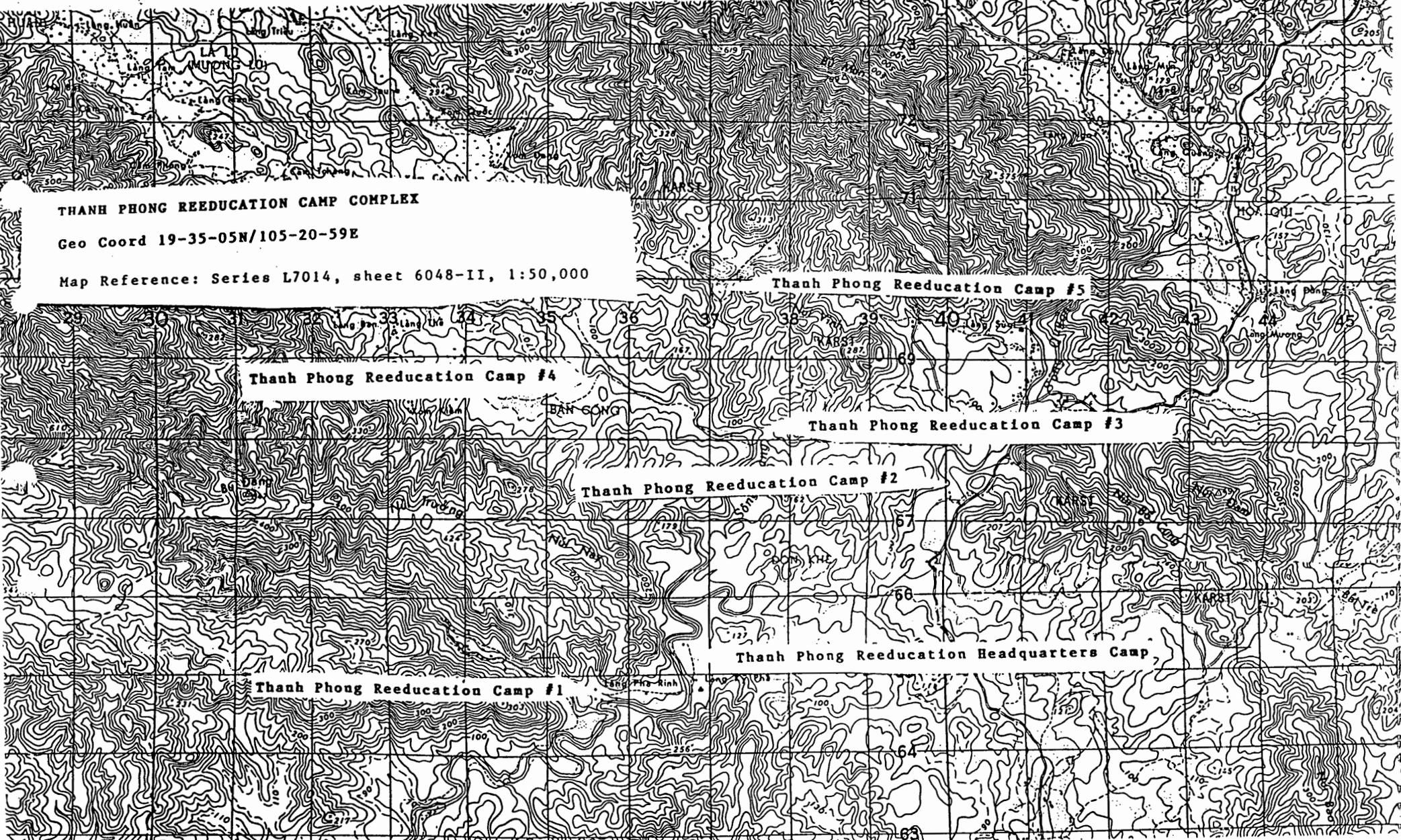
Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #4

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #3

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #2

Thanh Phong Reeducation Headquarters Camp

Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp #1



MSGNO 160 (PCXX) *06/11/87* *19:05:43.4.0*
 ZCZC 00:04:13Z (PC)
 EMI DTG : 87061118214588
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS0914 1622215- -RUEALGX.

R 112215Z JUN 87
 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
 RUEABOA/HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 112213Z JUN 87
 FM CIA
 TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
 RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
 RUEKJCS/DIA
 RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
 RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
 ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
 RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
 RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
 RHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
 RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
 RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
 RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
 BT
 EZ1:
 EZ2:

*Thank Phung
 Thanh Hoa
 VN*

WARNING: INFORMATION REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DIST: 11 JUNE 1987
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM
 SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE
 IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM
 DOI: DECEMBER 1979 - DECEMBER 1981
 SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A
 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR. SOURCE OBTAINED
 THE INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE AN
 INMATE AT THE CAMP. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN MARCH

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX286 MCN = 93083/10742 TOR = 930830647
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS0177 0830643 --RUEALGX.

HEADER

R 240643Z MAR 93
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
INFO RHHMCMY/JICPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEALGX/SAFE
R 240640Z MAR 93
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW-MIA//
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA/J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC/EAP DAS QUINN//
RUHQHQB/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQHQE/CDR JTF-FA HONOLULU HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR//SE//
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG//PW-MIA//
RUEHPF/USMISSION PHNOM PENH//JTF-FA DET 4//
RUMTFS/AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE//JTF-FA PET 3//
RUHVAAA/CDRUSACILHI HICKAM AFB HI//TAPC-PED-H//
BT

DC 4/17/94
QC

CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK TH 11905

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIR 6 024 0452 93.

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

BODY

COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM).

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 - 810400.

SOURCE: *Sc* 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 ((HIEEM))
 MIDAT 5 - DINH THEER ((CW))
 MIDAT 6 - LANG VAWN ((LOAN))
 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.

B. SOURCE HAS HELD IN LAO CAI PRISON FROM 1969 UNTIL 1971.

C. SOURCE HAS TRANSFERRED FROM LAO CAI TO CENTRAL CAMP 3 AT TAN KY IN 1971. SOMETIME DURING 1972 HE HAS TRANSFERRED BACK TO LAO CAI 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.

6. THANH PRONG / THANH LAM CAMP SYSTEM. THE PRISON CAMP HAS NAMED AFTER TWO VILLAGES IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA, THANH LAW /GEOCOORDS--1939N/10517E // AND THANH PRONG //GEOCOORDS--1938N/10518E//, AND CONSISTED OF FOUR SUBCAMPS DESIGNATED K1 THRU K4. K1 AND K2 WERE LOCATED NEAR THANH PRONG. K3 HAS LOCATED IN VICINITY //GEOCOORDS--1935N/10523E//, ON THE WEST SIDE OF HWY 15B APPROX TWO KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION AT LANG CHUOI OF 15B AND THE ROAD WEST TO THANH PRONG. K4 HAS LOCATED 3 KM SOUTHWEST OF K3, APPROX 2KM WEST OF HWY 15B.

A. CADRE. THE THANH PRONG PRISON SYSTEM WAS COMMANDED BY LT COL ((UYS)). K4 WAS 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 (KHU SANR SUAATS) CONSISTED OF TWO PRISON BUILDINGS DESIGNATED 1 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 INMATE KNOWN 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 HAD 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 ZYUW RUMTBK 5441 2590527
R 160406Z SEP 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO DIA WASHINGTON DC/DC-2//
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI/J2/J3/J36//
SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
JCS WASHDC//J35// AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE
SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC//

LIAISON BANGKOK TH 55441

CITE: 3597 SEP 85.

FOLLOWING MESSAGE SENT ACTION BANGKOK 11SEP85 IS BEING
READDRESSSED FOR YOU ACTION/INFO. QUOTE.
DORN 0127

E.O. 12356:
TAGS: MOPS, VM
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. POW CAMPS IN VIETNAM.

3. REPORT NO. 1
SOURCE: SC ; DPOB SD 1953, VANGVIENG,
VIENTIANE PROVINCE, LAOS. RECEIVED HIGHER EDUCATION IN FRANCE
AND LAOS. ASSIGNED AS TRADE ATTACHE AT LPDR CONSULATE, DA NANG,
VIETNAM. ARRESTED NOV 1984 FOR ALLEGED ESPIONAGE. FLED TO
THAILAND IN DEC 1984. NOW AT NA PHO CAMP: SD
SINGLE.

4. ACCOUNT: SC STATES THAHTE ATTENDED A MEETING IN FEB 1984 AT THE LPDR 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 DA NANG TRADE OFFICIAL ABOUT
THE CONDITION OF INDUSTRY AT TAMKI CITY, SOUTHOF DZLPZPG.
THE DA NANG OFFICIAL SAID THAT FACTORIES IN TAMKI, 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 POWS TO REPAIR AND
MAINTAIN THE FACTORIES. SC STATES THAT HE WAS TOO
FRIGHTENED TO ASK DETAILS CONCERNING NUMBERS, DATES AND
LOCATIONS WHERE THE POWS WERE DETAINED LEST
HE AROUSE SUSPICION AGAINST HIMSELF AND RISK BEING ARRESTED.

5. WE ARE POUCHING SC WRITTEN ACCOUNT TO JCRC,
AN

6. REPORT NO. 2.
SOURCE: SC DPOB: SD
SD 1932, KHE KIEN, NGHE TINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM.
1961-1972: WORKED FOR MILATT OFKICE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
EMBASSY, VIENTIANE, LAOS. WAS ARRESTED IN NOV 1981 ON
CHARGES OF SUPPORTING LAO RESISTANCE. BLTD TO THAILAND
IN APRIL 1984. NOW AT NA PHO CAMP SD

7. ACCOUNT: SC WENT TO THE SRV IN FEB 1979 FOR A THREE-
MONTH VISIT. DURING THAT TIME HIS FATHER RELATED INFORMATION
WHICH HE HAD GOTTEN FROM A POLICE MAJOR CONCERNING ALLEGED
AMERICAN POWS. SC NEPHEW, NAME ALSO PROVIDED POW
INFORMATION, CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN U.S. POWS HIMSELF.

8. FROM HIS FATHER AND HIS NEPHEW, SC LEARNED THAT THERE

ARE TWO DETENTION SITES FOR U.S. POWS. ONE IS A CAMP
LOCATED AT "XADOUAI." 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 DETENTION CENTER
FOR HIGH-RANGING SOUTHSVIETNAMESE PRISONERS. AFTER 1975,
SOME 300 AMERICANS CAPTURED IN LAOS AND VIETNAM
WERE IMPRISONED THERE. OCCUPYING 2KM X 2KM OF
GROUND, THE CAMP IS REPORTEDLY ENCLOSED BY A CONCRETE WALL
SIX METERS HIGH AND 40CM THICK TOPPED BY ELECTRIFIED BARBED
WIRE. THERE ALLEGEDLY ARE 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 FOOD RATION OF 500 GRAMS, ALTERNATING WITH FISH
SAUCE, PORK, SALT, VEGETABLES AND FISH WITH RICE. EACH
PRISONER ALSO ALLEGEDLY RECEIVES A DAILY 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 POW CAMP AT "BANHEUI," REPORTEDLY
SITUATED ON AN ISLAND AT COORDINATES 19 DEGREES 22 MINUTES
N BY 105 DEGREES 55 MINUTES E. THIS CAMP REPORTEDLY IMPRISONED
SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSONNEL BEFORE 1975. AFTER 1975,
SC CLAIMS IT WAS USED TO KEEP U.S. POWS. HE DESCRIBES THE
ISLAND AS ABOUT SIX KILOMETER, LOCATED SOME FIVE KM FROM
SHORE. THE CAMP REPORTEDLY OCCUPIES AN AREA ON KM SQUARE.
IN THIS CAMP, SC CLAIMS, ARE 150 BUILDINGS HOUSING SOME 500
U.S. POWS. SC STATES THAT THE POWS AWAKEN AT 0400 FOR
PHYSICAL EXERCISE. THEY WORK 0700 TO 1100 AND 1300 TO 1600
CULTIVATING CROPS AND RAISING LIVESTOCK. THEY MUST LISTEN TO
POLITICAL LECTURES BEFORE BEDTIME AT 2200. EACH POW REPORTEDLY
RECEIVES TWO MEALS AND A 2.50 DONG STIPEND PER DAY. NEW
CLOTHES ARE DISTRIBUTED TWICE EACH YEAR. A HOSPITAL ON THE
GROUNDS REPORTEDLY HAS PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND NURSES.
VIETNAMESE TV SHOWS ARE GIVEN ON SATURDAYS. SOME 1,000
SOLDIERS GUARD THIS CAMP, CLAIMS SC THEY HAVE 10
TRUCKS, SIX 82MM MORTARS, SIX 37MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND
RADIO GEAR.

10. WE ARE POUCHING SC WRITTEN ACCOUNT TO JCRC,
AN BRUND
END QUOTE. BT

Rep # 1 WICK

Rep # 2 DICK

CP # 3 19 07 / 105 09

CP # 6 vic 18 48 / 105 12

THANH PHONG 19 36 / 105 20

CHIGN AT 20 02 / 105 30

Hoq(P) THANH CAM 20 15 / 105 22

VN

ACTION (M)
INFO USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CJCS(4) J3(8) NIDS(1)
J5(2) CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
DC-2(2) NMIC(1) JSI-3B(1) AT-3(2) VP FRD(1) DB-2(1)
DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-5C3(1) DB-5D3(1) DIA(1)
DC-4A3(1)
+FSTC INTEL OPS CHARLOTTESVILLE VA
+SAFE

Memorandum For Record

Subject: Meeting with Congressman Bill Henson (R-NC).

~~Thanh Phong~~
Thanh Hoa
VN

1. In the last week of November 1985 Congressman Henson requested DIA/VO-PW brief him on the "Baltimore source named SC DIA interviewed". On 3 Dec 85 I briefed Cong. Henson at his office in the company of Sal Ferro, LTC Steve Lucas, and a member of Cong. Henson's staff.
2. Cong. Henson ask me and I provided a summary of SC background and each of the PW related reports in SC file. Cong. Henson 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 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. Henson 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. Henson made no requests for additional briefing or information on any of these incidents.
3. Cong. Henson 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. Henson asked me why SC would lie to him and not to me. I replied this was Cong. Henson's conclusion and not mine. I asked Cong. Henson when he had last spoken with SC Cong. Henson 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. Henson 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. Henson 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. Henson 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. Henson 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. Henson 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 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 PWs in North Vietnam in 1979. (See my MFR on the 3 Dec 85 of briefing of Hendon re: Ngung.) 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 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 wife but also tell Hendon about SC sighting of US PWs. 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 happend. 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 alot 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

MSGNO 92 (PCXX) *02/13/87* *22:04:43.6.3*
 ZCZC 03:03:30Z (PC)
 EMI DTG
 87021321052212
 RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS2995 0450206- -RUEALGX.

*Thank Phong
 Thanh Hoa
 VA*

R 140206Z FEB 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 131450Z FEB 87
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
 RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC
 BT
 EZ1:

EZ2:
 .0916/VO-PW

PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0057-86/ HEARSAY OF US PWS IN HANOI
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL
 DOI: 860406 (RO)

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

SUMMARY: SOURCE RELATES A CONVERSATION WITH A FELLOW INMATE
 AT THANH PHONG PRISON IN EARLY 1980 WHO CLAIMED U.S. PWS WERE STILL
 ALIVE AND IMPRISONED IN NORTHERN VIETNAM AS OF THAT TIME.

TEXT:

1. IN APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY OR MARCH 1980 SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED
 DUTIES WORKING IN THE SAWMILL AT THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA,
 THANH PHONG PRISON, THANH HOA PROVINCE. THANH LAM WAS A NAME
 ASSIGNED TO THAT AREA OF THE PRISON FOR A GROUP OF PRIMARILY
 COMMANDO PAROLEES WHO WERE IN A SPECIAL PAROLE STATUS AND GIVEN MORE
 FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND PRIVILEGES UNDER THE SPECIAL PAROLE ORDER
 (LENH DAC XA) ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN THE MID-1970S.
 THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA WAS COLOCATED WITH SUB-CAMP K4 OF
 THANH PHONG PRISON.

2. 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 DETAINED. 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

MSGNO 97 (PCXX) *06/11/87* *19:05:40.4.4*
 ZCZC 00:04:13Z (PC)
 EMI DTG : 87061118224538
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS0915 1622216- -RUEALGX.

R 112216Z JUN 87
 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
 RUEABOA/HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 112215Z JUN 87
 FM CIA
 TO RUETIAA/DIRNSA
 RUEHC/DEPT OF STATE//FOR INR
 RUEKJCS/DIA
 RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT
 RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
 ZEN/CIA OFFICE OF CURRENT OPERATIONS
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
 RUHHHMA/CDRWESTCOM FT SHAFTER HI
 RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
 RHHMBRA/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
 RUHVAAA/CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
 RUAJMAB/FOSIF/WESTPAC
 RUHGOAA/COMSEVENTHFLT
 BT
 EZ1:
 EZ2:

*Thanh Phong
 Thanh Hoa
 VN*

WARNING: INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

DIST: 11 JUNE 1987
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM
 SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CAT
 LAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN
 VIETNAM.
 DOI: JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976.
 SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A
 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY MAJOR. SOURCE OBTAINED
 THE INFORMATION THROUGH PERSONAL OBSERVATION WHILE IN

INMATE AT THE CAMP. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN MARCH 1987.

TEXT: 1. FROM JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1976 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT THE CAT LAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN VIETNAM. THE CAT LAI CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT SEVEN KILOMETERS EAST OF FORMER NHON TRACH DISTRICT TOWN, DONG NAI. THIS CAMP WAS AN ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH) VIETNAM (ARVN) TRAINING FACILITY FOR MILITARY WATCH DOGS. THIS FACILITY WAS CONVERTED TO A REEDUCATION CAMP ABOUT MAY 1975.

2. THE CAT LAI CAMP WAS ADMINISTERED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED UNIT OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) MILITARY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR MILITARY REGION-7. THERE WERE ABOUT 55 PAVN OFFICERS AND MEN ASSIGNED TO THE CAMP. BAY ((NGUYEN)), RANK UNKNOWN, WAS CAMP COMMANDER. (SOURCE COMMENT: PAVN PERSONNEL AT THIS CAMP DID NOT DISPLAY RANK ON THEIR UNIFORMS.)

3. THERE WERE ABOUT 305 ARVN FIELD GRADE OFFICERS AT THE CAT LAI REEDUCATION CAMP. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF ZONES ONE AND TWO. ZONE ONE DETAINED ABOUT 85 FORMER ARVN LIEUTENANT COLONELS. ZONE-2 HELD ABOUT 220 FORMER ARVN MAJORS. ZONE-1 CONSISTED OF FOUR OR FIVE CELLS OF 17 TO 21 INMATES EACH. ZONE-2 WAS COMPOSED OF 13 OR 14 CELLS OF 16 OR 17 PRISONERS. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE DOES NOT KNOW IF THIS FACILITY IS STILL IN USE.)

4. (FIELD COMMENT: THE SOURCE OF THIS REPORT IS FORMER ARVN ^{SC} BORN ^{SD} 1938 IN VINH LONG (NOW CUU LONG) PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM. HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE 53RD ARTILLERY BATTALION IN BINH DUONG AT THE TIME OF THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER. HE WAS IMPRISONED IN THE FOLLOWING REEDUCATION CAMPS AFTER APRIL 1975: THE LONG KHANH AND CAT LAI CAMPS IN DONG NAI (30 APRIL - JUNE 1975; JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976); T-9 CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON (JUNE 1976 TO DECEMBER 1978); K-5 IN VINH PHU (DECEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1979); THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE IN THANH HOA (DECEMBER 1979 - DECEMBER 1982); Z30C CAMP IN THUAN HAI (JANUARY 1982 - OCTOBER 1983). FROM OCTOBER 1983 UNTIL HE ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM, SUBJECT LIVED AND WORKED AS A MERCHANT WITH HIS FAMILY IN BIEN HOA CITY, DONG NAI. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM ABOARD BOAT NUMBER ^{DATA} AND ARRIVED IN MALAYSIA SIX DAYS LATER.)

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INMATE AT THE CAMP. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN MARCH 1987.

TEXT: 1. FROM JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1976 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT THE CAT LAI REEDUCATION CAMP IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN VIETNAM. THE CAT LAI CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT SEVEN KILOMETERS EAST OF FORMER NHON TRACH DISTRICT TOWN, DONG NAI. THIS CAMP WAS AN ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH) VIETNAM (ARVN) TRAINING FACILITY FOR MILITARY WATCH DOGS. THIS FACILITY WAS CONVERTED TO A REEDUCATION CAMP ABOUT MAY 1975.

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4. (FIELD COMMENT: THE SOURCE OF THIS REPORT IS FORMER ARVN ^{SD} ^{SC} BORN ^{SD} 1938 IN VINH LONG (NOW CUU LONG) PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM. HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE 53RD ARTILLERY BATTALION IN BINH DUONG AT THE TIME OF THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER. HE WAS IMPRISONED IN THE FOLLOWING REEDUCATION CAMPS AFTER APRIL 1975: THE LONG KHANH AND CAT LAI CAMPS IN DONG NAI (30 APRIL - JUNE 1975; JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976); T-9 CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON (JUNE 1976 TO DECEMBER 1978); K-5 IN VINH PHU (DECEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1979); THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE IN THANH HOA (DECEMBER 1979 - DECEMBER 1982); 230C CAMP IN THUAN HAI (JANUARY 1982 - OCTOBER 1983). FROM OCTOBER 1983 UNTIL HE ESCAPED FROM VIETNAM, SUBJECT LIVED AND WORKED AS A MERCHANT WITH HIS FAMILY IN BIEN HOA CITY, DONG NAI. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM ABOARD BOAT NUMBER ^{DATA} AND ARRIVED IN MALAYSIA SIX DAYS LATER.)

#0915
NNNN
NNDD

1987.

TEXT: 1. FROM DECEMBER 1979 TO DECEMBER 1981 THERE WERE NO AMERICANS AT THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTHERN VIETNAM. THIS PRODUCTION ZONE WAS LOCATED ABOUT 80 KILOMETERS NORTH OF THANH HOA CITY. THE FACILITY WAS ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 1979 IN A PREVIOUSLY UNCLEARED JUNGLE AREA.

2. THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BNV). BNV MAJOR LE ((OANH)) WAS ZONE COMMANDER. ABOUT 50 BNV OFFICERS AND MEN WERE ASSIGNED TO THE PRODUCTION ZONE AS STAFF MEMBERS AND GUARDS.

3. THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE CONSISTED OF ZONES A FOR FORMER ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH) VIETNAM (ARVN) OFFICERS; ZONE B FOR NORTH VIETNAMESE CRIMINALS, AND A WORKERS ZONE (KHU CONG NHAN). THERE ARE ABOUT 400 ARVN OFFICERS. AMONG THEM WERE 40 FIELD GRADE OFFICERS AND APPROXIMATELY 360 JUNIOR GRADE OFFICERS IN ZONE A. ZONE B DETAINED AN ESTIMATED 100 NORTHERN CRIMINALS. THE WORKERS ZONE CONSISTED OF ABOUT 50 FORMER ARVN AIRBORNE RANGERS AIRDROPPED INTO NORTH VIETNAM DURING THE NGO DINH ((DIEM)) REGIME SINCE 1961. (SOURCE COMMENT: THE BNV STAFF AT THIS FACILITY APPARENTLY DID NOT CONSIDER THE INMATES OF THE WORKERS ZONE MUCH OF A THREAT BECAUSE THEY WERE ALLOWED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN TWO UNGUARDED VEGETABLE PRODUCTION ZONES ADJACENT TO ZONES A AND B.) IN DECEMBER 1979, A GROUP OF 10 FORMER ARVN OFFICERS HEADED BY FORMER ARVN MAJOR GENERAL NGUYEN HUU ((CO)) AND INCLUDING TWO ARVN COLONELS, THREE MAJORS, AND TWO CAPTAINS, WORKED AT THIS CAMP UNTIL ABOUT JANUARY 1980. THIS GROUP OF EX-ARVN OFFICERS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAWING UP PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE HILLS AROUND THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE. (FIELD COMMENT: GENERAL CO'S GROUP WAS TRANSFERRED TO AN UNKNOWN LOCATION FROM THE THANH LAM FACILITY. SOURCE IS NOT AWARE OF THE CURRENT DISPOSITION OF THIS PRODUCTION ZONE. WHEN HE TRANSFERRED SOUTH IN DECEMBER 1981 ONLY NORTHERN CRIMINALS REMAINED AT THE PRODUCTION SITE.)

4. (FIELD COMMENTS: THE SOURCE OF THIS REPORT IS FORMER ARVN
SC , BORN SD 1938 IN SD
VINH LONG PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM. AT THE TIME
OF THE COMMUNIST TAKEOVER, HE WAS COMMANDER OF AN ARVN ARTILLERY
BATTALION. AFTER APRIL 1975, HE WAS IMPRISONED IN THE FOLLOWING
DETENTION FACILITIES: THE LONG KHANH AND CAT LAI CAMPS (30 APRIL -
JUNE 1975 AND JUNE 1975 - JUNE 1976); THE T-9 CAMP IN HOANG LIEN SON
PROVINCE (JUNE 1976 - DECEMBER 1978); K-5 CAMP IN VINH PHU (DECEMBER
1978 - DECEMBER 1979); THE THANH LAM PRODUCTION ZONE IN THANH HOA
(DECEMBER 1979 - DECEMBER 1981); AND Z30C CAMP IN THUAN HAI (JANUARY
1982 - OCTOBER 1983). AFTER HIS RELEASED FROM REEDUCATION HE LIVED
AND WORKED AS A MERCHANT WITH HIS FAMILY IN BIEN HOA CITY, DONG NAI
PROVINCE, UNTIL HIS ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM ABOARD
BOAT DATA 1987 AND ARRIVED IN MALAYSIA SIX DAYS
LATER.)

01 031341Z JUN 87 PP

*Thank Phong
Thank Hoa
VN*

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

0070/VO-PW

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR6-014-0052-86/PAROLEE IDENTIFICATION

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

DOI: 860100 {R0}

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *SC* WHO HAS REPORTED
RELIABLY IN THE PAST.

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/X50501/CMF

JAS

COL F. CAPILLUPO, USAF, VO-PW, CHF

Fred Capillupo

Tourison

SUMMARY: SOURCE PROVIDES LIMITED BACKGROUND ON 42 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS CAPTURED IN THE 1960S, MOST RELEASED FROM PRISON BY 1982.

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 VAWN NGO} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM PRODUCTION AREA, THANH PHONG PRISON, IN 1980.
2. DO THUONG {DDOXX THUWOWNG} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962-63. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980.
3. NGUYEN VAN CUONG {NGUYEENX VAWN 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 VAWN 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 {NGUYEENX VAWN 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.

6. NONG VAN NINH {NOONG VAWN HINH} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. RELEASED CIRCA LATE 1982.

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.

8. TRAN CAN {TRAANF CAANR} - CAPTURED IN 1962 OR 1963. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980 AND RELEASED PRIOR TO 1982.

9. NGUYEN HUU DA {NGUYEENX HUWUX DDAX} - DIED AT PRISON T-52 {AKA HA TAY PRISON} CIRCA 1978 FROM ACCIDENTAL FOOD POISONING. OTHER TEAM MEMBERS INCLUDED NGUYEN VAN TAP {NGUYEENX VAWN TAAPJ} AND NGUYEN VAN HUU {NGUYEENX VAWN HUWUX}.

10. NGUYEN VAN TY {NGUYEENX VAWN TYF} - CAPTURED EARLY 1960S. AT

PHO LU PRISON DURING 1972-73. A PAROLEE AT THANH LAM IN 1980 AND RELEASED PRIOR TO 1982.

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 {LUWOWNG 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.

25. NGUYEN HUY LAN - COMMANDER OF COMMANDO GROUP WHICH SURRENDERED AT CON CUONG. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM IN 1982. RESIDING IN THE NGA BA ONG TA AREA OF JCMC IN 1983.

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 VAWNTHUWOWNGJ} - 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.

CAPTURED CIRCA 1962. IMPRISONED SUCCESSIVELY AT PHO LU, QUYET TIEN, T-52, AND THANH LAM. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM IN 1981.

37. DINH VAN CHUC {DDINH VAWN CHUCS} - MEMBER OF A COMMANDO TEAM COMMANDED BY {LNU/MNU} MINH AND INCLUDING NGUYEN VAN CAU {NGUYEENX VAWN CAU}. CAPTURED CIRCA 1964. IMPRISONED SUCCESSIVELY AT QUYET TIEN {PRE-1972}, PHO LU {72-73}, QUYET TIEN {POST-1973}, TUYEN QUANG {1977}. TRANSFERRED TO T-52 {1978}. PAROLED FROM THANH LAM IN 1981 OR 1982.

38. NGUYEN VAN TUNG {NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGF} - POSSIBLY FROGMAN NAMED TUNG A PAROLED AT HANH LAM IN 1980.

39. LO VAN COM {LOF VAWN COMM} - CAPTURED CIRCA 1963 OR 1964. ETHNIC T'AI. PAROLED EARLY 1982.

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*

08 08

PP

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

VZCZCZCZC
FM RUEKJCS RUEADWW RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUEHQQA RUEAIIA
RUECPA RUEHGP RUEHML RUEHKL RUEHHK
RUEHBR #6562/01 233 **

R 210712Z AUG 87
FM USDAO BANGKOK TH//PW/MIA TEAM//
TO RUEKJCS / DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAM/VC-PW//
INFO RUEADWW / WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
RUEKJCS / SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS / JCS WASH DC//J5/GJCS-PW-MIA//
RUEHQQA / USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J23/J2/J26//
RUEAIIA / CIA WASHDC.
RUECPA / CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHGP / USDAO SINGAPORE
RUEHML / USDAO MANILA RP
RUEHKL / USDAO KUALA LUMPUR
RUEHBY / USDC HONG KONG
BT

BANGKOK TH//PW/ 26562

THIS IS A STONY BEACH MESSAGE

SERIAL: IIF 6 024 0089 87
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUFI: IIF 6 024 0088 87/RE-EDUCATION CAMP THANH
- PHONG, THANH HOA PROVINCE
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY
- EVALUATED INTEL.
LCI: 860607-821017

SOURCE: SC - A 47-YEAR OLD
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE AND FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE GVN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN. SOURCE SPENT TEN YEARS IN
RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH VIETNAM. HIS
FIDELITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.

SUMMARY: THIS IS A STONY BEACH REPORT. THIS
REPORT PROVIDES INFORMATION CONCERNING RE-EDUCATION
CAMP THANH PHONG, THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM.

1. IN JUNE 1980 SOURCE WAS
TRANSFERRED FROM RE-EDUCATION VINH PHU, TAN LAP CAMP,
VINH PHU PROVINCE //GECCORD 2120N 10525E// TO
RE-EDUCATION CAMP THANH PHONG, THANH HOA PROVINCE
//GECCORD 2020N 10547E //, NVN, WHERE HE WAS HELD
UNTIL OCTOBER 1982. RE-EDUCATION CAMP THANH PHONG,
THANH HOA, WAS SUBORDINATE TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS (BO NOI VU). THE CAMP PO BOX NUMBER WAS NOT
RECALLED. AROUND THE TIME SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED IN
OCTOBER 1982 THE CAMP WAS ACCORDING TO HEARSAY
SUBORDINATE DIRECTLY TO THANH HOA PROVINCE PUBLIC
SECURITY.

CLASS:
CMFC: DAG 06/21/87
APPRV: DAC:VDALLIS
DRFID: DAO:RHEFFNER:6
AR: DAC:NCNE
DISTR: CHEON DA06 AME
DCM2
FCL SA DATT/11
JCRC
ORGIN: WNG ID: 00272

2. LOCATION: RE-EDUCATION CAMP THANH
PHONG, THANH HOA WAS APPROXIMATELY 120 KILOMETERS
WEST OF THANH HOA CITY //GECCORD 1946N 10546E//. THE
CAMP WAS APPROXIMATELY 20 KILOMETERS FROM THE LAOTIAN
BOUNDARY. ALTHOUGH TRAVEL TO THE CAMP WAS BY ROAD SOURCE
COULD NOT PROVIDE MORE PRECISE LOCATIONAL INFORMATION.
HE RECALLED THAT THE CAMP WAS NEAR A RIVER CALLED SONG
CHANG. (NOT FOUND IN EITHER GAZETTER OR MAP
REFERENCES), AND WAS SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN.

3. CAMP ORGANIZATION: THANH PHONG CAMP
INCLUDED THREE SUB-CAMPS, K1, K2 AND K3. SUB-CAMPS
WERE ABOUT 5KM APART. SUB-CAMPS WERE OF VERY SIMPLE
CONSTRUCTION OF BAMBOO AND WOOD. EACH WAS SURROUNDED
BY A PERIMETER OF AT LEAST THREE WOODEN FENCES, AND
CONTAINED TEN TOWNS OF PRISONER HUTS, A "CLINIC", AND A
COCK-ROUSE. K1 HELD SEVERAL HUNDRED
POLITICAL/RE-EDUCATION PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH, AND
APPROXIMATELY 150 COMMON CRIMINALS FROM THE NORTH; K2
HELD FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES (BIET RICH)
PRISONERS CAPTURED BEFORE 1975 AND NORTHERN CRIMINAL
PRISONERS; K3 HELD ONLY NORTHERN CRIMINAL PRISONERS.
CAMP HOUSES AND HEADQUARTERS WERE OUTSIDE THE
PERIMETER. THE PRODUCTION AREAS WERE UNDER DEVELOPMENT
IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.

4. OTHER THANH HOA CAMPS: IN ADDITION TO
THANH PHONG CAMP SOURCE HEARD OF OTHER THANH HOA
PROVINCE CAMPS INCLUDING THANH LAM AND THANH CHUONG.
ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT RECALL A NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH
THE THANH PHONG CAMP, HE RECALLED THAT THE THANH CHUONG
CAMP WAS REFERRED TO AS CAMP NUMBER 6. THERE WAS ALSO
A SPECIAL DISCIPLINE CAMP. HE WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY
OF THESE CAMPS.

5. CADRE CONSISTED OF ABOUT 100 ARMED
CADRE, ADMINISTRATION AND INDOCTRINATION SECTIONS.
CAMP CADRE INCLUDED: THUY, CAMP LEADER, POLICE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL, REASSIGNED FROM RE-EDUCATION CAMP
VINH PHU TAN LAP, ORIGINALLY FROM THANH HOA
PROVINCE; VINH, SECURITY SECTION CHIEF, 1LT, NATIVE OF
THANH HOA.

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Tan Hoa

Handwritten: WJ 43 20 5890
WH 81-931149

6. PRISONERS INCLUDED FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE CIVILIAN OFFICIALS, MILITARY, NATIONAL POLICE, AND CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND BUDDHIST MILITARY CHAPLAINS AND RELIGIOUS FIGURES. THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WAS 650, AND THE LOWEST NUMBER WAS 52. BY OCTOBER 1982 ALL WERE MOVED TO CAMP 3 NORTH PROVINCE.

7. PROMINANT PRISONERS INCLUDED: NGO ANH, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMS; TRUONG VI TRI, NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN, SAIGON; NGUYEN LONG GIAC, NATIONAL ASSEMBLYMAN, VINH LONG PROVINCE; LE VAN THAN, NATIONAL POLICE; LO TRUNG LUAT, COLONEL, FORMER BAN ME THUOT PROVINCE CHIEF; HUYNH HUU DUC, MAJOR, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

8. ACCORDING TO PRISONERS WHO HAD ARRIVED EARLIER THE THANH PHONG CAMP WAS COMPLETED IN 1980 AS PART OF A VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT PLAN TO RELOCATE ALL SOUTHERN PRISONERS IN THAT AREA TO ESTABLISH A PRODUCTION AREA. SOURCE BELIEVED THAT THE PLAN WAS UNSUCCESSFUL AND WAS NEVER COMPLETED. PRISONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO PRODUCTION TEAMS AND PRISONER LABOR WAS USED FOR LAND CLEARING, WOOD CUTTING, AND AGRICULTURAL PLANTING AND DEVELOPMENT. THE WORK DAY AVERAGED EIGHT TO TEN HOURS WITH A ONE HOUR BREAK AT NOON. SUNDAYS WERE DEVOTED TO RE-EDUCATION TASKS, HYGIENE, SANITATION AND "SOCIALIST LABOR". ADDITIONAL WORK AROUND THE CAMP. PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED HOLIDAYS EACH JANUARY 1, LUNAR NEW YEAR, MAY 1 AND SEPTEMBER 2.

9. NO FOREIGN DELEGATIONS VISITED THE CAMP DURING THE PERIOD SOURCE WAS HELD THERE. TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NO AMERICANS OR FOREIGNERS WERE HELD IN THE CAMP WHILE HE WAS THERE NOR DID HE HEAR ANY RUMORS ALLEGING THE PRESENCE OF ANY AMERICANS. WHILE HELD IN THE THANH PHONG CAMP SOURCE SPOKE TO SEVERAL FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES PRISONERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BEFORE 1975. THESE PRISONERS WERE HELD IN SUB-CAMP X2 AND WERE TRUSTEES IN THAT THEY WERE HELD OUTSIDE THE CAMP PROPER BUT WERE NOT UNDER ANY GUARD. THESE PRISONERS OCCASIONALLY VISITED OTHER PRODUCTION TEAMS IN THE FIELDS AND SOURCE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH SEVERAL. ONE, A SPECIAL FORCES SOLDIER NAMED NGUYEN VINH QUANG, TOLD OF HOW DURING THE PERIOD BEFORE 1975 HE WAS HELD PRISONER TOGETHER WITH AMERICAN PRISONERS. SOURCE DID NOT LEARN THE YEARS OR OCCASIONS. NGUYEN VINH QUANG WAS ABOUT 35 AT THE TIME SOURCE MET HIM IN 1981. QUANG HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE 1962'S DURING AN OPERATION BY SOUTH VIETNAMESE SPECIAL FORCES INTO NORTH VIETNAM WHEN HE WAS ONLY 15 OR 19. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE NOTED THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE SUCH OPERATIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN 1962, 63, 64 AND 65. QUANG WAS RELEASED TO RETURN TO THE SOUTH IN 1961.

10. (FIELD COMMENT: QUANG HAD TOLD SOURCE

THAT IF HE EVER WERE ABLE TO GO THE UNITED STATES HE WOULD DISCLOSE WHAT HE KNEW TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES. SOURCE COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING QUANG'S WHEREABOUTS, OR ANY FURTHER DESCRIPTION. HE NOTED THAT QUANG MENTIONED HAVING BEEN HELD PRISONER WITH AMERICANS BEFORE 1975, BUT MADE NO CLAIM OF ANY KNOWLEDGE OF LIVING AMERICANS AFTER THAT DATE).

COMMENTS: THIS IS THE FOURTH REPORT FROM SOURCE. SOURCE WAS COOPERATIVE AND CONSISTENT DURING QUESTIONING.

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APPR: PETER S. HOFFMANN, COL, USA, TM CHIEF.
ENCL: TO FOLLOW: ENCLCSURE 1: SOURCE
- LOCATION SKETCH RE-EDUCATION CAMP THANH
- PHONG, THANH FCA. TO BE FORWARDED TO DIA
- VO-PR UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

BT
#6562

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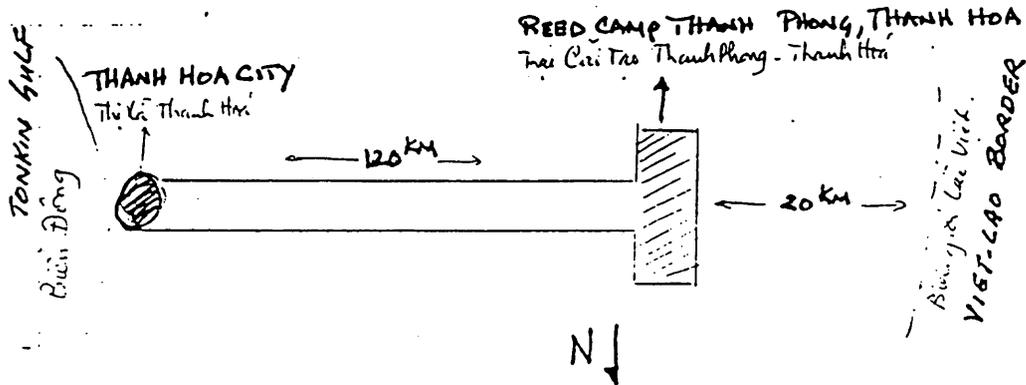
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⑤ Trại Cải tạo Thành Phong - Thanh Hoá
 REEDUCATION CAMP THANH PHONG, THANH HOA



NOT TO SCALE

ENCL 1 TO DRAFT IIR SEP 2010 6 87

SOURCE LOCATIONS SHEET, REEDUCATION CAMP, THANH PHONG, THANH HOA

K-4
Two Places

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO.

DATE DISTR. 27 July 1984

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 DATA which obtained the information from the debriefing of Vietnamese refugees

TEXT: Available in the OCR Document Service Division are copies of reports prepared by 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 Duy ((Thang)), and Tran Thi ((Ngoc)), 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 Seamen's Club was operated by SHIPCHANCO, which services all foreign vessels visiting the Port of Saigon. The head of SHIPCHANCO is Senior Colonel Le Trung ((Tin)), 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. (LNU) ((Giau)) and Mr. (LNU) ((Trang)), as manager and assistant manager, respectively. They were trained in the Soviet Union, and Mr. Giau 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.

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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 70,000 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 Madam Nguyen Thi ((Hoa)), a North Vietnamese and Deputy/Assistant to the Minister for Food. The Vietnamese Communist Party (VNCP) 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 Tham Ngo Lao No. HQ15 (ex-US Barnett 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 and joined 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 refitted and regularly patrolled the waters between HCMC, Da Nang, and Cam Ranh Bay. In 1980, this vessel was equipped with a Soviet missile system and test fir

G. As of 1983, the Nha Be Metal Works located in the town of Nha Be, HCMC, employed approximately 170 persons. Nguyen Van ((Khiem)), a northern Vietnamese and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VNCP), 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 Hoi 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 5000 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 Muoi, is situated 20 kilometers to the east of the town of Kien Tuong. Dong Thap Muoi 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, Ngon Nha Hay, is about 30 kilometers to the west of Kien Tuong. 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 Vung Tau 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 Zampuchea. Morale was low due to low wages and poor living conditions.

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K. As of 1983, the Project Planning Institute (PPI), a subordinate department of the Phu Khanh Provincial Construction Office, was located at 27 To Hien Thanh Street, in Nha 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 MXP members including Director Nguyen ((Trao)) and Deputy Directors Nguyen ((Quy)) and Huynh Quang ((Huy)). The purpose of the PPI is to carry out feasibility studies of all plans proposed by the government of Phu Khanh. Some of the more recent studies the PPI has undertaken include weather forecasting facilities at Nha Trang, two child care centers with a capacity for 5000 children, and the Nha 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 (AMRDC) 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 VNCP. The sections and their functions are as follows:

- 1.) Finance Section - Management of income
- 2.) Tractor Group - Management 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 300 persons throughout the Planning, Finance, Administration, Construction, Land Reallocation, 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 persuading 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.

*Re-ed
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N. Gia Trung is located 30 kilometers west of Kontum City. There are a series of re-education camps in the area which are designated K1 - K6. In 1981 there were 600 prisoners, most of whom work at growing manioc and corn. The living conditions are similar to those in other camps, with prisoners being punished for political significance such as Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

Re-ed camp

O. 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.

Re-ed camp

Re-ed camp

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.

Re-ed camp

Jail

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.

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JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
CIA WASHINGTON DC//DDO/EA/VCL//
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
AMEMB SINGAPORE SN

20,868/DC-2

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

REFS: A. DIA MSG 241440Z MAY 85, SUBJ: STATUS OF COMMANDOS
UNDER DETENTION

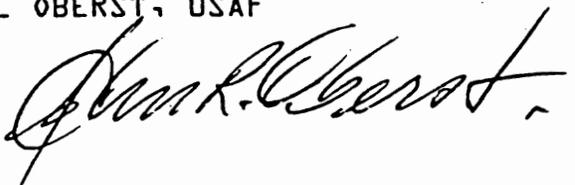
B. JCRC LNB MSG 250307Z JUL 85, SUBJ: JCRC RPT 85-049

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



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. SC WAS UNABLE AT THE TIME TO RECALL THE NAME OF THE OFFICER. SC ASSERTED THIS OFFICER DID HAVE CONTACT WITH HIM WHILE BOTH WERE AT THANH PHONG AND CORRESPONDED WITH HIM AFTER SC WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1982.

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



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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.



CONDITIONS WERE HARSHEST IN THE VINH PHU CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM, RESULTING IN MANY DEATHS. HEALTH AND SANITARY FACILITIES WERE PRIMITIVE (AND LACK OF ANTIBIOTICS SERIOUS). RELEASED PRISONERS IN HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC) UNDER PSO JURISDICTION WERE ISSUED THREE-MONTH TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS AFTER WHICH THEY WERE REQUIRED TO LEAVE THE HCMC AREA. END SUMMARY.

1. FOLLOWING ARE DETAILS OF A NUMBER OF RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM AT VARIOUS TIMES FROM 1976 TO EARLY 1981.

NORTH VIETNAM:

2. SON LA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM (1976-1977): AS OF 1976-77, NUMEROUS FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES OFFICERS WERE HELD IN A COMPLEX OF CAMPS IN SON LA PROVINCE, NEAR THE LAO BORDER. THE COMPLEX, KNOWN AS INTER-CAMP II (LIEN-TRAI II), UNLIKE SUBSEQUENT RE-EDUCATION CAMPS, CAME UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) AND NOT THE PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICE (PSO) AND INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING CAMPS:

A) CAMP NO. ONE: PRIOR TO 1975, THIS CAMP WAS USED AS A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP FOR CAPTURED UNITED STATES AND THAI MILITARY PERSONNEL. AS OF JUNE 1976 TO OCTOBER 1977, IT HOUSED SOME 270 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY AND POLICE OFFICERS RANKING FROM MAJOR TO COLONEL. INCLUDED AMONG THESE WERE SOME 120 OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1968, SUCH AS FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONEL (LTC) NGUYEN VAN K-H U O N G, CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN DA NANG DURING THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE, AND A NUMBER OF PARATROOPS AND MARINE OFFICERS CAPTURED DURING THE CROSS-BORDER OPERATION IN LAOS (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 COMMENTS: DETAILS OF CAMP NO. TWO WERE NOT AVAILABLE.)

B) CAMPS NO. THREE AND FOUR: LOCATED AT MUONG COI, 21 KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE.

C) CAMP NO. FIVE: LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FIVE KILOMETERS FROM CAMP NO. ONE. IT CONTAINED SOME 500 DETAINEES, 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 DETAINEES, 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 HA DISTRICT TOWN, IN SON LA PROVINCE, SOME NINE KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF CAMP NO. ONE. THIS CAMP, KNOWN AS YEN-HA CAMP, WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE PSO UNDER A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND CONTAINED SOME 900 PRISONERS, INCLUDING THE 60 WHO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP NO. ONE. OF THE PRISONERS, 365 WERE FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES AND POLICE OFFICERS AND THE REMAINDER WERE NORTH VIETNAMESE CIVILIAN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. (SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THE SON LA CAMPS ARE STILL USED AS RE-EDUCATION CAMPS. IT IS POSSIBLE THEY HAVE BEEN ABANDONED OR RESTORED AS ARMY BASES. HOWEVER, THE YEN HA 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 HA 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 HCMC, RELEASES TOOK PLACE FROM CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1981, IN PARTICULAR FROM THE VINH PHU CAMPS. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT RELEASES AVERAGED 40-50 PER CAMP. UP TO THE END OF APRIL 1981, NO RELEASES HAD BEEN HEARD OF SINCE VIETNAMESE NEW YEAR IN EARLY FEBRUARY 1981. (SOURCE COMMENT: IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE FIVE CAMPS IN VINH PHU (K1-K5) HELD A TOTAL OF 5,000 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS AT THAT TIME, NOT INCLUDING ANY CIVILIAN CRIMINAL OFFENDERS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN HELD THERE AS WELL. DETAILS OF FURTHER TRANSFERS OUT OF VINH PHU AFTER DECEMBER 1979 ARE NOT KNOWN. HOWEVER, FROM RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER FORMER INMATES OF VINH PHU, WHO WERE NOT SENT TO THANH HOA BUT WHO REMAINED IN VINH PHU UNTIL THEIR RELEASE IN 1980, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT A TOTAL OF 1,000 PRISONERS REMAINED IN THE VINH PHU CAMPS AS OF APRIL 1981.)

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 LAM, 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 O, WHO WAS ALSO A FORMER MINISTER. HE WAS HELD IN THANH LAM CAMP. THANH PHONG CAMP HAD SOME 900 PRISONERS IN DECEMBER 1979, CONSISTING OF ARMED FORCES AND POLICE OFFICERS AND A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS FROM THE SOUTH CONSISTING OF FORMER RANKING SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICIALS, PARLIAMENTARIANS AND MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY- JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS. IN EARLY 1980, SOME 250 PRISONERS, MOSTLY JUNIOR POLICE AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, CAPTAIN AND BELOW, WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THANH PHONG TO THANH LAM CAMP. SIXTY-NINE PRISONERS WERE RELEASED FROM THANH PHONG CAMP IN 1980. (SOURCE COMMENT: IN 1980 IN THANH PHONG CAMP, PRISONERS WERE TOLD BY THE CAMP LEADER THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS TO RELEASE ALL PRISONERS BY JUNE 1981, EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO HAD NOT SATISFACTORILY RE-EDUCATED THEMSELVES. TO DATE, HOWEVER, ONLY A FEW PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED AND IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT WHOLESALE RELEASE IS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.)

6. THANH PHONG CAMP WAS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR ZONES:

- A) ZONE A: COLONELS, ARMY CHAPLAINS (CATHOLIC, BUDDHIST, PROTESTANT), POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES AND INTELLIGENCE AND POLITICAL WARFARE SPECIALISTS.
- B) ZONE B: OFFICERS UP TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL, FORMER DISTRICT AND PROVINCE CHIEFS, FORMER JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS, POLICE OFFICERS, PLUS FORMER OFFICERS OR CIVILIANS OF CHINESE OR MIXED VIETNAMESE/KHMER ORIGIN OR WITH FOREIGN WIVES (ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN, CHINESE, KHMER).
- C) ZONE C: FORMER CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF GENERAL SECRETARY OR GENERAL DIRECTOR LEVEL DOWN, FORMER HEADS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AT THE PROVINCE LEVEL AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS.
- D) ZONE D: TEMPORARY HOLDING AREA FOR DETAINEES AWAITING TRANSFER TO THANH LAM CAMP OR SERIOUSLY SICK PEOPLE PERFORMING LIGHT DUTIES.

7. OTHER DETAINEES IN THANH PHONG CAMP AS OF 1979-1980 INCLUDED:

- A) COLONEL DUNG HIEU N G H I A, A FORMER VINH LONG PROVINCE CHIEF.
- B) COLONEL TRAN VAN T H A N, FORMER HEAD OF MILITARY SECURITY.
- C) NGUYEN KIM H O A, A FORMER CHIEF OF CABINET, PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

D) CHU VAN S A N G, FORMER HEAD OF 2ND OFFICE,
MILITARY SECURITY POLICE

E) NGUYEN VAN S A O, FORMER HEAD OF 4TH OFFICE,
MILITARY SECURITY, CAN THO

F) TO VAN T A U, EX-RACH GIA PROVINCE CHIEF

G) NGUYEN VAN T A I, A FORMER PROVINCE CHIEF.

THESE OFFICERS WERE BELIEVED TO BE STILL IN DETENTION IN THANH PHONG AS OF APRIL 1981, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FORMER LIEUTENANT COLONELS FROM THE POLITICAL WARFARE AND INTELLIGENCE (J2) BRANCHES, UNIT 101, AND INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS.

IN ADDITION, SOME FORTY CHAPLAINS WERE STILL BELIEVED TO BE IN THANH PHONG CAMP AS OF APRIL 1981, ORGANIZED INTO A COMPANY UNDER COLONEL DUONG HIEU N G H I A. THEY INCLUDED:

A) LTC NGUYEN THANH L O N G, BUDDHIST

B) CAPTAIN TRAN VAN N G H I, A FORMER CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN
IN THE SPECIAL FORCES

C) LTC NGUYEN VAN T H U A N, A FORMER CATHOLIC
CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.

8. THERE WAS A SEPARATE SMALL CAMP APPROXIMATELY THREE KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THANH PHONG, HOLDING SOME 100 PRISONERS, WHO WERE FORMER SOUTHERN / SPECIAL FORCES TROOPS WHO PARACHUTED INTO NORTH VIETNAM IN THE EARLY 1960'S AND WERE CAPTURED AT THAT TIME.

9. CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS WERE HARSH, WITH HARD LABOR SUCH AS BUILDING ROADS AND CLEARING FORESTS, WITH MINIMAL RATIONS, REDUCED EVEN FURTHER FOR PRISONERS WHO DID NOT KEEP UP WITH NORMAL WORKLOADS OR PROVED RECALCITRANT. PRISONERS IN VINH PHU RECEIVED ONE LITER OF WATER DAILY FOR ALL NEEDS. PUNISHMENT FOR RECALCITRANTS INCLUDED SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, LEG-IRONS, BEATINGS AND LOSS OF PRIVILEGES, WHICH INCLUDED PERMISSION TO WRITE OR RECEIVE VISITS FROM THEIR FAMILIES, FOR SIX MONTHS. HEALTH AND SANITARY FACILITIES WERE PRIMITIVE, WITH THE LACK OF ANTI-BIOTICS PARTICULARLY SERIOUS. ANY ANTI-BIOTICS SENT TO PRISONERS BY THEIR FAMILIES WERE CONFISCATED BY THE PSO. DEAD PRISONERS WERE BURIED IN ROUGH BOXES OR SEWN UP IN CRUDE WOVEN MATTING, AND THEIR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EFFECTS CONFISCATED BY THE PSO AND NOT RETURNED TO THEIR FAMILIES, WHO WERE OFTEN ADVISED OF THE DEATH ONLY AFTER LONG DELAYS. IN ONE CASE, THE WIFE OF A PRISONER WHO DIED IN JULY 1979 WAS NOT INFORMED UNTIL APRIL 1980.

10. MANY DEATHS OCCURRED IN THESE CAMPS BUT CONDITIONS WERE HARSHEST IN THE VINH PHU CAMPS. IN CAMP K1, OVER SOME THIRTEEN MONTHS FROM NOVEMBER 1978 TO DECEMBER 1979, 120 PRISONERS DIED, MANY OF THEM FROM INTESTINAL AILMENTS. AMONG THE DEAD WERE

- A) LTC HO QUANG V O N G, FORMER CHIEF OF THE 3RD PRECINCT, SAIGON
- B) LTC NGUYEN VAN N A M, FORMERLY OF THE TRANSPORT COMMAND
- C) LTC DANG BINH M I N H, PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN T H I 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:

11. 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 LAM: A CAMP, APPROXIMATELY ONE HECTARE IN AREA, SITUATED SOME 60 KILOMETERS EAST OF BA RIA IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, IN A FORESTED AREA. BAU LAM CAMP WOULD APPEAR TO BE LOCATED IN THE GENERAL AREA OF XUYEN MOC CAMP.) AS OF 1978 AND 1979, THIS CAMP CONTAINED APPROXIMATELY 1,500 DETAINEES DIVIDED INTO PEOPLE CAUGHT TRYING TO LEAVE ILLEGALLY, MOSTLY BOAT DEPARTURE ORGANIZERS, APPROXIMATELY 1000 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE (PRE-1975) POLICE PERSONNEL AND OFFICIALS, APPROXIMATELY 8000 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

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CAPTAIN BUI TAN CONG, A SOUTHERNER FROM BEN TRE, APPROXIMATELY 50 YEARS OLD. THERE WERE SEVERAL ESCAPE ATTEMPTS

DURING THE PERIOD FROM LATE 1977 TO JANUARY 1980. WITH EIGHT PRISONERS SHOT IN THESE ATTEMPTS. (SOURCE COMMENT: BAU LAM CAMP IS STILL OPERATING, ALTHOUGH DETAILS OF CURRENT NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN.)

C) (SOURCE COMMENT: XUYEN MOC 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 MOC RIOTED, SEVERELY WOUNDING THE CAMP COMMANDANT AND A PSO/MAJOR, A LIETUENANT 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 BE PROVINCE COMPRISING FORMER PHUOC LONG PROVINCE NEAR THE KAMPUCHEAN BORDER. IN AT LEAST ONE CASE THE FAMILY OF ONE OF THE DETAINEES WAS NOT ADVISED OF THE DETAINEE'S ARREST AND INCARCERATION AND ONLY LEARNED OF HIS PRESENCE THERE THROUGH A PRISONER WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.

12. RECENTLY RELEASED PRISONERS FROM HCMC CAME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF A STATE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE "OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF RECENT RETURNEES FROM RE-EDUCATION" (CO QUAN QUAN TRI NHUNG NGUOI HOC TAP HOI VE), WHICH COMES UNDER THE HCMC PSO AND IS LOCATED AT 242 DIEN PHU STREET (FORMERLY PHAN THANH GIAN). SIMILAR OFFICES EXIST AT THE PROVINCE LEVEL. WHEN FIRST RELEASED, EX-DETAINEES HAVE TO OBTAIN A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMIT FROM THIS OFFICE. THE PERMITS ARE INITIALLY VALID FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY, AFTER WHICH IN PRINCIPLE THE FORMER DETAINEES 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 DETAINEE 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

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Intelligence Information Report

E 1 OF 4 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO.

DATE DISTR. 19 AUGUST 1982

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 is an inmate of the Thanh Phong-Thanh Lam Reeducation Camp from October 1980 to January 1981. He also was held at the Phu Lu Reeducation Camp from 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

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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 Ninh 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 DEV operations against "petty thieves" (tieu phi) to suppress Nung, Meo (Huong), Yao (Man) and other minorities. General Sa escaped from prison in 1978.

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Thank you

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SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

CITE: 3443 JULY 85

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 35-049, COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN PRISON IN NVN

REF: A. JCRC MSG RPT 45-048 (BY SAME SOURCE)
B. DIA MSG, DTG 041517Z JUN 85

1. SOURCE NAME: SC OPOB: SD 43,
SD KHANH HOA (P): FORMER ARVN
CAPTAIN: MR 3 IG. SERVICE NUMBER SD PRESENT LOCATION: SD
ID DATA: SD DOI: 1980; INTERVIEWED ON 20 JUNE 1985 BY THOMAS R. MCKAY. CMZ. USA: OTHER: SOURCE'S FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS SD 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 INTERVIEWER BY SOURCE AS FACT. SOMETIME IN 1980, WHILE SOURCE WAS HELD CAPTIVE IN THE THANH PHONG RE-EDUCATION CAMP, HE FIRST MET A HONG KONG CITIZEN NAMED TRIEU CHI KIEN. KIEN WAS APPROXIMATELY 60 YOA AND SPOKE ONLY A LITTLE VIETNAMESE. SOURCE IS ETHNIC CHINESE SO THEY BEFRIENDED EACH OTHER, SPEAKING IN THEIR COMMON TONGUE, CANTONESE. KIEN TOLD SOURCE HE WAS A SCHOONER CAPTAIN AND HAD WORKED FOR THE ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE WINNANY SHIPPING COMPANY AND HAS A FRIEND, KING CHUAN DAO WHO WORKED FOR THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT IN HONG KONG. HIS ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS 101 HONG KONG, KOWLOON, TAN GIOI (NEW WORLD). NGUYEN AP, PING SAN THOM YAN, SAN CHUON. HIS WIFE'S NAME IS CU PING YING, AKA SAM TICH AND HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED CHIEU KHAO TAY. KIEN PROVIDED SOURCE WITH A SECOND ADDRESS: 314 PRINCESS ROAD, DELUXE MANSION, 8TH FLOOR, A FLAT, KOWLOON, HONG KONG, TELEPHONE 635085.

4. KIEN TOLD SOURCE HE WAS BEING HELD AS AN INTERNATIONAL SPY AND PREVIOUSLY WORKED FOR THE US CIA, HAVING BEEN ISSUED THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 14140 BY THE CIA. HE TOLD SOURCE THAT HIS COMMERCIAL VESSEL WAS UNDER REPAIR IN JAPAN FOR AN ESTIMATED THREE MONTHS, 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 88 ATTACKS, HE WAS LIVING AT THE HUONG GIANG HOTEL IN HUE WHICH WAS INITIALLY ATTACKED BY ARTILLERY. HE ESCAPED INJURY AND EVADED TO THE MILITARY POST AT PHU BAI WHERE HE WAITED OUT THE ATTACKS. AFTER THE MAIN ATTACKS, HE RETURNED TO HUE, BUT WAS INTERCEPTED AND CAPTURED ENROUTE RETURNING TO THE HOTEL. ONE OF THE FOUR PEOPLE WHICH COMPRISED KIEN'S GROUP WAS VISITING A VIETNAMESE FRIEND ELSEWHERE AND WAS NOT PRESENT, SO ONLY KIEN AND TWO ACQUAINTANCES, LY MAU AN AND TUONG MINH PHAT (ALSO CHINESE WORKING AS TAILORS) WERE CAPTURED. THE THREE WERE CAPTURED WHILE WALKING ON FOOT. AFTER THREE DAYS MARCH, THEY ARRIVED AT A PRISONER CAMP WHICH WAS RUN BY PAVN. LATER THEY WERE TAKEN TO NVN IN A TRUCK CONVOY ON THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL AND WERE ATTACKED BY SKYRAIDERS. KIEN WAS WOUNDED IN HIS UPPER ARM. THE WOUND DID NOT PROPERLY HEAL AND KIEN NEVER REGAINED NORMAL RANGE OF MOTION OF HIS ARM. KIEN WAS TRANSFERRED TO CENTRAL PRISON NUMBER 3 IN NGHE TINH ONE DAY PRIOR TO SOURCE'S ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON IN OCTOBER 1982.

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

A. 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. BT

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ACTION (H)
INFO USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CMB OC(1) SECDEF:(*)
SECDEF(9) USDP(11) DC-2(2) NMIC(*) OS-1C(1) AT-3(1)
DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-4D(1) DIA(1)
+SAFE
SECTIONAL(1)

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INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J38//
DIA WASHINGTON DC
SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PM-MIA//
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
CIA WASHDC

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

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 YANG PAO LAO COMMANDOS WOULD ALSO BE MOVED
TO CP-3 AND THAT SRY OFFERED THEM TO THE LAO GOVT, BUT
LAOS HAD YET TO ACCEPT THEIR RELEASE AND RETURN.

8. SOURCE, WHEN ASKED BY INTERVIEWER, RECOGNIZED
BY NAME THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND PROVIDED THE FOLLOW-
ING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THEM:

A. QUACH THUC, HUNG 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 ARVN 5TH DIVISION.

B. HAI, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER.

C. NGUYEN VAN TUNG, RELEASED, IS A NORTHERNER, IS HARD
OF HEARING AND NOW LIVES IN HCMC.

D. HANH, RELEASED, WAS FROM NGHE AN (P), LIVES IN HCMC.

E. NGUYEN CAO SON, TM LDR, IS A NORTHERNER, RELEASED.

F. HOANG VAN CHUONG, RELEASED, LIVES IN HCMC AND WORKED
AS A DISCIPLINARY CADRE FOR THE COMMUNISTS WHILE AN
INMATE.

9. SOURCE, AFTER RELEASE, ONLY MET TWO RELEASED
COMMANDOS, BOTH TOGETHER, IN HCMC AT THE CHO ONG TA
MARKET. ONE WAS EITHER NGUYEN OR TRAN VAN DINH (FAMILY
NAME NOT RECALLED) AND THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL'S NAME NOT
RECALLED. SOURCE ONLY KNOWS OF COMMANDOS CURRENTLY HELD
IN TWO LOCATIONS, THANH LAM AND CP-3.

10. SOURCE HAS A SISTER, NAME WHO, IN 1972,
WAS MARRIED TO A US SOLDIER WITH WHOM SHE LIVED AT
DATA HE HAS HAD NO
CONTACT WITH HER.

BT

ACTION (I,M)
INFO CMB OC(1) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) DC-2(2) NMIC(*) OS-1C(1)
AT-3(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-4D(1) DIA(1)
+SAFE
SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 32

MCN=85206/00719

TOR=85206/0317Z

TAD=85206/0320Z

CDSN=MAK229

PAGE 1 OF 1
250307Z JUL 85
SECT 03 OF 03

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ROUTINE
R 250307Z JUL 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
DIA WASHINGTON DC
SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-NIA//
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//MSC/MR CHILDRESS//
CIA WASHDC

ZYUW RUMTBKA4119 2080313

VERSE WITH SOME OF THEM VIA MORSE CODE TAPPING (NFI).
SOURCE UNDERSTANDS THE COMMANDOS HAD BEEN HELD IN QUYET
TIEN, THEN PHU LU, THEN PHONG QUANG, THEN THANH PHONG
AND THEN CP-3.

SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

CITE: 3443 JULY 85

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 95-049, 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 M85-044), DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED LIVING IN HCMC.

H. TRAN VAN DINH, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

I. LUU NGHIA LUONG, SGT, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

J. HA SON, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1964; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

K. HA VAN TAN, FROGMAN, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

L. NGUYEN KINH, FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

M. LUU NGHIA (FNU), FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.

N. TRIEU CHI KIEN, LY MAU SON AND LUONG MINH PHAT,
CHINESE (HONG KONG) TAILORS, DOC 1967; HELD IN CP-3 AS
OF 1984.

O. TRAN CHI HIEN, 2LT, TM LDR, TAIWANESE COMMANDO, DOC
1965; HELD IN CP-3 AS OF 1984.

P. TWELVE ADDITIONAL TAIWANESE COMMANDOS (NAMES UNK).
INCLUDING 2 X MAJ, 3 X CAPT AND 1 X 2LT, ALL OF WHOM ARE
STILL IMPRISONED IN CP-3.

Q. PLUS APPROXIMATELY 12-13 LAO COMMANDOS INCLUDING
VANG CHU AND VANG CHA (5'9" WHITE SKINNED MILD MANNERED
POSSIBLY MIXED PARENTAGE) WHO WERE STILL HELD AT CP-3
AS OF 1984.

6. SOURCE HEARD FROM KIEN (THE TAILOR) THAT AT
SOME POINT IN HIS INCARCERATION, AT QUYET TIEN, HE HAD
BEEN HELD WITH AMERICANS, EXPLAINING HE WAS ABLE TO CON-

ACTION (I,M)
INFO CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(9) USDP(11)
USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) DC-2(2) NMIC(*) OS-1C(1)
AT-3(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-4D(1) DIA(1)
+SAFE
SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 32

MCN=85206/00716 TOR=85206/0317Z TAD=85206/0320Z CDSN=MAK227

PAGE 1 OF 1
250307Z JUL 85
SECT 02 OF 03

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 AC-
CORDING TO SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGE. THEY REMAINED AT THANH LAM BT

Thank Lam

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OUTGOING

PAGE 01 MSS = 2494
ROUTINE -- GENSER MESSAGE -- 2833 CHARACTERS
ORIGIN FROM DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//, SSN 6846 AT 02 1752Z AUG85
PRINTING ASSIGNED BY MSS:
SEA1 ARCS
PRINTER ASSIGNED BY MSS:
[015 (1)]
SUBJECT ASSIGNED BY MSS:
D99, DIA, SEA1, CHINA, RUEKJCS, VIETNAM, SE ASIA,
CURRENT DATE 850729,
DICTIONARY: G9, PROFILE:
1 110 325 342 343 471 636 905 938
NMIC-AUTODIN MSG NUMBER:
284-023266

CDSN = NSS895 MCN = 85214/P4632 TOR = 852141316 FTSTOR = 852141330
EZB1:
RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS 6846 2141318- RUEKDIC.

EZB2:
R 021752Z AUG 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
TO RUHQBP/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC,
RUMTBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUHQZQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/FW-MIA//
BT

EZB3:
04:
-28,886
SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW
EZB4:

1. IN APPROXIMATELY NOVEMBER 1978 THE PAROLEE INMATES AT THE HONG THANG AGRICULTURAL SITE (HONG TRUONG HONG THANG) CONTROLLED BY PHU 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 KHANH 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 SC A FORMER OPS 34A COMMANDO CAPTURED IN 1964. HE PREVIOUSLY STATED HE HEARD OF U.S. POWS FROM FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY AIRBORNE PERSONNEL HE MET IN 1979 AND WHO SAID THEY HEARD U.S. POWS 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.

BT
EZB6:

ACTION DC-2 (x) (M)
INFO USDP: ISA (x) USDP: MIA (x) CMB QC (x) SECDEF: (x)
SECDEF (x) USDP (x) NMIC (1) VO (x) DIA (x)
+SAFE

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

06046

NNNN
EZB7:

- Tan Lap
- Thanh Lam
- Lao Cai (T-)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RUEKJCS6045 2141315

ROUTINE
R 021723Z AUG 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
TO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CIA WASHINGTON DC

CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI

3B2A
DANIEL PHONG

20,887/DC-2

SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

REF: JCRC RPT 35-049

1. SUMMARY: TWO FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY OFFICERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE K-1 SUBCAMP OF THANH PHONG PRISON, THANH HOA PRISON, IN 1980. BOTH OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED TO REPAIR PRISON VEHICLES AND WERE GIVEN CONSIDERABLE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WHILE AT THANH PHONG. ONE OF THE OFFICERS, SSC WAS RELEASED FROM THANH PHONG PRISON IN THE LATE SPRING OF 1982.

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 3/4 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 SC A FORMER FROGMAN COMMANDO IMPRISONED IN NORTHERN VIETNAM UNTIL HIS RELEASE FROM K-1/THANH 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

(D,6,8,F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RUEKJCS6524 2171949

ROUTINE
R 051711Z AUG 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC
TO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI

20,909.

SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW

REFS: A. JCRC LNB RPT 185-049

B. DIA MSG 021723Z AUG 85

1. DIA INTERVIEWED FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO SC 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 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 SSC 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 NMIC (1) VO (1) DIA (2)
+SAFE

(D,6,F)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ZYUW RUMTBKA3807 3620512

ROUTINE
R 270512Z DEC 84
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO DIA WASHINGTON DC

LIAISON BANGKOK TH 63807

CITE: 3494 DEC 84.

SUBJECT: RE-ED CAMP LOCATION

REF: A. AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE 110212Z 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
SC 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
NAMP RESULTS WITH XEROX OF NOTE
ALLEGEDLY WRITTEN BY *SC* WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY
AS A LETTER REPORT.

BT

ACTION
INFO

DC-2(2) NMIC(1) AT-3(1) DE-2(1) DB-2(1)
DB-2B(1) DB-2C(1) DB-4G(1) DB-5D3(1) DIA(1)
DC-4A3(1)
+SAFE

(U,P,8,F)

Source of information: *JHANNI-TOH*
Refugee: SC ; boat name: SD ; name/location of re-education camp: K18 of Z30c in Ham Tan district, Thuan Hai Province (SVN); former rank: 1st Lieutenant; when arrested: 26 June 1975; when released: 31 Jan 1981; number and type of people in the camp: over 4,000 persons - former officers, gov't officials, political party members and civilians, including 1,100 ARVN officers moved from SVN. Name/rank/former position of people still in re-education camp, when released:

1. Tran Thanh BANG; aka Nhat BANG, Warrent Officer, musical composer of the ARVN Radio Broadcasting Station.
2. Dinh Thanh ANH, pen name: To Thuy VAN, ARVN Major, chief of the Cultural/Musical Performance Office of the ARVN Psychological Warfare Branch of the Pol-War Department.
3. Dang Tran HUAN; writer, ARVN Major, Assistant Chief of the ARVN Press Office of the Psy-War Branch of the Pol-War Department.
4. Ly Thanh Thong; Navy Captain (said of Army rank); Deputy Commander of a navy ship.
5. Ngo-VAN THIN: Infantry Captain, Deputy Commander of a Regional Battalion.
6. NGUY-HO: A.F. 1st LIEUTENANT.

II. Source of information:

Refugee: SC ; boat name: SD ; name/location of re-education camp: Dong Xuan Camp in Phu Khanh Province (GVN); former rank: ARVN Major of the JGS/Central Logistics Command; when arrested or ordered to re-education camp: 15 June 1975; when released: 15 September 1980; number/type of persons still at the camp when released: about 85 persons - including 78 ARVN officers ranking from Major 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 Nhu DU, ARVN Major and Doctor of Ranger Corps.
2. Dao Vu DIEN, Major of Commissary.
3. Ton That DIEN, Major of Dalat Military Academy.
4. Nguyen Truong HIEP, Major of J7 of the JGS/RVNAF.
5. Nguyen Tinh TAM, Lt. Colonel of Q.M. Group.

III. Source of information:

Refugee: SC ; boat name: SD ; name/location of re-education camp: Base 5 in Ham Tan district, Thuan Hai Province; former rank: CM. Captain; when ordered to re-education camp: 24 June 1975; when released: 11 September 1980; number/type of persons in the camp:

Name, rank, former position of people still in camps when released:

1. Tran Van TAM, artillery Captain (he is still in Base 6 in Ham Tan district, Thuan Hai Province).
2. Nguyen Van QUOC, ARVN Intelligence 1st Lieutenant
3. Tran Duy SINH, CM. Lt. Colonel (he is still in Nghe Tinh re-education camp in NVN).
4. Hoang Dinh Khoi, M. Lt. Colonel (he is still in Ha Dong re-education camp in NVN).
5. Nguyen Huu PHUC, 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: Z30 in Gia Ray (in Xuan Loc district), Dong Nai province (SVN); former rank: VNAF 1st Lieutenant; when arrested or ordered to re-education camp: 25 June 1975; when released: 17 Nov. 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,

Name, rank, former position of people still in the camps when released:

1. Trinh De DANG: 1st Lieutenant, aircraft commander of 821 1st Air Wing of the 5th Air Force Division (Tan Son Nhut Air Base).
2. Nguyen Phung THANH: ARVN 1st Lieutenant (computer expert) in Can Tho city.
3. Kien NGAI: 1st Lieutenant, commander of a Ranger Company.
4. Ngo Quang Minh: Captain, a Deputy commander of a Battalion.
5. Chu CHE: ARVN Engineering 1st Lieutenant.
6. Khong Hui CAN: ARVN 1st Lieutenant, commander of a Sub-Sector.
7. Ngo Khai HOAN: 1st Lieutenant.
8. Gao Van CHANH: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
9. Mai Hong THUC: Armor 1st Lieutenant.
10. Nguyen The HAI: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
11. Phan Van THU: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
12. Phan Oao Quang: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
13. Vuong LIENG: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
14. Nguyen Van BON: ARVN Captain of the ARVN/JGS.
15. Tran Phi CO: ARVN Captain.
16. Nguyen Van NO: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
17. Vu Dinh TUNG: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
18. Nguyen BON: AF 1st Lieutenant.
19. Nguyen Huu PHUC: MP. 1st Lieutenant.
20. Kim RUONG: Navy 1st Lieutenant (said of ARVN rank).
21. Truong Vi MINH: Navy 1st Lieutenant.
22. Nguyen Van BOT: Special Police Sergeant 1st class.
23. Phan Van Mao: National Police 1st Lieutenant.
24. Nguyen Van TOI: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
25. Phan Thanh HY: ARVN 1st Lieutenant.
26. Le Van OUA: AF Captain.
27. Nguyen Dinh TUNG: AF 1st Lieutenant.
28. Nguyen Van THY: 1st Lieutenant, commander of an infantry company.
29. Ho Van CHUONG: MP. 1st Lieutenant.
30. Nguyen Dang KHOA: Captain of the military Security Department.

V. Source of information: SC a refugee of boat name

SD daughter of the subject listed below:

1. NAME full colonel, Director of the ARVN Protestant Chaplain Service. He is still in re-education camp HT 80A TDG3FF K2 in Thanh Hoa province, NVN.

VI. Source of information: SC, a refugee of boat name:

SD, a relative of the subject listed below:

1. NAME Captain, Deputy commander of Construction Engineering Area in DaLat City. He is still in Ham Tan re-education camp in Ham Tan district, Quang Hai province.

VII. Source of information: SC a refugee of boat name: SD

son of the subject listed below:

1. NAME Navy Lt. Colonel (said of ARVN rank), Commander of Cat Lo Navy Base in Vung Tau City.

VIII. Source information: Refugee SC a refugee of boat name DATA
a friend of the 3 persons listed below:

1. NAME Interpreter & Translator of DAO (U.S. Defense Attaché Office). He is still at Xuyin Moe re-education camp in Xuyin Moe District, Dong Nai province (SVN).
2. NAME Interpreter & Translator of U.S. Advisory Office of Sea Dunt province police Special Branch. He is still in Phu Khanh re-education camp in Phu Khanh province (Central VN).
3. NAME Interpreter & Translator of U.S. consulate in the Tactical Course II in Da Nang. He is still in re-education camp in Ha Nam.

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 & POB: 1932 in GIA 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 LANSON 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 I 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 CHIEU.

(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.

a of Dec
* 1980 in THANH PHONG camp: *Dec 1980*

- Colonel DUONG HUU NGHIA, 55, former VINH LONG province chief.
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN TAI, 55, former RACH GIA province chief.
- Colonel TRAN VAN THANG, 59, of Inspector General Department, of the General Staff.
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN SAO, 49 years old, of Bureau 4, Military Security.
- Colonel CHU VAN SANG, 50 years old, of Bureau 2, Military Security.
- Colonel NGUYEN KINH LUAN, 50, Commander of Unit 101 (Bureau 2)
- Colonel LE PHU PHUC, 50 years old, Chief of Bureau 6, Army Corps IV in CAN THO.
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN TAN, 49 years old, Chief of Bureau 2, Navy headquarters.
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN LUONG, 53, Planning Assistant of the Head of the Poly-War Department.
- Colonel TRAN KIM HOA, 52 years old, Chief of Military Bureau of the Prime Minister's office.
- Colonel TO VAN VAN, 53 years old, former RACH GIA province chief.
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN PHUC, 50, of the Poly-war Department *P.S.V.*
- Colonel NGUYEN QUOC HUYNH, 54, Commander of the School of Poly-War *P.S.V.*
- Colonel NGUYEN VAN VINH, 55, member of the Military Bureau in Saigon.
- Colonel NGUYEN BA DI, 50, of the General Staff of the Poly-War Department *P.S.V.*
- Lieutenant-Colonel LE VAN LOI, 52, of the Military Security Department.
- Lieutenant-Colonel LIEU QUANG TRUNG, 52, of Unit 101
- Lieutenant-Colonel TRAN VAN HAI, 53 of the Security group of the Presidency Palace
- Lieutenant-Colonel DOAN BOI TRAN, 58, Deputy Commander of the Poly-War school, Army Corps III. *P.S.V.*
- Lieutenant VO MINH TRI, 49, District Chief of District 6, Saigon area.
- Lieutenant TRAN QUANG THANG, 50, of the Military Bureau of the Presidency Palace *P.S.V.*
- 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 BUI TON DAN, 49, of the Communications Department
-)- Lt. Colonel PHAN LAC PHUC, 52, of the ^{Psy} Poly-War Department
- \- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN TUYEN aka VAN QUANG, 50, of the ^{Psy} 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 ^{Psy} Poly-war Dept.
- \- Lt. Colonel BUI 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.

(START)

(D) The prisoners released from THANH PHONG camp between September and December 1980

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 125 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 75/79
- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN NAM, 56, of the Logistics Department. 75/79
- Lt. Colonel DANG BINH MINH, 46, of the Presidency Palace 78/79
- Lt. Colonel HO QUANG VONG, 53, of Army Corps III. He died in Zone II of VINH PHU camp. 75/79
- Lt. Colonel HOANG BA LAC, 51, of Bureau 2, General Staff 75/79
- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN QUANG HUNG, 49, of the Poly-War Department. He died in Zone V, VINH PHU camp in December 1979.
- Lt. Colonel NGUYEN VAN HUU, 51, of SA DEC Military sub-sector. He committed suicide in January 1980.

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,

SC

EARLY 1981, AVERAGING IN SOME CASES 200 PRISONERS PER MONTH PER CAMP. NUMEROUS PRISONERS APPEARED TO BE STILL IN DETENTION AS OF MAY 1981.

2. SUOI MAU CAMP (DONG NAI 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 NAM 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 1980, 200 WERE RELEASED. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF ANY PRISONERS HAD BEEN RELEASED SINCE JANUARY 1981.

3. DONG HOA (SONG BE) AND TAN HIEP (DONG NAI) CAMPS: DONG HOA CAMP, LOCATED NEAR TUNG LE CHAN IN SONG BE PROVINCE, CONTAINED SOME 1,500 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 BIEN HOA, WHICH AS OF SEPTEMBER
1980, CONSISTED OF THREE COMPOUNDS. 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 HOA 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 HOA 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. (

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

SOUTH VIETNAMESE PERSONNEL, JUDGES ETC., AS WELL AS POLICE.

THANH PHONG CAMP, THANH HOA PROVINCE (NORTH):

CAMP COMPOUND K2, PART OF THANH PHONG CAMP COMPLEX IN THANH HOA PROVINCE NORTH VIETNAM CONTAINED SOME 800 PRISONERS IN MARCH 1979. ALL "POLITICALS," I.E., NON-MILITARY FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ADMINISTRATION. OTHER COMPOUNDS WERE KNOWN TO CONTAIN MILITARY PRISONERS. SUBSEQUENTLY, SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE WERE TRANSFERRED TO K2 COMPOUND FROM VINH PHU, WHILE SOME OF THE K2 PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CAMPS. AS OF DECEMBER 1980 THE K2 CAMP POPULATION STOOD AT 600. THIS FELL TO 400 WHEN SOME 200 WERE TRANSFERRED TO SOUTH VIETNAM. IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF THEIR TRANSFER WAS A PRELIMINARY TO RELEASE. RELEASES DIRECT FROM THE CAMP TOOK PLACE OVER THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1980 TO JANUARY 1981 AS FOLLOWS:

SEPTEMBER - 30, OCTOBER - 7, NOVEMBER - 0, DECEMBER - 28, AND JANUARY - 25. NO INFORMATION WAS KNOWN OF ANY RELEASES SINCE JANUARY 1981.

6. BAU LAM CAMP, DONG NAI PROVINCE: AS OF OCTOBER 1980, BAU LAM IN DONG NAI PROVINCE, SITUATED SOME 20 KILOMETERS NORTH OF INTER-PROVINCIAL ROAD 23 FROM BRIA TO HAN TAN, AND APPROXIMATELY NORTH/SOUTH WEST OF TUYEN HOA, CONSISTED OF 2 COMPOUNDS:

- A) COMPOUND ONE: FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL-
- B) COMPOUND TWO: SEPARATE CIVILIAN INTERNEES, SUCH AS BOAT OWNERS OR ORGANIZERS CAUGHT TRYING TO ESCAPE

ABROAD, A FLUCTUATING NUMBER, FROM 600 TO 1,000.
7. APPROXIMATELY 100 PRISONERS WERE RELEASED FROM
COMPOUND 1 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.

THANH PHONG

17 NOV 1983

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 organization. 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 1975 while 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...

No. M/0097/83

Date: 28 October 1983

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 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 rope or chain together 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 Nhan Nuec 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 bowl of cooked rice and a minute piece of fish or meat. Visitors 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.

3.

No.

Date: 28 October 1983

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. Late 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 (Vong 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 Dong 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...

4.

No.

Date: 28 October 1983

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

ROUTINE
R 021401Z MAY 86

ZYUW RUEAIIA4843 1221401

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

SECTION 1 OF 2

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

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

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 HAM 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 HAM TAN FROM VINH PHU.)

6. IN APPROXIMATELY 1983, THE BNV CLOSED DOWN THE HA TAY REEDUCATION CAMP LOCATED ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS WEST OF HANOI. THE HA TAY CAMP HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN USED TO HOLD GENERAL AND COLONEL GRADE OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES. A FEW SOUTH VIETNAMESE COLONELS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM HA TAY TO TAN KY, BUT THE MAJORITY OF THE ARVN COLONELS AND ALL OF THE ARVN GENERALS WERE SENT TO THE NAM HA REEDUCATION CAMP IN HA NAM NINH PROVINCE.

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

8. FROM 1980 TO ABOUT MID-1983, THE BNV SENT THREE FAIRLY LARGE GROUPS OF INMATES FROM THE THANH CHUONG REEDUCATION CAMP IN NGHE TINH PROVINCE, THE VINH PHU CAMP, AND THE THANH PHONG CAMP IN THANH HOA, TO THE TONG LE CHAN REEDUCATION CAMP IN SONG BE PROVINCE, THE GIA TRUNG CAMP IN KONTUM GIA RIA PROVINCE AND THE HAM TAN CAMP IN THUAN HAI PROVINCE, SOUTHERN VIETNAM. SOME INMATES FROM THE THREE REEDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAM HA AND TAN KY REEDUCATION CAMPS. THE THANH CHUONG CAMP WAS DISBANDED IN 1982 AND 150 ARVN PRISONERS WERE TRANSFERRED TO TAN KY. (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.)

*Rice Camp
DATA BASE*

DIST: 02 MAY 1986

COUNTRY: VIETNAM

SUBJ: THE DISBANDED OF REEDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM

DOI: FEBRUARY 1978 TO JANUARY 1985

SOURCE: FROM THE DEBRIEFING OF A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO IS A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE AIR FORCE CAPTAIN AND HELICOPTER PILOT. HE OBTAINED THE INFORMATION FROM FELLOW OFFICER-INMATES WHO WERE TRANSFERRED TO HIS REEDUCATION CAMP AFTER THEIR CAMPS WERE DISBANDED. HE DEPARTED VIETNAM IN JANUARY 1986.

TEXT: 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 NINH PROVINCE, AND THE THANH CAM CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE.

2. FROM APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY 1978 TO JUNE 1983 THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BO NOI VU - BNV) OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (SRV) CLOSED SEVERAL CAMPS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. IN APPROXIMATELY FEBRUARY 1978, THE BNV CLOSED THE PHONG QUANG REEDUCATION CAMP IN LAO CAI PROVINCE BEFORE THE CHINESE ARMY OVERRAN THE PROVINCE. THIS CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 15 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THE VIETNAMESE-CHINESE BORDER. 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 A SOUTH VIETNAMESE POLICE LIEUTENANT AT THE LAO CAI REEDUCATION CAMP SAID THE CHINESE ARMY PRACTICALLY LEVELED THE LAO CAI CAMP DURING ITS ATTACKS. HE SAID THE BNV TRANSFERRED THE ARVN

ACTION DIA(1) (U,6,7)
INFO CJCS(4) NIDS(*) J4(9) J5(2) JSOA(1) SECDEF(9)
USDP(11) CJI:TP&S(3) ASD:PA(1) ASD:PA&E(1)
USDP:DSAA(4) DI-1(1) VO-PW(2) NMIC(*) RTS 2B(*)
NWS(1) JSI-3B(*) AT(1) AT-10D(1) DIO-GA(1) DIO(1)
DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1) DB-403(1) DX-5D2(1)
DX-6C(1) DT-1(1) DT-5(1) D900(1)
+OCSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
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INCLUDING 2 X MAJ, 3 X CAPT AND 1 X 2LT, ALL OF WHOM ARE STILL IMPRISONED IN CP-3.

Q. PLUS APPROXIMATELY 12-13 LAO COMMANDOS INCLUDING VANG CHU AND VANG CHA (5'9" WHITE SKINNED MILD MANNERED POSSIBLY MIXED PARENTAGE) WHO WERE STILL HELD AT CP-3 AS OF 1984.

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

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

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Dick

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 paroleed "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 resented 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 dysentary, 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 Tetramycin (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, a 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:

- Source*
- K-1: - sc 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-3: - Dr. Nguyen Van Ngu, former resident of Kinh Giang Village, Thuy Nguyen District, Hai Phong municipality. Served as camp doctor of K-2 in 1979 - 80. Transferred to K-3 in June 1981. Released from prison in October 1981.
- 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
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Thank Phong Phion
Thanh Hoa
D.

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TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI PRIORITY
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CORUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI PRIORITY
JCS WASHDC//J5// PRIORITY

ZYUW RUEHOKA8914 0500519

SECTION 01 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914

CITE: 3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT J86-006, ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-
- TION OF ONE AMERICAN POW NEJPR YEN BAI HOANG
- LIEN SON (P); HEARSAY CONCERNING ALLEGED
- RECOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS

1. SOURCE: NAME: SC DOB:
ED 37; POB: SD LAO CAI (P);
FORMER POSITION: CPT ARVN SD PRESENT LOCATION:
SD
DOI: 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 (VK 8799) HOANG LIEN SON, AND HEARSAY CONCERN-
ING 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 11, LIEN TRAI 1) IN THE YEN BAI AREA
(VK 8799) OF HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE, HE OBSERVED ONE
U.S. POW. SOURCE STATED THAT AT THE TIME OF HIS OBSERVA-
TION HE WAS ON A RATIONS PICKUP DETAIL AND HAD BEEN TASKED
TO CARRY RICE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS AREA OF INTERCAMP
1 BACK TO-CAMP 11 WHERE HE WAS HELD. SOURCE MADE THE
RATIONS PICKUP RUN PERIODICALLY FOR THREE MONTHS AND
RECALLED HAVING SEEN THE AMERICAN ON ALMOST EVERY
OCCASION.

4. SOURCE STATED THAT HE FIRST OBSERVED THE
AMERICAN OPERATING A BULLDOZER LEVELING LAND WHERE
CADRE 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 (DDOONGF THIEUF).
SOURCE HEARD FROM GUARDS THAT THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS
APPROX FOUR TO FIVE KM FROM THE CAMP AND WAS CALLED

ACTION (M)
INFO USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) CJCS(4) DJS:(*) J1(1)
J3(8) NIDS(*) J5(2) OMB QC(1) JSOA(1) SECDEF(9)
USDP(11) ASD:FM&P(1) ASD:PA(1) VO-PW(2) NMIC(*)
DIA(1) VO-PW1(2) VO-PW2(2)
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+CNO WASHINGTON DC
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DONG PHU (DDOONGF PHUF). SOURCE ALSO RECALLED THAT
THE CAMP HQ WAS LOCATED NEAR A LARGE LAKE. SOURCE
HEARD FROM FELLOW INMATES (COMMON RUMOR) THAT THE MAN --
HE SAW WAS AN AMERICAN POW WHO WAS ALREADY AT THE CAMP
WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED THERE. ON ONE OCCASION WHILE CARRY-
ING RICE ALONG A ROAD NEAR HERE THE MAN WAS STANDING.
ONE OF THE INMATES WITH SOURCE SPOKE TO THE MAN THROUGH
THE FENCE IN ENGLISH. THE MAN ANSWERED BACK IN VIET-
NAMESE SPEAKING THE NORTHERN DIALECT BUT NOT FLUENTLY.
THE MAN SAID THAT HE WAS ORIGINALLY FROM THE COUNTRY
OF CHILE BUT WAS NOW AN AMERICAN. SOURCE DID NOT HEAR
THE MAN MENTION HIS NAME BUT THE MAN DID SAY THAT HE WAS
AN NCO WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED LONG AGO.

5. SOURCE DESCRIBED THE MAN AS BEING 1.75-1.8
METERS TALL, SLIM BUILD, FAIRLY SHORT DARK CURLY HAIR,
NO BEARD MUSTACHE OR SIDEBURNS, NO APPARENT SCARS,
WOUNDS OR INJURIES, 30-40 YOA, AND DARK COMPLEXIONMM
SOURCE RECALLED THAT THE MAN WORE AN OLD MILITARY SHIRT
AND TROUSERS WITH NO HAT, AND CANVAS MILITARY SHOES.
SOURCE HEARD (COMMON RUMOR) THAT THE MAN HAD MARRIED
A VIETNAMESE BUT SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY WIFE OR
CHILDREN. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY PETS. SOURCE
DID NOT NOTICE ANY RING, WATCH, OR OTHER JEWELRY.
SOURCE DID NOT NOTICE ANY CAMERA, WEAPON, SHOULDER
POUCH, OR OTHER EQUIPMENT IN THE MAN'S POSSESSION.
SOURCE DID NOT NOTICE ANY EYEGLASSES OR SUNGLASSES.
SOURCE STATED THAT WHEN HE (SOURCE) WAS TRANSFERRED
FROM YEN BAY IN LATE 1977 HE DID NOT SEE OR HEAR ABOUT
THE AMERICAN AGAIN.

6. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE HELD IN CAMP 11 HE
HEARD FROM FORMER ARVN CPT NGUYEN VAN WHO THAT HE HAD
HEARD ABOUT THE DISCOVERY OF TWO U.S. DOGTAGS FROM SOME
INMATES OF CAMP 14. SOURCE HEARD FROM WHO THAT WHILE
HE WAS PICKING UP RICE AT INTERCAMP 1 HQ HE HEARD FROM BT

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P 190515Z FEB 86
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SECTION 02 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 08914

CITE: 3127 FEB 86

SUBJECT: JCRC REPORT J86-006, ALLEGED FIRST HAND OBSERVA-

THE CAMP 14 INMATES (U/I) 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 14. 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 AMERICANS IN VIETNAM.

7. SOURCE STATED THAT WHILE HELD IN SUBCAMP 2 (PHAN TRAI HAI) OF THANH PHONG RE-ED CAMP IN THANH HOA PROVINCE NEAR THE BORDER OF LAOS AND VIETNAM, HE SAW APPROX 200 FORMER COMMANDOS WHO HAD BEEN TRAINED AND INFILTRATED INTO NORTH VIETNAM BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. SOURCE RECALLED THAT THE MEN WERE REFERRED TO AS AMERICAN COMMANDOS (BIET KICH MY) BY GUARDS. SOURCE RECALLED 1LT NGUYEN THAI KIEN, CPT LUYEN (LNU), CIVILIAN HAI (LNU), AND CIVILIAN NAME WHO WAS SOURCE'S NEPHEW. SOURCE STATED THAT NAME HAD BEEN BLINDED IN ONE EYE DURING CAPTURE AND WAS RELEASED SOMETIME AFTER SOURCE DEPARTED IN 1981 AND RESIDED IN DATA LAM DONG (P). SOURCE RECALLED ONE OTHER CIVILIAN COMMANDO TEAM LEADER WHO WAS CALLED DIEU CHINH THACH. IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDOS WHO WERE HELD IN SUBCAMP 1, HE RECALLED SEEING FOUR ORIENTAL MALES WHOM OTHER INMATES SAID WERE TAIWANESE COMMANDOS WHO WERE CAPTURED DURING BOAT INFILTRATION AT MOW CAY IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. SOURCE MET ANOTHER INMATE FROM SUBCAMP 1 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 XAM THOEI (NFI) AND THAT HE HAD BEEN CAPTURED INSIDE LAOS LONG AGO. SOURCE DID NOT OBSERVE OR HEAR ABOUT ANY OTHER FOREIGNERS, EURASIANS, OR AMERASIANS 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 HOUANG (V) XIENG KHOUANG (P) LAOS. IN 1958 SOURCE MOVED TO VIENTIANE WHERE HE RESIDED ON SAI

ACTION (I,M)
INFO CJCS(4) DJS:(*) J1(1) J3(8) WIDS(*) J5(2)
CMB OC(1) JSOA(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11) ASD:FM&P(1)
ASD:PA(1) USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) VO-PW(2) NMIC(*)
DIA(1) VO-PW1(2) VO-PW2(2)
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SECT 02 OF 03

LAM STREET AND WORKED AS A VENDOR. IN 1959 SOURCE WAS RESETTLED TO TUNG NGHIA (V) DUC TRONG (D) TUYEN DUC (P) (NOW PART OF LAM DONG) WHERE HE WORKED AS A FARMER. SOURCE ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE IN 1961 AS A MEMBER OF A LOCAL FORCES UNIT UNDER THE COMMAND OF CATHOLIC PRIEST NGUYEN LAC HOA IN THE HAI YEN SPECIAL ZONE (BIET KHU HAI YEN) AGROVILLE IN AN XUYEN (P). IN 1965 SOURCE ATTENDED CLASS 10 OF THE COMPANY COMMANDERS COURSE IN THU DUC TRAINING CENTER. AFTER TRAINING AT THU DUC FOR APPROX 10 WEEKS SOURCE COMPLETED RANGER TRAINING (CLASS 21) AT THE DUC MY TRAINING CENTER NEAR NHA TRANG. SOURCE THEN COMPLETED SPECIAL PARACHUTE (AIRBORNE RANGER) CLASS 10 OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (NHA KY THUAT). SOURCE GRADUATED ON 20 NOVEMBER 1966 AFTER THREE WEEKS OF GROUND AND ONE WEEK OF JUMP TRAINING. SOURCE WAS RETAINED AT LONG THANH AS A TACTICAL INSTRUCTOR UNTIL THE "TET" OFFENSIVE. WHILE AT LONG THANH SOURCE'S ADVISERS WERE A CPT REED AND A BLACK MSG (PRONOUNCED LIKE MOTE OR MOAT BY SOURCE). (SOURCE HAD A PHOTO OF HIMSELF IN MILITARY UNIFORM WITH TWO AMERICAN ADVISORS, AND TWO OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF SOURCE DURING JUMP TRAINING). AFTER THE "TET" OFFENSIVE SOURCE WAS REASSIGNED TO THE 4/454 LOCAL FORCE BN IN KIEN HOA. AS OF 30 APRIL 1975 SOURCE RESIDED AT DATA

9. SOURCE REGISTERED WITH THE NEW COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT ON 1 MAY 1975. SOURCE WAS HELD IN CAI QUAO (V) HUONG MY (D) KIEN HOA UNTIL JULY 1975 WHEN HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CAO LANH RE-ED CAMP, KIEN PHONG. IN LATE 1975 SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO CHI LANG RE-ED CAMP, CHAU DOC. IN EARLY 1976 SOURCE WAS TRANSPORTED BY VEHICLE TO CAN THO THEN TRANSFERRED TO A SHIP ENROUTE TO NORTHERN VIETNAM. SOURCE WAS HELD IN CAMP 9 INTERCAMP 1 FOR APPROX ONE MONTH, THEN TRANSFERRED TO CAMP 11 INTERCAMP 1 YEN BAY. APPROX TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO THE PRC ATTACK ON NORTHERN VIETNAM SOURCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO PHU SON 4 BT

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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 RELEASED FROM RE-EDUCATION IN SEPTEMBER 1981. (SOURCE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION RELEASE PAPERS DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1981 AND SIGNED BY PSS 1LT NGUYEN DUY DUC, NUMBER (SO) 238 GRT (GIAY RA TRAI). SOURCE HAS A NEPHEW IN THE U.S.,

DATA
TO U.S. VIA ODP ON 19 MAR 84. CURRENTLY

RESIDING 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 KOTZEBU" WHO WAS LATER REPLACED BY "MR WARREN E. PARKER". SOURCE ALSO HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A CERTIFICATE OF ETHNIC MINORITY STATUS INDICATING THAT HE WAS ETHNIC THAI. THE CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY THE GVN 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 FORWARDED SEPARATELY.

10. COMMENT: SOURCE MADE A PLEA FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE U.S.. SOURCE STATED THAT HE HAD APPLIED FOR ODP 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 ODP 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 COMMENTED THAT THE PHOTO OF ROBERT GARWOOD (POST RELEASE PHOTO WITH GARWOOD 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.

ACTION (I,M)
INFO CJCS(4) DJS:(*) J1(1) J3(8) WIDS(*) J5(2)
CMB OC(1) JSOA(1) SECDEF(9) USDP(11) ASD:FM&P(1)
ASD:PA(1) USDP:ISA(1) USDP:MIA(1) VO-PW(2) NMIC(*)
DIA(1) VO-PW1(2) VO-PW2(2)
+NSC WASHINGTON DC
+OCSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+ANMCC FT RITCHIE MD
+CMC CC WASHINGTON DC

SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 48

MCN=86050/01361

TOR=86050/0602Z

TAD=86050/0603Z

CDSN=MAK795

PAGE 1 OF 1
190515Z FEB 86
SECT 03 OF 03



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

Dog Tag

FROM: JCRC-LNB

REFERENCE: T83-1575
9 February 1984

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 *SC*

AN

Atch: Report

PDM/mbr

File copy in each of following:

- Arlo Gay*
- Reed Camp General.*
- Vinh Quang Reed Camp.*
- Son La Reed Camp*
- Can Tho Reed Camp*
- Thanh Phong Reed Camp.*
- Xuan Loc Reed Camp.*
- Quach Truu Huong*

Master

1984 12 20 08:00

P.O.W. INFORMATION

DATE : 30th DECEMBER 1983
DEPARTMENT :
REPORT NUMBER :

*Ref's 27 Dec 84
6201*

INTERVIEW REPORT

- COUNTRY : SRV
- DATE & PLACE OF INFORMATION : 1976 AND 1980
- DATE & PLACE OF IDENTIFYING : 27th DECEMBER 1983

- SUBJECT : THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ALIVE AMERICAN P.O.W IN SRV.
- SOURCE : THE FORMER ARVN *SC* A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO TRANSITED PAMATUNGOM CAMP VIA CDF BETWEEN 22nd DECEMBER 1983 TO 26th DECEMBER 1983.

- NAME OF SOURCE : *DC*
- SEX : MALE
- DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH : *DATA* 1940 AT *DATA* SOUTHERN

- BIO : A VIETNAMESE REFUGEE WHO TRANSITED PAMATUNGOM CAMP, THAILAND VIA CDF BETWEEN 22nd - 26th DECEMBER 1983.
- OCC : 1982 - MAY 1975 : HE REEDUCATED IN THE REEDUCATION CAMPS AS THANH PHONG CAMP IN THANH HOA PROV.; PHU SON CAMP II IN BAC THAI PROV.; CAMP 2 AT SON LA PROV.; CAMP 3 AT CAN THO PROV.;
- 1975 - 1976 : AS ARVN MAJOR. POSITION AS AN INVESTIGATION OFFICER OF THE GENERAL AUDIT DIRECTORATE OF THE 4th CORPS IN CAN THO PROVINCE, RVN
- 1973 - 1965 : AS CAPTAIN. ASSISTANT OF COMMANDER OF THE LOCAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN SOC TRANG PROV.
- 1964 - 1963 : SECOND LIEUTENANT AS THE COMMANDER OF THE SPECIAL FORCE TRAINING CENTER IN BINH DUONG PROV.

- LANGUAGE : ENGLISH 2 LEVEL ; FRENCH 2 LEVEL
- SPONSOR : *DATA*

- CASE NUMBER : *DATA*

THE ALIVE AMERICANS IN SRV

A. CASE 1:

IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1975 - 1976, AFTER THE SOUTH VN WAS FALLEN TO THE COMMUNIST, SOURCE AND OTHER ARVN OFFICERS OF THE 141 CORPS WERE SENT TO PRISON AT THE CAMP B IN CANHO (THIS CAMP USED TO PRISON THE P.C.W BEFORE 1975). THERE WAS A CIVIL AMERICAN WAS ALSO TRANSFERED HERE AFTER SUFFERANCE OVER A YEAR OF DETENTION AT THE DA BAC ISLAND (SOUTHERN OF CANAU CAP).

IT WAS KNOWN THAT, THE NAME OF THIS AMERICAN WAS ARLO GAY, OWNER OF A FISHER. SOURCE WAS TOLD THAT, MR. ARLO GAY WAS CAUGHT WHEN HE BACKED FROM THE SEA TO SEE HIS VIETNAMESE WIFE ON APRIL 1975.

ON MARCH 1976, MR. ARLO GAY WAS TRANSFERED TO NORTH WITH OTHER HIGH RANKING OFFICERS OF ARVN AND FROM THAT TIME, SOURCE IDEN NOTHING ABOUT HIM.

SOURCE SAID THAT, IF WE WANT TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MR. ARLO GAY, PLEASE CONTACT WITH MR. VU THANH HOANG, AN ARVN MAJOR GENERAL, FORMER-CHIEF OF OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GEN. MR. HOANG IS LIVING IN FRANCE NOW, SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW HIS ADDRESS.

A. CASE 2 :

FEW DAYS BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF SOURCE. SSC AN ACQUAINTANCE OF SOURCE, CAME TO SEE SOURCE AT SOURCE'S HOME; AND TOLD SOURCE AN INFORMATION THAT CONCERNED WITH THE ALIVE AMERICANS (NO IMPRISONED) IN SRV AS BELOWS :

NAME , HUSBAND OF SSC A FORMER INTERPRETER AND BECAME BRONZE DEALER AFTER 1975. NAME USED TO GO AND FROM MANY PLACES WHERE BELONGED TO FIELD PROVINCE. SRV. ONE TIME, IN 1960, HE FORGOT THE MONEY, HE ARRIVED A PAGODA THAT WAS FAR FROM THE FIELD TOWN ABOUT 12 KILOMETERS TO THE MOUNTAIN AREA. AS USUAL, NAME ASKED A BUDDHIST NUN TO BUY PIECES OF BRONZE IF SHE HAD. THE NUN 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 ON THE WAY FROM DANANG TO QUI NHON WAS SHOT DOWN BY COMMUNIST, KILLED 7 PERSONS AND 3 OTHER STILL ALIVE. THEY WERE ALL AMERICAN. ALL ALIVE PERSONS AND DIED BODIES WAS GATHERED BY A WOODMAN. THE WOODMAN HID THREE ALIVE AMERICANS IN A HOLE ON A MOUNTAIN AND BURIED SEVEN DIED BODIES NEAR THE PLACE WHERE THOSE AMERICANS LIVED.

NAME HAD REQUESTED TO SEE THE BEFORE HE AGREES WITH THE WOODMAN TO SEND THIS INFORMATION OUT OF SRV 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 CARED MUCH. THE NAME
OF ONE OF THEM IS :

RENE JOSEPHIERE

IDENT 6385-2454

NI - JUN - MT

HEIGHT 1.91.45"

HAIR ROSE

JOHN R. LEE

THE CONDITION WAS PRESENTED BY THE WOODMAN FOR CHANGING THOSE ALIVE AMERI-
CANS WITH THE US AUTHORITIES WITH 15 TONS OF GOLD FOR EACH PERSON. THE WOODMAN
WAS ALSO TOLD MR. THUAN THAT HE HAS FED THEM SINCE 1975 ; IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT
TO HIDE THEM AWAY FROM THE LOCAL PEOPLE, AND IN THE PRESENT TIME, HIS ABILITY
IS GRADUALLY GOING DOWN (IT IS MONEY FOR BUYING FOOD) . THEREFORE HE NEEDS THE
HELP . . .

SSC HAS TOLD SOURCE THAT IS THE CASE IF SOURCE RECEIVED
THE AGREEMENT 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 "

MAN THUAN (OR MAN CUING)

IN THE CASE THAT, IF WE HAVE OUR MAN IN SRV 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 (ANY KIND)
WILL BELIEVE AT ONCE. NAME WAS A PROSECUTOR, HIS LAST POSITION AS THE ASS-
ISTANT OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE).

AFTER THAT, NAME WILL TAKE THE LIAISON AGENT TO SEE THE SECOND ONE,

NAME DATA

CONTINUING, NAME WILL TAKE THE LIAISON AGENT TO VISIT MR.

NAME DATA

AND THE LAST, NAME WILL GUIDE THE LIAISON TO SEE A COUPLE OF
HUSBAND AND WIFE NAME NAME AT DATA

HERE, THEY WILL LEAD THE LIAISON TO SEE THE
RUN AND WOODMAN AT THE PAGODA BEFORE SEEING THESE ALIVE AMERICANS.

THE CONTACT DIAGRAM IS SHOWN IN BELOWS :

a) NAME
DATA

CIPHER : LOCATING A WATCH (ANY KIND)

b) NAME
...DATA...

c) NAME
DATA

d) NAME
DATA

SOURCE WAS ALSO KNOWN THAT, DAUGHTER OF SSC, NAMED-
SSD WITH HER DAUGHTER SSD HAVE ARRIVED
INDONESIA JUST ABOUT SEVENTY DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF DEPARTURE OF SOURCE.

SOURCE SAID THAT, SSC, HAD KNOWN THIS INFORMATION VERY
CLEARLY BUT SOURCE DIDN'T KNOW THE EXACTLY ADDRESS OF SSC
ACCOMPANIED WITH NAME

, SISTER OF NAME

NAMES, DAUGHTER OF NAME

, SON OF NAME

FAVN

INSPECTOR

POW

// CONFIDENTIAL TRANSMITTED BY //

SOURCE No. : _____ Debriefed : _____
 Location : DATA Date : 27th DECEMBER 1983
 Name : SC Sex : MALE ; GDF Case Number : SD
 Alias : NONE Age : 43 Yrs; Religion : BUDDHIST
 Date/Place Birth : 20 / NOV 1940 At : SOC TRANG PROVINCE, SRV
 Nationality/Ethnic : VIETNAMESE / SOUTHERNER
 Date/Place Arrival Thailand : 22th / DECEMBER 1983 AT DON MUANG AIRPORT, THAILAND
 Last Unit : 1ST GENERAL AVIATION BRIGADE / 1ST LAZ CORPS, FEB 802
 Duty : NAME, INVESTIGATION OFFICER, DATA
 Unit Location : CAN THO PROVINCE,
 Date deserted from unit : APRIL 1975
 Date/Place depart SRV : DECEMBER / 22th 1983 AT TAN SON NHAT AIRPORT, HCMC, SRV
 Last residence SRV : SD
 Last civil. occupation : NONE

Education : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 BA MA PHD

Languages : English 1 (2) 3 Chinese 1 2 3
 French 1 (2) 3 Khmer 1 2 3

Remarks : 2 (Documents/Weapons/Special equipment/Reliability & Value)

Name of Sponsor in USA : N A M E

DATA

Estimated Date of Departure from Thailand to USA : 26 DECEMBER 1983

- SOURCE'S PARENTS :
- FATHER : NAME =
- MOTHER : NAME
- SOURCE'S SIBLINGS :
- SISTER : NAME LIVING IN FRANCE
- BROTHER : NAME LIVING IN CANADA
- SOURCE : SC
- BROTHER : NAME LIVING IN FRANCE
- BROTHER : NAME LIVING IN CALIFORNIA, USA
- SISTER : NAME LIVING IN CANADA
- BROTHER : NAME LIVING IN CANADA
- SISTER : NAME LIVING IN CALIFORNIA, USA
- SISTER : NAME LIVING IN CANADA
- SISTER : NAME LIVING IN CALIFORNIA, USA
- BROTHER : NAME LIVING IN CANADA
- SOURCE'S SPOUSE :
- WIFE : NAME ACCOMPANIED WITH SOURCE
- SOURCE'S CHILDREN :
- SON : NAME ACCOMPANIED WITH SOURCE

- SOURCE'S PERSONAL BIOGRAPHY :

- 1940 - 1954 : STAYED AT HOME WITH PARENTS
- 1954 - 1958 : AS A PUPIL OF SOC TRANG PRIMARY SCHOOL IN SOC TRANG PROVINCE
- 1958 - 1962 : AS A STUDENT OF CHU VAN AN HIGH SCHOOL IN SAIGON CITY, RVN
- 11 SEPTEMBER 1962 : JOINED INTO THE MILITARY, ATTENDED THE 14th COURSE OF THE DUC 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 BINH DUONG 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 - 1973 : PROMOTED CAPTAIN AND STILL KEPT THE SAME POSITION
- 1974 - 1975 : AS MAJOR WITH THE POSITION AS AN INVESTIGATION OFFICER
OF THE GENERAL AUDIT DIRECTORATE OF THE 1st CORPS.
- 14th MAY 1975 - 30 JUNE 1976 ; WAS REEDUCATED AT CAN THO CAMP 3
- 30 JUNE 1976 - NOVEMBER 1979: WAS REEDUCATED AT CAMP 2, SON LA PROVINCE
- NOVEMBER 1979 - APRIL 1980 : WAS REEDUCATED AT PHU SON 4 CAMP IN EAC
THAI PROVINCE, NORTHERN
- APRIL 1980 - 1981 : REEDUCATED AT TRANG PHONG CAMP IN TRANG HOA PROT. ✓
- 1981 - 18 JANUARY 1982 : WAS REEDUCATED AT XUAN LOC CAMP, LONG HUANH PROT.
- END OF 1981 : RELEASED.

DATE 4 May 1988

TITLE Update of Thanh Phong Prison Status

PROBLEM

See attached note

DATE IN

4 May 1988

DUE DATE

4 August 1988

PRIORITY

III

ORIGINATOR

DIA/VO-PW

CONTACT

Wich Tourison

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(sec) 960-8162

BRANCH ASSIGNMENT

RECEIVING OFFICE

DUE DATE

ACTION

DX-5D2
ATTN: Maj Sherman

SUPPORT

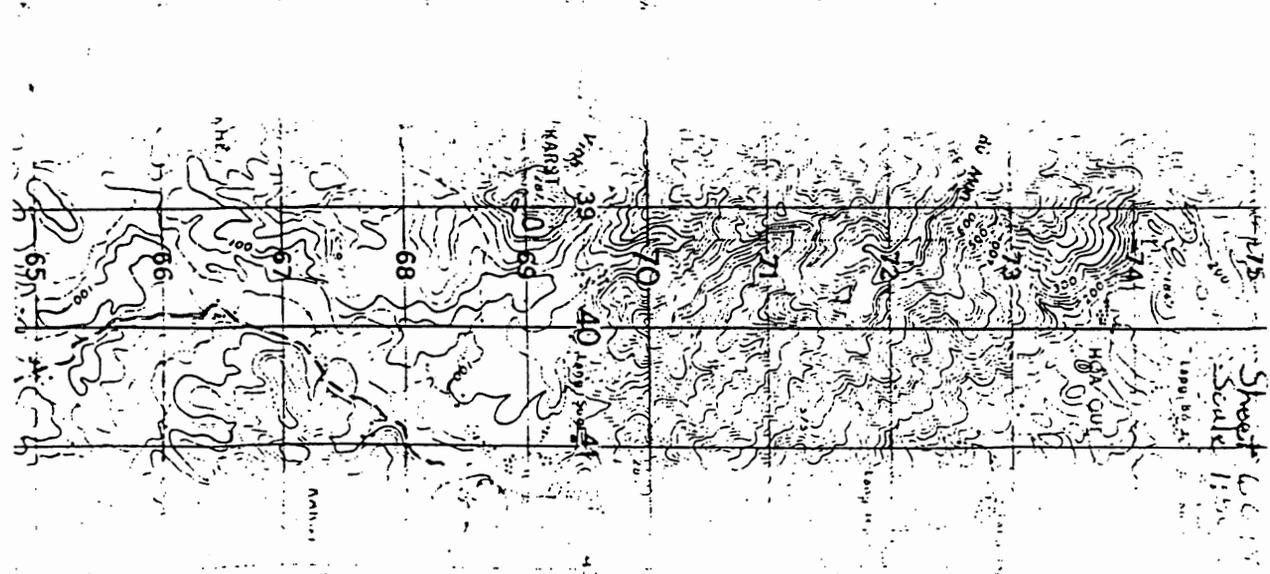
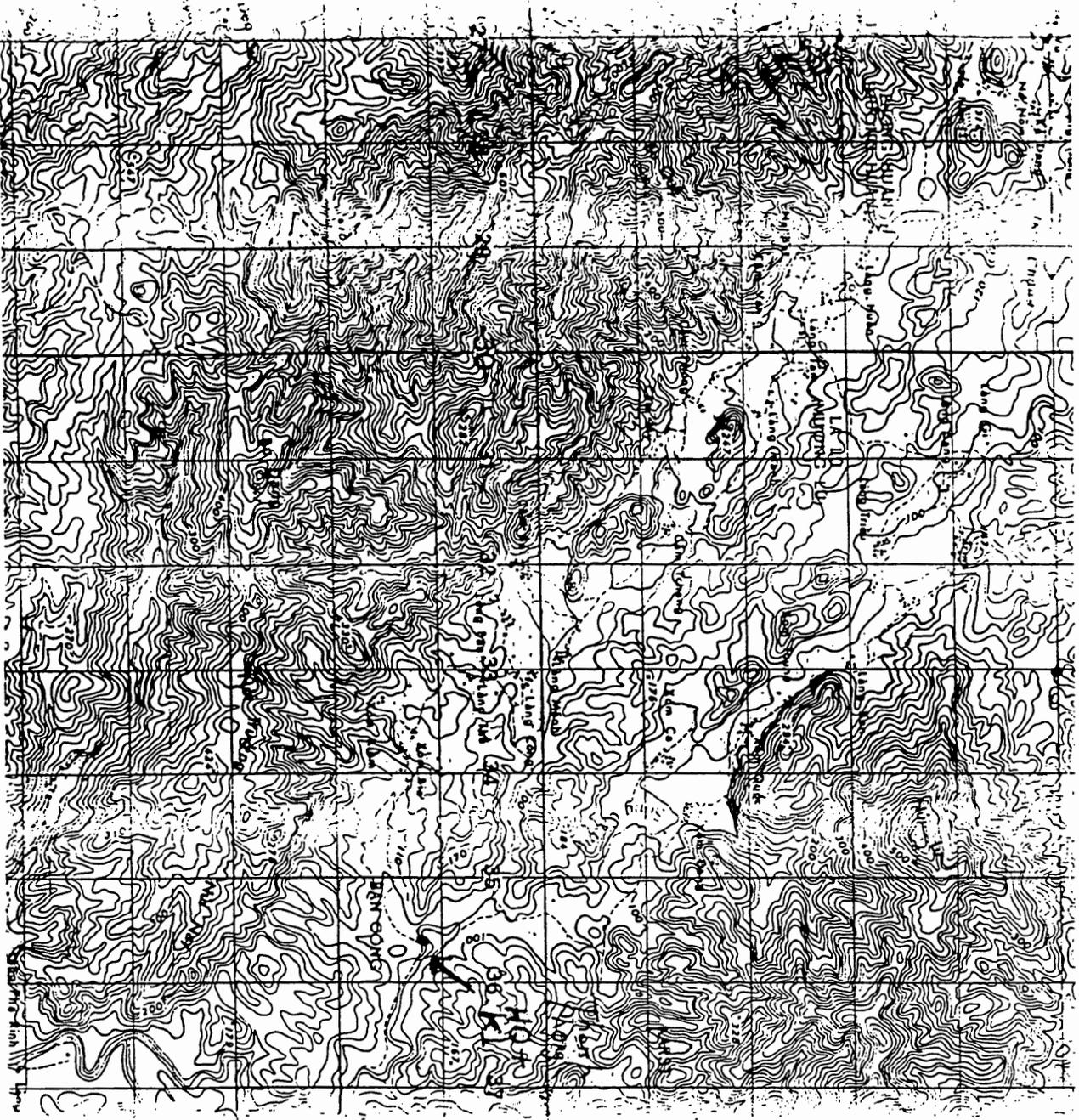
SUPPORT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:

Thanh Hoa Province

Received 11 July 88

SIGNATURE



Sources indicate a prison complex located in North Vietnam ^{North Vietnam} ~~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

Reque

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

3-1AM DTD 5 March 1981

09 JUN 1981

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY

2215 ANTRAM BLDG 96346

Reference: T81-024
1 May 1981

FROM: JCRC-LNB

SUBJ: Refugee Report, Alleged Sighting of Captives in NVN

TO: Commander, JCRC
Barbers Point, HI 96862

1. SOURCE was interviewed at Songkhla, 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 Thanh 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 Thanh 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

09 JUN 1981

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 (biệt Kích) from "Ha Tô Dóc Mũi". (Interviewer 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* house 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

09 JUN 1981

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.

AN

Atch:

1. Report of previous interview
2. Letter to U.S. Refugee Office
3. Map which accompanied previous report

09 JUN 1981

2 April 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: *AN*
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.

SC 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*

DATA
said he and his family fled to South Vietnam in mid-1954 and settled at Tan Viet Village, Tan Binh District, Dinh Province. *DATA* attended primary school in *DATA* 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, O-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.

08 JUN 1966

2

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, comms, 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.

09 JUN 1981

3

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.

09 JUN 1981

4

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.

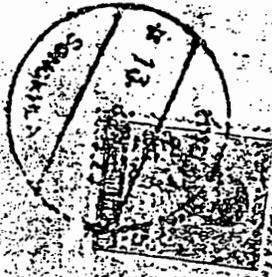
9. SC said that he escaped from the Thanh Phong Prison Camp by walking away from work detail. He was unwittingly assisted by the farmer, NAME who, along with his son, gave SC and another prisoner, NAME a ride to Thanh Hoa on their bicycles. SC said that he helped NAME by giving him food, mosquito netting, 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 caucasians 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 here-say 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.

09 JUN 65

SD



To: LOUISE A. ROSENBLATT
FIRST SECRETARY

RE FUGEE COORDINATOR
AMERICAN EMBASSY

Office
15 Wilkayn Place
Winklers Road BANGKOK

REPORTING TO American delegation

09 JUN 1966

I call
D.O.B
D.O.P
D.O.A
Barrack
Address in
Father
Mother

SD

I joined UN Armed Force in 1965
in grade 77th Special Force (Mike Force)
A.P.O 38AS

Parachute operation down to north VN from South VN
7th Dec 1965, the American airplane C-83
Target: HOA - HO (District) QUANG - BINH
Chief Team: Senior Lieutenant NAME
He is still at prison in THANH PHONG (N VN)
From here I went to north, heading 830
Date of capture: July 26th 1966

III In the prison
1. Quang - BINH prison: 03 months
2. HOA - LO (Hilton): 06 years in the dark
idom. I lived with many American prisoners
about one hundred (100) persons.
Here, I made familiar with Major DUC - QUOC

Lay (with name) (US. Air Maj. Major)
 from 1973-1978 Phong Quang Hoang Lien
 I passed through camp (prison)
 a - 14 6 301
 b - Come back Phong quay (HLS)
 from 1975-1979 Vinh phuc camp prison
 1979-1980 Thanh phong Thanh Lam camp
 (THANH HOA city)

In 1980 when I met about 30 American prisoners
 who were still living.

I know surely place about 40 American prisoners
 died and buried them. They were buried in
 a hole just only mats.

~~1980~~ I met, I know because when I want to work
 at that time 10 km from Thanh phong camp.

I escaped out prison camp Thanh phong and

I returned the fourth VN 15th November 1980

I have escaped out Vietnam five times, but I
 didn't succeed and the last time I arrived
 Thailand 10th Feb 1981.

This is general points to report to delegation,
 and the details, my knowledge on prisoners in
 North V.N., and places that American prisoners were
 buried, and Communists keep them in prison, I
 couldn't report here (because there special prison
 there are many American prisoners, who have
 been living about 120 km from North western
 THANH HOA)

09 JUN 1951

In the 1950 I went to work, I often saw
American prisoners, but I couldn't contact with them,
I could only come to hear to regard and to
wish good health together.

From my heart, I think that these Americans
can't last their longer lives, so their health are
very weak, and they have nothing to eat but
they had to work very hard. They can die
any time.

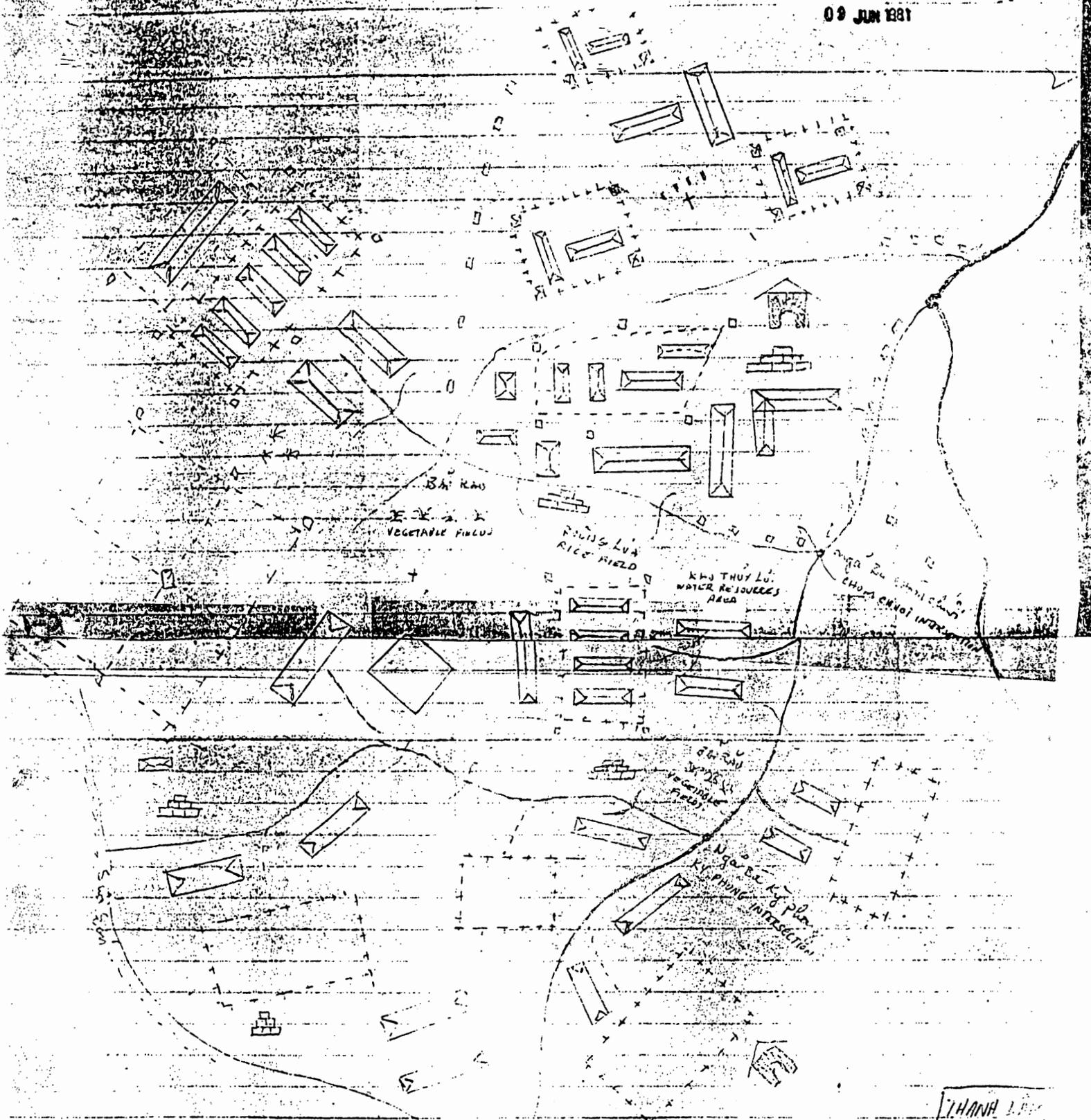
I love and respect them so much.
My only expectation, I want to return to U.N. to
save them because, they helped the Vietnamese
people in the past time.

They are the heroes for freedom.
please, help me to practice this job

Respectfully yours.

SC

09 JUN 1981

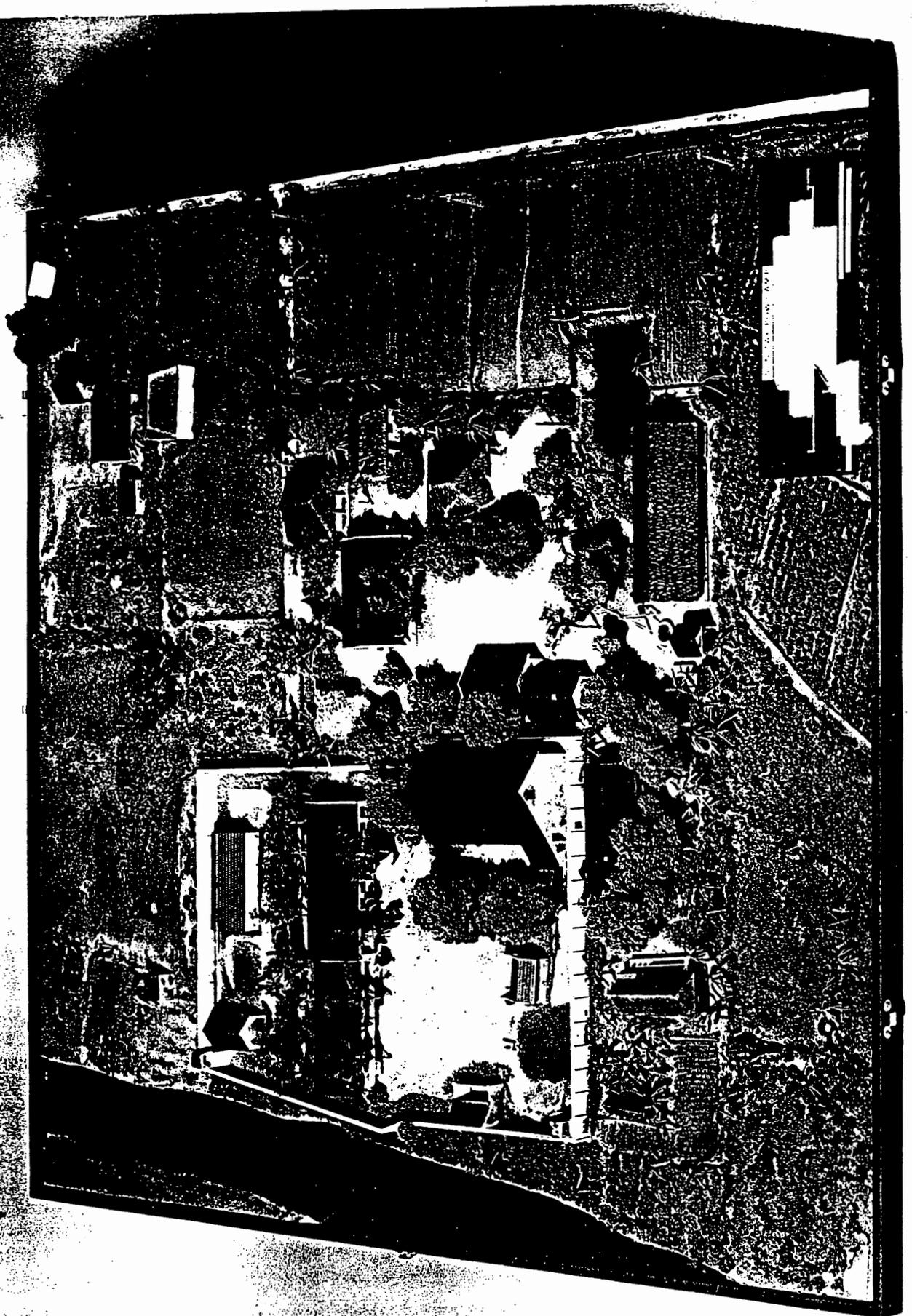


THANH PHONG CAMP
 DRAWN BY SC
 AT SONGKHLA REFUGEE CAMP
 APRIL 1981

09 JUN 1981

A SKETCH OF THE THANH PHONG PRISON CAMP DRAWN BY
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE SC

SONATA



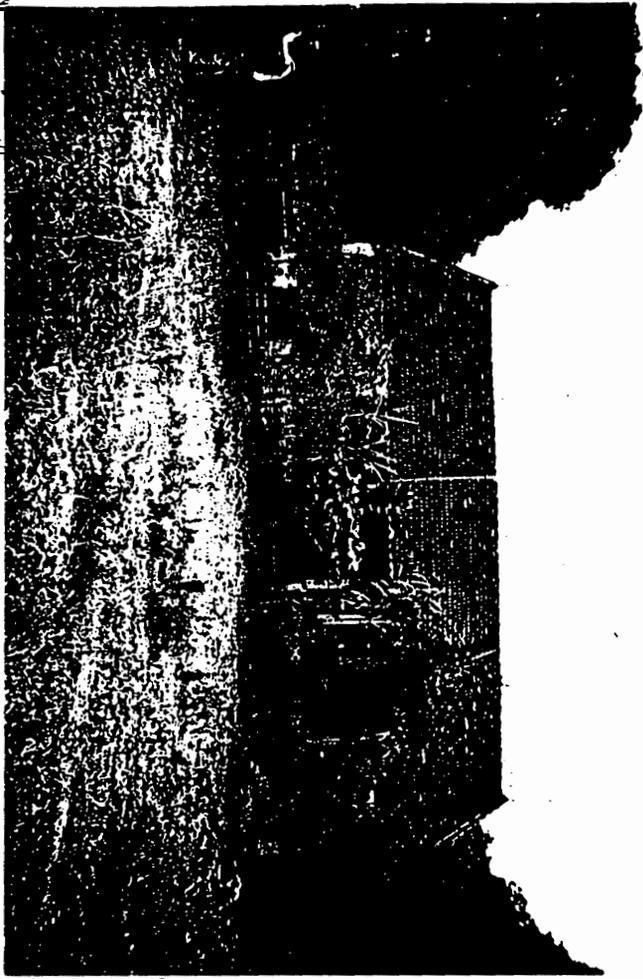


Photo 27



Photo 25

1

Photo 26

Photo 28

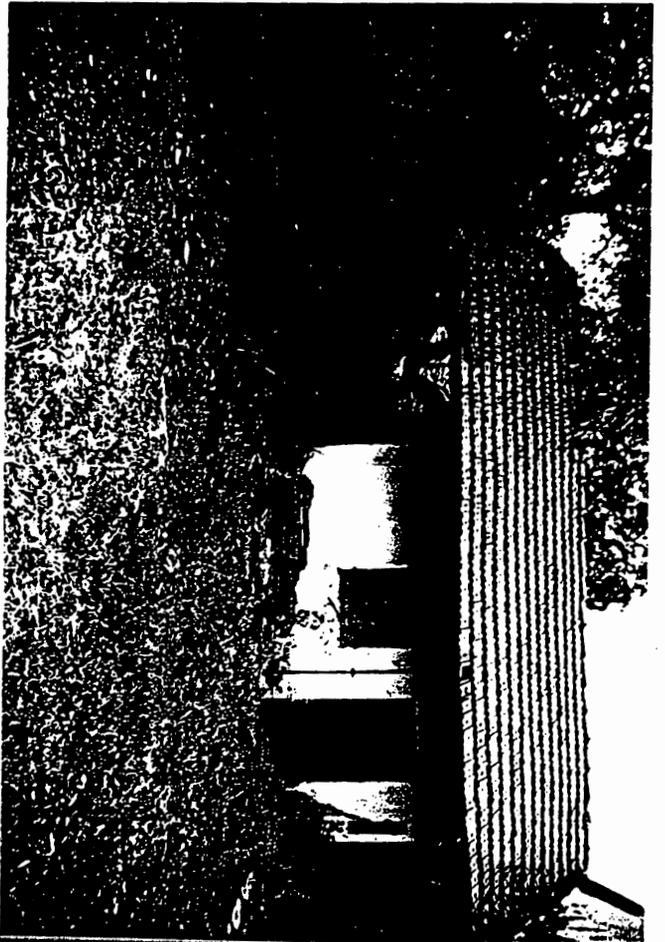




Photo 23



Photo 21



Photo 24



Photo 22

118 1.024 0025 92



Photo 19



Photo 17



Photo 20



Photo 18

11R 6 024 0025 92



Photo 15



Photo 13



Photo 16

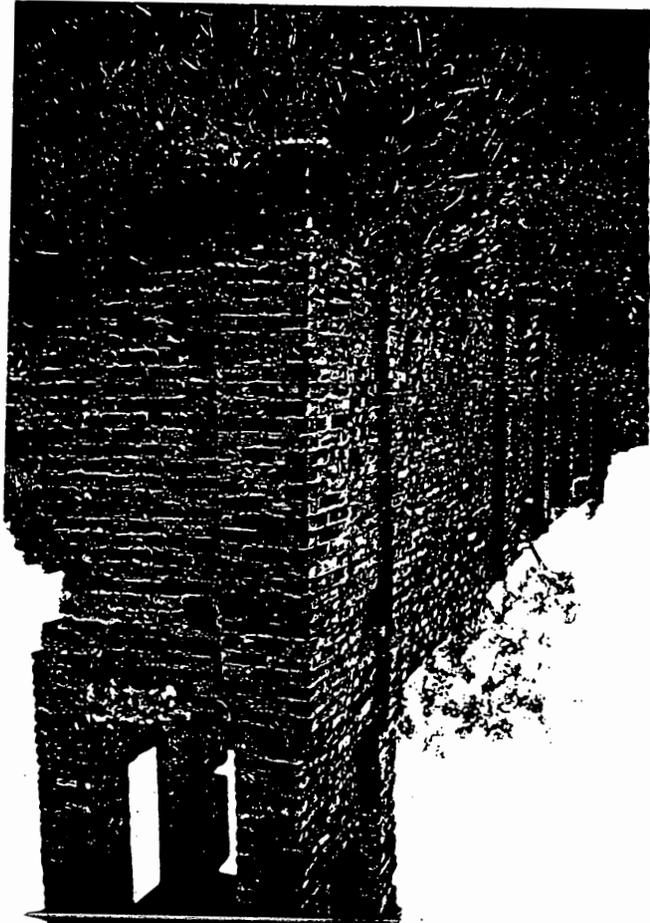


Photo 14

110 1 224 2225 92



Photo 11



Photo 9



Photo 12

110 1. 024 0025 92



Photo 10

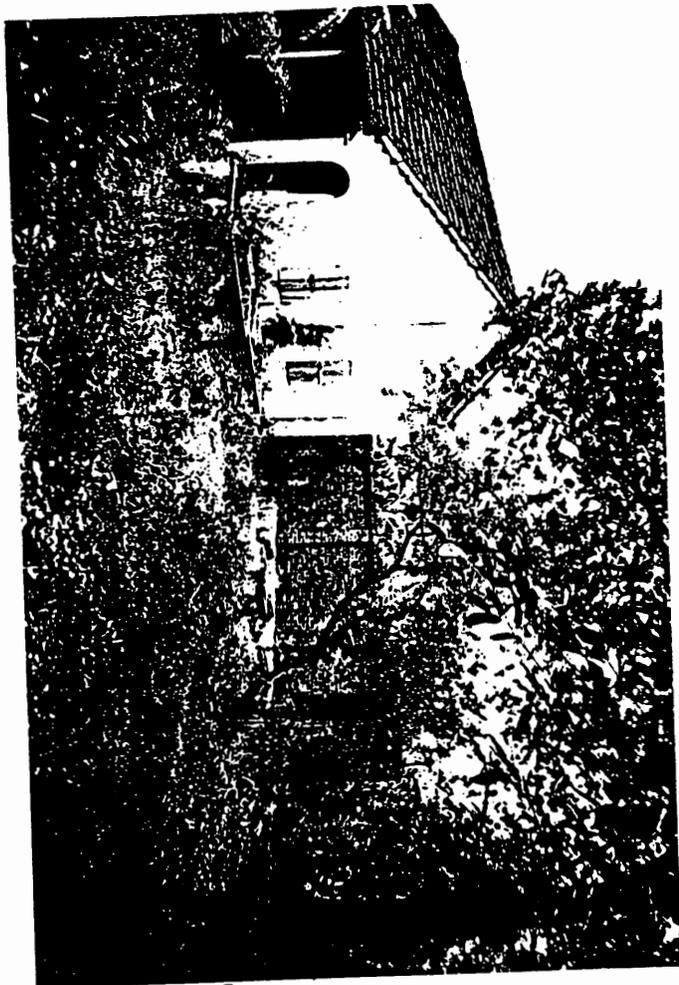


Photo 7

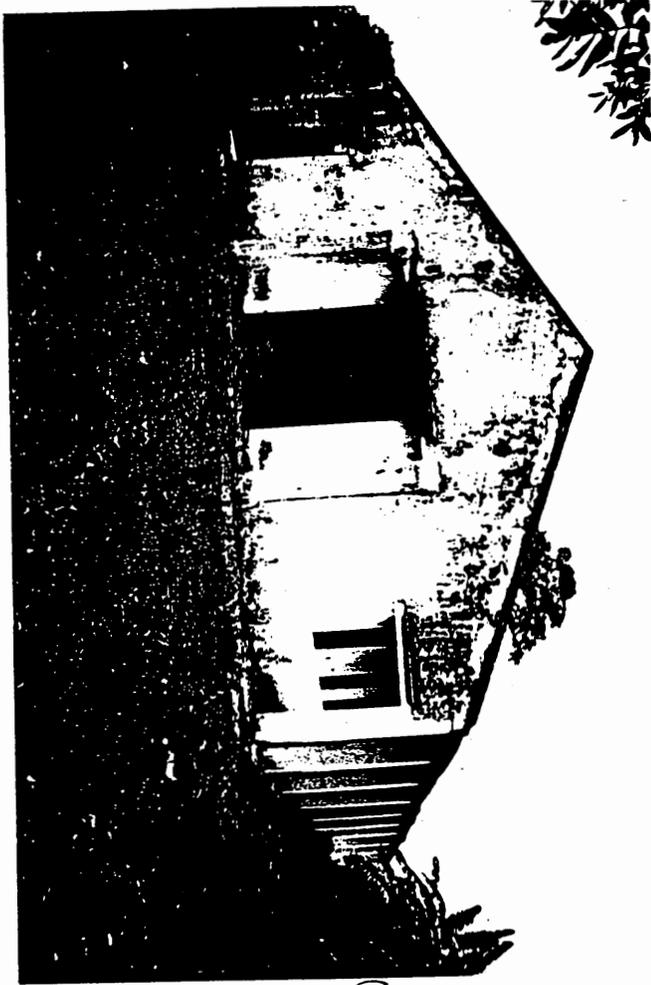


Photo 5

Photo 6

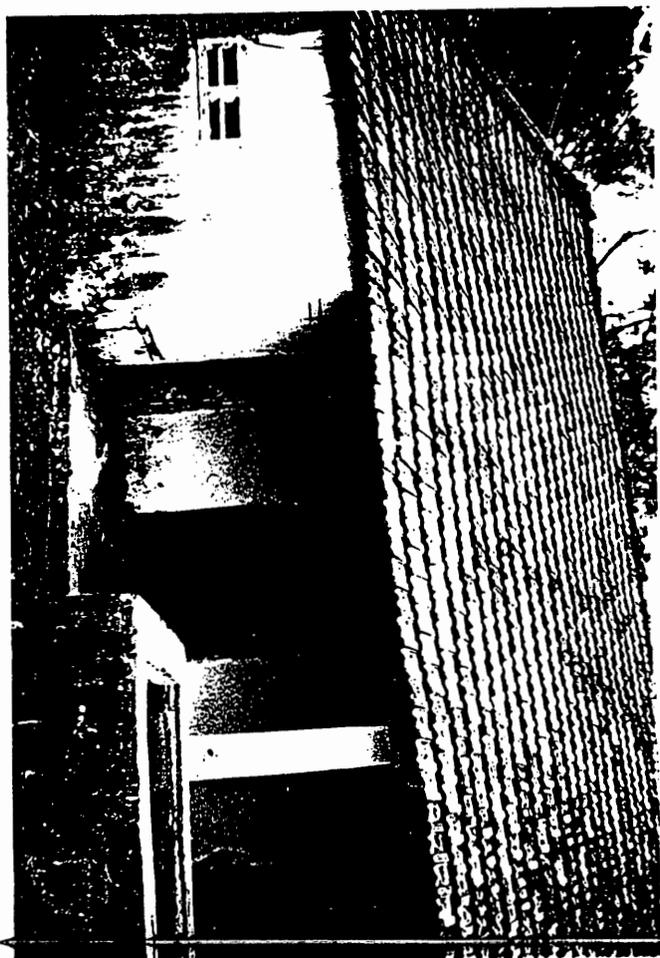
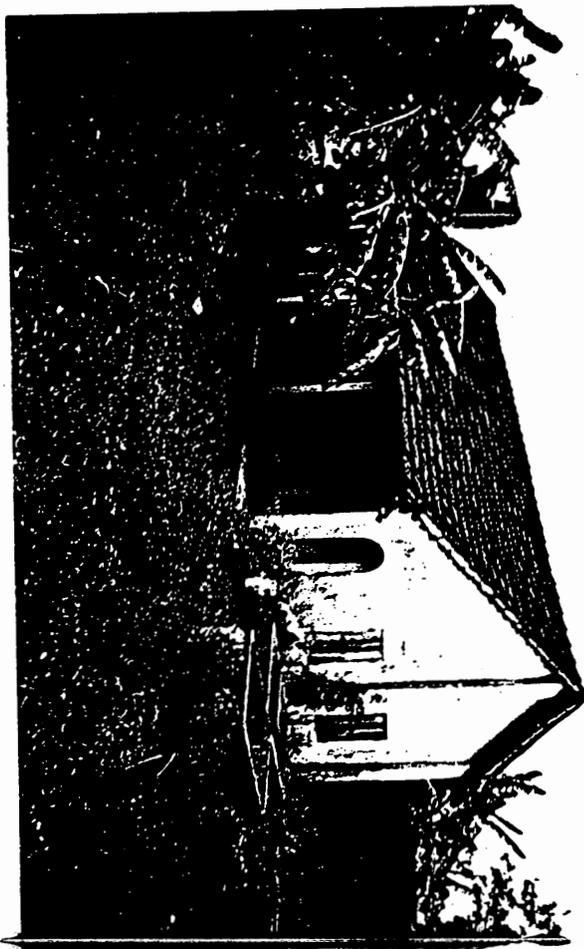


Photo 8

11R 6 024 008R 92



Photo 2



Photo 4



Photo 1

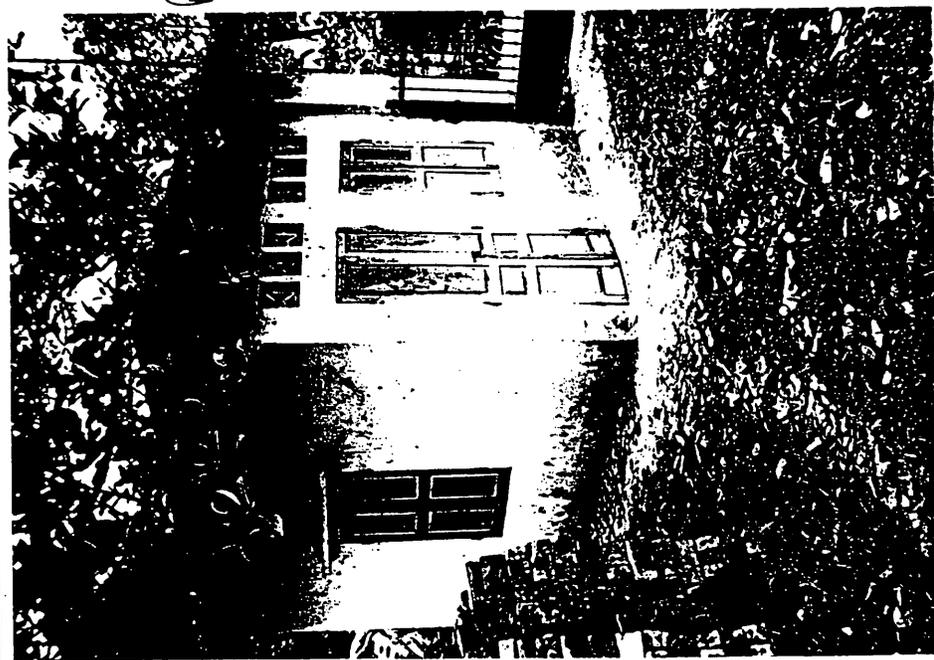


Photo 3

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX917 MCN = 91318/16657 TOR = 913181038
OTTTCZYUW RUEKJCS5612 3181037- -RUEALGX.

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 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA/DAM// IMMEDIATE
INFO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC MR. TIN CARNEY//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR//SB//
RUEHHK/USDLO HONG KONG//PW-MIA//
BT

12495

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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.

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 //UTMCOORDS--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 NOV 1970 RAID TOOK PLACE ON 13, 20 OR 21 NOV 1971. 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 TICH), 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 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 CONFIRMED.

HANOI OFFICE CHIEF COMMENTS: HANOI OFFICE CHIEF WAS NOT PRESENT DURING THE INVESTIGATION.

ADMIN

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
 G²NOTE 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
 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
 - 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
E
- Y. PHOTO 25, FORMER CISTERN D
- Z. PHOTO 26, FORMER CADRE KITCHEN
C
- 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

51

AMERICAN EMBASSY
BANGKOK, THAILAND

FAX



DATE: 07 NOV 1991

Official: XX
Personal: _____

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

FAX Phone Number:

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
FAX: (OSCAN/BOSS HOTEL)

Page 1/2

TO: MR. SHERWOOD,
DAO/PW-MIA OFFICE, BANGKOK
66-2-254-1165

SUBJECT: LSI TRAVEL

1. ON 2 NOV, LIVE SIGHTING INVESTIGATOR (LSI), TOGETHER WITH VNOSMP ESCORT, VISITED 17 LY 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 SC (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 THERE CONSISTS OF ABOUT 300 FAMILIES WITH 1400 PEOPLE. EVERYONE KNOWS EVERYONE ELSE, AND THE VILLAGE CHIEF KNOWS EVERYONE BY NAME. IIR'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 ~~WAS~~ OCCASIONAL WALKS FOR

COVERAGE OF

ITERATION ITSELF.

Extended Page 2.1
LW, DUE 10

TOTAL P.01

Page 2/2

6. AS TO THIS MORNING'S PRESS RELEASE BY THE VIETNAMESE SIDE, IN THE VIETNAM NEWS, WE MADE ABSOLUTELY NO STATEMENTS. THE RELEASE WAS UNRELATED IN NATURE.

PLEASE PASS ALL PERTINENT INFO TO COL COLE. HE MAY ENJOY HAVING SOME GOOD NEWS AT THIS TIME. HUTCH.

HAROLD W. FRYE, MAJ, USAF
ACTING CHIEF, HANOI OFFICE POW/MIA

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX771 MCN = 89153/16346 TOR = 891530920
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS6746 1530517- RUEALGX.

HEADER

R 020517Z JUN 89
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 020511Z JUN 89
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J3//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//OCJCS-PW-MIA/J5//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP-VLC//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC//
 BT
 CONTROLS

SECTION 01 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK 26746

0333 JUN 89

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

BODY

SUBJ: JCRC RPT HK89-040; HEARSAY OF TEMPORARY WAR-TIME
 USI PRISON CAMP IN HANOI

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
- - A. NAME: *SC*
 - B. DPOB: *SD* 58; HANOI
 - C. PROFESSION:
 - PRE-1975: STUDENT AT THE INSTITUTE OF
 FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HANOI
 - POST-1975: *SD*
 - D. PRESENT LOCATION: *SD*
 - E. IDENTIFICATION DATA: *SD*
 - F. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: 17 YEARS (UNIVERSITY
 GRADUATE)
 - G. LANGUAGES SPOKEN: VIETNAMESE (NATIVE); ENGLISH
 (GOOD); FRENCH (GOOD); MANDARIN (GOOD); CANTONESE
 (GOOD)
 - H. STATUS: ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT
 - I. FINAL ADDRESS IN VIETNAM: *SD*
 - HANOI
 - J. DATE DEPARTED VIETNAM: *SD* 88
 - K. INTERVIEW DATA: SOURCE WAS INTERVIEWED AT
SD ON 9 MAY 89 BY GARRY L. SMITH, CW3, USA.

*Son Tay
 Hanoi (p)
 VN*

- L. MAP USED: HANOI CITY MAP SHEET; EDITION 3;
SERIES L909; 1:12,500

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE REPORTED HEARSAY CONCERNING A
TEMPORARY US PRISON CAMP (WJ 880272) IN HANOI IN 1971
OR 1972.

3. INFORMATION.

- A. FROM JULY 1972 UNTIL 1976, SOURCE WAS A
STUDENT AT THE CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOL (IDENTIFIED BY
SOURCE AS BEING LOCATED AT WJ 880272) ON PHO DUC CHINH
STREET, HANOI. SOURCE HEARD FROM HIS FELLOW STUDENTS
THAT APPROXIMATELY 100 AMERICAN PILOTS HAD BEEN
TEMPORARILY IMPRISONED IN CELLARS UNDERNEATH THE SCHOOL
FOR SEVERAL MONTHS (NFI) IN 1971 OR 1972 (SOURCE CAN'T
RECALL WHICH YEAR). SOURCE HEARD THAT THE PRISONERS
HAD COME FROM THE SON TAY PRISON CAMP PRIOR TO THE SON
TAY RAID.

- B. IN 1973 SOURCE AND HIS COUSIN, NAME
WHO WAS ALSO THE SCHOOL HEADMASTER'S SON AND WHO
CURRENTLY LIVES AT DATA
, TOURED THE CELLARS UNDERNEATH THE SCHOOL WHERE
THE PRISONERS WERE HELD. THERE WERE THREE ROOMS THAT
WERE EACH APPROXIMATELY SEVEN METERS LONG BY FOUR
METERS WIDE BY THREE METERS HIGH. THE ENTRANCE TO THE
ROOMS WAS BY STAIRS THAT DESCENDED FROM A CLOAK ROOM ON
THE SURFACE. SOURCE SAW NO EVIDENCE, SUCH AS WRITING
ON THE WALLS, ETC., THAT ANY AMERICANS HAD BEEN
IMPRISONED THERE.

- C. THE HEADMASTER OF THE SCHOOL AT THE TIME
THE AMERICAN PILOTS WERE HELD THERE WAS SOURCE'S UNCLE
NAME WHO CURRENTLY LIVES AT
DATA SOURCE'S AUNT, NAME
WHO CURRENTLY LIVES AT DATA
HAD THE RESPONSIBILITY OF
RAISING PIGS TO FEED THE PRISONERS AT THE TIME OF THEIR
INCARCERATION UNDER THE SCHOOL.

4. COMMENTS.

- A. BECAUSE OF SOURCE'S EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS
EMPLOYMENT, HE HAS EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF PERSONALITIES
AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY TO INCLUDE
THE VIETNAMESE OFFICE FOR SEEKING MISSING PERSONS
(VNOSMP).

- B. SOURCE STATED THAT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW,
NAME IS CURRENTLY THE SRV
DATA

DATA

/***** BEGINNING OF SECTION 002 *****/
- D. TWO DRAWINGS MADE BY SOURCE OF THE
TEMPORARY PRISON CAMP WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY BY
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

ADMIN
BT

#6746

NNNN

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX310 MCN = 89061/23341 TOR = 890611454
 RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS0541 0611454- -RUEALGX.

HEADER

R 021454Z MAR 89
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 021049Z MAR 89
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP-VLC//
 RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//OCJCS-PW-MIA//J5//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA//
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J36//
 RUHHHMA/CDRUSACILHI FT SHAFTER HI//TAPC-PED-H//
 BT

CONTROLS

LIAISON BANGKOK 10541

SECRET NO FORN 0122 MAR 89

BODY

SUBJ: JCRC RPT 88-111; HEARSAY OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH
 SOLDIERS HELD IN VIET TRI-SON TAY

1. SOURCE/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

- A. NAME: SC
- 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
 DATA ON 9 NOV 88 BY GARRY L. SMITH, CW3,
 USA.

2. SUMMARY: SOURCE PROVIDED LIMITED HEARSAY
 INFORMATION CONCERNING AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO
 WERE ALLEGEDLY BEING HELD AT A PRISON CAMP NAMED VIET TRI-
 SON TAY (POSSIBLY WJ5237) IN 1980.

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.
 MAP SHEETS), HUONG HUA DISTRICT, BINH TRI THIEN PROVINCE.
 MR. BUU TOLD SOURCE THAT IN 1980, HE WORKED AT A PRISON

SON TAY
 Hanoi
 VN (P)

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

Son Tay
Hanoi
VN

01 051825Z AUG 86 RR

DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J233/J36//
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
CIA WASHINGTON DC
NSC WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
COMIPAC HONOLULU HI

0957/VO-PW

NSC FOR COL CHILDRESS

SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0033-86

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0033-86/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

Us

COL K M GAINES USAF VO-PW CHF

K. M. Gaines

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *sc* WHO HAS BEEN A
GENERALLY RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

TEXT: 1. THE MO CHEN PRISON {TRAI MO CHEN}, ALSO CALLED BAT
BAT, WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE ORIGINAL NATIONAL LEVEL PRISONS
IN NORTH VIETNAM AND WAS KNOWN AS CENTRAL PRISON NO. 1 {TRAI CAI
TAO TRUNG UONG SO. 1}. DUE TO INCREASED INMATE POPULATION THERE
WAS AN EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL LEVEL PRISON SYSTEM IN THE EARLY
1960'S AND THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY EXPANDED ITS PRISON
SYSTEM CIRCA 1962 CONSTRUCTING THE QUYET TIEN PRISON CIRCA 1962-63
AND THE PHO LU PRISON CIRCA 1964. PHO LU PRISON BECAME CENTRAL
PRISON NR. 1 AT THIS TIME. THE VINH TIEN PRISON, APPROXIMATELY 30
KM SOUTHEAST OF AND ASSOCIATED WITH QUYET TIEN, ALSO CAME INTO BEING
AT THIS TIME. AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF QUYET TIEN AND PHO LU THE
INMATE POPULATION AT MO CHEN WAS SLOWLY TRANSFERRED TO THESE NEWLY
ESTABLISHED PRISONS AND A PORTION OF THE MO CHEN PRISON WAS
TRANSFERRED TO THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM {PAVN} FOR USE AS A
PRISON FOR MILITARY OFFENDERS {TRAI PHAM BINH}. THE PRISON, AND
ITS FUNCTION,

[Handwritten signature]

WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE LOCAL POPULACE IN SON TAY PROVINCE. THE TERM BAT BAT WAS APPLIED TO THE MO CHEN PRISION 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

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04

RR

{TRAI DOC LAP} OF THE MPS.

COMMENTS: SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOVE IS *SC* A
FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE FROGMAN CAPTURED DURING A COMMANDO RAID
INTO NORTH VIETNAM IN THE 1960'S. HE OBTAINED HIS INFORMATION FROM
PAVN MILITARY OFFENDERS WITH WHOM HE HAD CONTACT DURING 1970-73,
PRINCIPALLY FROM FORMER PAVN SR. CPT., PHAM PHU LUC, ARRESTED IN
SOUTH VIETNAM IN 1967 AND LATER IMPRISONED AT LAO CAI DURING 1970-
73 AS A SUSPECTED SOUTH VIETNAMESE RECRUITED ESPIONAGE AGENT.
SOURCE WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY EVENTS AT MO CHEN AFTER THAT PERIOD OF
TIME.

COLL: NONE

INSTRU: U.S. NO

PREP: SEDGEWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST,
VO-PW2

[Handwritten signature]

05 05

RR

APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, V0-PW

EVAL: NO

ENCL: N/A

DISSEM: N/A

[Handwritten signature]

DL 012055Z MAY 87 PP

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 MEADE MD
NSC WASHINGTON DC

*SON THAY
MO CHEN*

0063/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 {R0}

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE REPORTED RELIABLY IN THE PAST.

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2B/DB-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/x50501/CMF *JAS*

COL F.J. CAPILLUPO, USAF, VO-PW, CHIEF

Fred Flyeller

Tourison

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,

05

PP

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH NAME 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 A MEMBER OF TEAM NAME CURRENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED BY DIA/VO-PWJ.

5. THE COMMANDOS WERE OF THE OPINION THEIR IMPRISONMENT AT MO CHEN WAS A FIELD EXPEDIENT AS THEY WERE AMONG THE EARLIEST COMMANDOS CAPTURED AND THE PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIALS WERE NOT YET PREPARED TO INTRODUCE THEM INTO THE GENERAL PRISON SYSTEM. ONLY ONE OTHER COMMANDO TEAM WAS REPORTEDLY HELD AT MO CHEN, THOUGH PERHAPS SEVERAL YEARS LATER. THAT WAS A COMMANDO TEAM DROPPED BY PARACHUTE INTO THE DIEN BIEN PHU AREA AND INCLUDED COMMANDOS

N A M E S

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

06

PP

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/105203E AND REFERRED TO DURING THE
VIETNAM CONFLICT AS THE XOM APLO PW CAMP N-51. 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.

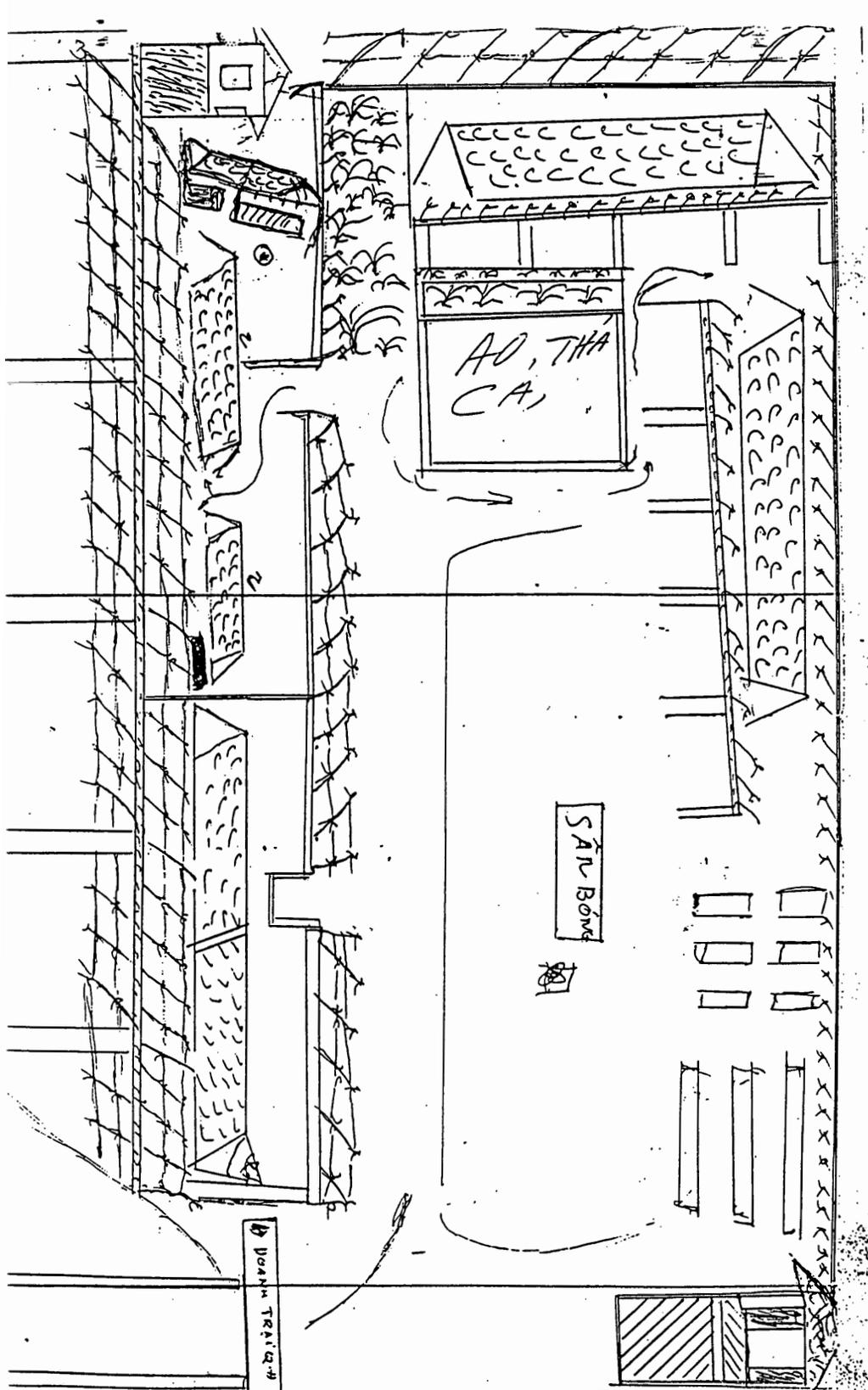
COLL: NONE

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



A0, THA
CA,

SÂN BÔNG

ĐOÀN TRẠI (A)

ENCLOSURE # 43 11R 6 024 029 89

TRAM
TRUC

LAI XA

300 m

17 km

BI VE HUONG TAY

TU NHON

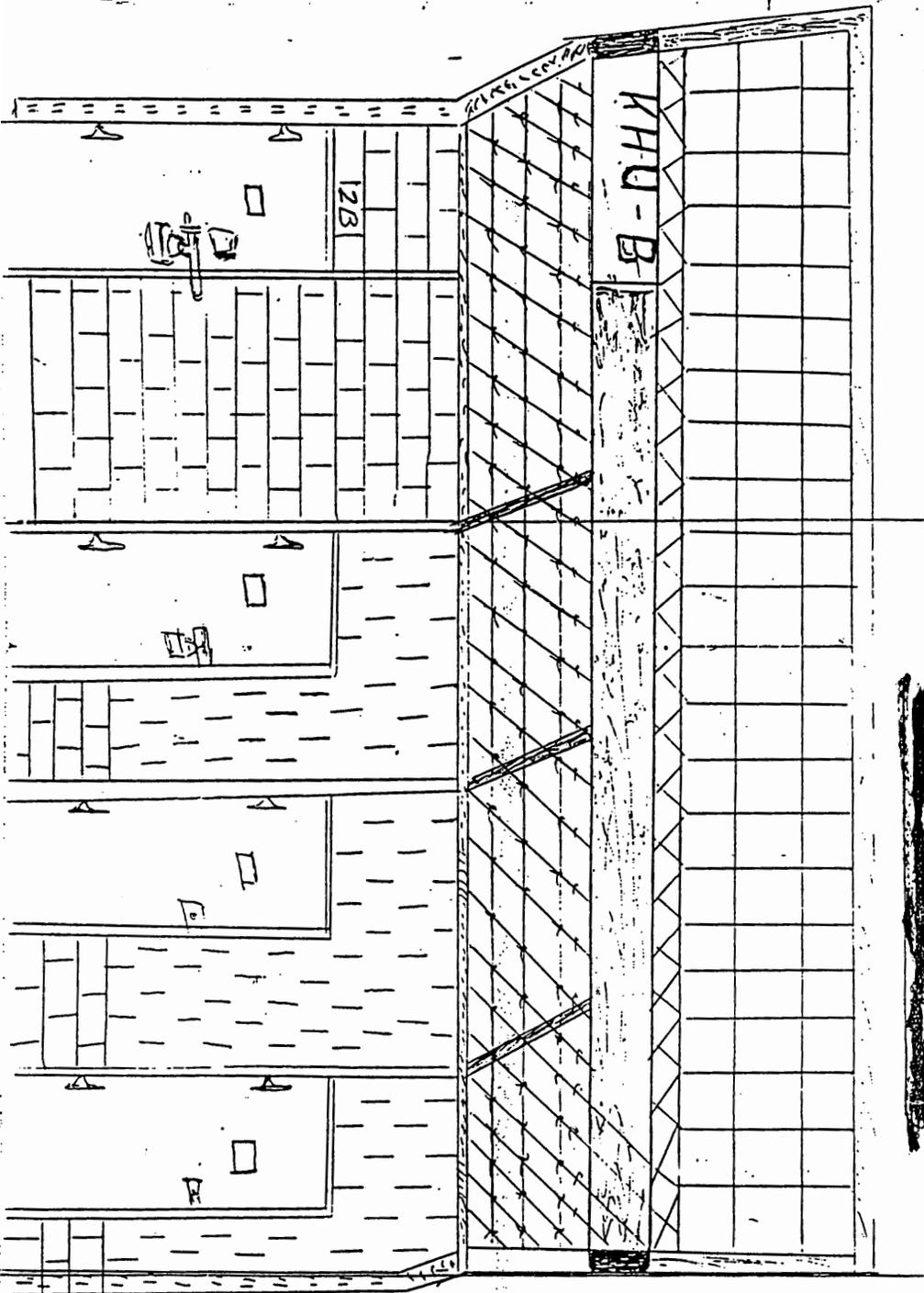
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NGA

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Ka Lim Bồ Nổi V. U. 7



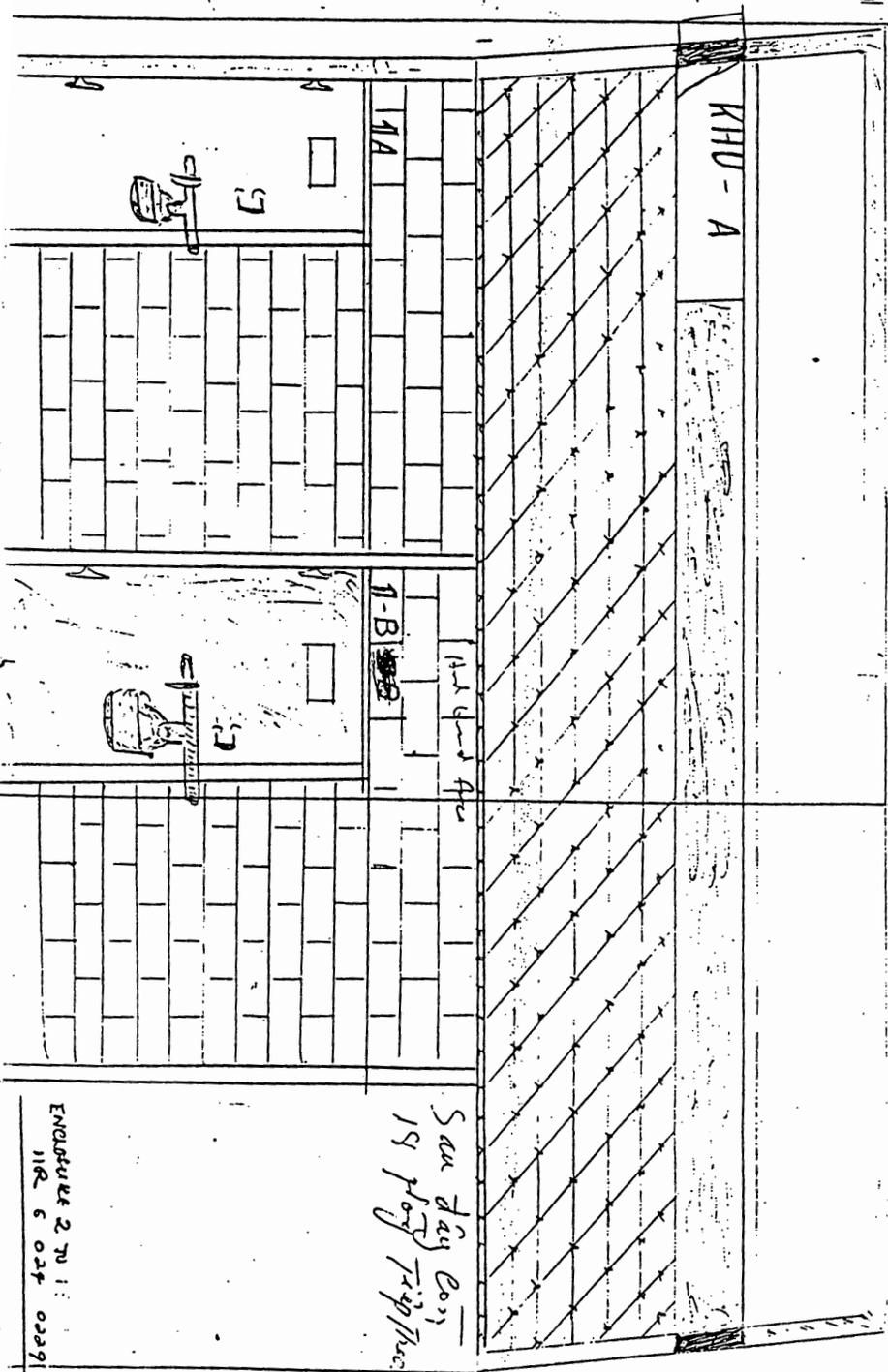
Handwritten notes in Chinese characters, possibly describing the structure or location.

KHU - A

1A

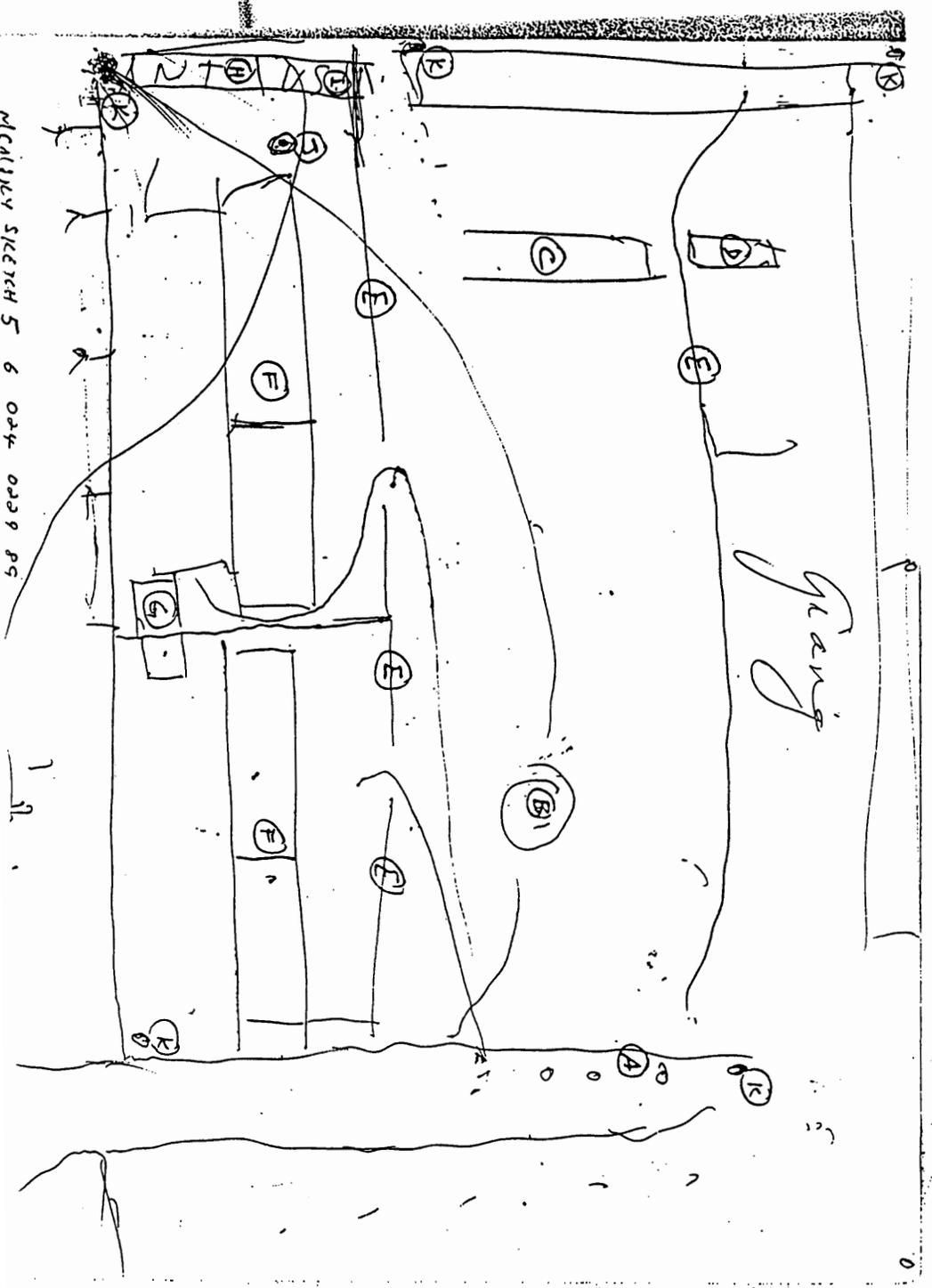
1-B

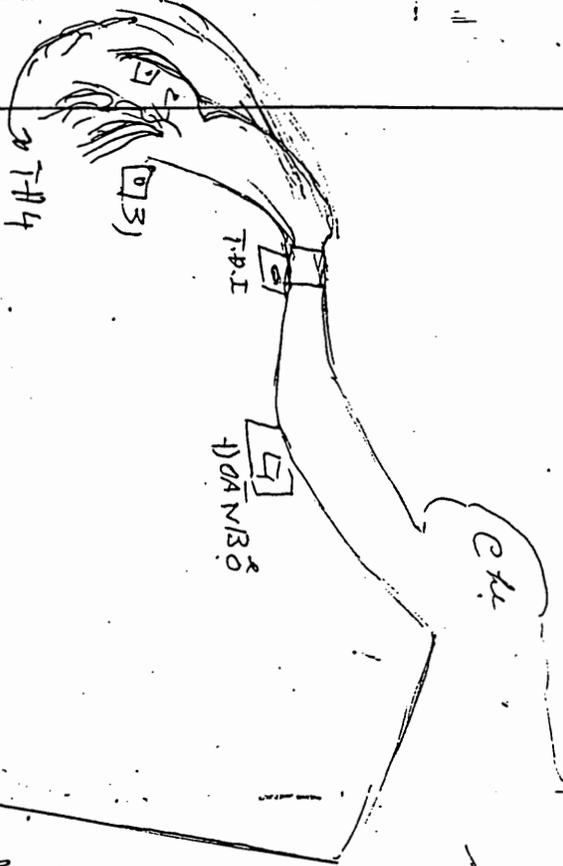
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ENCLOSURE 2 TO :
NR 6 024 0009159.

MANLEY SKETCH 5 6 04 0339 85





PHI LỘ NHÃN - S 62 T 29

HƯỚNG CỬ BA)

PHẠC HỒ

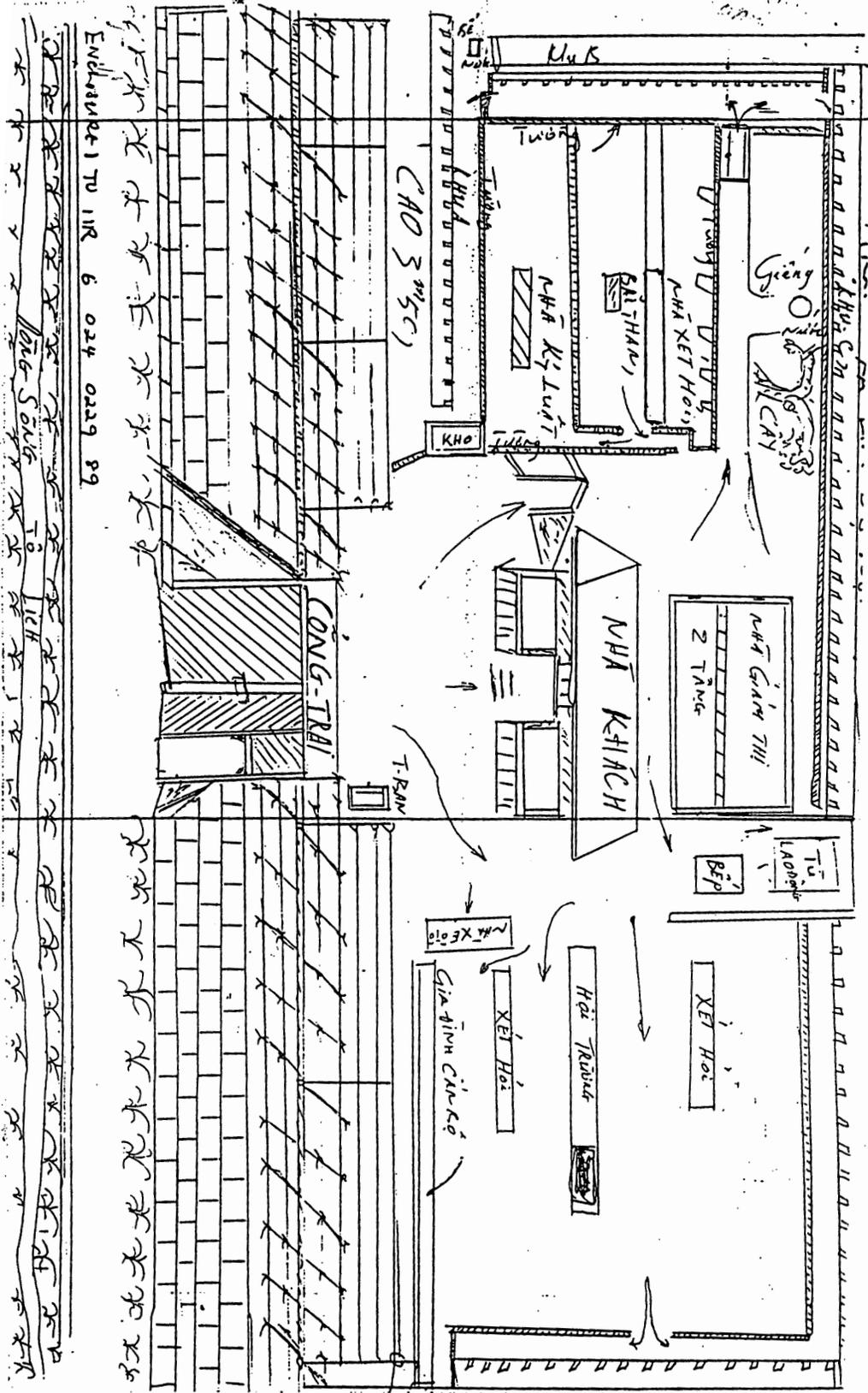
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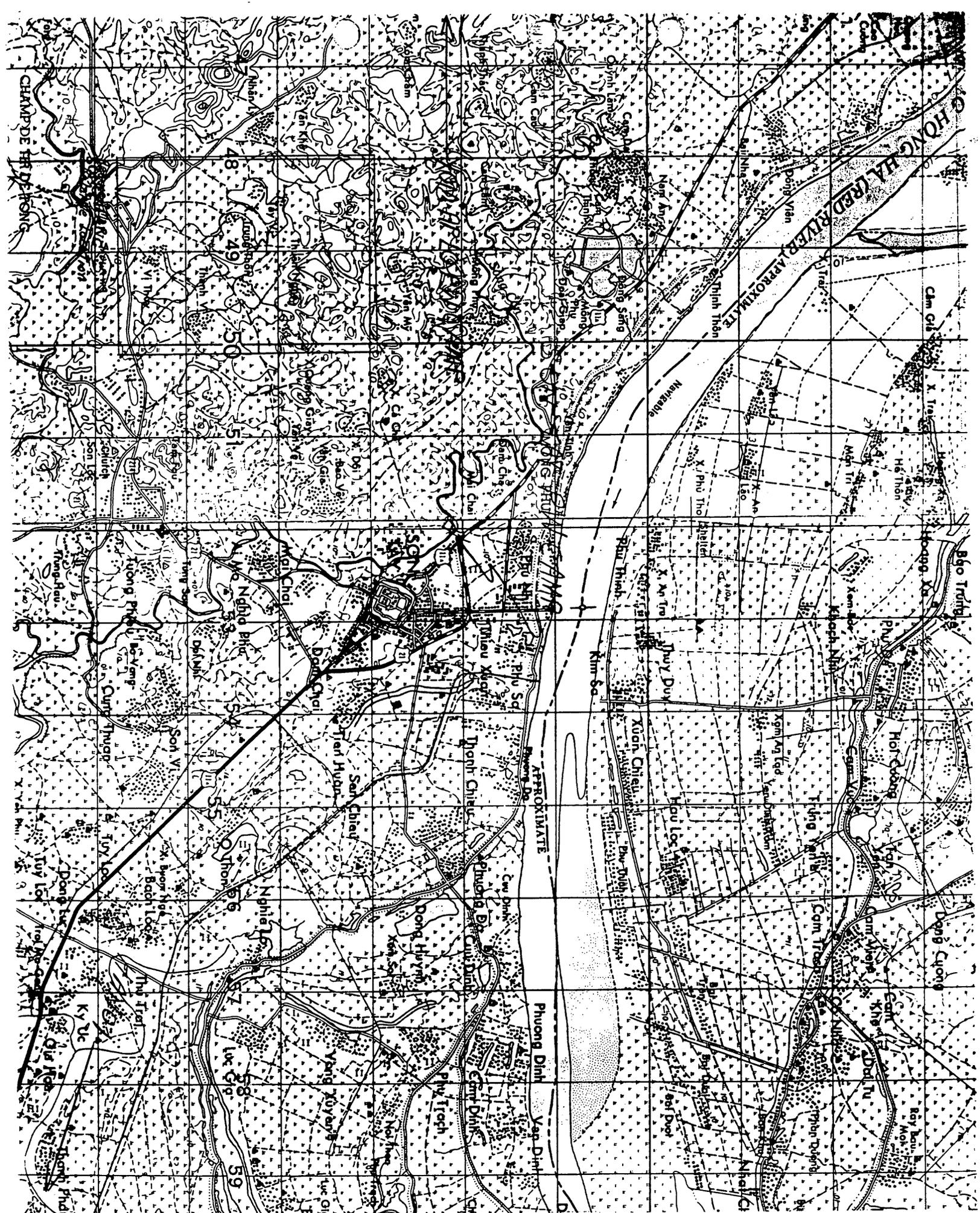
S 62 T 29

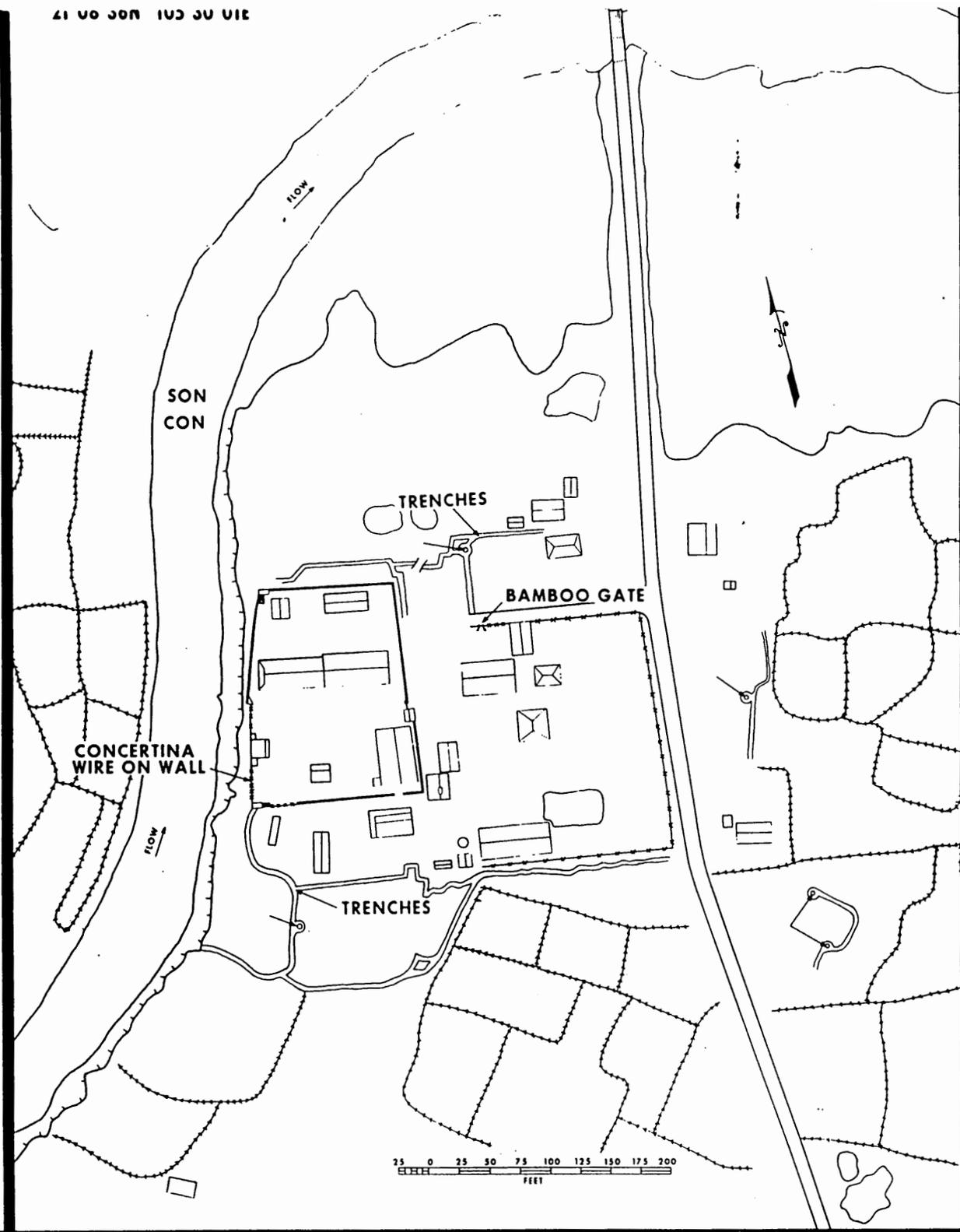
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100





LEGEND

- PW CELLS
- PROBABLY ENEMY OCCUPIED
- ADMIN & SUPPORT BLDGS.
- LATRINE

FIG 3

OPERATIONAL NARRATIVE

THE OPERATION DESIGNED TO FORCIBLY RESCUE US PWs FROM THE SON TAY PRISONER OF WAR CAMP IN NORTH VIETNAM WAS FIRST PROPOSED IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR WHEN A REQUEST TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY FOR JUST SUCH A CONCEPT WAS BRIEFED. IN JULY, THE CONCEPT WAS APPROVED WITH THE METHOD OF RECOVERY FOR SON TAY, AND A STAFF WAS ORGANIZED FROM THE SERVICES TO CONDUCT DETAILED PLANNING AND TRAINING. THE SERVICES WERE FURTHER DIRECTED TO PROVIDE THE RESOURCES WITH WHICH TO FORM A FORCE AND A TRAINING SITE WAS SELECTED. IN AUGUST, THE SECDEF WAS BRIEFED AND SUBSEQUENTLY APPROVED A PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE TRAINING AND REHEARSALS TO COMMENCE IN SEPTEMBER IN THE EVENT AUTHORITY WAS RECEIVED FOR THE PROPOSED OPERATION TO TAKE PLACE. BY OCTOBER, THE CONCEPT HAD BEEN PROVEN IN TRAINING AND THE JCS RECOMMENDED THAT THE MISSION BE EXECUTED BETWEEN THE DATES OF 20 AND 25 NOVEMBER. THE PREFERRED DATE WAS DECLARED AS EARLY ON 22 NOVEMBER, SUNDAY MORNING, HANOI TIME. THE OPERATION HAD TO BE INITIATED ONE DAY EARLIER, THE 21st, TO AVOID PREDICTED WEATHER COMPLICATIONS.

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.

THE SEARCH OF SUPPORT BUILDINGS WAS HALTED BY THE GROUND FORCE COMMANDER UPON DETERMINATION THAT NO PWs WERE IN THE COMPOUND. THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE 180 METERS NORTHEAST OF THE COMPOUND WAS NOT DESTROYED AS SCHEDULED BECAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL UPON DETERMINATION THAT NO PWs WERE PRESENT. COLONEL SIMONS, TASK GROUP DEPUTY COMMANDER, DIRECTED THE EXTRACTION OF THE FORCE. PRIOR TO LEAVING THE OBJECTIVE AREA THE HELICOPTER IN THE COMPOUND WAS DESTROYED ACCORDING TO PLAN. A-1 AIRCRAFT PROVIDED COVER WITH THE ONLY TARGETS ATTACKED BEING A FOOT BRIDGE SOUTH AND EAST OF THE OBJECTIVE AND THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE NORTHEAST OF THE OBJECTIVE AREA. THE FOOT BRIDGE WAS DESTROYED AND A TOTAL OF SIX STRAFFING PASSES WERE MADE ON THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE WITH NO RESULTS OBSERVED. EXCEPT FOR SMALL ARMS FIRE COMING FROM THE VICINITY OF SON TAY CITY, NO FIRE WAS RECEIVED IN THE OBJECTIVE AREA. AIRCRAFT ORBITING IN THE MT BA VI AREA DID NOT ATTACK ENEMY TARGETS. THEY WERE ENGAGED BY ONE GUN POSITION BUT DID NOT COUNTER AS THE FIRE WAS INACCURATE. AIRCRAFT DROPPED UNUSED ORDNANCE ON THE OPEN HIGHWAY AND JETTISONED IN A LAKE TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD FOR THE RETURN TRIP.

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 DIVERSIONARY 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.

Hanoi City
Son Tay Camp

INTERPRETATION DIVISION
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

BASIC

REPORT

MILITARY LOGISTICS
NORTH VIETNAM

SON TAY PW CAMP N-69
OCTOBER 1972

UTM COORDINATES Not Required	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 21-08-36N 105-30-01E	CATEGORY DATA	BE NO. DATA	VN NIETB NO.
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DATA

NEGATION DATE (if required)

Not Required

ABSTRACT

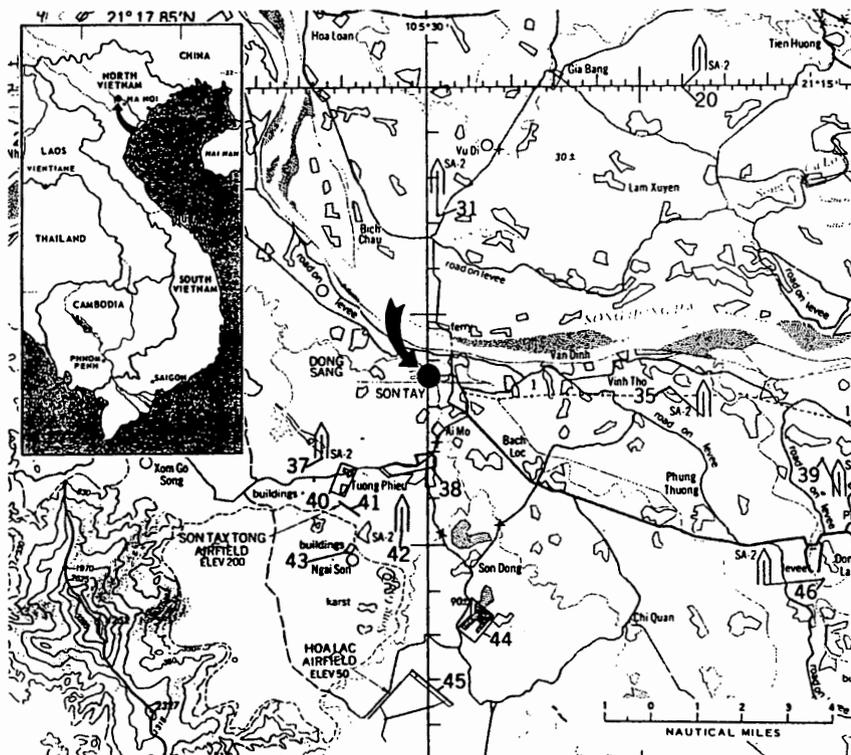
This report is a detailed, analysis of Son Tay PW Camp N-69, located in central North Vietnam. The installation has maximum dimensions of 380' x 375' encompassing approximately 2.5 acres. It contains 21 buildings for possible PW detention, cadre quarters, and support. Two guard towers, an internal containment wall, and a perimeter fence are also part of the installation.

Included in this report are a map, three annotated photographs, and a line drawing. A table provides functional and dimensional data. A reference list furnishes imagery, map, and documentary sources.

INTRODUCTION

Location and Identification

Son Tay PW Camp N-69 is located adjacent to the Song (River) Con in central North Vietnam, 0.6 nm northwest of Son Tay, 0.8 nm south of the Red River (Song Hong), and 20 nm WNW of Hanoi (Ha Noi).



Physical Features

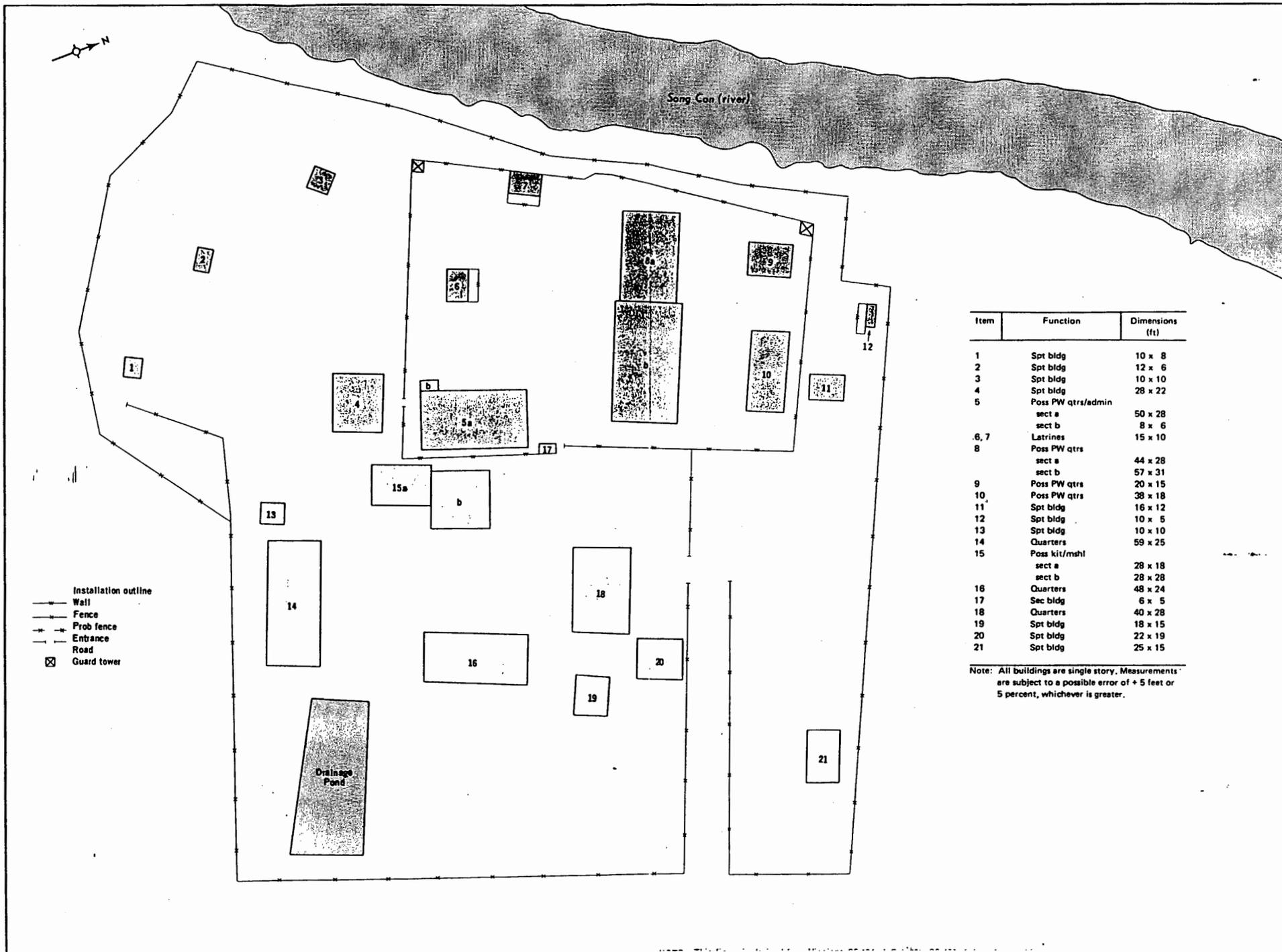
Son Tay PW Camp N-69 has maximum dimensions of 380' x 375' encompassing approximately 2.5 acres. It contains 21 buildings for possible PW detention, cadre quarters, and support

Status and Activity

The facility appears to be operational. A low-to-moderate level of activity is indicated primarily by ground scarring and the cultivation of most of the open areas within the walled compound and throughout the installation. The facility is occupied; however, the presence of U.S. prisoners of war cannot be determined. Functionally, the installation appears to be civilian oriented.

Security

The perimeter of the installation is fenced and a wall surrounds the possible PW quarters compound. Guard towers are located at the southwest and northwest corners of the compound and a gate with a security building (item 17, Figure 3) is on the east side. A personnel entrance is located on the south side of the compound, just south of building 5. No evidence of camouflage or defensive measures is apparent.



Item	Function	Dimensions (ft)
1	Spt bldg	10 x 8
2	Spt bldg	12 x 6
3	Spt bldg	10 x 10
4	Spt bldg	28 x 22
5	Poss PW qtrs/admin	
	sect a	50 x 28
	sect b	8 x 6
6, 7	Latrines	15 x 10
8	Poss PW qtrs	
	sect a	44 x 28
	sect b	57 x 31
9	Poss PW qtrs	20 x 15
10	Poss PW qtrs	38 x 18
11	Spt bldg	16 x 12
12	Spt bldg	10 x 5
13	Spt bldg	10 x 10
14	Quarters	59 x 25
15	Poss kit/mshl	
	sect a	28 x 18
	sect b	28 x 28
16	Quarters	48 x 24
17	Sec bldg	6 x 5
18	Quarters	40 x 28
19	Spt bldg	18 x 15
20	Spt bldg	22 x 19
21	Sot bldg	25 x 15

Note: All buildings are single story. Measurements are subject to a possible error of + 5 feet or 5 percent, whichever is greater.

INQUIRE=DOC16D
ITEM NO=00209348

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX917 MCN = 91318/16657 TOR = 913181038
OTTCZYUW RUEKJCS5612 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 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//PW-MIA
INFO RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC//J5/OJCS-PW-MIA//
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J233/J3/J36//
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC//
RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUEHKL/USDAO KUALA LUMPUR//SB//
RUEHHK/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.

0025

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 //UTMCOORDS--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
NOV 1970 RAID TOOK PLACE ON 13, 20 OR 21 NOV 1971.
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 TICH), 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

PROJ: 6999-15.
 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 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
 - 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

E

- Y. PHOTO 25, FORMER CISTERN D

- Z. PHOTO 26, FORMER CADRE KITCHEN

C

- 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

Quyet Tien

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 ^A ~~██████████~~ ^{Division} 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 ~~the~~ 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 albeit 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 [REDACTED] Division.

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

DATE 18 Sep 81	TITLE Quyét Tien Detention Facility
--------------------------	---

PROBLEM
 Clarify existence of Quyét Tien detention camp described by HUMINT sources; and update DB-5D data base regarding this possible detention facility.

DATE IN 18 Sep 81	DUPLICATE N/A	PRIORITY N/A
ORIGINATOR DIA/DI-7C	CONTACT AN	TELEPHONE NUMBER DATA

	BRANCH ASSIGNMENT	RECEIVING OFFICE	DUE DATE
ACTION			
SUPPORT			
SUPPORT			

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:

- Attached map identifies geographic boundaries of the districts of Dong Van and Quan Ba, Ha Giang (Prov), NVN. Five HUMINT sources have claimed to have been detained at Quyét 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.
- Analysis of HUMINT reports received to date suggests that these sources might be describing physical facilities and historical events (e.g., July 1966 bombing) related to the Coc Mi PW camp (AKA: Pho Lu Penal Institution). Attached is a copy of summarized wartime HUMINT reporting re this facility.
- Request that you establish a file regarding Quyét Tien camp and cross reference it to Coc Mi. We have detected signs of deception in some of the HUMINT reporting associated with Quyét Tien camp. As we obtain more data from these sources request that you examine the possibility that Quyét Tien and Coc Mi are or are not separate facilities.

SIGNATURE AN

PAF NUMBER

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

DATE 3 Nov 81	TITLE Possible Prison - Ha Giang Province, NVN
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PROBLEM
To identify a prison described by HUMINT sources as a detention camp for U.S. PWs.

DATE IN 3 Nov 81	DUE DATE 4 Nov 81	PRIORITY 1
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ORIGINATOR DIA/DI-7C	CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
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	BRANCH ASSIGNMENT	RECEIVING OFFICE	DUE DATE
ACTION			
SUPPORT			
SUPPORT			

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REMARKS:

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)
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 area, 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).

SIGNATURE

PAF NUMBER

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

DATE 3 November 1981	TITLE Possible Detention Detention Facility - Lang Dan, NVN
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PROBLEM
To provide a historical analysis of a suspect detention installation near Lang Dan, NVN, vicinity 230100N, 1045800E.

DATE IN 3 Nov 81	DUE DATE 18 Nov 81 (see para 4&5, below)	PRIORITY 1
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ORIGINATOR DIA/DI-7C	CONTACT AN	TELEPHONE NUMBER
-------------------------	---------------	------------------

	BRANCH ASSIGNMENT	RECEIVING OFFICE	DUE DATE
ACTION			
SUPPORT			
SUPPORT			

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 phonecons 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.

f. Jul 79

1. Refs^{a&b} 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} of Lang Dan and its functional use prior to 1970. (Source stated Quyet Tien was built during the early '60s.)

SIGNATURE

(Continued on page 2)

PAF NUMBER

Continued from page 1

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^{AAA positions, etc...}) 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

Item	Function	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Function	Dimensions (ft)
1	Spt bldg	12 x 10	24	Kitchen	60 x 25
2	Spt bldg		sect a	60 x 25	
	sect a	20 x 15	sect b	25 x 20	
	sect b	10 x 8	25	Messhall	
3	Quarters	265 x 25	sect a	85 x 30	
4	Spt bldg	10 x 8	sect b	20 x 12	
5	Spt bldg	12 x 10	Latrine	8 x 8	
6	Spt bldg	45 x 20	26	Poss detention bldg	80 x 25
7	Quarters	90 x 25	27	Poss detention bldg	105 x 25
8	Latrine	15 x 15	28, 29	Poss detention bldgs	35 x 15
9	Quarters	130 x 30	30	Sec bldg & arcade entr	15 x 12
10	Spt bldg	15 x 10	31	Spt bldgs	12 x 12
11	Spt bldg	35 x 20	32, 33	Poss detention bldg	70 x 15
12	Poss detention bldg	80 x 15	34	Latrine	25 x 8
13	Poss detention bldg	85 x 25	35	Poss detention bldg	110 x 25
14	Latrine	18 x 6	36	Poss detention bldg	90 x 20
15	Latrine	30 x 10	37	Poss detention bldg	110 x 25
16	Spt bldg	10 x 8	38	Latrine	15 x 10
17	Poss detention bldg	50 x 20	39	Spt bldg	20 x 12
18	Poss detention bldg	45 x 20	40	Latrine	15 x 5
19	Poss detention bldg	85 x 30	41	Poss detention bldg	110 x 25
20	Latrine	30 x 8	42	Latrine	15 x 8
21	Poss detention bldg	60 x 20	43	Poss detention bldg	100 x 15
22	Poss detention bldg	115 x 25	44	Poss detention bldg	110 x 25
23	Spt bldg	25 x 15	45	Latrine	15 x 10
			46	Spt bldg	8 x 5
			47		

Note: All buildings are single story.



0 100 200 300
FEET (APRX)

(B)

1.	Initials	Date
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

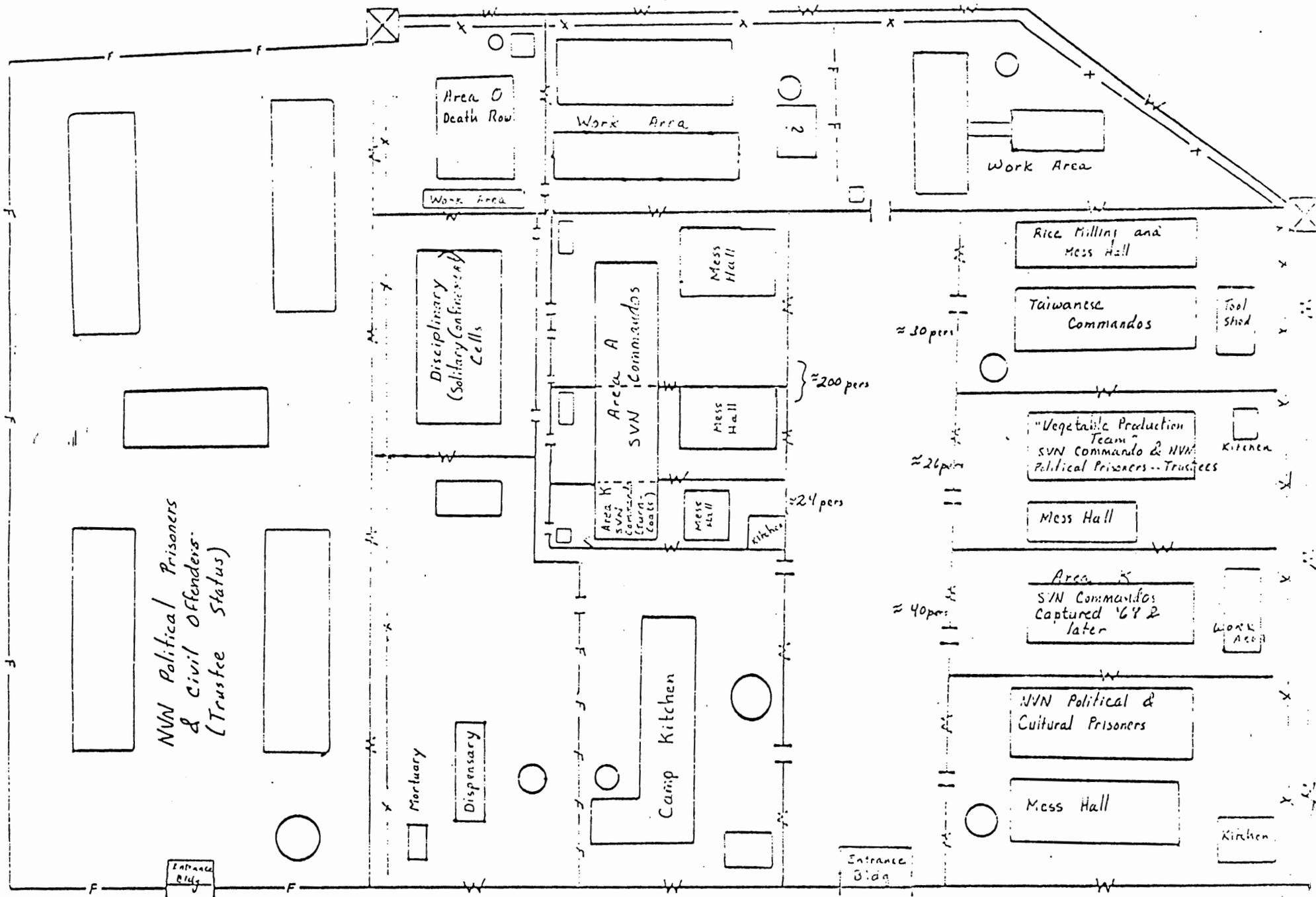
Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

- o Data obtained from two former SVN commandos who were imprisoned in Area A for several years thru late 1972. See footnote on sketch.
- o Note regarding "Khu O" [i.e., Area O]: Both sources asserted that they observed and overheard VIETNAMESE only in this area. They stated 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.
- o 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 25. They were isolated from other inmates.
- o Note Re Work Area [Khu Sản xuất]: 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.
- o 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 tight wrist and ankle shackles which cut circulation and lead to gangrene and eventual death.
- o Note re mess halls: These structures are thatch 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.



DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

- W — = Wall (Stone)
- F — = Bamboo fence
- X — = Barbed Wire
- = Well
- | — = Gate in Wall or fence

* Two former SM Commandos who have resorted accurately on other topics were in general agreement about the area descriptions. There may still be some error. DOI ≈ 12/72.

2

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, Building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Dispute	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

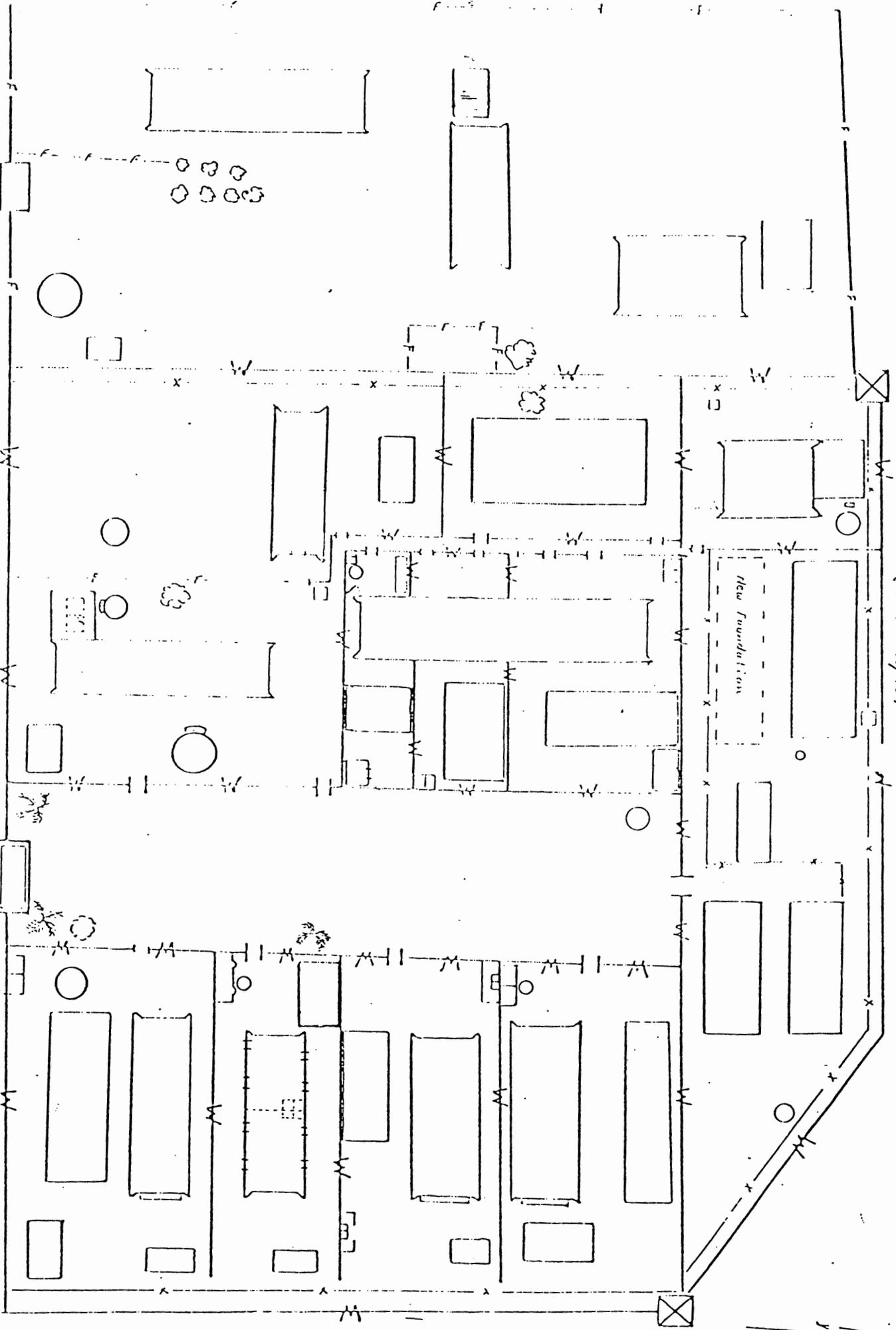
REMARKS

- This sketch depicts Quyêt Tiển 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: "Trại Cải Tạo Quyêt Tiển."
- 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.

(DOI: 12/73)



= Stone wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
 = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
 = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
 = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

Entrance 5/19
 = water storage cistern, bể nước
 Cl = foliage, cây bụi
 = Building (hatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
 = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)

Date

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

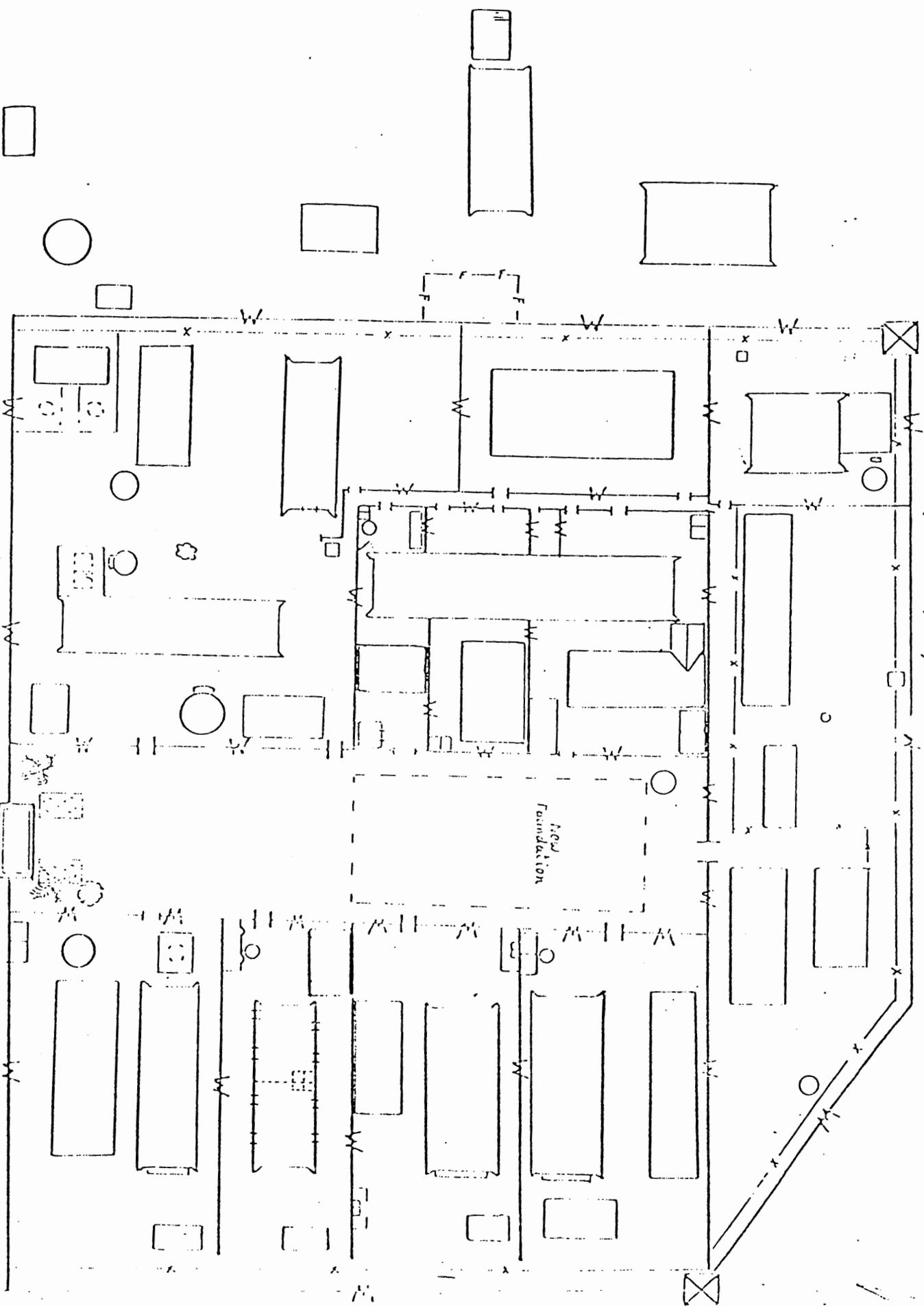
MARKS Feb 76,
 By this date, there is evidence that the prison function is being phased out:

- 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 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 Cels.
- Stackade 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.

QUYỀN LỢI VÀ ANH HƯNG
(DOI: 2/76)



- W— = Stone wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- - - - = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X- - = Barbed wire, dây thép gai

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- = toilet, cầu búi
- ▭ = Building (tiled roof), Căn nhà (lợp trần)

Entrance Bldg

Foundation

(D)

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

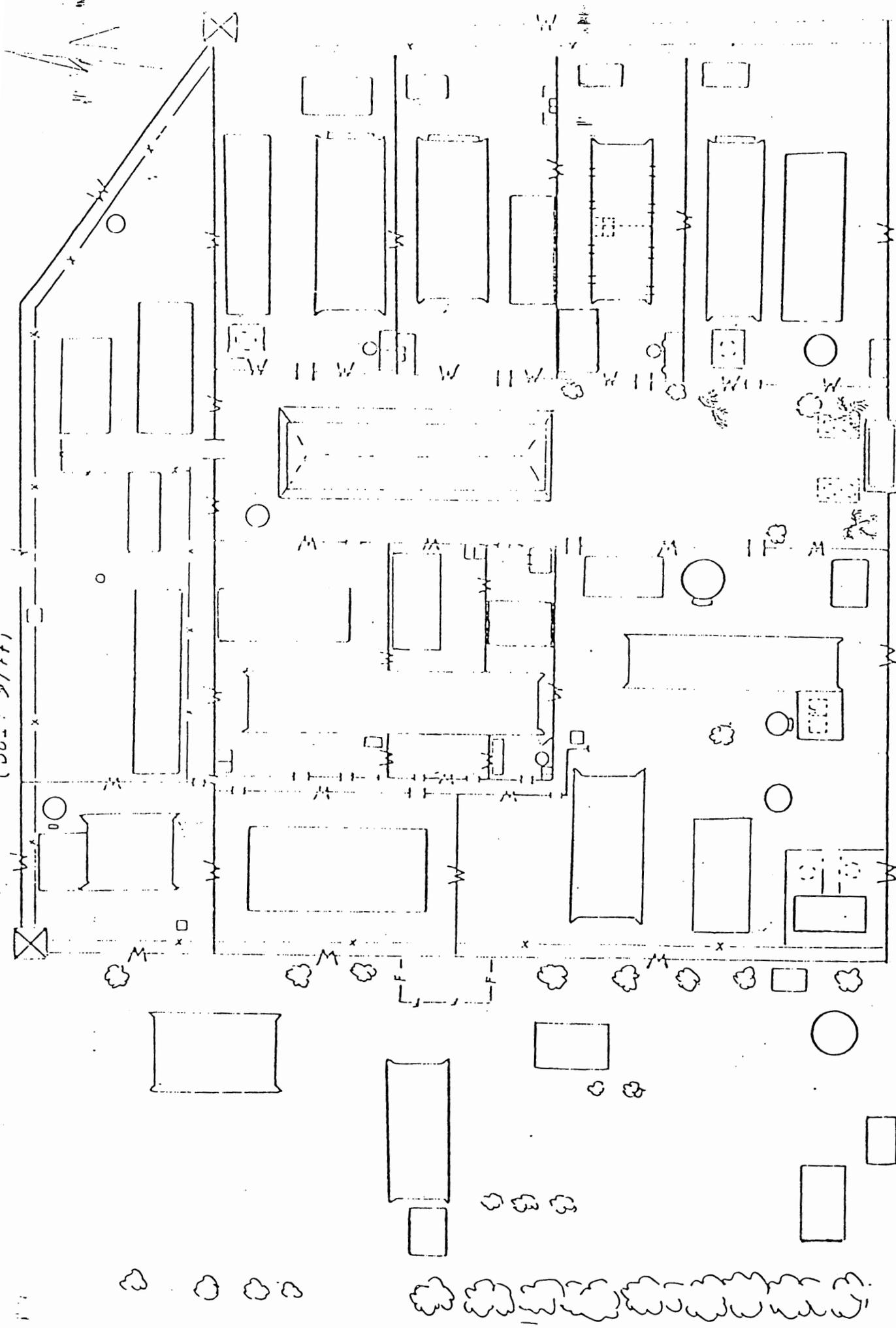
REMARKS

- o By this date, Sep 77, there are changes which suggest that very few, if any, prisoners are being held at Guyet Tien:
 - o Solitary confinement section: the gates are left open and the thatch roof over the confinement building has been dismantled.
 - o Addition of the large assembly-hall-type building that 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.

(DOI: 9/77)



Entrance - Bling

- ☐ = water storage cistern, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
- ⊗ = Gate (lợp tranh) (lợp tranh)

- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

4

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	For Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

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 O, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
 - It is possible that the building in Khu O 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

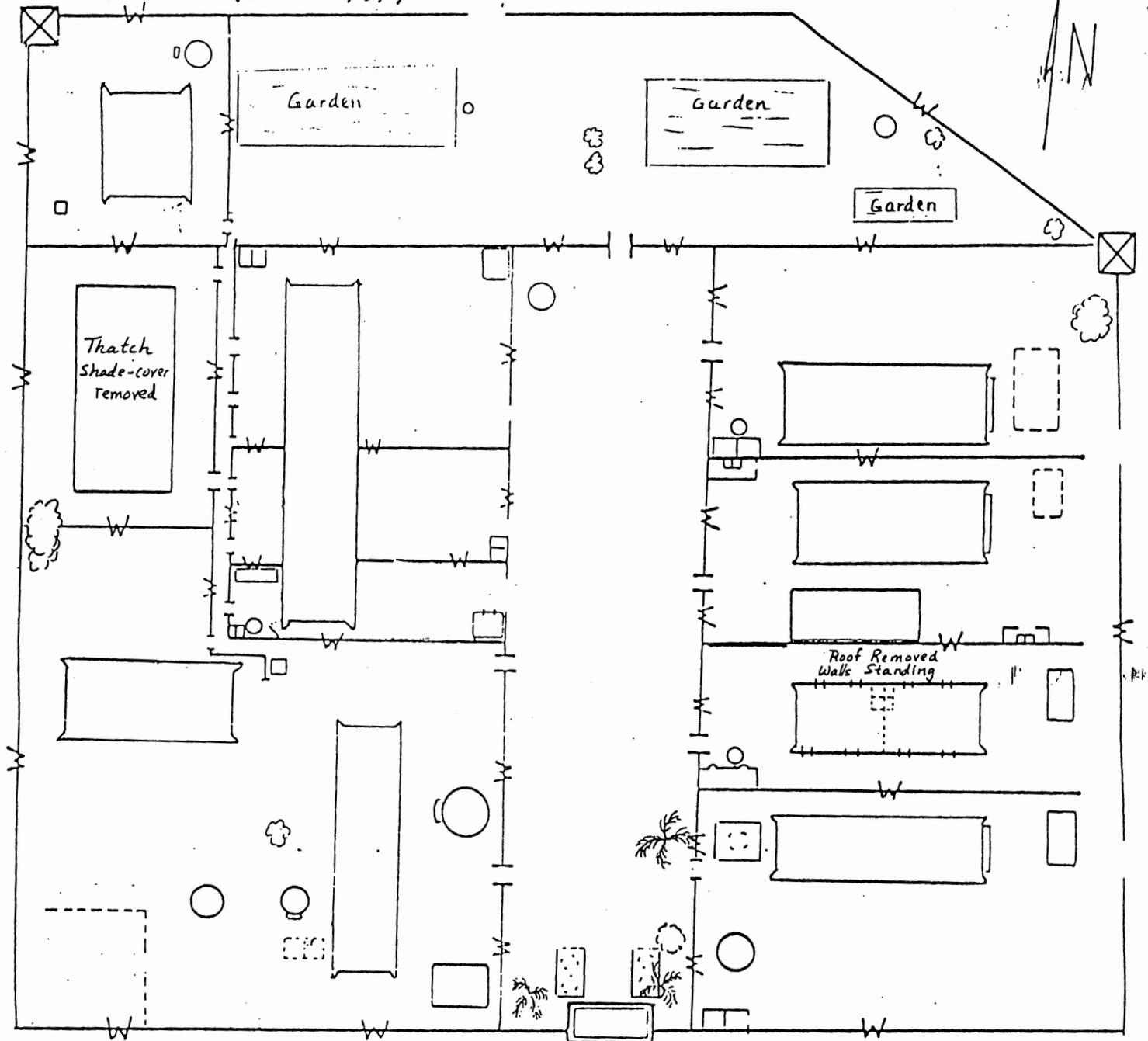
FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	Phone No.

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

(DOI: 12/81)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- I— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

Entrance Bldg

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- ⊙ = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Cán nhà (lợp tranh)
- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Cán nhà (lợp ngói)

DATE DISTR. 19 AUGUST 1982

COUNTRY Vietnam/Taiwan

SUBJECT Facilities and Inmates of the Quyét Tien Reeducation Camp, Ha Tuyen Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (DOI: 1965-1977.)

SOURCE From the debriefing of a refugee who was an inmate of Quyét Tien Reeducation Camp from 1965 to 1972 and again from 1973 to 1977.

1. As of 1977 the Quyét 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;

5669187

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 Cai, Quang Ninh Province, in November 1963, gave the following names of his fellow officers interned at Quyet Tien Prison: Moc 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 ((Hoa)), Truong Lam ((Kim)), Ly Van ((Kiet)), Bac Cam ((Hao)) and Luyen Chi ((Kien)). (Field comment: These names are Vietnamized 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.

01 261600Z JUN 87 PP

*Quyet Tien
Ha Tyen
VN*

DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
NSC WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
USDAO PARIS FR
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
CIA WASHINGTON DC

0868/VO-PW

SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0012-87

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0012-87 SC

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

DOI: 870300 {R0}

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2D

S. TOURISON/VO-PW/X50502/ZMP

COL F.J. CAPILLUPO, USAF, VO-PW, CHF

Frank Capillupo

Tourison

SOURCE: A VIETNAMESE RESIDENT OF HOLLAND. SC
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

DATE. {SOURCE WAS UNSURE OF THE PRECISE DATE *SSC* FLED CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1 BUT KNEW HE WAS NOT THERE AS OF FEB 79 BUT WAS THERE THRU THE END OF 1977.}

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 6 832
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

SSC 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. PWS 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. PWS 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*

6. *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

08 08

PP

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. *NAMF* DEPARTURE MAY BE IN
THE SAME VEIN.

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

01 111436Z JUN 87 PP

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

*Tuyen Giang
Ha Tuyen
vii*

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 {R0}

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *se* WHO HAS BEEN A
RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2B/DB-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/X50501/CMF

JAS

COL F.J.CAPILLUPO, USAF, VO-PW, CHF

Frank 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 TROUP 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 TIEN 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 TIEN 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 TIEN 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/GRAY 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 NORTH VIETNAM.

COMMENTS: SOURCE IS *SC* 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.

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PP

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

WT

MSGNO 234 (PCXX) *04/23/87* *20:06:10.5.0*
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EMI DTG : 87042319214606
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P 232230Z APR 87
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
P 221625Z APR 87
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
BT
EZ1:

*Good info
Ho [unclear]*

EZ2:
0516/VO-PW
SERIAL: IIR-6-014-0003-87
PASS: N/A
COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0003-87/PRISONS AND PRISON INMATE PERSONALITIES
WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
DOI: 861200 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *sc* WHO HAS BEEN A
RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

1. A DIA VO-PW ANALYST INTERVIEWED *sc* 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. PWS DURING HIS ESCAPE. THERE WERE OTHER ESCAPE ATTEMPTS AT QUYET TIEN BUT ONLY BY CRIMINAL INMATES. ONE INMATE, AN ETHNIC ME0, 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 ASPIRANT 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.

F. LUU NGHIA LUONG. A FORMER "MIKE FORCE" COMMANDO WHO FIRST APPEARED AT PHO LU PRISON IN 1972 TO UNDERGO PRE-PW RELEASE INDOCTRINATION. HE WAS LATER TRANSFERRED WITH OTHER COMMANDOS THRU QUYET TIEN, TUYEN QUANG, CENTRAL PRISON NR. 5, AND K1/THANH PHONG. HE WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN MID-1982.

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

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DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
CIA WASHINGTON DC
NSC WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT GEORGE MEADE MD
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

Ho Tuyen (A)
VN

1671/VO-PW

SERIAL: 6-014-0130-86

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0130-86/REPORT OF INTERVIEW

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

DOI: 861003 {R0}

SOURCE: FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO SC WHOSE

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2D/DB-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/X44708/CMF *JAS*

COL K.M.GAINES,USAF,VO-PW,CHF

K.M. Gaines

Approved

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 *SC* 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 {HOANG NGOC CHINHS}, TRAN QUANG TOAN {TRAN 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.

C. IN APPROXIMATELY LATE FEBRUARY 1965 SOURCE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS TEAM WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE HANOI CITY AREA AND PLACED IN THANH TRI PRISON. SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN CELL 1B ON ONE SIDE OF AREA {KHU} "A". EACH OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS TEAM WERE INCARCERATED IN SEPARATE CELLS. WHILE AT THANH TRI PRISON SOURCE MET OTHER MEMBERS OF TEAM "REMUS" AND LEARNED FROM THEM THE TWO RADIO OPERATORS OF THE ORIGINAL TEAM "REMUS" HAD BEEN RECRUITED BY THE NORTH VIETNAMESE SECURITY FORCES AFTER CAPTURE, WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AFTER THEIR DROP INTO DIEN BIEN PHU DISTRICT IN 1962. THE TWO RADIO OPERATORS, DIEU CHINH THACH {DDIEUF CHINH THACHJ} AND LO VAN PHUNG {LOF VAWN PHUNG} HAD BEEN OPERATING UNDER PSS CONTROL SINCE 1962. BOTH DIEU CHINH TRACH AND LO VAN PHUNG HAD BEEN DETAINED SINCE THEIR CAPTURE AT THE PROVINCE TEMPORARY DETENTION FACILITY. THE TEAM COMMANDER, DIEU CHINH ICH {DDIEUF CHINHS ICHS} WAS BEING DETAINED AT HOA LO PRISON. THE REMAINDER OF THE TEAM WAS AT THANH TRI PRISON AND INCLUDED LUONG VAN SO {LUWOWNG VAWN SOWR},



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 COMPOUND 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



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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



FORMER COMMANDOS CONFIRM SOURCE WAS AMONG THAT GROUP OF COMMANDOS WHICH OCCUPIED "AREA 51" IN 1969. THE TWO RADIO OPERATORS SOURCE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING BEEN RECRUITED AND OPERATING UNDER NORTH VIETNAMESE CONTROL SINCE 1962 HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN IDENTIFIED BY OTHER COMMANDOS AS RECRUITED RADIO OPERATORS. THESE SAME FORMER COMMANDOS VIEW THE RECRUITMENT OF TEAM "REMUS" RADIO OPERATORS AND THE REPORTED LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES DROPPED TO THE TEAM OVER THE YEARS AS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE VARIOUS DECEPTION OPERATIONS USING RECRUITED STD RADIO OPERATORS. DIA/VO-PW CONFIRMS TEAM "REMUS" WAS DEPLOYED TO THE DIEN BIEN PHU AREA IN 1962. BASED ON ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO DATE TEAM "REMUS" WAS PERHAPS THE ONLY TEAM OF AT LEAST SEVEN DEPLOYED IN 1962 WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY RECRUITED. TEAM "REMUS" APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN THE SECOND COMMANDO TEAM RECRUITED BY THE NORTHERN VIETNAMESE SECURITY SERVICES AFTER EARLY 1961.

2. DIA/VO-PW WILL CONTINUE TO INTERVIEW SOURCE PERIODICALLY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THE PW/MIA ISSUE.

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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

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 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
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 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
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 EZ1:

EZ2:
 I161/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0061-86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0061-86/PRISON CLOTHING
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
 DOI: 860407 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *SC* WHO HAS BEEN A
 RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

SUMMARY: THE PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITY AT QUYET TIEN PRISON
 IN 1973-74 WAS FABRICATION OF INMATE CLOTHING. PART OF THE GUARD
 FORCE AT QUYET TIEN CAME FROM BORDER DEFENSE FORCES.

TEXT:

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 CHILDRENS 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.

2. USE OF BORDER DEFENSE SECURITY FORCES AS PRISON GUARDS. QUYET TIEN, LIKE OTHER PRISONS IN NORTH VIETNAM IN THE 1970'S, EMPLOYED TWO TYPES OF GUARDS. ONE GROUP, UNIFORMED AND ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY GUARDS IN KHAKI UNIFORMS, PROVIDED OVERALL DAYTIME SECURITY AT THE PRISON TO INCLUDE GATE GUARDS, GUARDS WHO MANNED THE CORNER GUARDPOSTS AT EACH OUTER CORNER OF THE PRISON WALL, AND A SMALL NUMBER OF GUARDS WHO PATROLLED DURING THE DAYTIME INSIDE THE PRISON. AT NIGHT, THE DAYTIME INTERIOR ROVING GUARD FORCE WAS REPLACED BY GUARDS IN FATIGUES WHO WERE FROM THE BORDER DEFENSE FORCES. THE TWO GROUPS OF GUARDS WERE EASILY DISTINGUISHABLE. 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

MSGNO 153 (PCXX) *02/13/87* *19:05:24.8.0*
 ZCZC 00:03:37Z (PC)
 EMI DTG
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 PTTZYUW RUEKJCS2933 0442325 -RUEALGX.

*Quyét Tien
 Ha Tuyen
 VN*

P 132325Z FEB 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 P 131805Z FEB 87
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 BT
 EZ1:

EZ2:
 :079/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0049-86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0049-86/ VIETNAMESE CENTRAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP
 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:

1. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE NATIONAL LEVEL CENTRAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP (DOAN VAN CONG TRUNG UONG) VISITED QUYET TIEN PRISON, HA TUYEN PROVINCE, ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1964-1978. THE FIRST OCCASION WAS IN 1969, THE SECOND IN THE LATE FALL OF 1976. (VO-PW COMMENT: SOURCES WERE UNABLE TO RECALL DETAILS OF THE 1969 VISIT. THE GROUP ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1969 VISIT HAD REPORTEDLY PERFORMED EARLIER IN PARIS, FRANCE.) THE SECOND SUCH VISIT IN THE LATEFALL OF 1976 INVOLVED A GROUP THAT TRAVELED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON IN THREE SOVIET STYLE TRANSPORT TRUCKS, ARRIVING THERE MID-AFTERNOON. THEY PERFORMED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON ON TWO SUCCESSIVE EVENINGS, PERFORMANCES STARTING CIRCA 1830 HOURS AND LASTING UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 2300 HOURS. PRISON INMATES WERE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THE PERFORMANCES BUT ATTENDANCE WAS NOT MANDATORY.
2. EACH PERFORMANCE WAS ATTENDED BY A LARGE UNCOUNTABLE NUMBER

OF INMATES, BOTH COMMANDOS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PRISON POPULATION, SPECIFIC CATEGORY UNKNOWN. PRISONERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THESE PERFORMANCES WERE DRESSED IN STANDARD PRISON GARB. NEARLY ALL PRISONERS WORE THE STANDARD BLUE/GREY INMATE UNIFORM IN USE AFTER THE LATE 1970S. A MINISCULE SEGMENT OF THE INMATE POPULATION WORE THE OBSOLETE BLUE/WHITE OR RED/WHITE STRIPED PRISON GARB WHICH WAS STANDARD ISSUE PRIOR TO THE LATE 1970S.

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 BO", A SONG ABOUT A VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM AND ITS RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR.

4. THERE WERE NO REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES (RVNAF) PWS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1976 AND NO PAROLEES. THE FIRST RVNAF PWS ARRIVED IN THE FALL OF 1977 AND DEPARTED FOR THANH CAM PRISON IN MID-1978. POLITICAL PRISONERS AT QUYET TIEN WERE TRANSFERRED TO TUYEN QUANG IN EARLY MID-1977. ALL REMAINING INMATES WERE TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE BY LATE 1977. THE COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON HAD, WITH FIVE EXCEPTIONS, ALL DEPARTED QUYET TIEN BY MID-1977 FOR TUYEN QUANG PRISON PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE RVNAF PWS. THOSE FIVE COMMANDOS WHO REMAINED AT QUYET TIEN WERE

NAMES

AND NAME NAME

WIFE AND TWO GROWN SONS WERE REPORTED TO BE RESIDING IN THE US AS OF 1985.) THE ONLY TIME A SIZEABLE GROUP OF COMMANDOS WERE TOGETHER WITH THE RVNAF PWS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON WAS IN EARLY 1978 WHEN TWO CONSECUTIVE INCREMENTS OF COMMANDOS WERE MOVED FROM TUYEN QUANG PRISON (AKA SUB-CAMPT K2, QUYET TIEN PRISON) BACK TO QUYET TIEN PRISON TO ASSIST IN FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AS QUYET TIEN THEN BEING TURNED OVER TO THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN). SOURCES NEVER HEARD ANY REFERENCE TO AN ENTERTAINMENT UNIT VISITING QUYET TIEN IN 1977 AND BELIEVED THEY WOULD HAVE KNOWN ABOUT IT FROM RVNAF PWS THEY MET THERE IN EARLY 1978 IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY SUCH GROUP VISIT TO QUYET TIEN IN 1977. THERE NEVER WAS A PAROLEE (CONG NHAN) POPULATION AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. THOSE PAROLED IN JANUARY 1977 WHILE AT QUYET TIEN WERE TRANSFERRED IMMEDIATELY TO PHO LU PRISON. PRISON INMATES AT PHO LU WERE NEVER VISITED BY THE ENTERTAINMENT GROUP DURING 1970-1979.

COMMENT: SOURCES ARE NAMES
FORMER INMATES OF PHO LU, QUYET TIEN, AND TUYEN 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

MSGNO 98 (PCXX) *02/13/87* *17:44:22.9.5*
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P 132139Z FEB 87
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 P 131345Z FEB 87
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW/MIA//
 BT
 EZ1:

EZ2:

1162/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0080-86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0080-86/PRISON CLOSINGS
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
 DOI: 860420 (RO)

SOURCE: A FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO, *SC* WHOSE
 REPORTING RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
 SUMMARY: THREE VIETNAMESE NATIONAL LEVEL PRISONS WERE CLOSED IN
 EARLY 1979 TO INCLUDE PHO LU, QUYET TIEN, AND PHONG QUANG. TUYEN
 QUANG WAS PROBABLY UPGRADED TO A NEW SEPARATE PRISON DETACHED FROM
 QUYET 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

*Quiet Tien
 Ha Tuyen
 VN*

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 (NGUYEENX 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 LAG CAI PRISON OR CENTRAL PRISON NR. 1, WAS EVACUATED IN FEBRUARY 1979 IN THE FACE OF THE PRC INVASION. THE PRISON WAS OVERRUN BY PRC FORCES BUT ALL INMATES AND EQUIPMENT WERE EVACUATED PRIOR TO ITS BEING OVERRUN. THE HONG THANG WORK SITE COLOCATED WITH SUB-CAMP K4 OF PHO LU PRISON, WAS ALSO SAFELY EVACUATED AT THE TIME. BOTH PHO LU AND HONG THANG WERE CONSIDERED CLOSED AS OF FEBRUARY 1979.

C. PHONG QUANG PRISON. PHONG QUANG PRISON WAS REPORTEDLY EVACUATED AND CLOSED IN EARLY 1979 AND ALL INMATES AND EQUIPMENT EVACUATED.

COMMENTS: BASED ON INFORMATION FROM FORMER QUYET TIEN INMATES, QUYET TIEN PRISON WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE CIRCA THE FALL OF 1977 AND A SMALL GROUP OF INMATES WERE USED TO ASSIST IN THE CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION OF FACILITIES PRIOR TO THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM MOVING INTO THE FACILITY IN THE SPRING OF 1978. ONE OTHER COMMANDO HAS REPORTED EXTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE K2 SUB-CAMP DURING EARLY 1978 REPORTEDLY ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXPANSION OF K2 AND WITH SOME INDICATION OF FACILITY UPGRADING. VO-PW HAS INTERVIEWED SEVERAL FORMER INMATES OF PHO LU/HONG THANG WHO WERE THERE UNTIL THE LAST SEVERAL HOURS PRIOR TO THE PRC OVERRUNNING HONG THANG. VO-PW HAS ALSO INTERVIEWED ONE FORMER FEMALE INMATE OF HONG THANG, MARRIED TO A FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDO, WHO VISITED HONG THANG AFTER THE PRC INVASION AND ITS RECAPTURE SHORTLY AFTERWARD BY SRV FORCES. SHE AFFIRMED THE PRISON AND HONG THANG HAD INDEED BEEN OVERRUN AS EVIDENCED BY THE DEAD PRC SOLDIER SHE FOUND IN THE HONG THANG KITCHEN. THIS IS THE FIRST REPORT VO-PW HAS SEEN INDICATING PHONG QUANG PRISON WAS ALSO EVACUATED AND CLOSED AT THIS PERIOD OF TIME. ALL SOURCES REPRESENTED IN THIS REPORT AFFIRM THAT NO AMERICANS WERE HELD IN THE PRISONS THEY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH AFTER 1973.

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

ENVELOPE

CDSN = LGX595 MCN = 89320/14184 TOR = 893200847
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS2283 3200843- -RUEALGX.

HEADER

R 160843Z NOV 89
 FM JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEADWD/OCSA WASHINGTON DC
 RUENAAA/CNO WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAHQA/CSAF WASHINGTON DC
 RUEACMC/CMC WASHINGTON DC
 RUEDADA/AFIS AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
 RUETIAQ/MPCFTGEORGE GMEADMD
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEHC /SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC
 RUEAMCC/CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
 RUCQVAB/USCINCSOC INTEL OPS CEN MACDILL AFB FL
 RUEALGX/SAFE

R 160700Z NOV 89

FM DET 31 PSAA YOKOTA AB JA//INOS//
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 INFO RUKGNBA/HQ AFSAC FT BELVOIR VA//INOBB//
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 RUEDADA/HQ AFIA AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
 RUCIAEA/HQ FTD WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH//SCIS//
 RUHVPA/HQ PACAF HICKAM AFB HI//INO/INYC//
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 RUHQHQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J233//
 RUHQBPA/ CDRJCRC BARBERS PT HI
 RUADJHA/ 500TH MIBDE CAMP ZAMA JA//IAGPD-OP-R/IAGPD-ASD//
 RUHJWYA/13AF CLARK AB RP//IN//
 RUEHBK/ JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUEHBK/USDAO BANGKOK TH
 RUEHKO/USDAO TOKYO JA
 ZEN 5 AF YOKOTA AB JA//INO//

BT

CONTROLS

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.

SOURCE? *SC* 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:

1. LOCATION-- THIS CAMP "A" (FIELD COMMENT-- LETTERS AND NUMBERS SET OFF BY QUOTATION MARKS ARE KEYED TO THE MEMORY SKETCH AT EN4L ONE) DID NOT HAVE A NAME, IT WAS A TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY BELONGING TO THE HA GIANG (HAF GIANG) CITY "B" //2250N/10459, GAZ// PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU. THE CAMP WAS LOCATED JUST WEST OF THE CITY, ABOUT 250 METERS SOUTH OF A NATIONAL HIGHWAY "C"; THE LO GIANG (LOO GIANG) RIVER "D" RAN BETWEEN THE CAMP AND THE HIGHWAY. THERE WAS A SMALL MINORITY VILLAGE "E" NORTHWEST OF THE CAMP - NESTLED IN A Y JUNCTION OF THE RIVER. ACROSS FROM VILLAGE "E", ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, WERE SOME HILLS AND ANOTHER MINORIY VILLAGE "J". MEO AND MIAO TRIBESMEN POPULATED THE MOUNTAINS "F" NORTHEAST OF THE CAMP ACROSS THE HIGHWAY. A VALLEY "I" SEPARATED THE FOREST AREA "H" (NORTHWEST OF THE CAMP, WHERE THE HIGHWAY TURNS NORTHWEST) AND THE MOUNTAINS.

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 PU INTO THE FIRST BUNKER CELL ALL PRISONERS WERE ISOLATED DURIN4 SOUCRE'S CONFINEMENT. A GUARD WHO BROUGHT HIS FOOD TOLD HIM ABOUTIPRISONERS 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 PEOPLL HAD ?EEN CONFINED THERE PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL.

4. 1969 FLOOD-- DURING JUN OR JUL, THE LO GIANG RIVER OVER FLOWER ITS BANKS AND CAUSED A LARGE FLOOD. FLOODING STARTED ABOUT

TWO IN THE MORNING; IT WAS ABOUT 15 DAYS BEFORE THE WATER FINALLY RECEDED. THE RIVER LEVEL REACHED ABOUT SIX TO EIGHT METERS AND THE ENTIRE CAMP WAS FLOODED OUT. DURING THE FIRST NIGHT, WATER SEEPED INTO THE BUNKERS AND, BEFORE THE FLOOD WAS OVER, IT HAD WASHED AWAY

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 PARENTHESES 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

UL 031700Z DEC 86 PP

DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/JC/J36/J233//
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
CIA WASHINGTON DC.
NSC WASHINGTON DC
DIRNSA FT GEORGE MEADE MD
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

1456/VO-PW

SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0135-86

PASS: N/A

COUNTRY: VIETNAM {VM}

SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0135-86/QUYET TIEN PRISON {II}

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

DOI: 861001 {R0}

SOURCE: FORMER VIETNAMESE COMMANDO SC WHOSE

DIA/NMIC/VO/VO-PW/RTS-2D/DB-2C

S.TOURISON/VO-PW/X44708/CMF

JAS

COL K.M.GAINES, USAF, VO-PW, CHF

K.M. Gaines

Tourison

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

ME

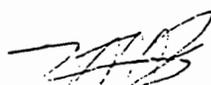
RECENTLY ARRIVED COMMANDOS, LE TRUNG TIN AND PHAM NGOC KHANH, MEMBERS OF TEAM "RED DRAGON" COMMANDED BY NGUYEN THAI KIEN WHO HAD ARRIVED AT AREA "A" IN MID-1967, IDENTIFIED NGUYEN THAI KIEN AND TWO RADIO OPERATORS FROM TEAM "RED DRAGON", PHAM NGOC ANH AND PHAM XUAN KY, AS BEING AMONG THOSE IN AREA "K". ALL THREE ARRIVED AT AREA "K" AT THE SAME TIME AND WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO ARRIVE AT QUYET TIEN 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 QUYET TIEN 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

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THE SAME TIME THE INMATES BUILT A NEW WALL RUNNING TOWARD THE FRONT OF THE PRISON FROM THE DETENTION BARRACKS AREA AND ENCLOSING IN THE PRISON KITCHEN. IN 1969 OR 1970 THERE WAS ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE KITCHEN AREA WITH THE ADDITION OF A DISPENSARY OFF THAT END OF THE KITCHEN CLOSET TO THE WALL SEPARATING THE KITCHEN FROM THE DETENTION AREA.

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. PWS 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 OCCASION 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.

4 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

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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

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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.

7. SOURCE WAS AMONG THAT GROUP OF COMMANDOS TRANSFERRED BACK TO QUYET TIEN PRISON FOLLOWING THE UNSUCCESSFUL PRISON STRIKE AT PHO LU IN JUNE 1973. WHEN HE ARRIVED AT QUYET TIEN HE MET SOME OF THE FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM AREA "B" HAD BEEN MOVED INTO AREA "A" WHEN THE COMMANDOS HAD DEPARTED IN THE LATE SUMMER OF 1972. THEY SAID MOST HAD REMAINED IN AREA "A" FOR NO MORE THAN THREE MONTHS AND THEN HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT OF AREA "A" AND TRANSFERRED ELSEWHERE. THE FEW REMAINING POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE AREA "K" PORTION OF AREA "A" LEFT SOON AFTER THE COMMANDOS RETURNED TO QUYET TIEN IN 1973. THE FIRST CIVIL CRIMINALS ARRIVED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON AT THIS TIME AND OCCUPIED

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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 6-014-0134-86. INFORMATION CONCERNING QUYET TIEN PRISON IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHER COMMANDOS HELD THERE AND IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH INFORMATION DATA 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.

[Handwritten signature]

10 10

PP

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

MSGNO 143 (PCXX) *09/22/86* *11:03:48.4.2*
 ZCZC 16:02:20Z (PC)
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P 221415Z SEP 86
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEASDG/SDG-GRID/SECDEF
 RUEALGX/SAFE
 P 191920Z SEP 86
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBP/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQ/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36/J233//
 RUFIIC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT GEORGE MEADE MD
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 BT
 EZ1:

EZZ:
 C 1085/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014 0071 86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0071-86/QUYET TIEN PRISON
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
 DOI: H60406 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT *SC* WHOSE REPORTING
 RELIABILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED.
 SUMMARY: SOURCE DESCRIBES HIS ACTIVITIES AT QUYET TIEN PRISON
 DURING 1973-77.

TEXT:

1. *SC* WAS AMONG COMMANDOS TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1973 FOLLOWING AN UNSUCCESSFUL INMATE HUNGER STRIKE AT PHU LU PRISON. THE INMATE STRIKE HAD BEEN WAGED BY COMMANDOS INFORMED THEY WERE NOT TO BE RELEASED FOR RETURN TO SOUTH VIETNAM BECAUSE THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED THEM AS SPIES AND NOT PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE REPATRIATED.
2. FOLLOWING HIS RETURN TO QUYET TIEN, *SC* WAS INCARCERATED WITH OTHER COMMANDOS IN AREA "O." FROM THAT POINT UNTIL HIS TRANSFER TO THE K2 SUB-CAMP QUYET TIEN (AKA TUYEN QUANG PRISON) SOURCE NEVER LEFT THE PRISON COMPOUND PROPER. WHILE AT QUYET TIEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO WORK IN A PRISON CLOTHING SEWING UNIT TOGETHER WITH OTHER COMMANDOS INCLUDING MAI VAN HOC, LAU CHI CHANH, LE VAN NGUNG, AND VU VIET TINH.
3. WHILE AT QUYET TIEN, *SC* RECALLS TWO VISITS BY A GROUP OF ENTERTAINERS REFERRED TO AS THE CENTRAL ENTERTAINMENT GROUP (DOAN

*Quyét Tiên
 Ha Týer*

VAN CONG TRUNG HONG). HE WAS UNABLE TO RECALL THE DATES THE GROUP PERFORMED BUT THEY WERE PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM QUYET TIEN IN EARLY 1977. ON BOTH OCCASIONS THE GROUP PERFORMED AT THE PRISON DURING THE EVENING, EACH PERFORMANCE LASTING ABOUT THREE HOURS. ON THE SECOND VISIT THE GROUP NUMBERED FROM BETWEEN 10 TO 20 PERFORMERS WHO SANG, PERFORMED SKITS, AND PERFORMED MUSICAL SELECTIONS. ACCORDING TO OTHER INMATES THE GROUP CONDUCTED SUCH PERFORMANCES AT VARIOUS OTHER PRISONS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM. SOURCE STATED HIS RECOLLECTION OF EVENTS WHILE AT QUYET TIEN WAS ALREADY CLOUDED BY THE PASSAGE OF TIME. SOURCE DID NOT PERSONALLY ATTEND EITHER PERFORMANCE.

4. ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AT QUYET TIEN WERE MOVED OUT IN STAGES FROM QUYET TIEN TO TAN LAP IN EARLY 1977 AT THE SAME TIME AS THE COMMANDOS. HE HEARD ALL CRIMINALS AT QUYET TIEN HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO PHO LU PRISON.

5. PRISON INMATES THROUGHOUT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE PRISON SYSTEM WORE STRIPED PRISON GARB FROM THE TIME SOURCE WAS CAPTURED IN 1964 UNTIL PERHAPS 1966. THE STRIPED PRISON GARB WAS DISCONTINUED AFTER ABOUT 1966 FOR ISSUE IN THE PRISON SYSTEM. THE ONLY PERSONS WHO WORE STRIPED PRISON GARB IN THE LATE 1960'S WERE THE AMERICAN POW'S WHO SOURCE SAW IN PICTURES WEARING THE TYPE OF CLOTHING PREVIOUSLY WORN BY POLITICAL PRISONERS AND COMMANDOS. WHILE SOME SMALL NUMBER OF PRISONERS INCARCERATED WITH SOURCE STILL RETAINED SOME OF THE OBSOLETE STRIPED PRISON GARB AFTER IT WAS NO LONGER ISSUED, SOURCE COULD NOT CLEARLY RECALL ANYONE OTHER THAN US PW'S WEARING IT AFTER 1970. HE DID ACKNOWLEDGE THOUGH THAT HIS MEMORY WAS FAILING AND SOMEONE COULD HAVE STILL HAD SUCH STRIPED GARB AND HE MIGHT NOT REMEMBER IT. THE PRISON GARB WORN AFTER 1967, THE GREYISH OR GREYISH BLUE SOLID COLOR, WAS MANUFACTURED BY THE TWO SEWING UNITS AT QUYET TIEN PRISON SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S.
COMMENTS: SOURCE'S INFORMATION GENERALLY COMPLEMENTS THAT PROVIDED BY OTHER FORMER COMMANDO INMATES OF QUYET TIEN DURING 1973-77.

PROJ: N/A
 COLL: NONE
 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
 WARNING: N/A

BT
 #4907
 NNNN
 NNDD

MSGNO 40 (PCXX) *08/27/86* *18:11:18.5.1*
 ZCZC 23:09:50Z (PC)
 RTTCZYUW RIIFKJCS8441 2392041- --RUEALGX.

R 272041Z AUG 86
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 271415Z AUG 86
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBP/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC//
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUHQHQ/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J233/J36//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT GEORGE G MEADE MD
 BT
 F71:

EZ2:
 0960/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0042-86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0042-86/PRISON PLACE NAMES
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
 DOI: 860201 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANTS WHO HAVE BEEN GENERALLY
 RELIABLE REPORTERS.
 SUMMARY: MANY PRISONS IN NORTHERN VIETNAM WERE REFERRED TO BY
 NAMES ASSOCIATED WITH NEARBY VILLAGES. SOURCES PROVIDE A NUMBER OF
 EXAMPLES.

TEXT: FORMER SVN AGENT COMMANDO *NAME* REPORTED
 HEARING SRV CRIMINAL INMATES IN THE 1970S AT QUYET TIEN PRISON
 REFER TO MOI PRISONS CALLED TRAI MO AND TRAI YEN HOA. HE ALSO
 HEARD REFERENCE TO YEN HA PRISON IN HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE FOR
 POLITICAL PRISONERS. FORMER SVN COMMANDO *NAME* HEARD
 SOME PERSONS REFER TO QUYET TIEN PRISON AS HOANG XU PHI, A LOCAL
 PLACE NAME FOR THAT PORTION OF THE HOANG LIEN SON MOUNTAIN RANGE
 DUE WEST OF HA GIANG CITY. HE ALSO HEARD REFERENCES TO YEN HOA
 PRISON (AKA YEN THO, AKA YEN LAP) AS A NAME FOR SUB-CAMP K2 OF TAN
 LAP PRISONS. (THE NAMES FOR K2 WERE REPORTED BY DERIVED FROM NAMES
 OF NEARBY HAMLETS.) FORMER COMMANDO *NAME* HEARD A REFERENCE
 TO HA HOA PRISON ASSOCIATED WITH A LOCAL PLACE NAME IN THE AREA OF
 TAN LAP PRISON. FORMER SVN COMMANDO *NAME* ALSO REPORTED
 HEARING OF A SPECIAL MOI PRISON IN THE AREA OF NGHIA LO USED TO
 DETAIN POLITICAL PRISONERS BUT COULD PROVIDE NO DETAILS. FORMER
 COMMANDO *NAME* HEARD OF A PRISON IN THE NGHIA LO/PHONG THO
 AREA FROM A FELLOW COMMANDO INMATE NAME *NAME* WHO HAD A

Quyét Tiên
Ha Tayen
VN

RELATIVE IMPRISONED FOR AN UNKNOWN PERIOD AT THAT PRISON. THE PRISON HELD ETHNIC MINORITIES PERSONS IMPRISONED DURING THE 1957 LAND REFORMS AND PERSONS AWAITING EXECUTION. THE PRISON WAS REPORTEDLY IN A CAVE.

COMMENTS: INFORMATION ABOVE IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST IN FACILITY IDENTIFICATION.

PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGEWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST,
VO-PW2
APPR: K.M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO PW
EVAL: NO
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: N/A
WARNING: N/A

BT
#8441
NNNN
NNDD

MSGNO

7 (PCXX) *08/06/86* *12:06:58.3.0*
 ZCZC 17:06:01Z (PC)
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS3263 2181539 -RUEALGX.

Q *Quy* *Tien*
Huyen
NW.

R 061539Z AUG 86
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 051832Z AUG 86
 FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//VO-PW//
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
 INFO RUEHBK/JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 RUHQHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J233/J36//
 RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHINGTON DC
 RUEADWW/NSC WASHINGTON DC
 RUETIAA/DIRNSA FT MEADE MD
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 RUHQHQA/COMIPAC HONOLULU HI
 BT
 EZ1:

EZ2:

0954/VO-PW
 SERIAL: IIR 6-014-0014-86
 PASS: N/A
 COUNTRY: VIETNAM (VM)
 SUBJ: IIR 6-014-0014-86/QUYET TIEN PRISON
 WARNING: THIS IS AN INFO REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTEL.
 DOI: 860406 (RO)

SOURCE: VIETNAMESE IMMIGRANT SC WHO HAS BEEN A
 RELIABLE REPORTER TO DATE.

SUMMARY: SOURCE DESCRIBES HIS OBSERVATIONS AT QUYET TIEN
 PRISON IN 1973-77.

TEXT: 1. SOURCE WAS INCARCERATED IN AREA "O" AT QUYET TIEN
 DURING 1973-77. ALTHOUGH TRANSFERRED IN EARLY 1977 TO TUYEN QUANG
 WITH OTHER COMMANDOS HE FOUND HIMSELF ONE OF THE COMMANDOS SELECTED
 AS PART OF THE SECOND INCREMENT OF COMMANDO LABORERS WHO WERE
 RETURNED TO WORK BRIEFLY AT QUYET TIEN IN EARLY 1978.

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 PRISION 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 VIETNAMESE 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 DETAILED 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.

PROJ: N/A
COLL: NONE
INSTRU: U.S. NO
PREP: SEDGEWICK D. TOURISON, JR., GS-14, SENIOR VM DESK ANALYST,
VO-PW2
APPR: KIMBALL M. GAINES, COL, USAF, CH, VO-PW
EVAL: NO
ENCL: N/A
DISSEM: N/A
WARNING:

BT
#3263
NNNN
NNDD

Quyét Tien

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

~~Referring to~~
~~Quyét Tien~~
~~Commandos~~

ROUTINE
R 110505Z SEP 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

ZYUW RUMTBK 4518 2540528

DUE TO ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM VIETNAM, NOT BECAUSE HE WORKED FOR THE RVN. OTHER INMATES TOLD SOURCE N 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 MANACLED IN ISOLATION AND HAD NO CONTACT WITH N UPON HIS RELEASE FROM ISOLATION, OTHER INMATES ADVISED SOURCE TO NOT SPEAK TO N AS HE WAS DISCOVERED BY THEM TO BE AN INFORMANT FOR THEIR CAPTORS. SOURCE HAD NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH N

SECTION 01 OF 02LIAISON BANGKOK TH 54518

CITE: 3575 SEP 85

SUBJECT: REINTERVIEW OF VN REFUGEE SC

- REF: A. JCRC MSG RPT M85-051, DTG 050240Z AUG 85.
- B. USDAO BANGKOK MSG, DTG 040421Z MAR 82.
- C. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 011801Z AUG 85.
- D. DIA/DC-2 MSG, DTG 121609Z 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 REINTERVIEW OF REFUGEE (SSC) TO OBTAIN HIS KNOWLEDGEABILITY OF NAMK. AND REF D REQUESTED REINTERVIEW OF SUBJECT REFUGEE CONCERNING QUYET TIEN PRISON AND SC

2. DURING RECENT INTERVIEW TRIP TO GALANG WE DISCOVERED SC HAS RESETTLED TO THE U.S., BUT SC WAS REINTERVIEWED IN THE ABOVE REFS. THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS REPORT THE RESULTS OF THAT REINTERVIEW WHICH OCCURRED ON 31 AUGUST 1985 AT GALANG AND WAS CONDUCTED BY THOMAS R. MCKAY.

3. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS RELATED BY SOURCE TO INTERVIEWER AS FACT. THE FUNCTION OF QUYET TIEN WAS TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM SECURITY FOR COMMANDOS 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 BINH. IN AUGUST 1978, ALL INMATES WERE MOVED TO EITHER THANH CAM OR THANH PHONG. THE COMMANDOS WENT TO THANH PHONG. THE EVACUATION WAS NECESSARY TO AVOID THE IMPENDING ATTACK OF CHINESE FORCES. CONCERNING NAMK 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 K-B 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 RE-ED 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

4. N LATER, ALSO AT THANH CAM, SOURCE HEARD THAT N TAKEN A HELICOPTER AND HAD ESCAPED TO CHINA. CADRE IN THE CAMP SAID THEY HAD HEARD 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 HE 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 STOLEN HELICOPTER, AND FOUND IT STRANGE THE TWO WEEKS BROADCAST SPECIFICALLY BT

56

ACTION DC-2(2) (U,P,7,8,F)
INFO CJCS(4) J3(8) NIDS(*) J4(4) J5(2) CMB QC(1) JSOA(1)
SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(9) USDP(11) ASD:PA(1) USDP:DSAA(4)
NMIC(*) AT-3(2) AT-10D(1) DB-2(1) DB-2C(1) DB-2C2(1)
DB-4C1(1) DB-4D3(1) DIA(1)
+SAFE
SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 56

MCN=85254/01666 TOR=85254/0624Z TAD=85254/0627Z CDSN=MAK184

PAGE 1 OF 1
110505Z SEP 85
~~SECRET~~

01 121609Z AUG 85 RR

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
INFO CDR JCRC BARBERS POINT HI
CIA WASHINGTON DC
AMEMB KUALA LUMPUR MY
USDAO BEIJING CH
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//

Beijing 10
Quyet Tien

20,919/DC-2

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW

REFS: A. USDAO BEIJING MSG DTG 120628Z MAR 82

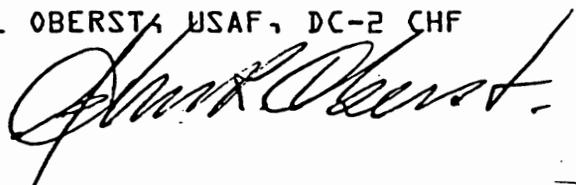
B. DIA/DC-2 MSG DTG 011801Z AUG 85

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 ~~SC~~ CONCERNING HEARSAY OF U.S. PWS HE CLAIMED TO HAVE OBTAINED FROM FORMER COMMANDOS WHILE ON PW WORK DETAILS WITH THEM AT QUYET TIEN PRISON, SRV, IN LATE 1977/EARLY 1978. REF B FORWARDED DIA/NMIC/V0/DC-2

SEDGWICK TOURISON/44708/12AUG85/PFD

COL OBERST, USAF, DC-2 CHF



RESULTS OF THE RECENT DIA/DC-2 INTERVIEW OF THREE FORMER OPS 34A COMMANDOS, ONE OF WHOM WAS IMPRISONED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1978 WITH THE CONTINGENT OF FORMER REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES {RVNAF} PWS. REF B ALSO INCLUDED INFORMATION FROM FORMER OPS 34A COMMANDO *NAME* WHO STATED THAT *NAME* WAS A FORMER CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR WITH THE FORMER GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM {GVN} ACCORDING TO STATEMENTS HE MADE TO HIM AND OTHER INMATES WHILE AT QUYET TIEN. {DC-2 COMMENT: AS NOTED IN REF B, *NAME* REVIEWED A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTING THE INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWED IN 1982 AT BEIJING, PRC, AND CLAIMING TO BE *NAME* *NAME* STATED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL HE OBSERVED IN THE PHOTOGRAPH APPEARED TO BE *NAME* AS REPORTED IN REF A, *NAME* STATED TO INTERVIEWERS IN BEIJING THAT HE IS A FORMER PRIVATE CIVILIAN CONTRACTOR.} REF C FORWARDED THE RESULTS OF JCRC INTERVIEW OF *NAME* FORMER GVN FINANCE MINISTRY EMPLOYEE DETAINED AT QUYET TIEN IN 1977-78, AND INTERVIEWED AT PULAU BIDONG, MY, ON 11 JUN 85. REF C SUGGESTS *NAME* IS KNOWLEDGEABLE CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF GVN/RVNAF PERSONNEL IMPRISONED WITH COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN IN 1977-78.

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 SEDGWICK TOURISON.

O:

QUYET TIEN

MSGNO

54 (PCXX) *08/05/85* *00:11:28.1.0*
ZCZC 05:10:20Z (PC)
RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS6235 2170246. --RUEALGX.

For dog tags _____

R 050246Z AUG 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 050240Z AUG 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO RUHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
BT
EZ1:

*For Camp info.
Wick
for case file.*

SECTION 01 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 46235

EZ2:

CITE: 3472 AUG 85
SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 35-051, 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* DPOB: *SD*
1936, THAI BINH; FORMER EMPLOYEE AT THE RVN FINANCE MINIS-
TRY, GENERAL OFFICE OF TAXES ON NGUYEN VAN TROI ST; PRESENT
LOCATION: *SD*
MALAYSIA; ID DATA: *SD* DOI: 30 APRIL 1985; INTER-
VIEWED BY: *AN* DATE OF INTERVIEW:
11 JUNE 85; OTHER: SOURCE DEPARTED VIETNAM ON 1 MAY 1985.
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 POSSESSES INFORMA-
TION 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.

4. 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 THE 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, *SDATA* AND SOURCE'S DAUGHTER, *SDATA* LIVING AT *SD* WHO WERE TO WRITE BACK TO SOURCE IN VIETNAM, WHEREUPON HE WOULD CONTACT THE WIFE OF DUY (STILL LIVING AT POSSIBLY HOUSE *DATA*

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, *SD*

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).

5. NOTE: REF C REPORTED THE RESULTS OF JCRC INTER-BT

#6235

NNNN

NNDD

MSGNO 56 (PCXX) *08/05/85* *00:11:28.3.8*
 ZCZC 05:10:20Z (PC)
 RTTCZYUW RUEKJCS6235 2170247- -RUEALGX.

R 050247Z AUG 85
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 050240Z AUG 85
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
 INFO RUHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
 RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
 RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//
 BT
 EZ1:

SECTION 02 OF 02 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 46235

EZ2:
 CITE: . 3472 AUG 85
 SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-051, PLANS TO SMUGGLE REMAINS OF
 VIEW WITH ODP APPLICANT *sc* WHO REPORTS
 DOG TAG INFORMATION OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS WHICH SHE CLAIMED
 WAS PASSED TO HER BY A MAN NAMED TINH WHO LIVED AT
SD HCMC.

6. 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.

7. 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.

JCRC NOTE: ALL ABOVE AGES WERE COMPUTED BY SOURCE AS PRESENT AGE IN 1985.

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.

9. SOURCE ALSO RECALLED THE NAMES AND POSITIONS OF 45 OF THE "POLITICAL" INMATES WITH WHOM HE WAS HELD IN QUYET TIEN (LIST TO BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY). THE INMATES OF SOURCE'S ELEMENT WERE ALL ETHNIC SOUTHERNERS WHO HAD BEEN MOVED SEPARATELY FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT CAMPS IN THE SOUTH. MANY OF THE GROUP WERE FORMER RVNAF CAPTAINS AND MAJORS, BUT THE GROUP ALSO INCLUDED CIVILIANS AND APPROX 12 RVNAF CHAPLAINS. SOURCE NEVER HEARD OF A QUYET TIEN A OR B AS HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AND STATED THERE IS ONLY ONE QUYET TIEN CAMP. *True!*

BT
#6235
NNNN
NNDD

MSGNO 72 (PCXX) *07/25/85* *00:03:53.5.1*
 ZCZC 05:02:04Z (PC)
 RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS4119 2060318- --RUEALGX.

Nghe Tinh

R 250318Z JUL 85
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 250307Z JUL 85
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/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//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUEAIIA/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: SC DPOB: SD 43,

CAPTAIN; MR 3 IG, SERVICE NUMBER SD FORMER ARVN
 TION: SD PRESENT LOCA-

ID DATA: SD DOI: 1980; INTERVIEWED ON 20 JUNE
 1985 BY AN OTHER: SOURCE'S FINAL
 ADDRESS IN VIETNAM WAS SD 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 INFORMA-
 TION 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

WAS APPROXIMATELY 60 YOA AND SPOKE ONLY A
 LITTLE VIETNAMESE. SOURCE IS ETHNIC CHINESE SO THEY BE-
 FRIENDED EACH OTHER, SPEAKING IN THEIR COMMON TONGUE,
 CANTONESE. NAME TOLD SOURCE HE WAS A SCHOONER CAPTAIN
 AND HAD WORKED FOR THE ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE
 WINNANY SHIPPING COMPANY AND HAS A FRIEND, NAME
 WHO WORKED FOR THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT IN HONG
 KONG. HIS ADDRESS IN HONG KONG WAS DATA

. NGUYEN AP, PING SAN THOM
 YAN, SAN CHUON. HIS WIFE'S NAME IS *NAME*
 AND HAS A DAUGHTER NAMED *NAME* PRO-
 VIDED SOURCE WITH A SECOND ADDRESS: *DATA*

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 EVADED TO THE MILITARY POST AT PHU BAI WHERE HE WAITED OUT THE ATTACKS. AFTER THE MAIN ATTACKS, HE RETURNED TO HUE, BUT WAS INTERCEPTED AND CAPTURED ENROUTE RETURNING TO THE HOTEL. ONE OF THE FOUR PEOPLE WHICH COMPRISED *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.

BT

#4119

NNNN

NNDD

MSGNO 77 (PCXX) *07/25/85* *00:03:53-9.6*
ZCZC 05:02:04Z (PC)

R 250320Z JUL 85
FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
R 250307Z JUL 85
FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
TO RUHQBPA/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//
RUEADWW/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 M85-044), DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED LIVING IN HCMC.
H. TRAN VAN DINH, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
I. LUU NGHIA LUONG, SGT, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
J. HA SON, SGT, TM LDR, DOC 1964; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
K. HA VAN TAN, FROGMAN, DOC 1963; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
L. NGUYEN KINH, FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
M. LUU NGHIA (FNU), FROGMAN, DOC 1962; 1982-83 RELEASED
LIVING IN HCMC.
N. TRIEU CHI KIEN, LY MAU SON AND LUONG MINH PHAT,
CHINESE (HONG KONG) TAILORS, DOC 1967; HELD IN CP-3 AS
OF 1984.
O. TRAN CHI HIEN, 2LT, TM LDR, TAIWANESE COMMANDO, DOC
1965; HELD IN CP-3 AS OF 1984.
P. TWELVE ADDITIONAL TAIWANESE COMMANDOS (NAMES UNK)

INCLUDING 2 X MAJ, 3 X CAPT AND 1 X 2LT, ALL OF WHOM ARE STILL IMPRISONED IN CP-3.

Q. PLUS APPROXIMATELY 12-13 LAO COMMANDOS INCLUDING VANG CHU AND VANG CHA (5'9" WHITE SKINNED MILD MANNERED POSSIBLY MIXED PARENTAGE) WHO WERE STILL HELD AT CP-3 AS OF 1984.

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

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

MSGNO 78 (PCXX) *07/25/85* *00:03:54.1.2*
 ZCZC 05:02:04Z (PC)
 RTTSZYUW RUEKJCS4119 2060320- -RUEALGX.

R 250320Z JUL 85
 FM JCS WASHINGTON DC
 INFO RUEALGX/SAFE
 R 250307Z JUL 85
 FM JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH
 TO RUHQBPA/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//
 RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC//NSC/MR CHILDRESS//
 RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC

BT

EZ1:

SECTION 03 OF 03 LIAISON BANGKOK TH 44119

CITE: 3443 JULY 85

EZ2:

SUBJ: JCRC REPORT 85-049, COMMANDOS, CHINESE HELD IN (INCLUDING A GOOD NUMBER OF TAIWANESE) WHEN OTHERS WERE MOVED FROM THANH PHONG TO CP-3. SOURCE HEARD AN IN-CAMP RUMOR THAT THE VANG PAO LAO COMMANDOS WOULD ALSO BE MOVED TO CP-3 AND THAT SRV OFFERED THEM TO THE LAO GOVT, BUT LAOS HAD YET TO ACCEPT THEIR RELEASE AND RETURN.

8. SOURCE, WHEN ASKED BY INTERVIEWER, RECOGNIZED BY NAME THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AND PROVIDED THE 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.

9. SOURCE, AFTER RELEASE, ONLY MET TWO RELEASED COMMANDOS, BOTH TOGETHER, IN HCMC AT THE CHO ONG TA MARKET. ONE WAS EITHER *NAMES* (FAMILY NAME NOT RECALLED) AND THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL'S NAME NOT RECALLED. SOURCE ONLY KNOWS OF COMMANDOS CURRENTLY HELD IN TWO LOCATIONS, THANH LAM AND CP-3.

10. SOURCE HAS A SISTER, *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



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER
LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

QUYET
TIEN

Ref: RPT 84-139
22 January 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

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.

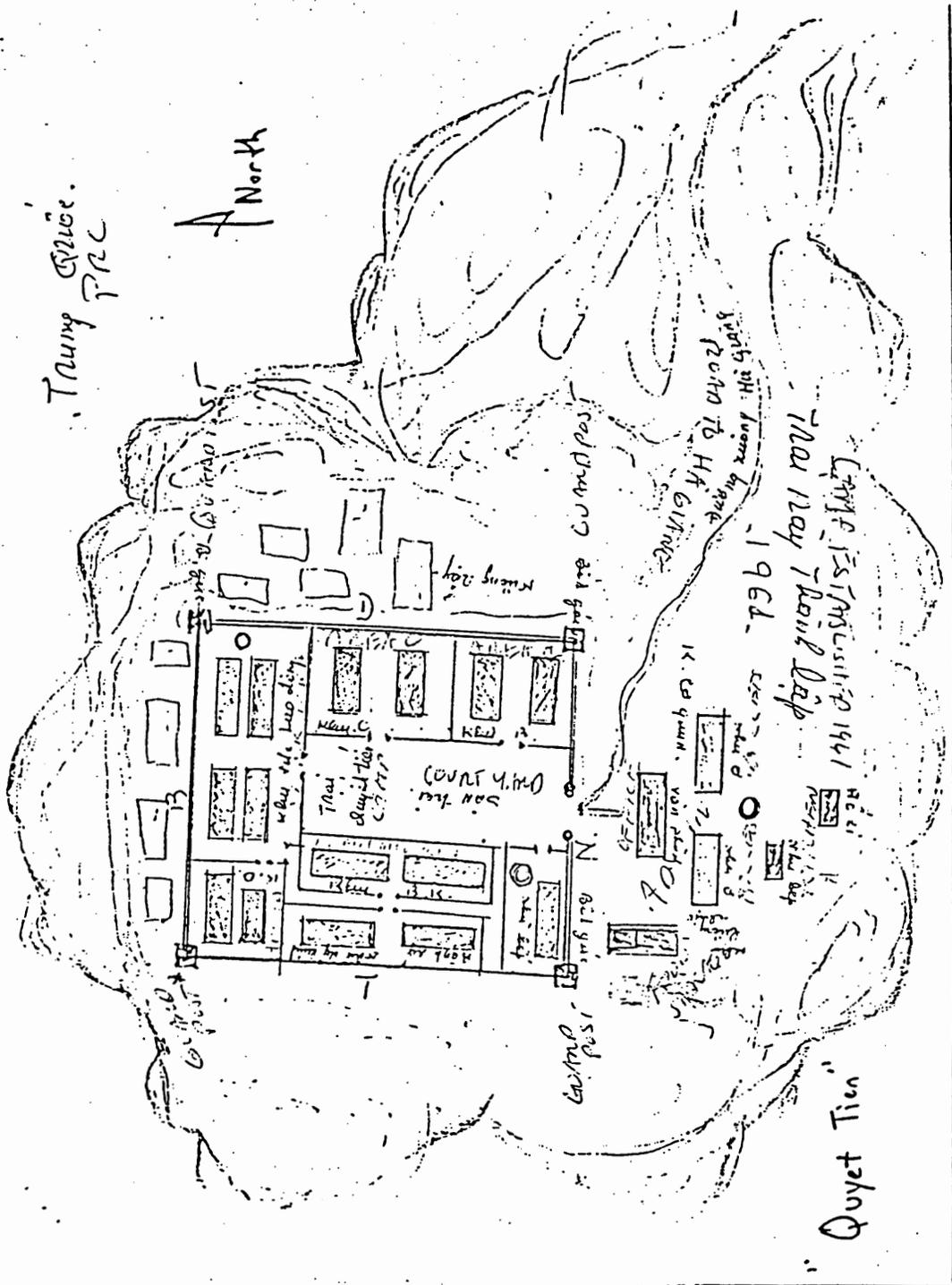
AN

Inclosures (3)

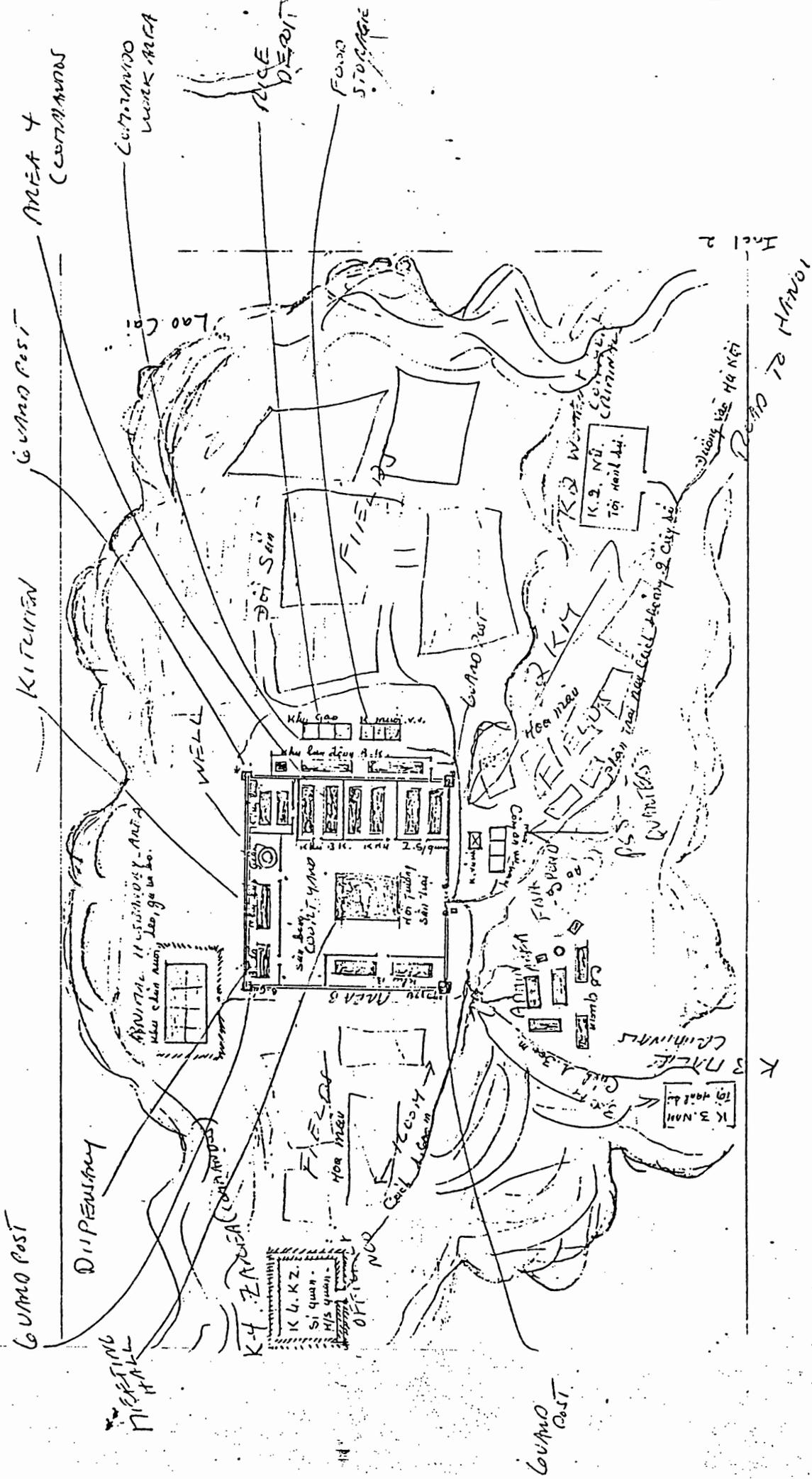
1. Sketch of Quyet Tien
2. Sketch of Lao Cai
3. Sketch of Thanh Phong

Taung Guice.
PAC

North



LAO CAI
CPT 1



10/26/82 15:44 CRT 33 L PAGE 1
ROUTINE -- CONFII FIAL -- GENSER MESSAGE -- 5649 C ACTERS
REFERENCE FROM USDAO BANGKOK, SSN 6812 AT 26 0620Z OCT82
ROUTING ASSIGNED BY MSS:
TERR WEUL CHSA ASPC
PRINTER ASSIGNED BY MSS:
C011(1), C015(1), D010(1),
SUBJECT ASSIGNED BY MSS:
DC9, CREF, WEUL, USDAO, MACAO, FRANCE, TAIWAN,
REFUGEE, SE ASIA, TERRORIST,
DICTIONARY: G9, PROFILE:
137 193 209 235 283 299 311 316 343 382
NMIC-AUTODIN MSG NUMBER:
263-025436

CDSN = NSS473 MCN = 82299/01107 TOR = 822990638
EZ01:
RTTCZYUW RUMTBKA 6812 2990625 -RUEKDIC.

EZ02:
R 260620Z OCT 82
FM USDAO BANGKOK
TO RUEKJCS/DIA WASHINGTON DC//DI-E2//
INFO RUHQBPA/JCRC BARBERS PT HI
RUHQHQA/CINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J2/J3/J36//
RUMJNG/USDLO HONG KONG
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
BT

SECTION 01 OF 03 BANGKOK 56812

EZ03:
EZ04:
CITE: 3346 OCT 82.
SUBJ: REFUGEE

EZ05:
REF: A. DTD 23 JUL 82, SUBJ:
ORGANIZATION AND INMATES OF TAN LAP PRISON, VINH PHU PRO-
VINCE, FORMER DETENTION SITE FOR U.S. POW'S (NOT AVAIL-
ABLE TO JCRC-LNO).
- R. DIA/DI-E2 MESSAGE, DTG 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 RFF 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)(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. 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 FARTHEST SECTION OF CAMP.
-
B. QUYET TIEN. SOURCE HELD AT QT FROM JULY 65 UNTIL
FEB 71 AND AGAIN FROM APPROX AUG 73 UNTIL JAN 76. SOURCE
STATED THAT LETTERS OVER ENTRANCE GATE (TCTQT) STOOD FOR
TRAI CAO TAO QUYET TIEN AND NUMBERS 1964 WERE FOR THE YEAR
1964. SOURCE HEARD (FROM FELLOW INMATE NGUYEN HUU DANG,
CHAIRMAN OF DAI VIET PARTY) THAT THE CAMP HAD BEGUN CON-
STRUCTION SINCE 1961 BUT THAT THE MASONRY WALL AND ENTRANCE
GATE WERE FINALLY COMPLETED IN 1964, THUS THE YEAR 1964
ABOVE THE GATE. THE GATE WAS CALLED CONG TROI (GATE TO
HEAVEN). AFTER DEMONSTRATING THAT HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE
LAYOUT, SOURCE WAS SHOWN AN ACCURATE SKETCH OF QT RE-ED CAMP
(WITHOUT NOTATIONS) AND HE INDICATED THE FOLLOWING, BASED
UPON HIS MEMORY. AREA "K" ON SKETCH WAS CALLED AREA "A"
AND HELD ONLY POLITICAL PRISONERS. AREA "A" ON SKETCH WAS
CALLED AREA "F" AND HELD RVN COMMANDOS. SOURCE SAID THAT
THE BUILDING ON SKETCH INDICATING AREA "K" SVN COMMANDOS
CAPTURED 1968 AND LATER WAS ACTUALLY THE DISPENSARY FOR
AREA "A" (AREA "K" ON SKETCH). SOURCE SAID THAT A THATCHED
ROOF CONFERENCE HALL WITH AIR VENTS AT THE EAVES WAS
STARTED IN LATE 1974 AND COMPLETED IN MID 1975 (AROUND THE
TIME OF LIBERATION). THE CONFERENCE BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCT-
ED IN THE OPEN AREA TO THE REAR OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE
GATE. SOURCE SAID THAT THE AREA AT THE REAR OF CAMP SHOWN

- Quyjet Tien
- Phu Tho

10/26/82 15:44 CRT 33 L PAGE 1
AS "WORK AREA" 0 SKETCH WAS A SEWING AREA WHERE PIECES 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 COMANDOS CAPTURED 68 AND LATER" WAS A
LUMBER MILLING AREA FOR BOAT OPERATORS AND FROGMEN
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'S
PERIOD OF DETENTION HE AND OTHER INMATES WERE MOVED
THROUGH A DOOR IN THE WALL BETWEEN AREA "0" AND THE WORK

BT

EZ06:

ACTION DI-E2(*)

(M)

INFO DJS:(*) CJCS(*) J3(*) NIDS(*) SAGA(*) J3:NMCC(*)
J4(*) J5(*) C3S(*) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(*) USDP(**)
ASD:PA(*) ASD:PA&E(*) DI-1(*) DI-2(*) NMIC(1)
RTS 2B(*) OS(*) OS-1(*) OS-3B(*) SWS(*) DC-4A(*)
AT(*) AT-X(*) DIO(*) VP-A2 FRD(*) DE(*) DB-2(*)
DB-2B(*) DB-2C(*) DB-4A(*) DB-5D3(*) DT-1(*) DIA(*)
DB-6D(*) DT-5(*)
+CSA WASHINGTON DC
+CNO WASHINGTON DC
+CSAF WASHINGTON DC
+CMC CC WASHINGTON DC
+HQ AFOSI BOLLING AFB DC

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 1

#6812

NNNN

EZ07:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ROUTINE ZYUW RUEKJCS6047 2141320
R 011801Z AUG 85
FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//
TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI
INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH CIA WASHINGTON DC
SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//
SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

SECTION 01 OF 02

20,870/DC-2
SUBJ: REPORT OF INTERVIEW
REFS: A. USDAO BEIJING 120628Z MAR 82.
R JCRC LIAISON 240216Z JUL 85.

1. SUMMARY: A GROUP OF FORMER COMMANDOS, SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (RVNAF) OFFICERS, AND DETAINED FORMER CIVIL OFFICIALS WERE AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN 1978. THE GROUP INCLUDED A FORMER GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (GVN) DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION NAMED NAME. THE GROUP WAS ENGAGED IN FOOD PRODUCTION TO SUPPORT PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) FORCES DEPLOYED IN THE AREA PREPARING TO COUNTER PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) FORCES ALONG THE SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER.

2. A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 25 FORMER OPS 34A COMMANDOS IN TUYEN QUANG PRISON WERE TEMPORARILY TRANSFERRED TO QUYET TIEN PRISON IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH 1978. THIS GROUP INCLUDED NAME. AFTER APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS THE GROUP RETURNED TO TUYEN QUANG AND A SECOND GROUP OF 30 FORMER COMMANDOS WERE SELECTED AND SENT TO REPLACE THE FIRST GROUP WHICH HAD JUST RETURNED FROM QUYET TIEN PRISON. THE SECOND GROUP INCLUDED LAU CHI CHANH, DANG CONG TRINH, NGUYEN VAN TAP, DINH VAN CHUC, NONG VAN HINH, NONG QUOC HAI, NGUYEN KHAC DINH, TRAN SINH QUANG, TUNG, AND VUONG VIEN QUANG. (SOURCE COMMENT: VUONG VIEN QUANG WAS A MEMBER OF A GROUP OF TAIWANESE COMMANDOS CAPTURED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO INFILTRATE NORTHERN VIETNAM IN THE EARLY 1960S. TRAN SINH QUANG WAS AN ETHNIC CHINESE MEMBER OF A MIKE FORCE UNIT CAPTURED IN APPROXIMATELY 1967, TOGETHER WITH NGO DE. TUNG WAS THE MEMBER OF AN UNKNOWN COMMANDO UNIT CAPTURED IN HA TINH PROVINCE IN 1965-66. ANOTHER COMMANDO, NGUYEN CONG THANH, DID NOT ACCOMPANY EITHER GROUP BECAUSE HE WAS IN ISOLATION CONFINEMENT AT TUYEN QUANG. NGUYEN CONG THANH WAS FROM AN INFAMOUS GROUP OF COMMANDOS UNDER THE COMMAND OF NGUYEN VAN MAM WHO SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY TO PAVN FORCES AT CON CUONG, IN 1964. MANY OF THE COMMANDOS SENT TO QUYET TIEN IN 1978 HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY DETAINED WITH U.S. PWS AT THANH TRI PRISON IN THE LATE 1960S.)

2. THE VIETNAMESE COMMANDOS AT QUYET TIEN IN EARLY 1978 JOINED A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 60 RVNAF OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (GVN) CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS SENT THERE EARLIER FROM OTHER DETENTION SITES IN NORTHERN VIETNAM INCLUDING NAM HA, OANH BO, AND PHO LU PRISONS. ALL WERE REPORTEDLY DISCIPLINARY PROBLEM PRISONERS. THE GROUP OF RVNAF PERSONNEL AND THE FORMER COMMANDOS WERE QUARTERED INITIALLY IN AREA "O" AND WERE LATER MOVED TO AREA "A". ALL FORMER RVNAF OFFICER PWS DEPARTED IN APPROXIMATELY AUG 78 FOR THANH CAM PRISON. THE COMMANDOS DEPARTED ONE WEEK LATER FOR SUB-CAMP K-2; TUYEN QUANG PRISON, ARRIVING THERE 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE MOVE OF ALL COMMANDOS FROM TUYEN QUANG PRISON TO CENTRAL PRISON NR 5.

3. RVNAF PERSONNEL AT QUYET TIEN IN 1978 INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

- A. COL NGUYEN VAN THO, ADVISOR, SUPREME COURT.
- B. COL TRINH TIEU, PROVINCE CHIEF, BANMETHUOT, CONCURRENTLY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, MILITARY REGION II.
- C. LTC NGUYEN TIEP, RVNAF AIR FORCE OFFICER, CONCURRENTLY A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE FROM SAIGON. (SOURCE COMMENT: ACCORDING TO A FORMER RVNAF CHAPLAIN, LTC TIEP WAS SHOT AND KILLED AT THANH CAM PRISON PRIOR TO 1982 DURING AN ABORTIVE ESCAPE ATTEMPT.)
- D. MAJ QUAN, RVNAF MARINE CORPS OFFICER, A BATTALION COMMANDER OF THE MARINE BATTALION PROVIDING SECURITY TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AND A NOTED BOXER.
- E. JUONG VAN LOI, DEPUTY MINISTER, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC

26

ACTION DC-2(2) (D,6,8,r,
INFO CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(9) USDP(11) NMIC(*)
(V01) DIA(2)
+SAFE
SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 26

ADMINISTRATION. (SOURCE COMMENT: NAME WAS AN ETHNIC NORTHERNER, APPROXIMATELY 1.66 METERS IN HEIGHT, WHO FLED TO SOUTHERN VIETNAM WITH OTHER NORTHERNERS IN 1954. HE SPOKE WITH A DECIDED NORTHERN ACCENT. HE WAS VOCALLY ANTI-COMMUNIST. HE REPORTED HAVING EVADED REPORTING FOR REEDUCATION UNTIL 1976 AT WHICH TIME HE WAS ARRESTED. HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO NVN BY BOAT TOGETHER WITH A CLOSE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE THE FORMER DEPUTY WARDEN OF THE CON DAO PRISON.)

F. NAME UNKNOWN, RVNAF 2ND LT, ASSIGNED IN 1975 PRIOR TO THE GVN COLLAPSE WITH THE MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

G. (LNU) AN, RVNAF NAVAL LIEUTENANT.
(DC-2 COMMENT: AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS NAME WAS A PASSENGER ON-BOARD THE UH-1H HELICOPTER WHICH FLED TO THE PRC FROM NORTHERN VIETNAM ON 30 SEP 81 AND INTERVIEWED AT BEIJING, CH, IN MARCH 1982. HE ASSERTED HE WAS A CONTRACTOR IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM ARRESTED IN 1975. SOURCE WAS ASKED TO VIEW A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS ON THE UH-1H WHICH FLED TO THE PRC AS REPORTED IN REF MSGS. SOURCE INITIALLY NOTED HE DID KNOW THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE PICTURE WHO REPRESENTED HIMSELF TO US INTERVIEWERS AS NAME BUT WAS UNABLE TO STATE WHERE AND WHEN HE HAD MET THE INDIVIDUAL. HE WAS THEN ASKED IF ANY ONE IN THE PICTURE RESEMBLED NAME. SOURCE THEN RESPONDED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PHOTOGRAPH APPEARED TO BE NAME, BUT WITH SIGNIFICANT WEIGHT LOSS FROM WHEN HE WAS WITH SOURCE AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN THE SUMMER OF 1978. THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PHOTOGRAPH IS THE PERSON WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO U.S. INTERVIEWERS AT BEIJING AS NAME.

4. WHEN SOURCE ARRIVED AT QUYET TIEN PRISON IN MID-78 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 "DONG VAN 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. 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. TROOPS AT QUYET TIEN SAID THEY WERE PREPARING FOR A CROSS-BORDER ATTACK BY PRC FORCES. (DC-2 COMMENT: TWO OTHER OPS 34A COMMANDOS, NAME AND NAME HELD AT TUYEN QUANG IN 1977-78 WERE AWARE OF THE CHANGES IN THE FUNCTION OF THE FORMER QUYET TIEN PRISON BASED ON COMMENTS MADE BY RETURNING COMMANDOS. ONE OF THE COMMANDOS NAME HAD HEARD OF NAME BEING AT QUYET TIEN FROM RETURNING COMMANDOS BUT WAS NOT AWARE OF HIS GVN POSITION. BOTH HAD HEARD OF THE MARINE CORPS BATTALION BOXER. 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.)

5. DC-2 COMMENT:
NAME WAS INTERVIEWED IN BEIJING BY JCRC AS REPORTED IN REF MSG. NAME CLAIMED HE WAS TOLD BY COMMANDOS WITH HIM AT QUYET TIEN IN 1978 THAT COMMANDOS WERE HELD WITH BT

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
JCS MESSAGE CENTER

ROUTINE

ZYUW RUEKJCS6048 2141320

R 011801Z AUG 85

FM DIA WASHINGTON DC//DC-2//

TO CDR JCRC BARBERS PT HI

INFO JCRC LIAISON BANGKOK TH

CIA WASHINGTON DC

SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//EAP/VLC/CA/OCS/EMR//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//OASD-ISA/PW-MIA//

FINAL SECTION OF O2

APPROXIMATELY 25 U.S. PWS IN 1976 OUTSIDE HANOI. NAME, HEARSAY DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY APPEARS TO CORRELATE TO THE THANH TRI (BANG LIET) PRISON OUTSIDE HANOI WHERE U.S. PWS WERE CONFIRMED HELD FROM THE LATE 1960S UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 1972. THE COMMANDOS MR. N IDENTIFIES AS HAVING BEEN WITH HIM AT QUYET TIEN (CONG THANH, UL, TUNG, QUANG) WERE NOT ALL EITHER AT QUYET TIEN OR AT THANH TRI ACCORDING TO THE OTHER COMMANDOS REFERENCED ABOVE. DETAILED PRISON CHRONOLOGY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WILL BE FORWARDED SEPARATELY.

B. NAME BACKGROUND, AS REPORTED TO THE JCRC INTERVIEWER DIFFERS FROM THAT PROVIDED BY NAME WHO ASSERTS NAME TOLD HIM ABOUT HIMSELF WHILE AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. N FURTHER ASSERTED HE HAD NO REASON TO DISBELIEVE N SINCE N POSITION IN THE FORMER GVN APPEARED KNOWN TO OTHER RVNAF OFFICERS DETAINED TOGETHER WITH THEM AT QUYET TIEN PRISON. IF MR. N IS A FORMER GVN SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR, IT IS 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.

C. DC-2 TENTATIVELY CONCLUDES THAT N 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 INACCURATE.

6. FOR JCRC LIAISON: RECOMMEND INTERVIEWING N SUBJECT OF REF B A FORMER STRATEGIC TECHNICAL DIRECTORATE (STD) OFFICER DPOB: N 48. QUANG TRI. ID NR:

DATA INDONESIA. N HAS PROVIDED EXTREMELY DETAILED SKETCHES OF THANH CAM PRISON WHERE MR. N CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN HELD FROM 1978-81. RECOMMEND USE OF THE PHOTOGRAPH OF N WHILE AT BEIJING IN 1982 TO CORROBORATE THE INDIVIDUAL AT BEIJING IS THE N REPORTED. N MAY ALSO BE ABLE TO VERIFY WHICH OF THE BACKGROUNDS ASSOCIATED WITH N APPEARS TO BE THE MORE ACCURATE. THIS SHOULD ASSIST IN NOT ONLY IDENTIFYING N BUT MAY SHED ADDITIONAL LIGHT ON THE MOTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF N J CLAIMED TO BE A FORMER SRV SECURITY SERVICES OFFICER WHO FLED WITH N ON THE UH-1H AND HAS NOW SURFACED IN MACAO, AGAIN CLAIMING TO HAVE INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THE PW/MIA ISSUE.

7. POCS IN DIA/DC-2 ARE SEDGWICK TOURISON AND AN

ACTION DC-2(2)

(I,M)

INFO CMB QC(1) SECDEF:(*) SECDEF(9) USDP(11) NMIC(*)

VO(1) DIA(2)

+SAFE

SECTIONAL(1)

TOTAL COPIES REQUIRED 26

MCN=85214/04651

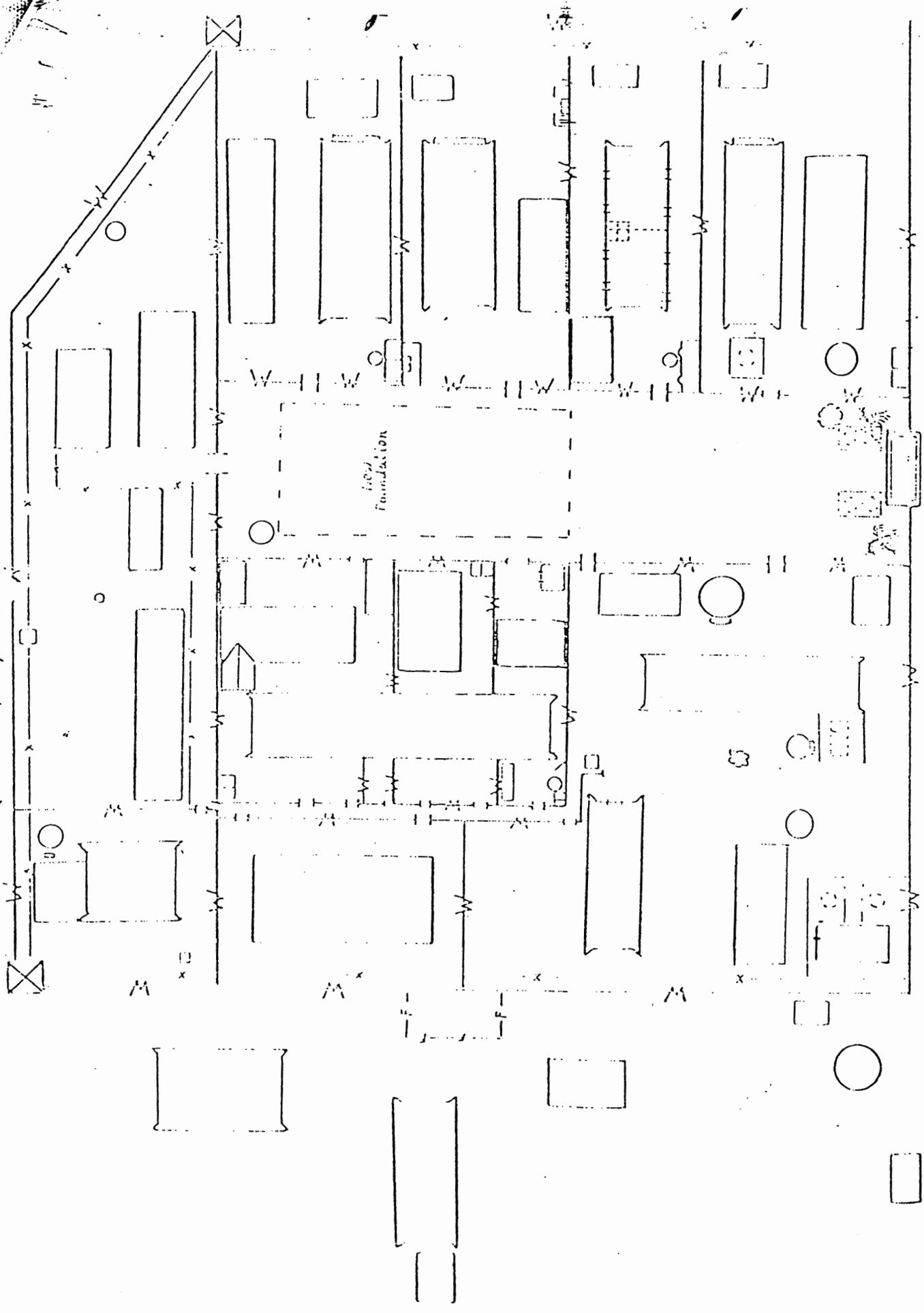
TOR=85214/1320Z

FAD=85214/1330Z

CDSN=MAK053

PAGE 1 OF 1
011801Z AUG 85
~~SECRET~~

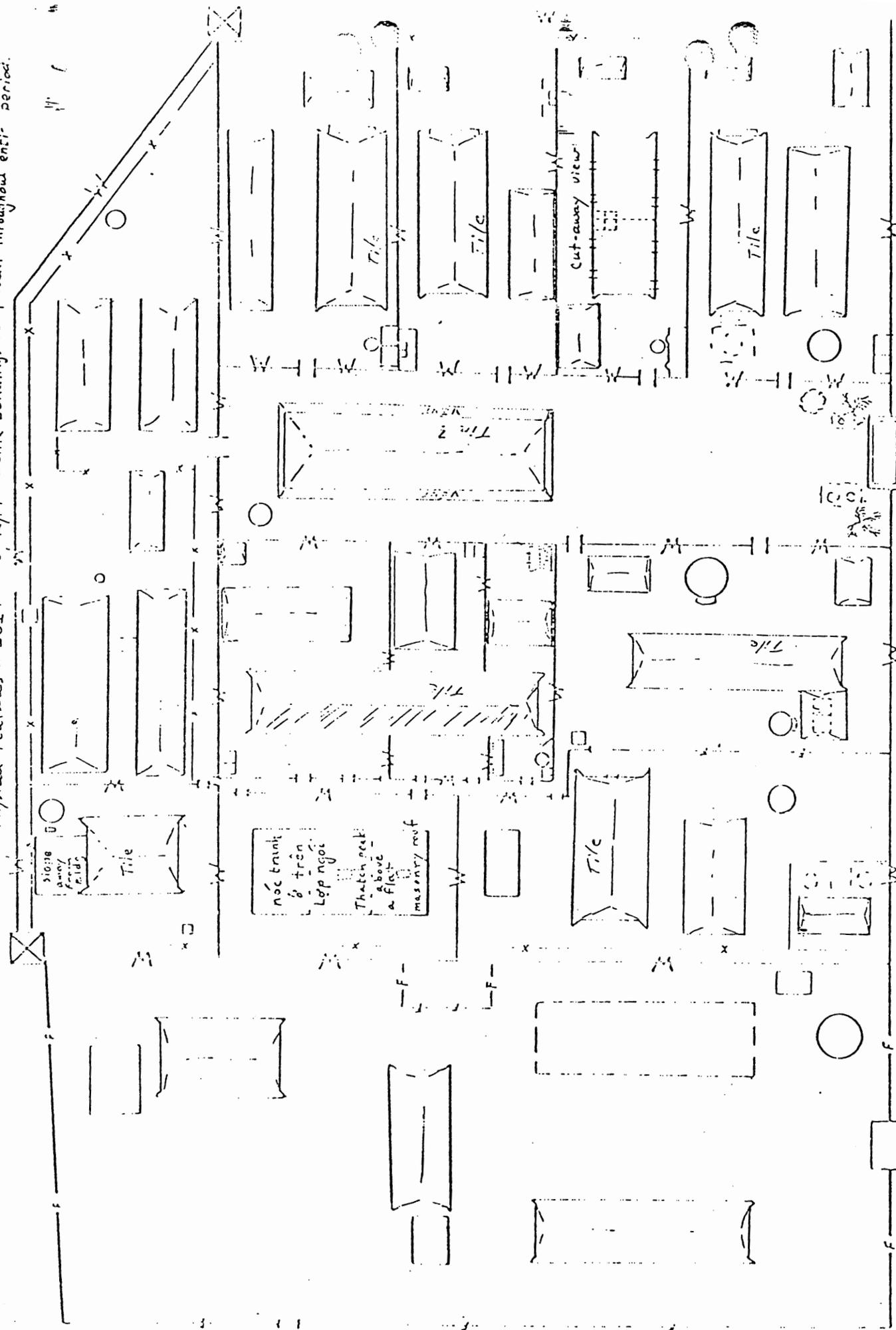
QUYET TIEN PRISON
(DOI: 2/76)



- W— = Stone wall, tường đá nước gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- V— = Guard post (cột gác)
- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- X— = (unlabeled symbol)

QUYẾT ĐỊNH PA SON

Physical Features - DOI: 12/77 - Some buildings not present throughout entire period.



DOI: 12/73-12/77

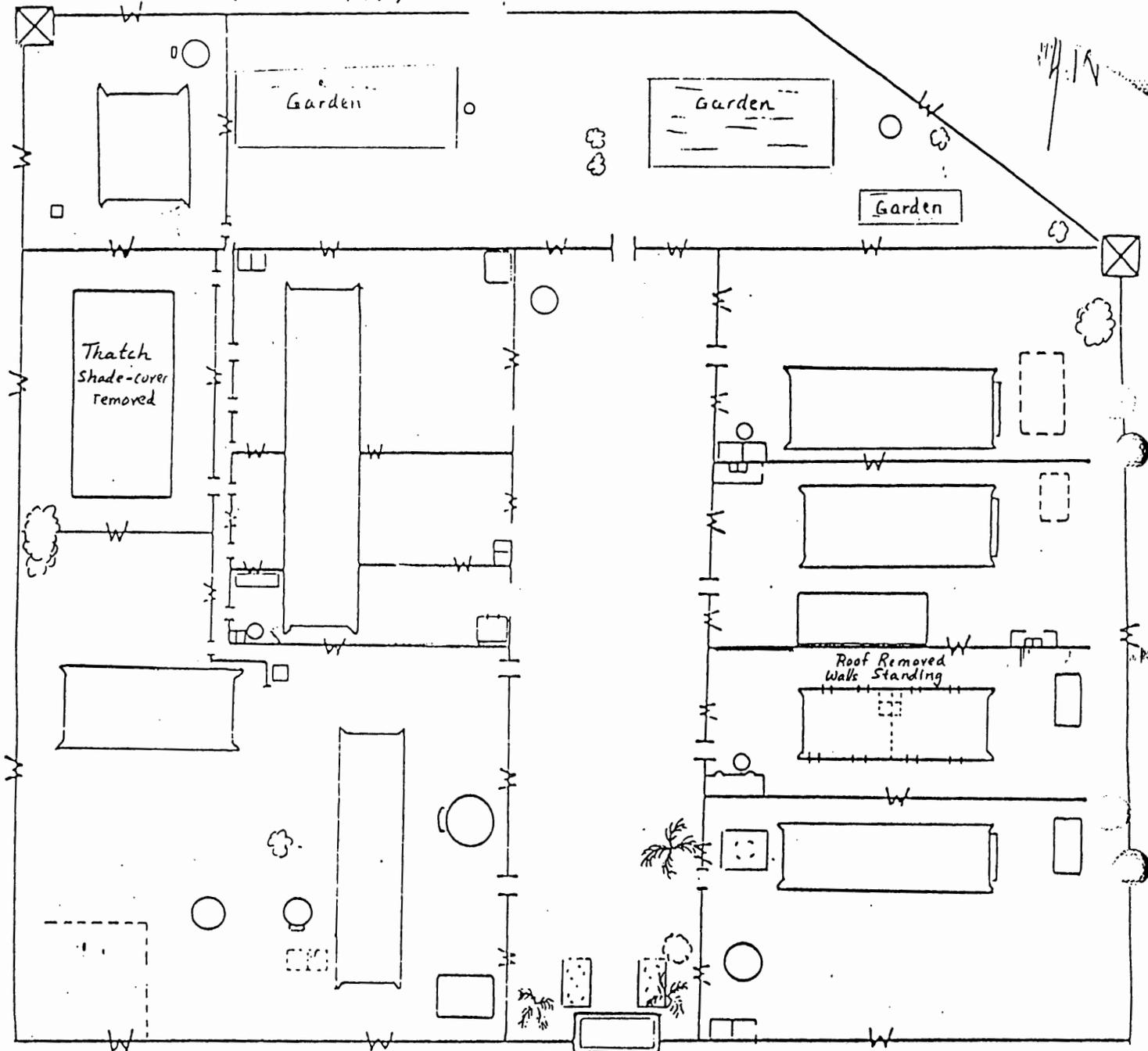
- W— = Stone wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai

Entrance Building

- ☐ = water storage, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- = Building (pitch roof), Sân nhà (lợp tranh)

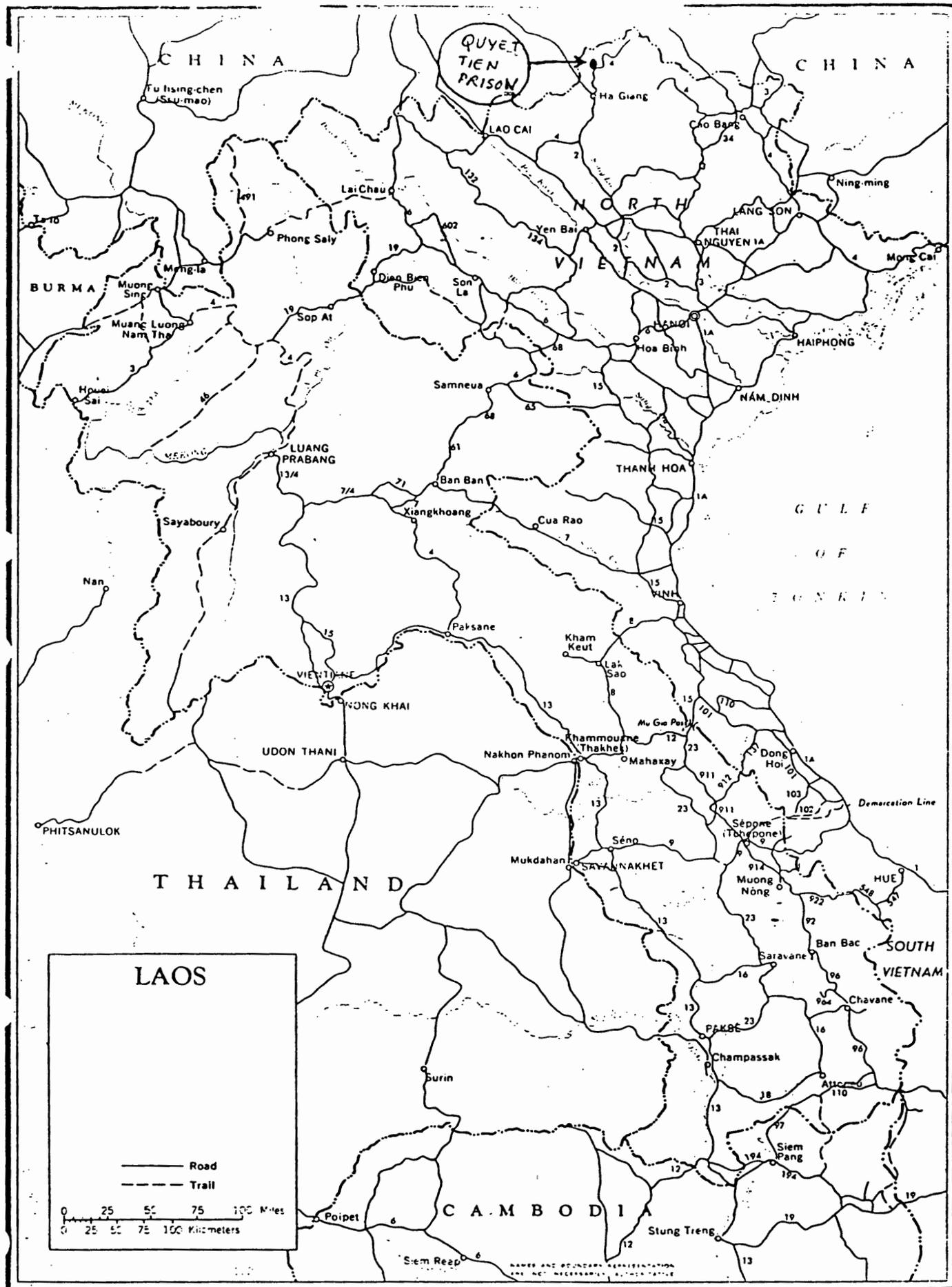
(E)

QUYET TIEN PRISON
(DOI: 12/81)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp



58034 3-68

ENCL I

JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
CENTER
DEFENSE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20301

(F)

FROM: JCRC INB

26 October 1982

SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Sketch Mark-ups from Refugee *SC*

TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
Attn: DI-E2
Washington DC 20301

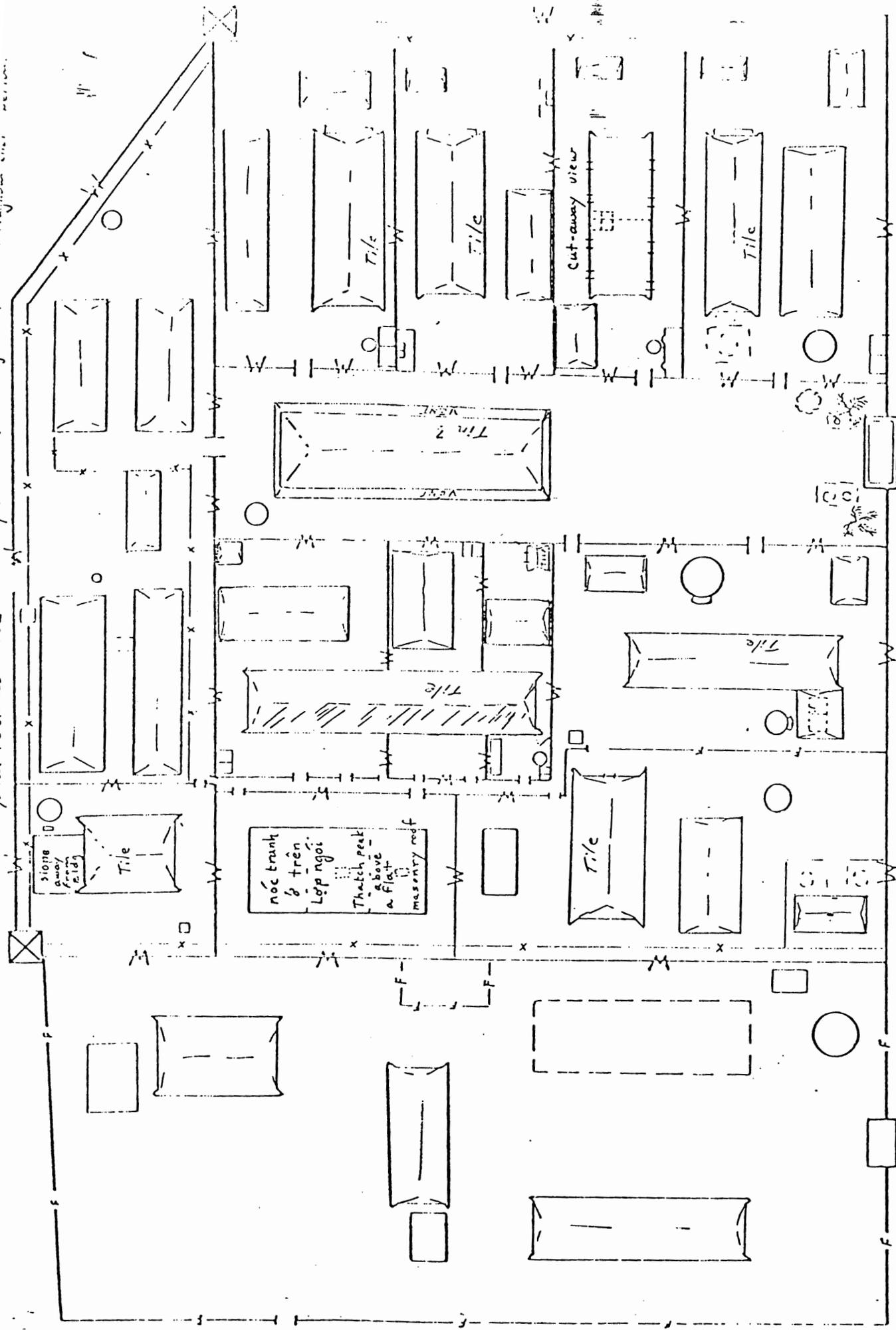
1. Please refer to DIA/DI-E2 message, DTG 100043Z AUG 82; and our reply USDAO BANGKOK message, DTG 260620Z OCT 82.
2. Attached are two sketches of Quyet Tien Camp, as marked up by Vietnamese refugee *SC* during an interview at Hong Kong on 10 October 82.

AN

Atch:
Sketches

Cy to:
HQ JCRC

Physical Features - DOI: 12/73 - 12/77



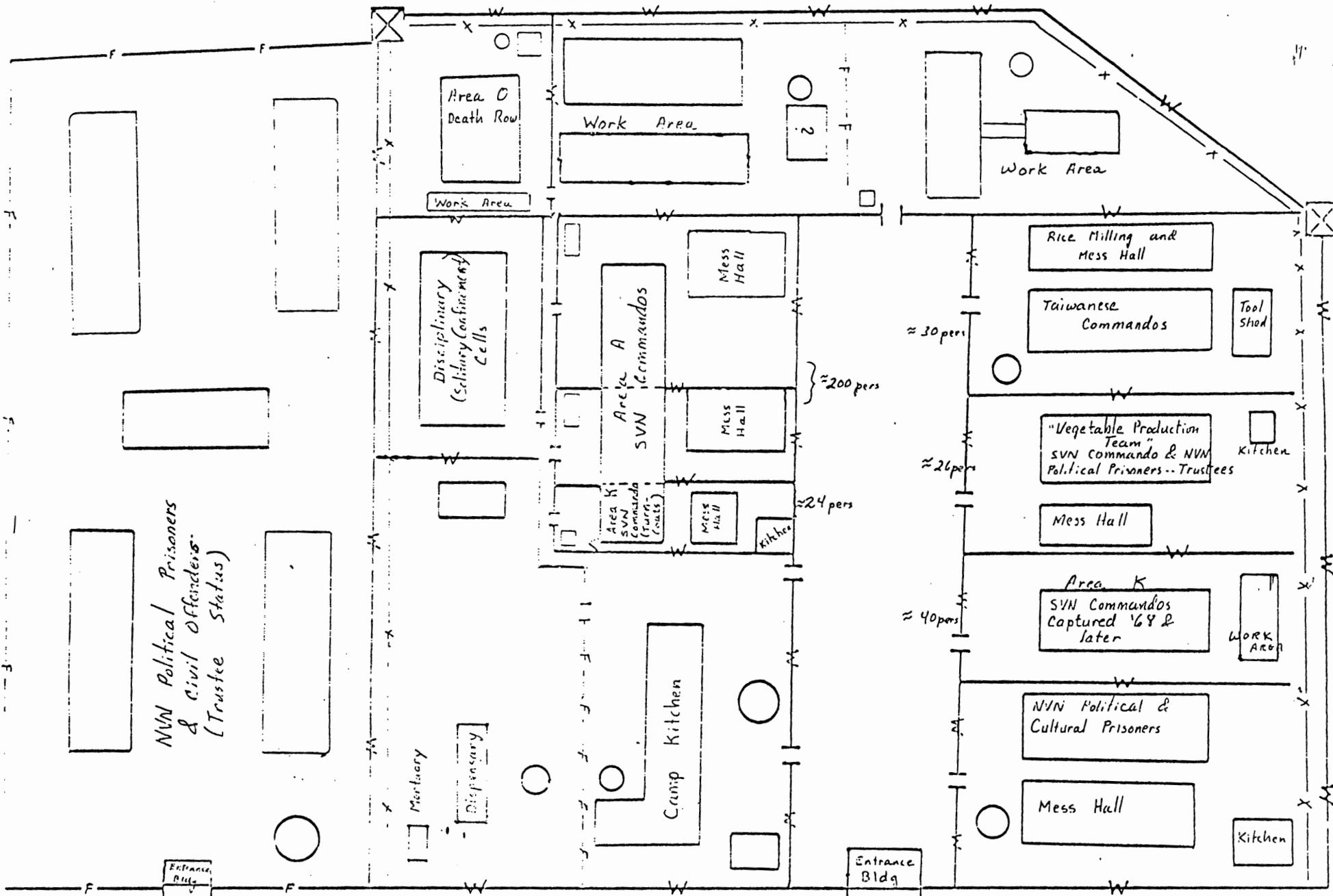
DOI: 12/73 - 12/77

- W — = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F — = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X — = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- T — = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng
- = Well, giếng

Entrance Bldg

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
- = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)

(17)



DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

- W — = Wall (Stone)
- - F - - = Bamboo fence
- X - = Barbed Wire
- = Wall
- | — = Gate in Wall or fence

I

QUYET TIE

IV. 29 Jan 85

V I E T N A M

K 1

UN SECRETARY GENERAL PEREZ DE CUELLAR ARRIVES

OW281648 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 Nguen 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

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 galingale 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, Vi 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 Vi Xuyen, Dong Van, Meo Vac, and Yen Minh, on the situation of national defense and security, local economy, social work and the livelihood 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 ~~planting trees~~ and of precious medicinal herbs and fruit trees.

...stated views on 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 domestic animals and the herds of buffaloes and cattle.

...Province, Comrade To Huu called on the cadres and local people of Doan and held a working session with the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee. Comrade Nguyen Van Ton, secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on the progress achieved in agricultural and industrial production in the past years and on the guidelines for economic and cultural development in the province for the next years.

...talk with the cadres of various sectors in the province and with the directors of the major enterprises, Comrade To Huu warmly commended the province's great achievements in the past years and expressed the hope that the province would strive to increase paddy output, develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops, reach the target of 350-400 kg of grain per capita, expand the tea-, lacquer-, and tung-growing areas; strongly develop the planting of eucalyptus and bamboo trees used as raw material for the Bai Bang paper mill; and develop the breeding of domestic animals and birds. He particularly urged Vinh Phu Province and the central enterprises to achieve more effective economic and trade integration, with the aim of fully using the capacity of factories to produce more goods of greater value. He stressed the need for the ministries concerned to coordinate with the province in reorganizing production, achieving economic integration among industrial enterprises and between agriculture and industry as well as between Vinh Phu Province and other localities; and developing the rich potentials of the province, especially the Bai Bang paper mill, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Dao Tu concrete plant, the Viet Tri chemicals factory, the Song Lo tea plant, and so forth. Comrade To Huu also urged the Vinh Phu Province's party organization and local people to further boost the movement to assist the compatriots and combatants in the border provinces, especially Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son.

In the enthusiastic atmosphere of an early spring day, the comrade commander of Military Region II and the heads of Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Vinh Phu Provinces pledged the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to properly protect the border areas and implement the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums and the 1985 plan in order to give an impetus to the implementation of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, build steady and strong districts, and develop the spirit of enterprises' initiative.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS QUANG TRUNG MUSEUM

OW250915 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 24 -- During his recent 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 aggressor army of the Chinese Qing dynasty. During his visit to the museum Truong Chinh wrote a poem of which we publish the translation on the occasion of the 196th anniversary of the Dong Da victory which is traditionally observed on the 5th day of the lunar year.



Date

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, Building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

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 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 entrances/passways/breaches in West wall of Area A.
- Roof removed from guard shack at Southeast end of the corridor between Area A & the Disciplinary Cels.
- 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.



ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
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Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

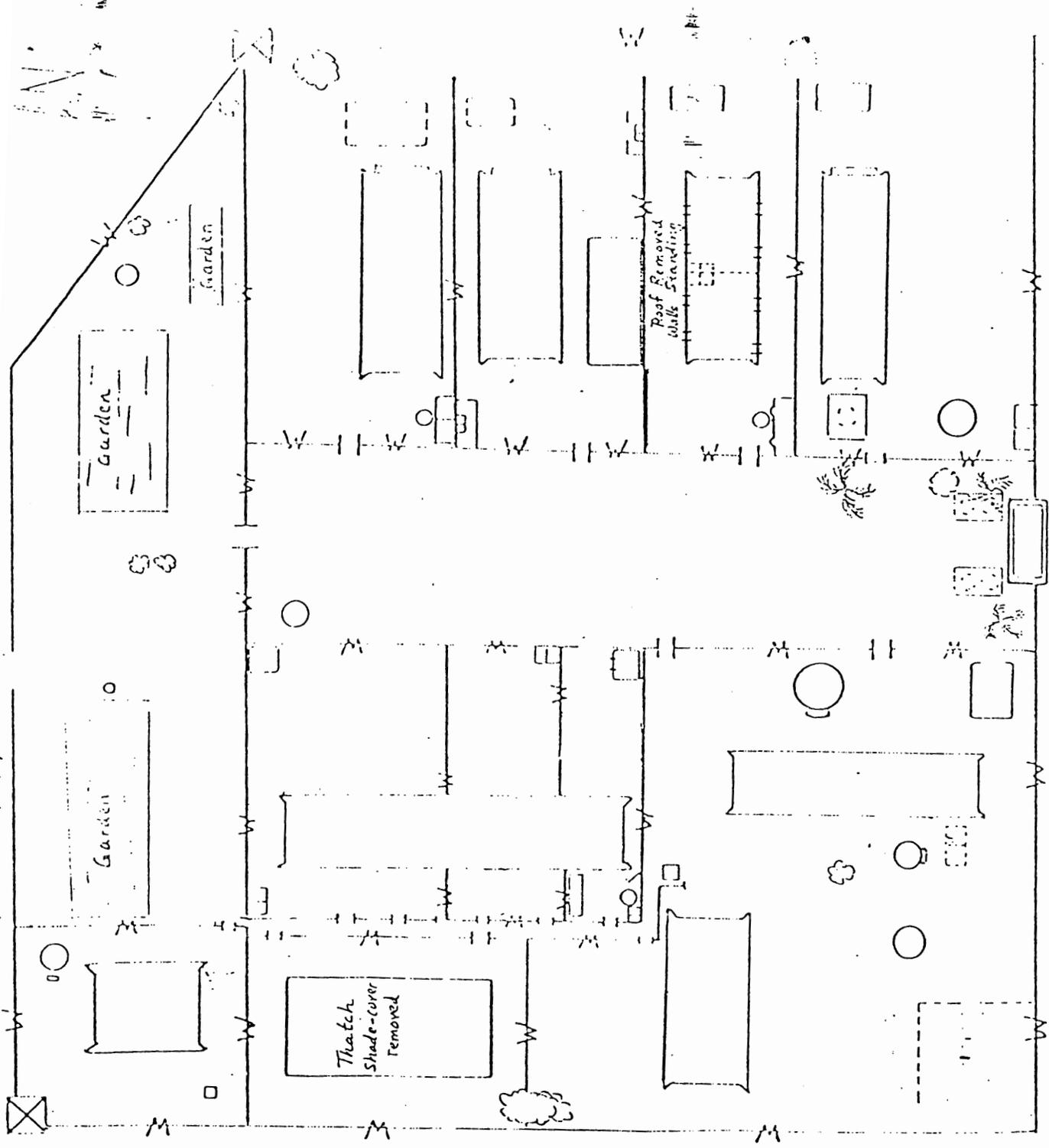
- By this date, Dec 81, the prison is abandoned.
 - All gates in the inner compound walls are either wide open or have been removed.
 - Foot paths to guard towers completely grown over.
 - Inner compounds, except Khu O, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
 - It is possible that the building in Khu O 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

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
FFAR (41 CFR) 101-11.206



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, rừng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng
- = Water storage cistern, bể nước
- = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp nước)

21

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Dispute	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

- This sketch depicts *Quyết Tiến* 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: "Trại Cứu Tào Quyết Tiến."
- 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

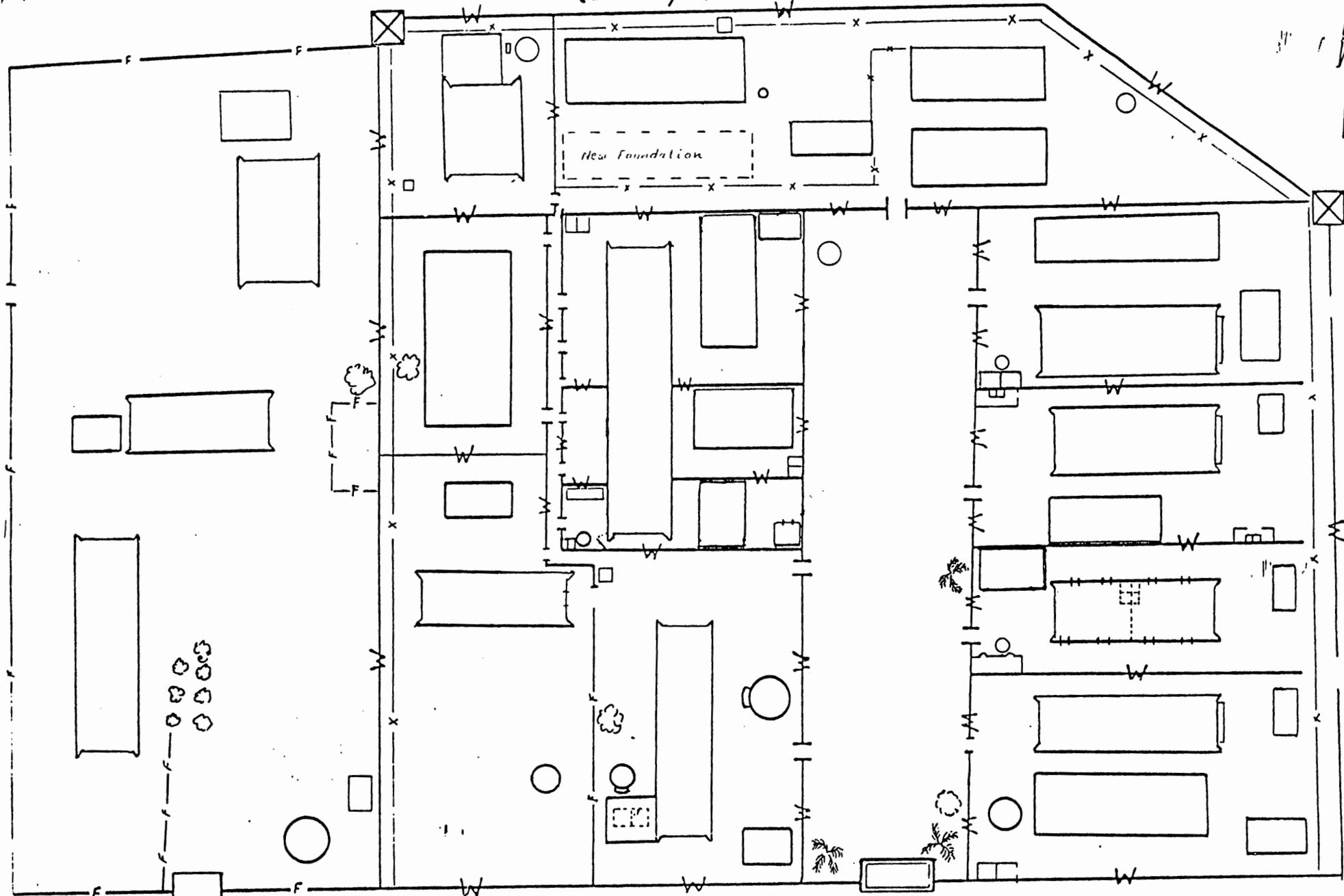
U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

QUYẾT TIỀN PRISON

(DOI: 12/73)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng
- = Well, giếng

Entrance Bldg

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- ☉ = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

QUYET
TIEN
Prison,
Ha Tinh
P.

Ref: RPT 84-139
22 January 1985

FROM: JCRC-LNB
TO: Commander, JCRC

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 Quyét 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.

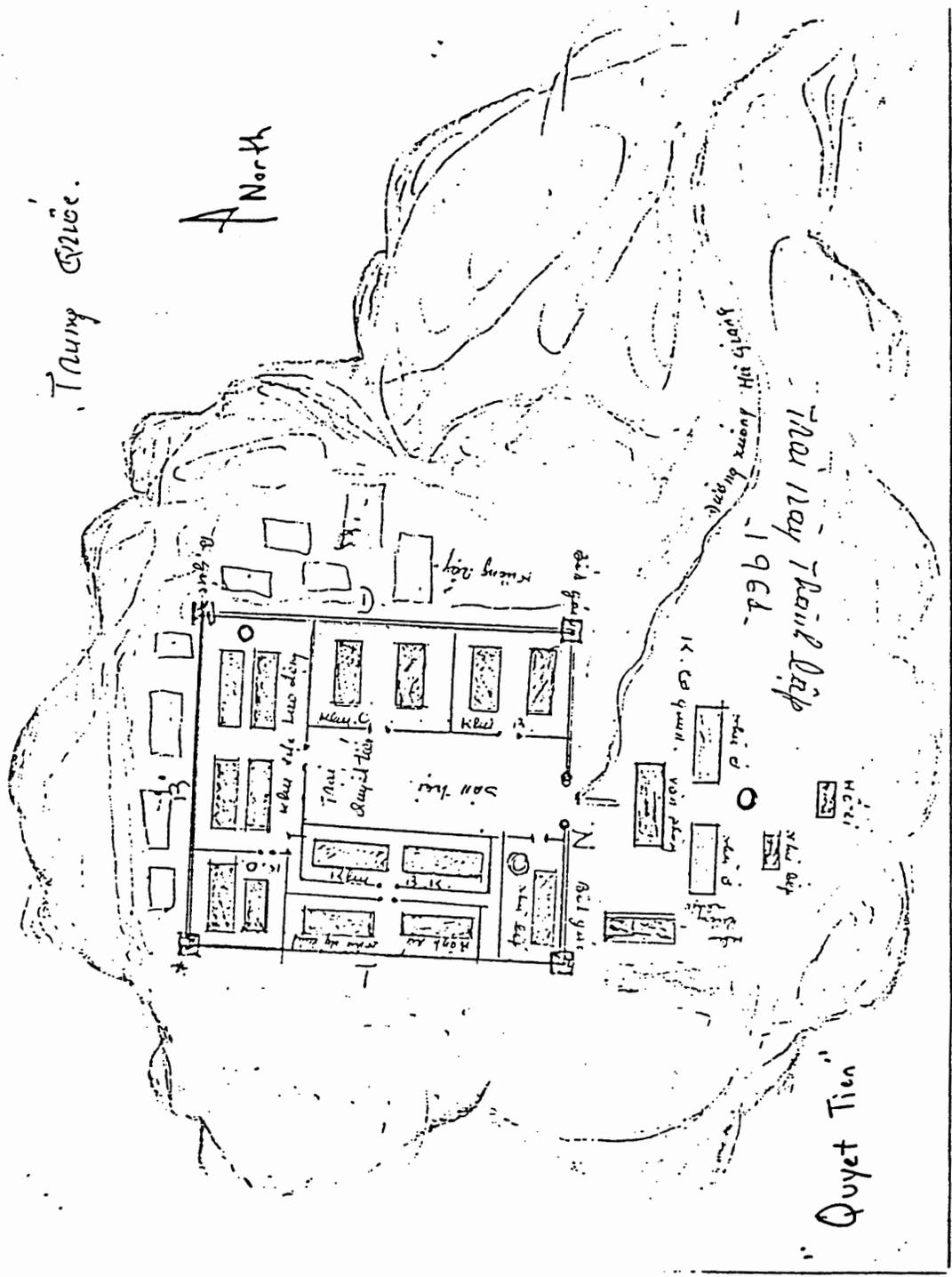
AN

Inclosures (3)

1. Sketch of Quyét Tien
2. Sketch of Lao Cai
3. Sketch of Thanh Phong

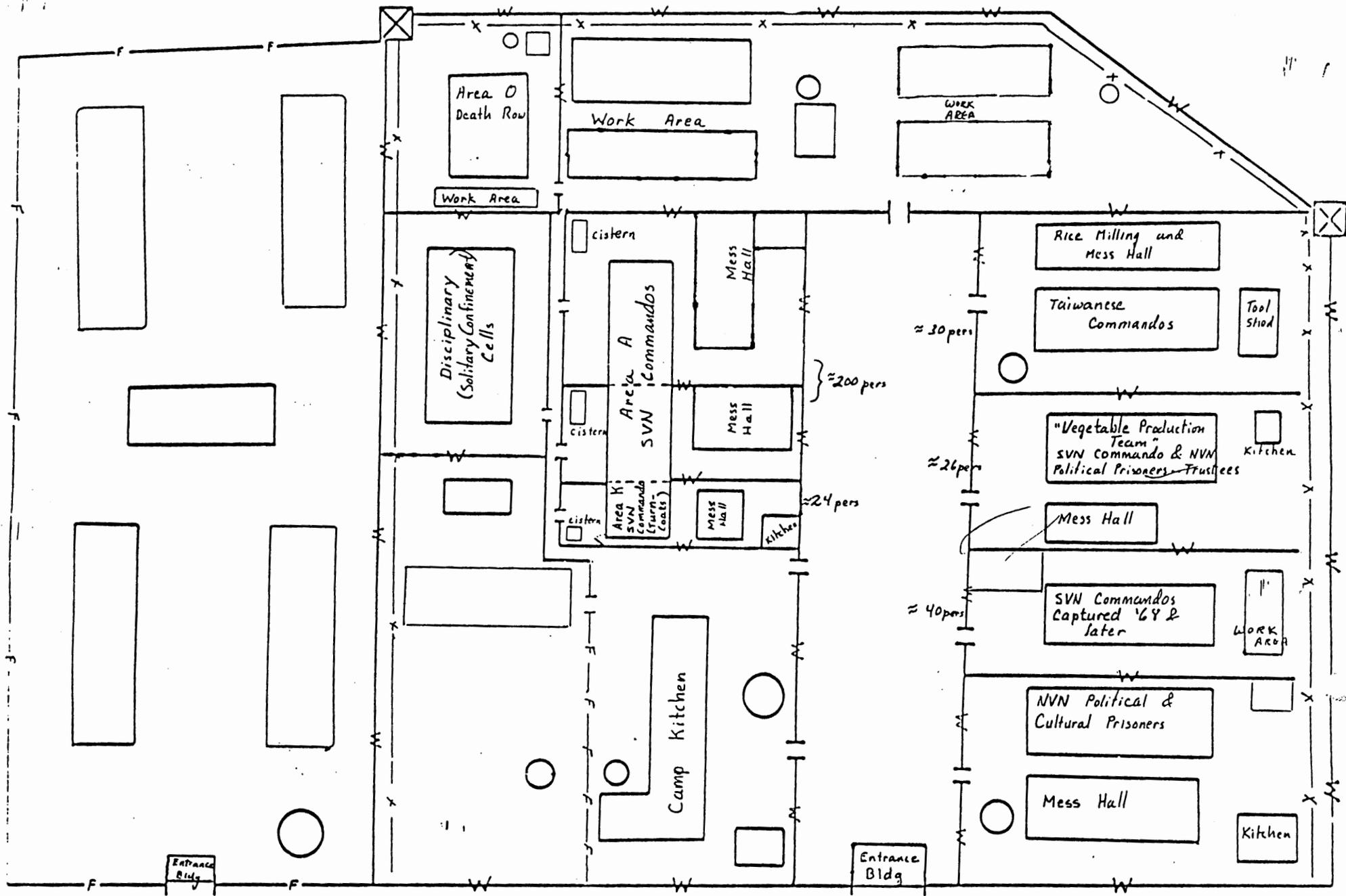
Taung Gwie.

North



Thị trấn Thủ Đức lập
1964.

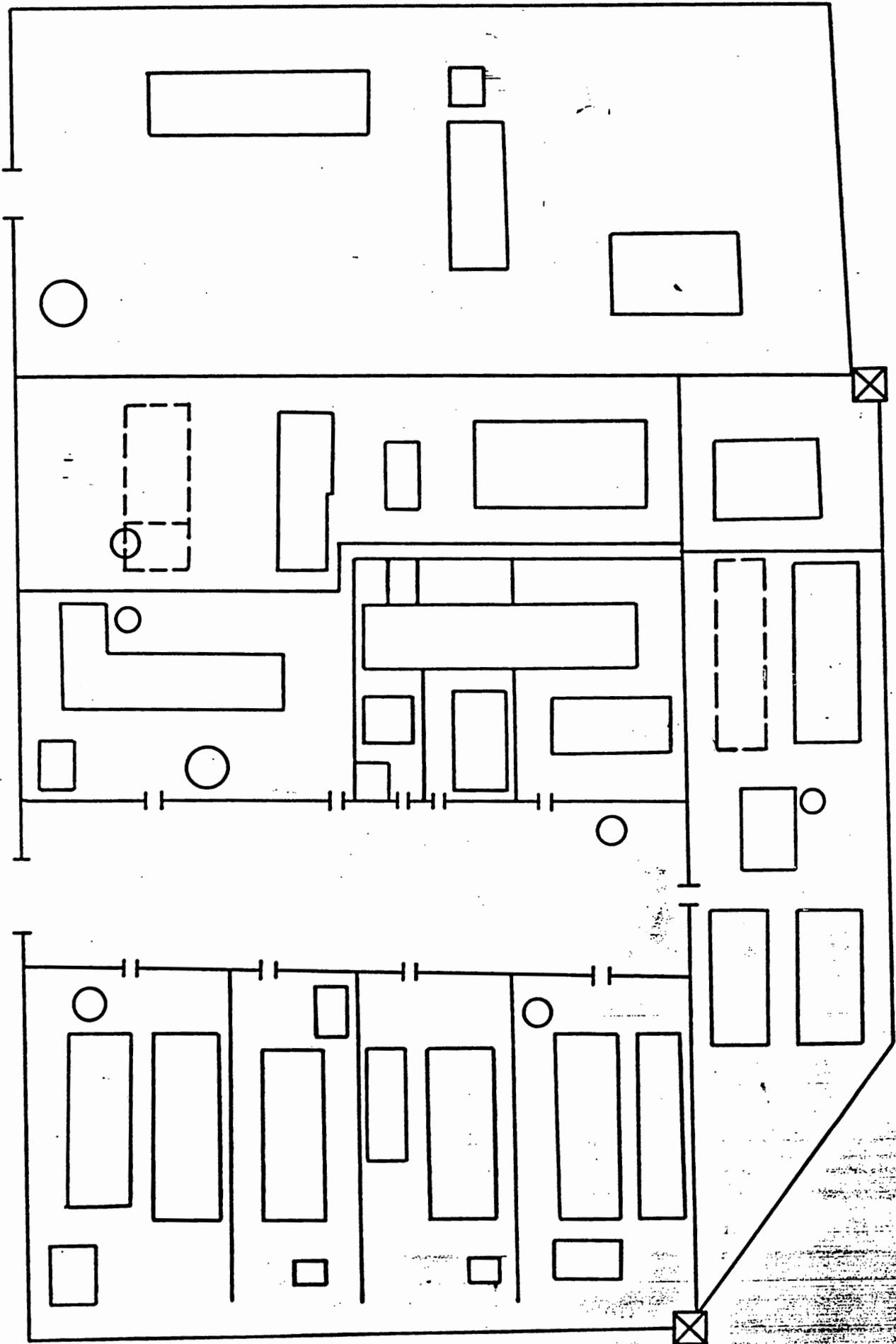
Quyet Tien



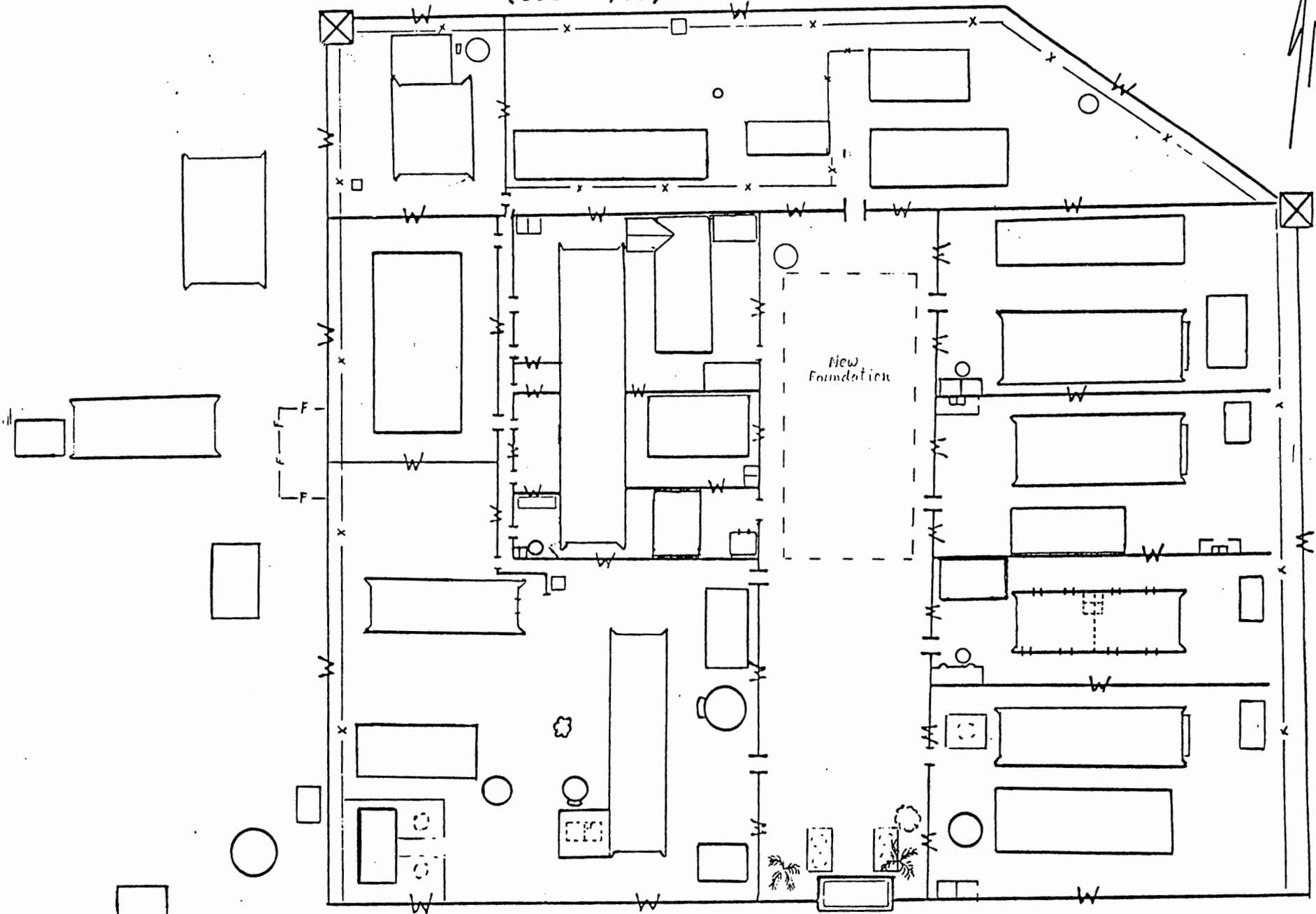
DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

- W— = Wall (stone)
- F— = Bamboo fence
- X— = Barbed Wire
- = Well

—|— = Gate in Wall or fence



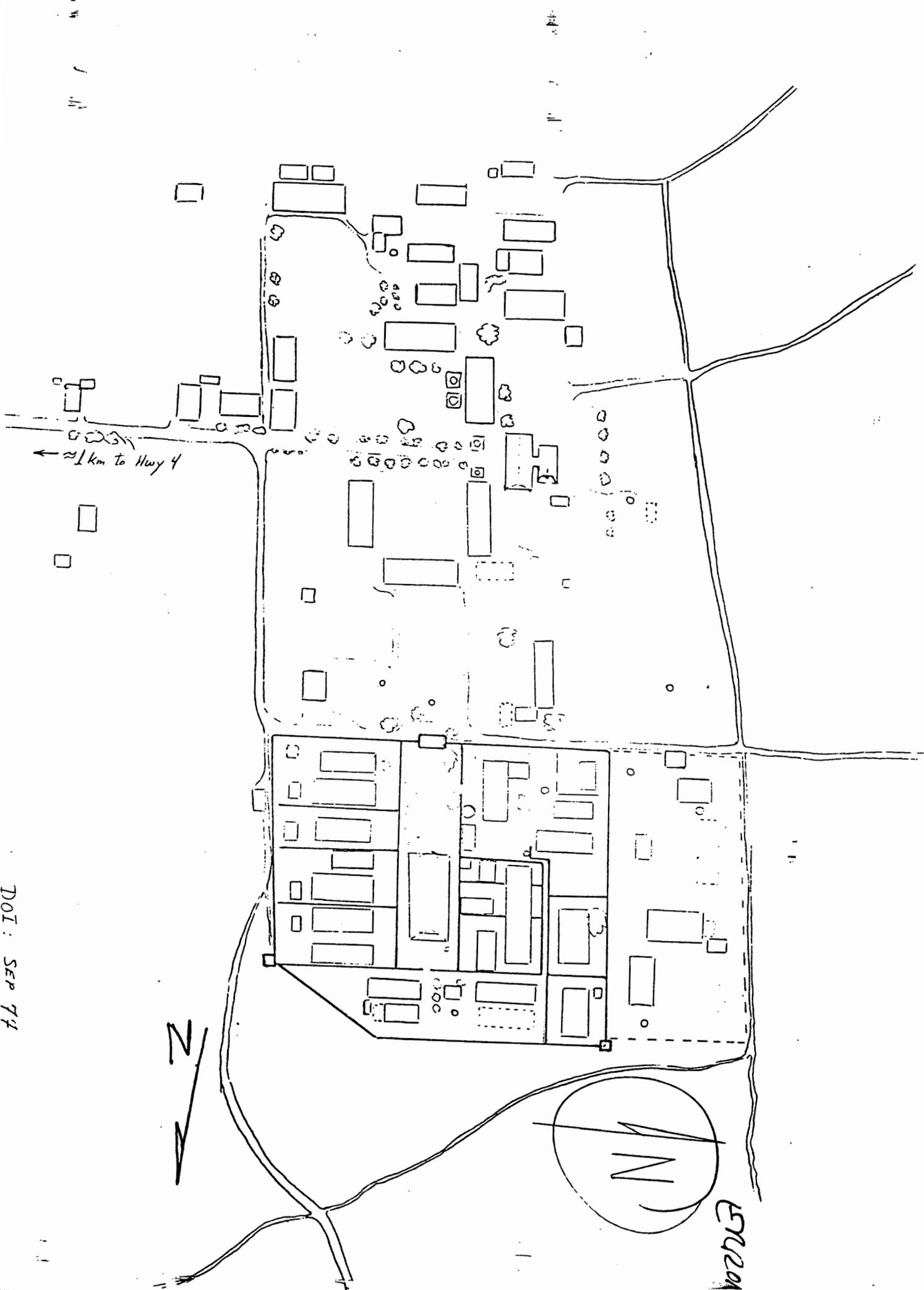
QUYẾT TIẾN PRISON
(DOI: 2/76)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
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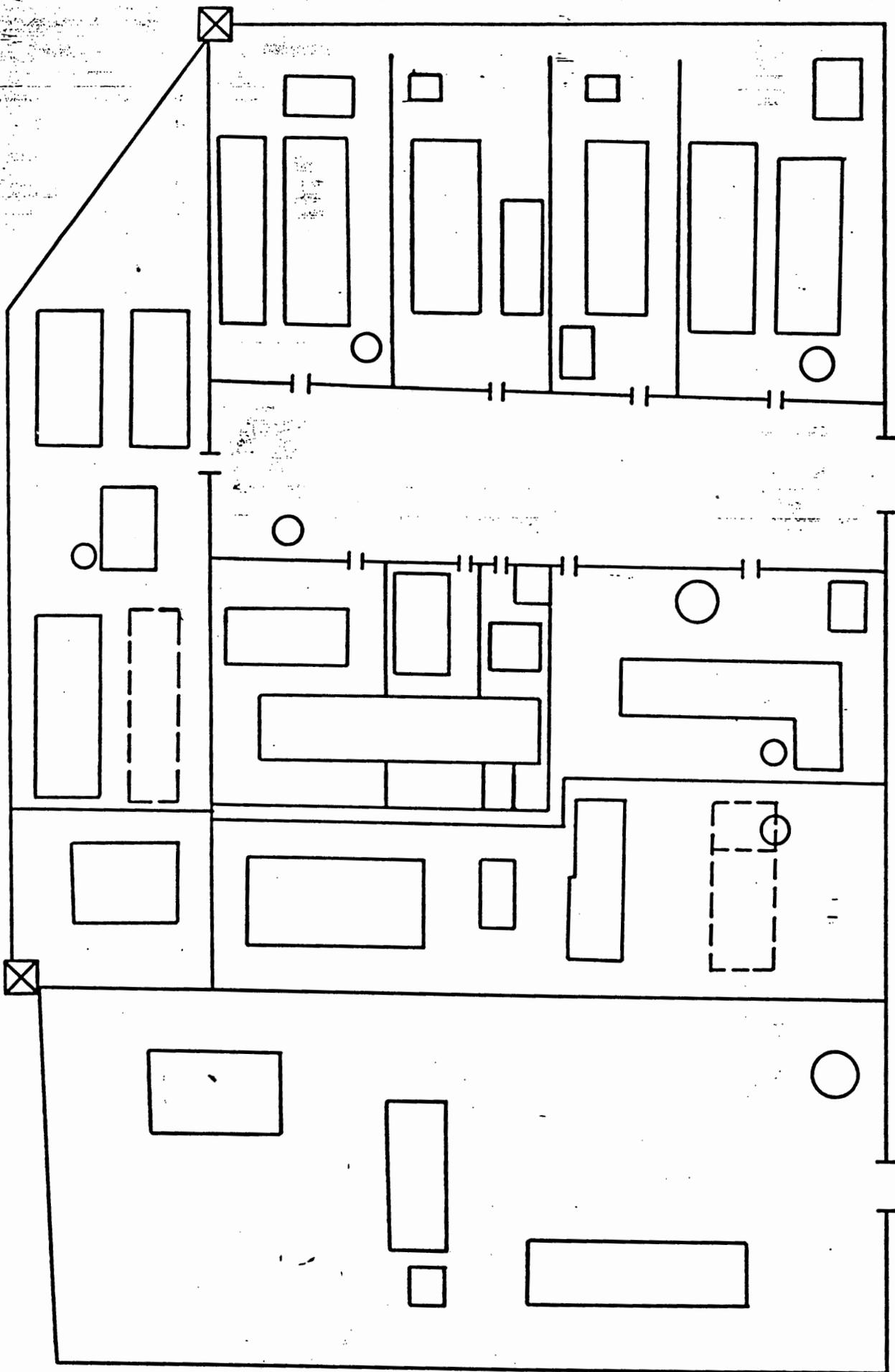
← ≈ 1 km to Hwy 4

N

(M)

Pond

DOI: SEP 74



JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER
LIAISON OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96346

FROM: JCRC-LNB

26 October 1982

SUBJ: Letter of Transmittal, Sketch Mark-ups from Refugee SC

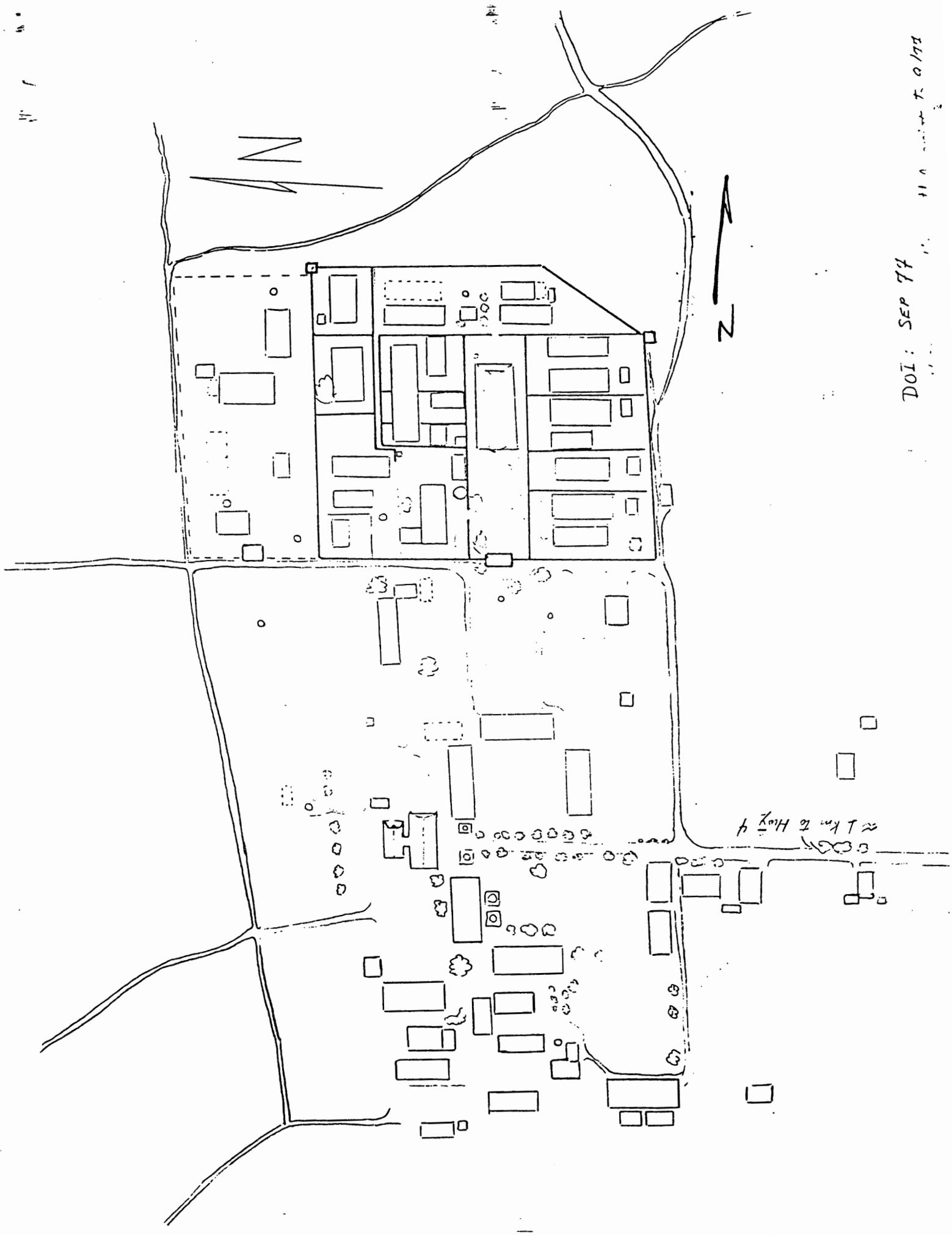
TO: Defense Intelligence Agency
Attn: DI-E2
Washington DC 20301

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 SC during an interview at Hong Kong on 10 October 82.

AN

Atch:
Sketches

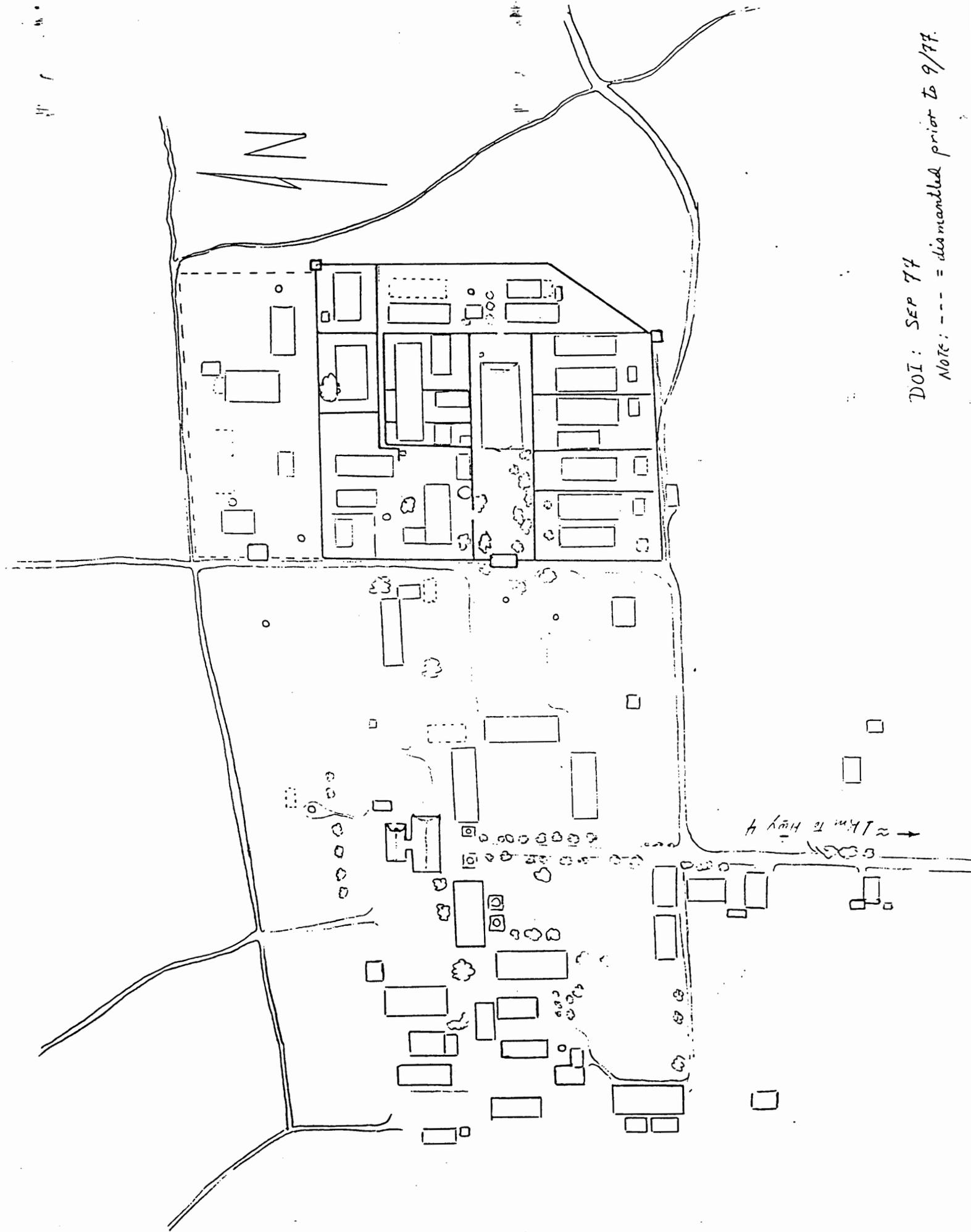
Cy to:
HQ JCRC



DOI: SEP 77

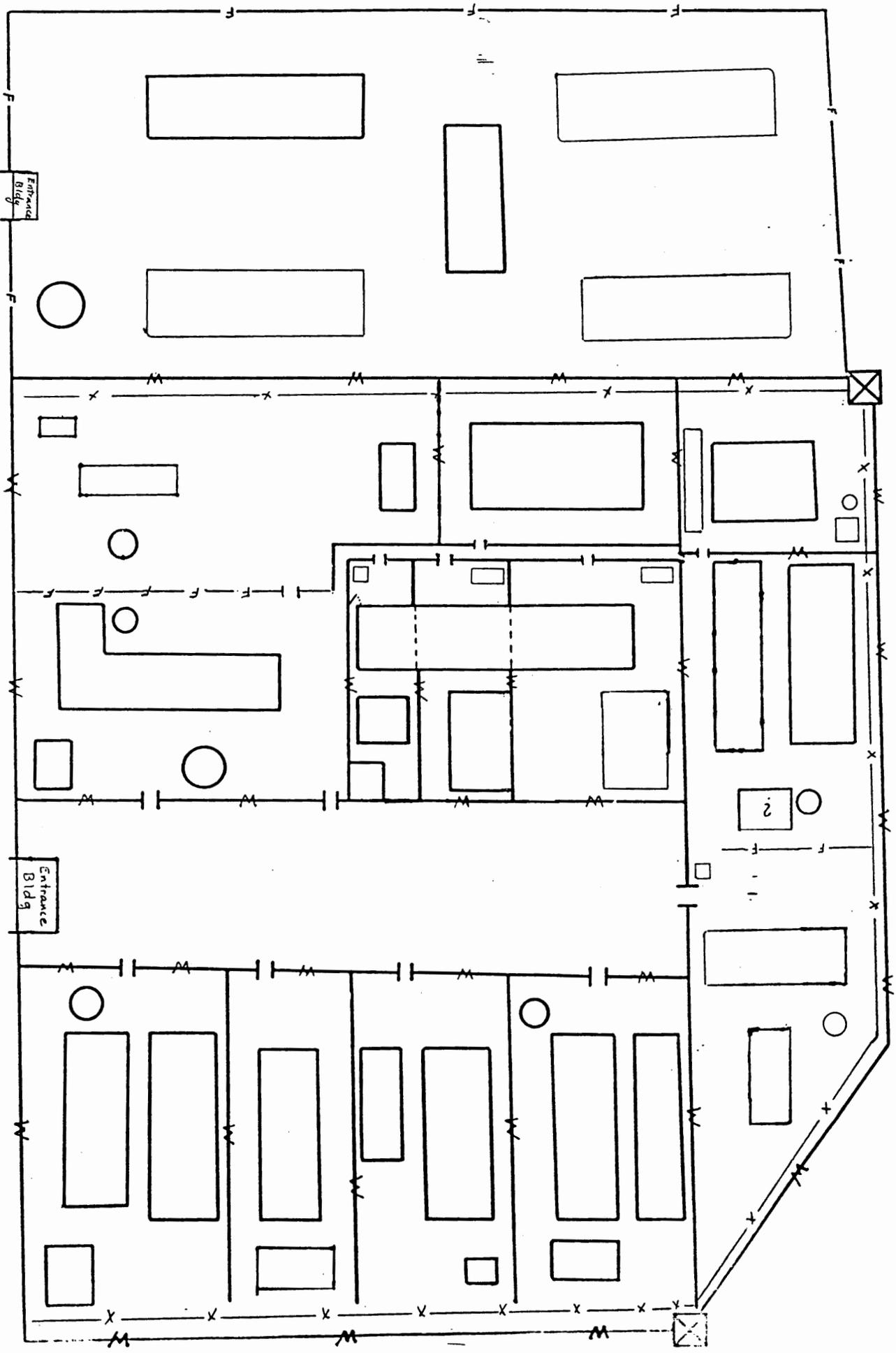
110 ... T. 0/111

~ 1 km to Hwy 4



DOI: SEP 74

Note: --- = dismantled prior to 9/74.



DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

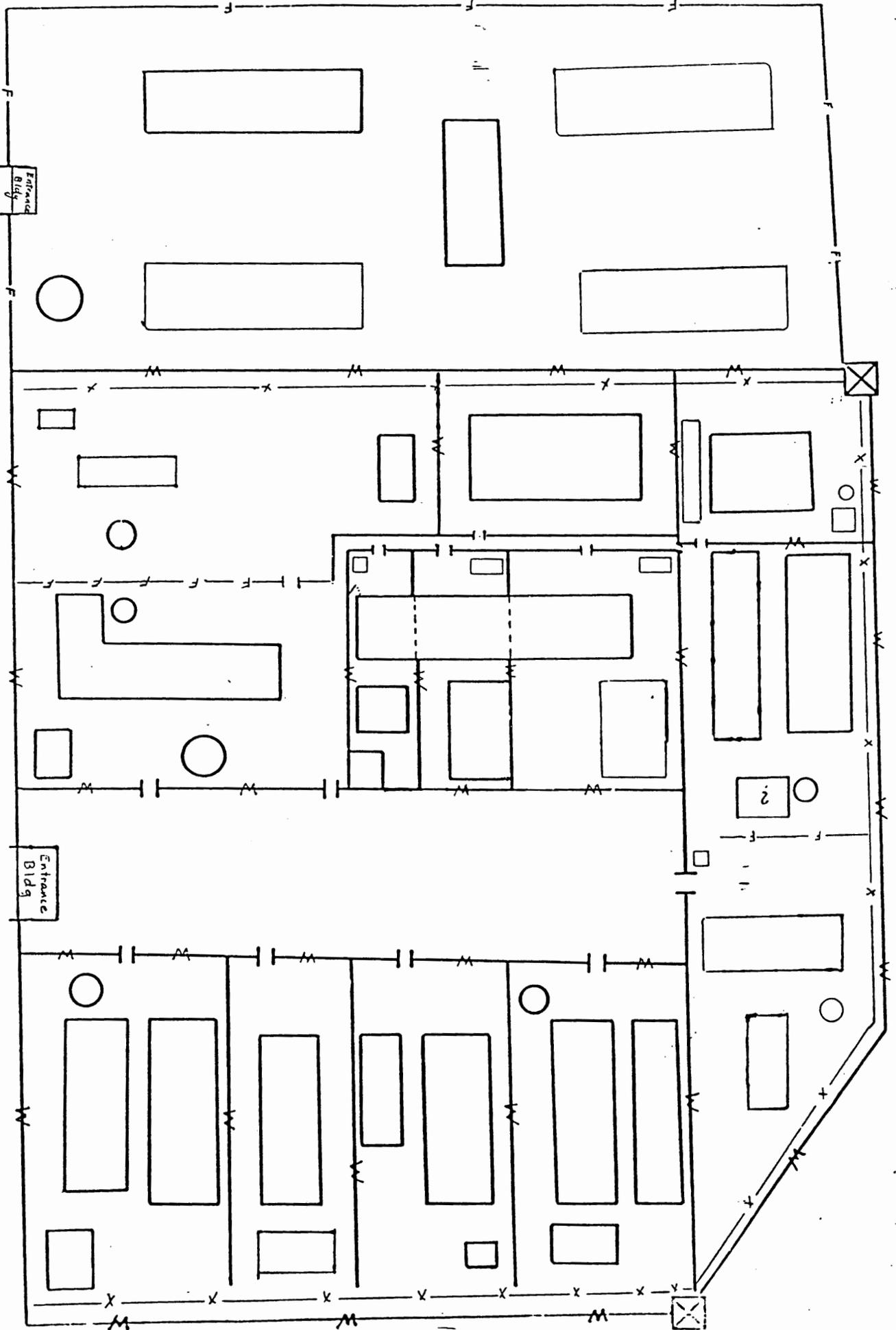
- W — = Wall (Stone)
- F — = Bamboo fence
- X — = Barbed wire
- = Well

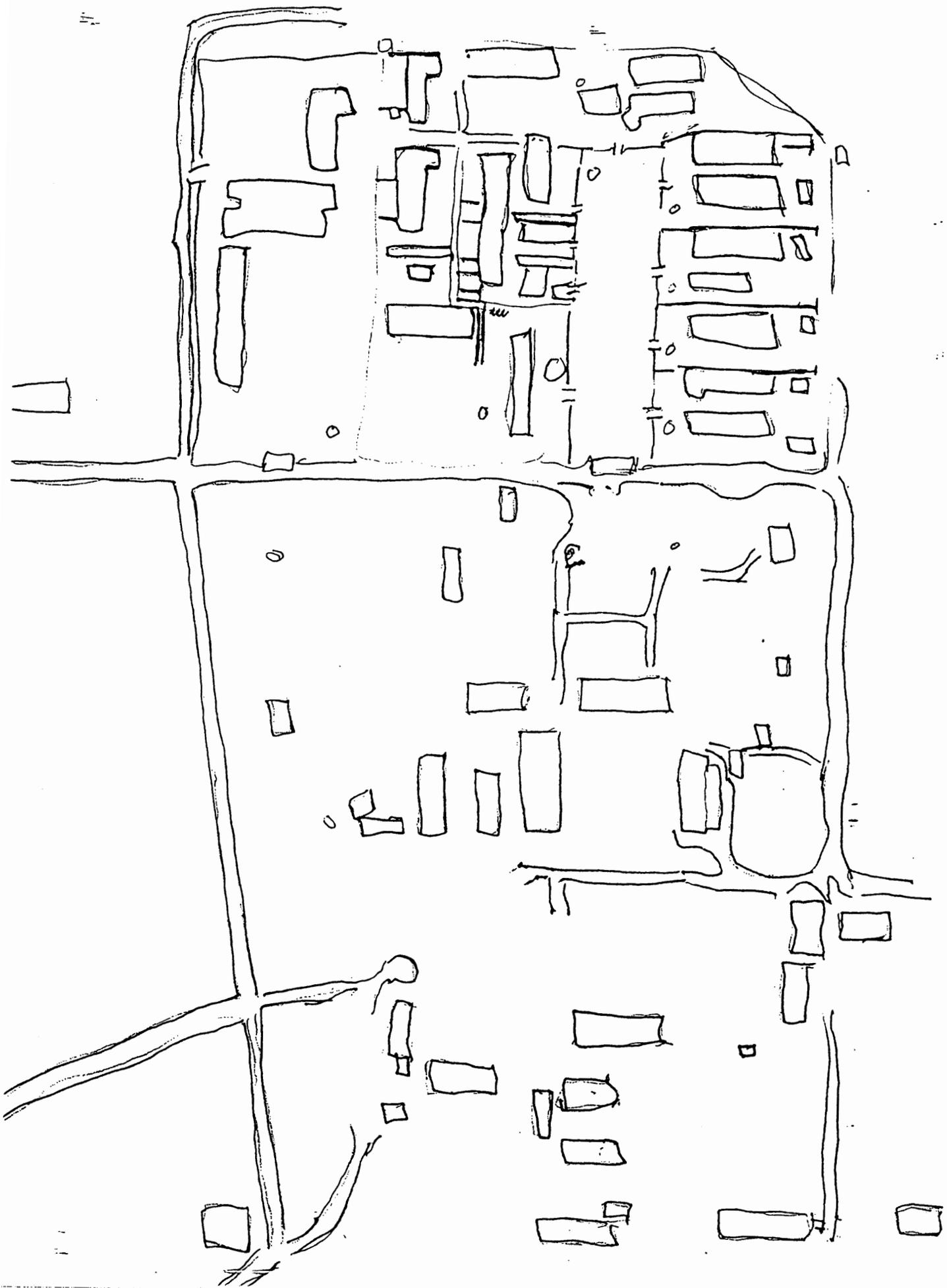
— | — = Gate in wall or fence

DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

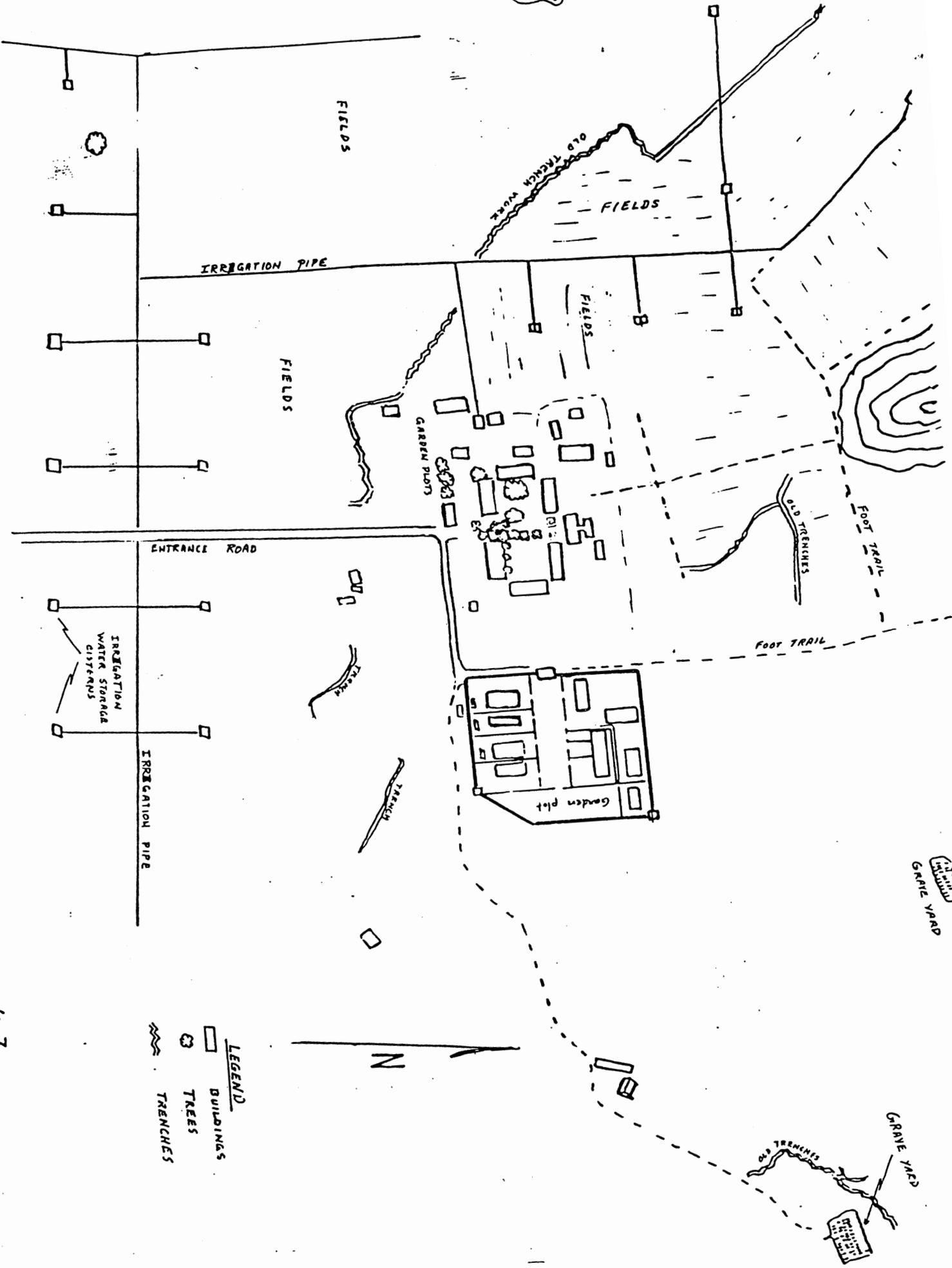
- W— = Wall (Stone)
- F— = Bamboo fence
- X— = Barbed wire

—|— = Gate in Wall or fence





QUYẾT TIẾN [DOI: 12/81]



LEGEND
[Symbol] BUILDINGS
[Symbol] TREES
[Symbol] TRENCHES

GRAVE YARD

GRAVE YARD

Date

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
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Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

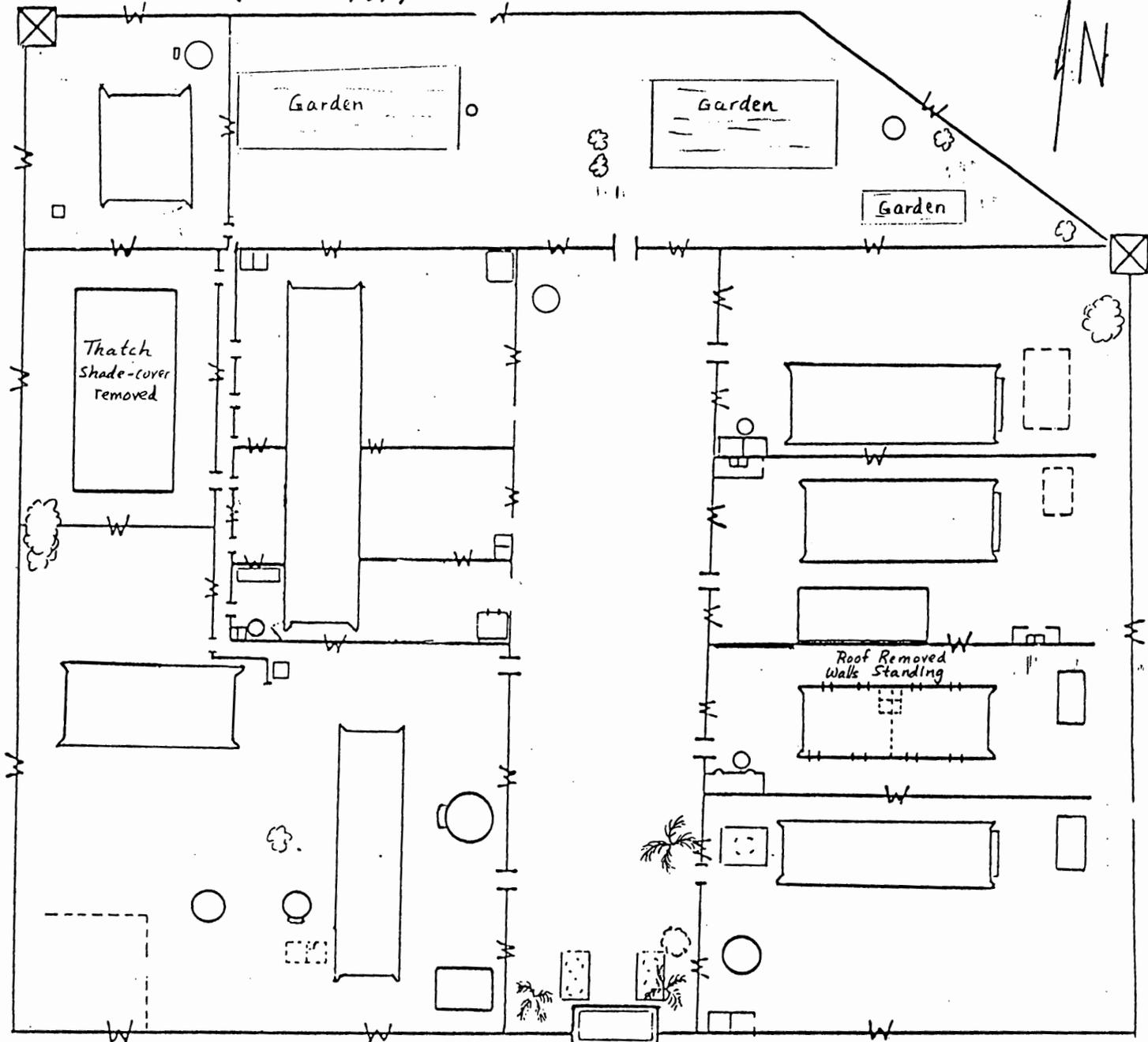
REMARKS

- 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 O, are overgrown with weeds and other vegetation.
 - It is possible that the building in Khu O 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

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	Phone No.

QUYET TIEN PRISON
(DOI: 12/81)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- ⊙ = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

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REMARKS

- By this date, Sep 77, there are changes which suggest that very few, if any, prisoners are being held at Quy et Tien:
 - Solitary confinement section: the gates are left open, and the thatch roof over the confinement building has been dismantled.
 - Addition of the large assembly-hall-type building ~~that~~ that fills up nearly one-half of the central prison yard.

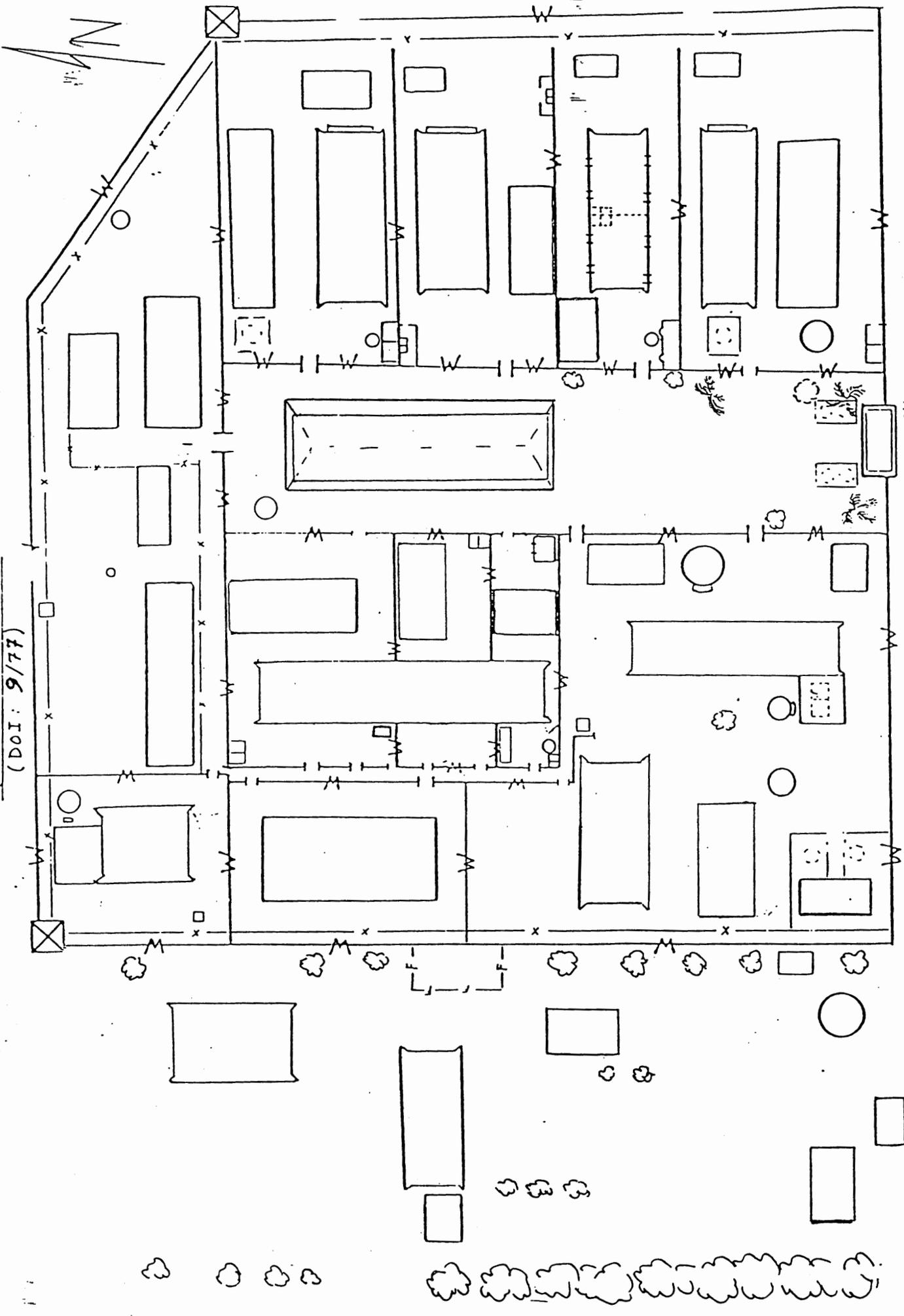
DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	Phone No.

5041-102
 * U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-530/3090

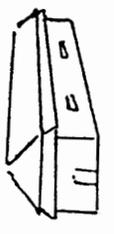
OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
 Prescribed by GSA
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

SYUETI LITHIV LITHIVUN
(DOI: 9/77)



Entrance 8/1g
 □ = water storage cistern, bể nước
 ○ = foliage, cây bụi
 ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Căn nhà (lợp tranh)
 ▭ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)

—W— = Stone wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
 —F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
 —X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
 —|— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng



Date _____

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REMARKS *Feb 76,*

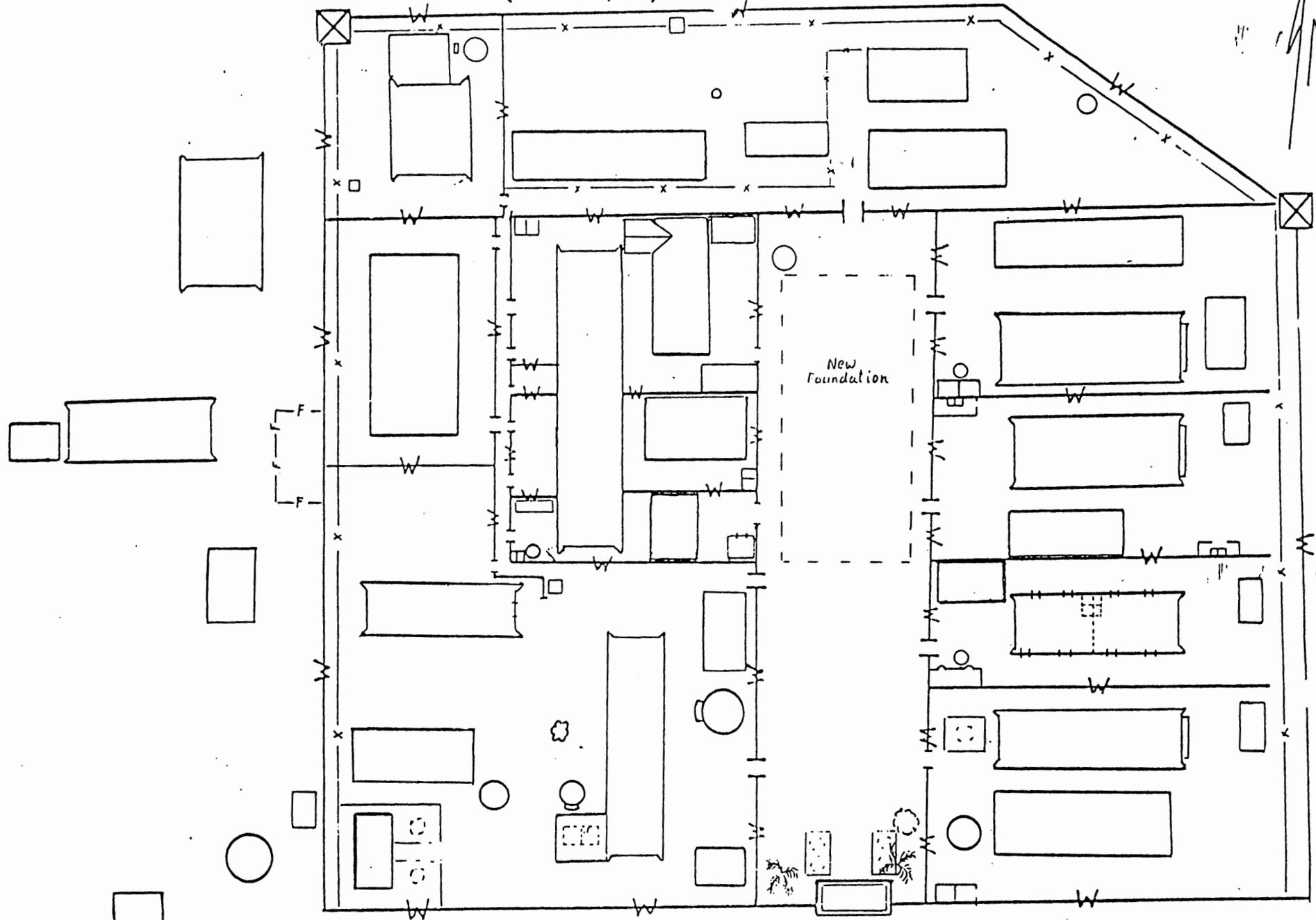
By this date, there is evidence that the prison function is being phased out:

- Division HQ-type bldg (not depicted) replaced some 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 ~~are~~ 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)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng

- ☐ = water storage cistern, bể nước
- ⊙ = foliage, cây bụi
- ▭ = Building (thatch roof), Cán nhà (lợp tranh)
- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Cán nhà (lợp ngói)

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

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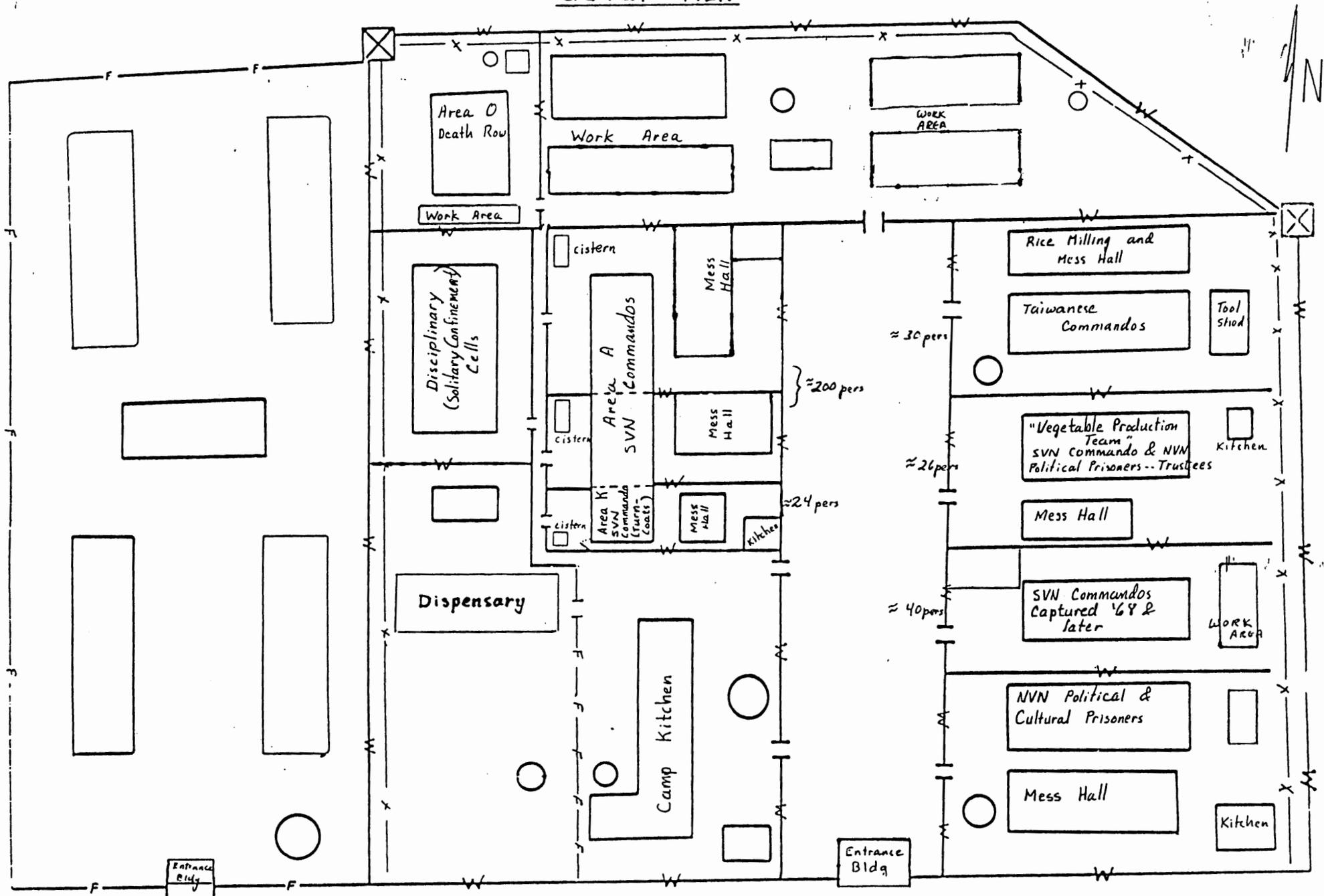
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REMARKS

- 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 O" [i.e., Area O]: Both sources asserted that they observed and overheard VIETNAMESE only in this area. They stated 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 25. They were isolated from other inmates.
 - Note Re Work Area [Khu Sản xuất]: 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 extremely tight wrist and ankle shackles which cut circulation and lead to gangrene and eventual death.
 - Note re mess halls: These structures are thatch 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."
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	Phone No.

QUYẾT TIẾN *



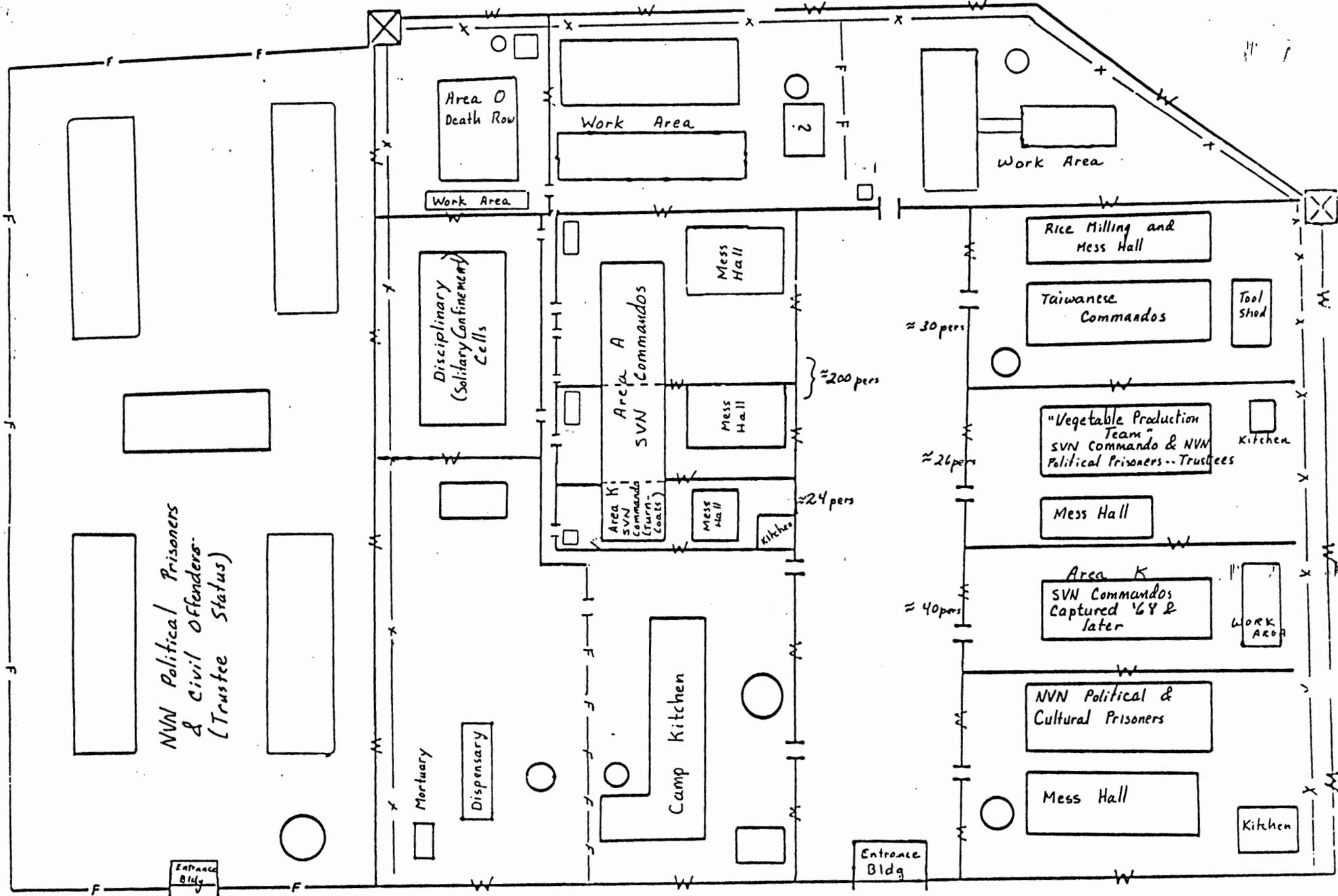
DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

- W— = Wall (stone)
- F— = Bamboo fence
- X— = Barbed Wire
- () = " "

—|—|— = Gate in Wall or fence

* As sketched & described by two former SVN Commandos who have reported accurately on other topics. From memory and not to scale -- may be some error.

As Sketched by former Inmate *



DATE OF INFORMATION: AUG 65 - FEB 72

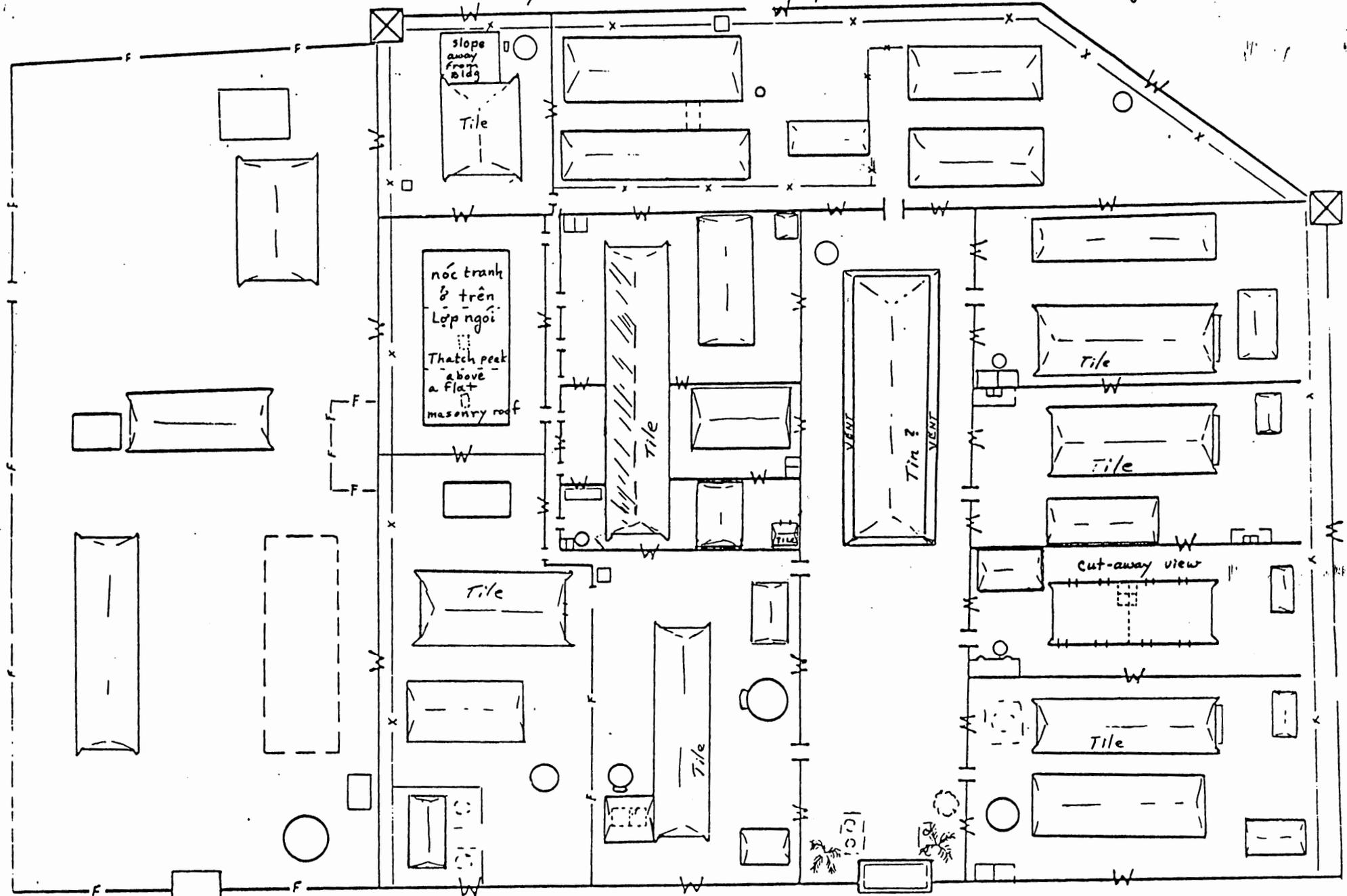
- W — = Wall (stone)
- F — = Bamboo fence
- X — = Barbed Wire
- = Well

— | — = Gate in Wall or fence

* 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 ≈ 12/72.

QUYẾT TIẾN PRISON

Physical Features - DOI: 73-12/77 - Some Buildings not present throughout entire period.



DOI: 12/73 - 12/77

- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
- F— = Bamboo fence, hàng rào tre
- X— = Barbed wire, dây thép gai
- | |— = Gate in wall or fence, cửa hoặc cổng
- = Well, giếng

Entrance Bldg

- = water storage cistern, bể nước
- ⊙ = foliage, cây bụi
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REMARKS

- This sketch depicts *Quyêt Tiên* 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: "Trại Cải Tạo Quyêt Tiên."
- 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

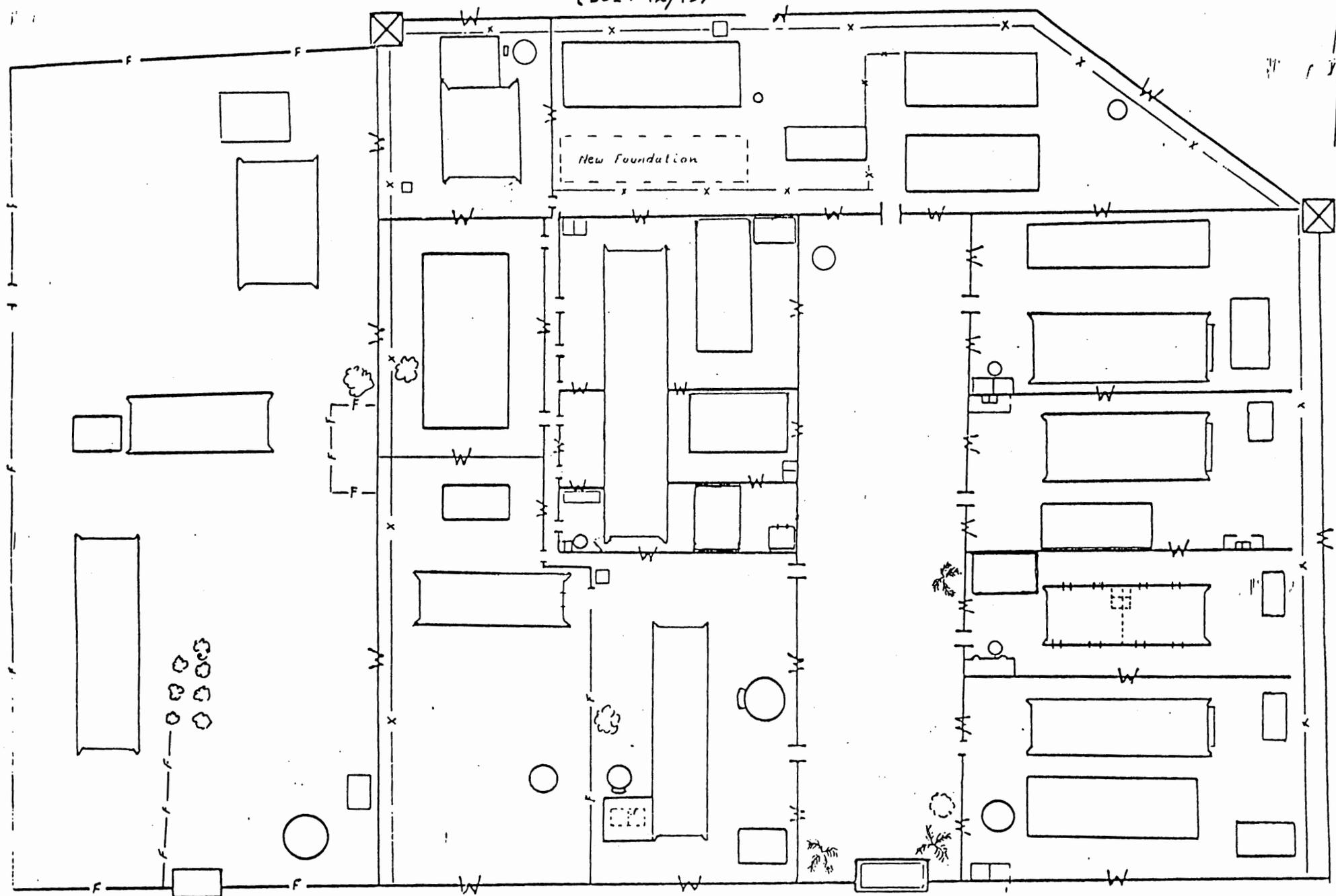
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5041-102

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OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
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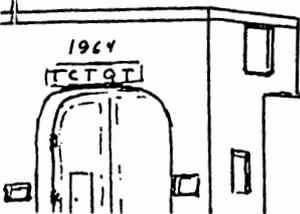
(DOI: 12/73)



- W— = Stone Wall, tường đá hoặc gạch
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- ▭ = Building (tile roof), Căn nhà (lợp ngói)
- ⊠ = Guard tower



TAN LAD