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1. The number of POWs present at the Rear Base camp, QUANG TIN Provincial Military Proselyting Section, from January 1966 to 14 March 1966 was 25. These soldiers were POWs of the regular troops, aged 18 to 25 years, captured in battle in DONG DUONG, THANG BINH District, QUANG NOAI Province, in December 1965. Prior to 13 January 1966, when Source was transferred as Adjutant of the POW camp, about 200 POWs had been detained in this camp and liberated:

2. The POW camp timetable, which varied according to seasons, was as follows:

0530 hours	:	cooking
0600 - 0615 hours	:	physical training
0630 hours	:	breakfast
0700 hours	:	indoctrination or labor service in the barracks
1100 hours	:	lunch
1400 - 1800 hours	:	indoctrination
1800 - 1900 hours	:	dinner preparation
1900 - 0530 hours	:	rest

3. A definite procedure was carried out when the prisoners arrived in a camp:
 - A. A list of POWs was made and the number and names were checked by name call.
 - B. Documents were received and checked.
 - C. A transfer report had to be made and the list of belongings had to be confirmed by signature for each prisoner leaving the camp. If the prisoner complained, the deliverer and the receiver would make a report to the unit which had captured him. A search for any missing article was then instigated.
 - D. Names of prisoners were registered.
 - E. If, needed a set of black peasant's pyjamas and a pair of rubber sandals were loaned to a prisoner.
 - F. Internal regulations and information on the administrative system were distributed.
 - G. The POW policy was distributed to set prisoners' minds at ease.
 - H. For control purposes, prisoners were organized into squads, platoons and companies depending on the number of POWs. A prisoner would be selected by the Board of Directors as the POW representative of a squad, platoon (if two or three squads) or a company (if two or three platoons), again depending on the number of POWs. A squad was composed of ten POWs.

4. The POW camps had no responsibility to provide information to the VC units. Hence, interrogation was not regarded as important. Instructors in POW camps interrogated prisoners only on their biographies, past activities and present occupations for the purpose of keeping a watch on the POWs' ideology and giving them either collective or individual indoctrination.

5. There was the unique indoctrination document called "POW and Surrender Indoctrination" consisting of 12 pages (four items). Each item was considered a lesson. The prisoners had to learn by heart the contents in order to answer test questions. The contents of the lessons were as follows:
 - A. US invasion in SVN during the past years: upon the defeat of the French, the US, for no reason, sent troops into VIETNAM. The US had helped the

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French Expeditionary Force. After the DIEM BIEN PHU defeat, the French learned they could not keep SVN, so they had handed it over to the US. To profit by this golden opportunity, the US immediately sent the US advisers in groups to Vietnam and also consolidated NGO DINH DIEM's regime. To counter this aggressive wave, the NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTH VIETNAM (NFLSVN) was created to unify the civilian and military troops against the US. After the DIEM Regime was overthrown, the NFLSVN liberated two thirds of the land in SVN. The situation then became more and more serious. Washington hoped to reverse the situation by sending troops to SVN. Subsequently, 300,000 US troops with modern weapons were introduced into SVN. US troops then fought with the Allied troops. The US with its prosperous economy and full manpower might enlarge the war and bring about a World War between the forces of freedom and communism.

- B. VC victories during past years: regarding political victories, the NFLSVN was established in 1960. The support of the populace in rural areas as well as in cities permitted uninterrupted development of the NFLSVN to the degree that it could efficiently oppose the strong US force. Meanwhile, the internal situation of the National Government grew worse especially after the coup d'etat in 1963. As for military victories, despite attrition, annihilating attacks and the use of rudimentary weapons, the NFLSVN scored many military victories such as the AN LAO and PLEI ME battles. Since the US troops poured into SVN, the NFLSVN had to deal with many difficulties but they have appeared efficient. The NFLSVN has scored economic victories. In 1960, the NFLSVN had encountered numerous great difficulties in supplying food and weapons to the subordinate units. Thanks to the policy of self-sufficiency, the NFLSVN had overcome them. The NFLSVN was not only supported by the populace of SVN, but also received the economic support of the NVN people.
- C. Charge against RVN Army enlistments: The NFLSVN was formed with a view to "liberating the country" and protecting the people's property. Those who enlisted in the GVN Army against the NFLSVN would be heavily accused.
- D. Duty of POWs: The POW and surrenderers must receive indoctrination in order thoroughly to understand the NFLSVN's policy, combat objectives and the just cause. Indoctrination was aimed at: joining the liberation main forces or the local guerrilla troops; working for the NFLSVN in some local activities; not participating in any activities of the National Government; and not working against members of the Front.
- E. Policy toward POWs and surrenderers: After arriving at the detention camp, the receiving officers must give the POWs an explanation of the camp policy:
- (1) No killing: On the battlefield each side considered the other an enemy. They had to fight to protect their life and the lives of their comrades. After being taken prisoner, a POW was considered a friend and was therefore not killed.
 - (2) No torturing: Despite the POWs' withholding of information, they were not beaten. The NFLSVN never exercised corporal punishment of POWs, because all POWs had been forced to fight.
 - (3) Protecting POW belongings: POWs' belongings must be protected. Sometimes possessions were lost or stolen by avaricious individuals on the battlefield without the knowledge of commanders.
 - (4) Indoctrinating: POWs were not punished nor were they inculcated with the ideologies of the NFLSVN.

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- (5) Leniency: After being indoctrinated, POWs would be liberated. They would either return to their families or enter the services of the GVN.
6. The main instructor in charge of political instruction was named TRUNG. Sometimes the camp director came to the conference room to give speeches. No other Military Proselyting cadres were in charge of instruction. The indoctrination period lasted from 12 to 15 days. Each lesson was explained and discussed for two days. In the beginning, the instructors gave speeches in the conference room to all the POWs. Here the POWs could take notes. Later, the POWs gathered in teams or squads for question and discussion periods. The objective of the discussions was to encourage the POWs to express their opinions. Team leaders had the responsibility of writing down all POW opinions and submitting them to the camp director. On the tenth day, all the POWs met in the conference room to clear up any questions and also to prepare an individual self-criticism paper which was submitted to the Board of Directors along with the POW's biographic data (which included relatives and a chronological listing of the POWs' activities). The paper included the POW's comments on his life prior to the indoctrination, comments regarding the indoctrination, and self-criticism based on the indoctrination documents.
7. The Board of Directors would carefully examine the individual self-criticism papers to determine whether to liberate the POWs or to keep them longer for further indoctrination. The approval proposal stated that "In our judgment, they have made progress during the indoctrination. We suggest they be set free on... /date/". A POW did not have to make any pledge to rid himself of any GVN ideology or to work for the VC. It was up to the individual to determine his own future. During the indoctrination, the instructors always suggested that "After being liberated, please tell your relatives and your friends about the good treatment and leniency of the Liberation Front during your detention."
8. The rejection proposal stated that "In our judgment, they appeared to be negligent in their indoctrination. It is suggested that they be kept for further indoctrination". The POWs who remained were to reform them. The indoctrination documents. No attempt was made to reform them. The [redacted] section [redacted] based on the proposal of POW Camp directors.
9. Source did not know whether or not the Provincial Military Proselyting Section used POWs as penetrators. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the [redacted]
10. Once in March 1966, Source attended a ceremony in which 25 SVN POWs were liberated. In preparation for the ceremony, these 25 POWs were free to take a bath and to get a haircut. Each received a set of black peasant's pyjamas and a hat made of latanier leaves. Attending the ceremony were a representative of the QUANG TIN Provincial Military Proselyting Section named NAM, the director, cadres and all personnel of the POW Camp and some local cadres and about even to eight hundred local people. The ceremony was held at the CAM KHE Market (could not be identified on the map) in TAM KY District, QUANG TIN Province, SVN, at night on 13 or 14 March 1966. This place was decorated with the NFLSVN flag and lit by lanterns. The 25 POWs stood in lines. The program included an opening address, a report on the indoctrination delivered by the Director, a reading of the resolution to liberate these 25 POWs, a speech delivered by the representative of the VC local authorities and finally an expression given by the POWs' representative. A tea party was then held. The 25 liberated POWs

stayed overnight in local residences. On the following morning they were led to the GVN-controlled area by the local cadres.

11. Source had observed the daily habits and conversation of these 25 POWs. At first they were afraid, but later they became calm. Most of them alleged that family circumstances forced them to join the SVN troops and carry out the orders of their superiors. However, they had never engaged the VC forces. They wanted to follow the VC but could not suffer the hardships. According to the Source, the POWs did not appear aggressive in their indoctrination. They found it difficult to understand the documents and to express themselves. Perhaps they were more concerned about being detained.
12. Seriously ill POWs were given injections. Others received medicine. Those suffering fever or colds were given leaf-vapor baths. Each POW was entitled to 20 SVN piasters monthly for cigarettes. This sum was kept by the adjutant for the POWs.
13. During the indoctrination period the prisoners repaired camp fences and buildings, dug shelter trenches, made bamboo baskets to be sold to the GVN controlled areas and gathered sticks for fuel. They prepared three meals a day for themselves. The Adjutant supplied them with white rice and other food such as salt and fish sauce. Food for the POW camp was purchased with a food supply receipt card issued by the QUANG TIN Provincial Forward Council; Rice was purchased at the local residences near the following locations: Protestant Church in KY THINH Village; in Hamlet 5 and 8 near milestone 16; on Provincial Route 4, KY SON Village; and at TRA MY (coordinates BS 033989). From January to March 1966, Source always purchased rice in KY THINH and KY SON Villages. Other food was purchased at CAY COC (coordinates 163131), CAM KHE and CAY XANH Markets, which were hidden by heavy overhead foliage. Local traders and some townspeople frequented the camp to sell goods and medicines. VC cadres and soldiers of the Administrative Section armed with rifles often went to the markets in groups of four or five.
14. Food prices were determined by the degree of difficulty involved in transporting goods from town to local areas. Occasionally, the cadres had to remain in local areas and wait for prices to come down or even wait for a market to spring up. Source estimated the monthly food consumption of the POW camp to be: 3 piculs of rice (300 kilos); two 20-kilo tanks of "nuoc mam" (700 to 1,000 SVN piasters per tank); 40 kilos of salt (20 to 40 SVN piasters per kilo); 300 to 400 SVN piasters of tobacco or cigarettes; ten liters of petrol (15 SVN piasters per liter); ten liters of peanut oil (60 SVN piasters per liter); five hundred SVN piasters of pork (100 SVN per kilo); twenty quires of paper (10 SVN piasters per quire of plain paper and 15 SVN piasters per quire of squared paper); 6 or 7 ballpoint pens (10 SVN piasters each), 20 to 30 pens; 100 tablets of ink; 5 to 7 cans of concentrated milk (59 to 60 SVN piasters per can); QUANG NGAI sugar (5 to 10 piasters per cup); and soap (12 to 15 SVN piasters per bar).
15. Once a month the Administrative Section sent the logistics team on a food procuring mission. The round trip took six days. The team started from the base (coordinates AS 910910) at 0500 hours. The route took them to TRA MY - TRA BONG, a truck route, over two destroyed bridges about two kilometers apart, across the VANG River, to PHUOC HIEP Village where they stopped and rested. From this point it took them about two hours to walk to the CAY COC Market and half a day to walk to the CAM KHE and CAY XANH Markets.

ATTACHMENT III:

Sample Blank of a POW Liberation Paper.

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POW LIBERATION ORDER

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QUANG TIN Province

Liberation Front

Liberation Order No

Full name of POW

Native Village

Date of Capture

Date of Liberation

The agencies concerned are requested
to help him in travel and residence.

Date

Director of POW camp

NOTE: Pre-printed on 10 x 15 centimeter white paper.

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ATTACHMENT IV

Completed Sample of a Leave Order.

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LEAVE ORDER

No.

Full name

[] []

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Occupation

Cadre of the UGANG UM Provincial
Military Propagating Section.

Place of visit

PHUOC SON Village, TUY PHUOC
District and CAT KHANH Village,
PHU CAT District, in BINH DINH Province

Expiration

25 August to 25 October 1966

The local agencies were requested
to help [] [] with his travel.

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Date

Signature HIEN

Stamp

NOTE: Typewritten on 15 x 20 centimeter paper.
Stamp handmarked in red ink.

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