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15. SUMMARY: (C) EVALUATION OF AND FURTHER GUIDANCE ON THIS REPORT IS REQUESTED FROM USING AGENCIES. This report contains limited information concerning the English Section of the Armed Forces Language School located in MOT XUYEN Vil, MY DUC Dist, HA TAY Prov, NVN. It includes the section's organization, mission, history, prerequisites for attendance, regulations and policies, courses of instruction, examinations, and personalities. Of particular significance is that military, political, and infiltration training were integrated with the language training at this school.

1. (C) Background Information:

a. Name: NGUYEN XUAN TUY (NGUYEENX, XUAAN TUYV), aka NGUYEN VAN TY (NGUYEENX, VEAN TYS), CMIC No 2799

b. Rank: SGT

c. Position and Unit of Assignment: Propaganda personnel; Civilian and Military Proselyting Current Affairs Office

d. DPOB: 7 Apr 49; DANH Ham, YEN THANH Vil, YEN KO Dist, NINH BINH Prov, NVN

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e. Parents' Names: Father, NGUYEN VAN THUY (NGUYEENX, VEAN THUYS), deceased; Mother, TRAN THI HUNG (TRAANL, THIV HUNGL), living

f. Circumstances of Capture. Source was captured on 28 Sep 69 by an unidentified US force on a hill adjacent to TRIEU AC Hill in TRIEU PHONG Dist, QUANG TRI Prov, RVN. Source was on a rice procuring mission for his unit and had in his possession 40 cans of rice at the time of capture. Source also had one AK-47, 60 rounds of ammo, one knife, a Labor Youth Gp Card, an ID Card, a clothing issue card, an introduction card, and a letter from a VC cadreman named NGUYEN BON (NGUYEENX, BOON). The letter originated from LBN B 17/V2 (unit unk) and described in part what source's duties would be.

g. Significant Activities. Source attended school at his POB from 1958 to 1964. Upon completion of his education, he worked on a cooperative farm at his POB until he was drafted into the NVA on 30 Sep 66. Source was assigned to the 1st Sqd, 1st Plat, 3d Co, 4th Bn, 324th Div, which was located in a jungle area of CHI LINH Dist, HAI DUONG Prov, NVN. He worked on the construction of a base camp for the 4th Bn until the end of Nov 66. During that time, source and 14 other members of the battalion received a language aptitude test and were selected to attend an English Language Course at a branch of the Armed Forces Language School, NVN. While learning English, source also received basic training and infiltration training prior to departure from NVN for the RVN. Initially, source was a student in the language course from Jan 67 to May 67, when he became ill and was hospitalized in the 354th Hospital in HANOI City until Aug 68. Source then returned to the Armed Forces Language School and completed the English course in late Feb 69. On 31 Mar 69, source and 28 other students from the school began infiltration with the 29th Infil Gp (so designated because there were only 29 individuals in the infiltration group). For additional information concerning source's significant activities, see CMIC IR No 6 029 1304 69.

h. Additional References: CMIC Exploitation Guide; Map: VIETNAM, AMG Series L7014, Sheet 6150 IV, Edition 1, dtd 1965. Scale 1:50,000. Previous reports published on the same source, CMIC IR Nos 6 029 1329 69 and 6 029 1333 69

## 2. (C) Armed Forces Language School, NVN:

a. Designation and Type of School. The Armed Forces Language School was responsible for providing the language instruction received by selected members of the NVA. Source was a student in the English Section (aka Group 17), which provided English language training to two companies, and Korean language training to a smaller unit. While undergoing training, source heard of another branch of the Armed Forces Language School, located in a place known to him only as PHUNG (FUNG), in HA TAY Prov, which provided Chinese and Russian Language training (NFI).

b. Location. The English Section of the Armed Forces Language School was located at (vic WH745970), BOT XUYEN Vil, MY DUC Dist, HA TAY Prov, NVN. From Jan to May 67, each of the three platoons of the C-2 Co lived and trained in separate hamlets of BOT XUYEN Vil. Source's platoon, the 1st Plat, C-2 Co, was located in (vic WH745968), LAI TAO Ham. The 2d Plat was located in (vic WH742987), PHU HUU Ham, and the 3d Plat was located in (vic WH737982), PHU KHE Ham. When source returned to the language school in Aug 68, after receiving treatment in the 354th

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Hospital, all three platoons of the C-2 Co were located in PHU HUU and PHU KHE Hamlets. A newly arrived unidentified company of students learning English was located in LAI TAO Ham. For the duration of source's stay at the language school, the unit of soldiers receiving Korean language training was located in (vic WH741975), MY TIEN Ham, BOT XUYEN Vil. Source had no knowledge of any plans for the relocation of the English Section.

c. Organization. The English Section (aka Group 17) was directly subordinate to the Armed Forces Language School. Source believed that the Armed Forces Language School was subordinate to the HANOI High Command. When source arrived at BOT XUYEN Vil, he and 99 other new arrivals became the C-2 Co (LBN 4370418), which was divided into three platoons, designated 1st, 2d and 3d, with four squads each. The squads were designated 1 through 12 throughout the company. Squad leaders and platoon leaders were chosen from the students on the basis of time in service. The C-2 Co was directly subordinate to the English Section. A smaller, unidentified unit composed of approx 40 soldiers learning Korean was also subordinate to the English Section. Just prior to source's graduation and departure, another unidentified unit composed of approx 100 soldiers arrived in BOT XUYEN Vil and began receiving English language training. This unit was also directly subordinate to the English Section of the Armed Forces Language School. The administrative personnel of the English Section were divided into military cadre, who provided all military and political instruction, and instructors, who were responsible for the language training. Operationally, the instructors followed the orders of the military cadre concerning school activities and methods of instruction.

d. Mission. The English Section of the Armed Forces Language School provided English and Korean Language training integrated with military, political, and infiltration training to selected members of the NVA. (NOTE: Source was unable to ascertain if the individuals in the English Section were exclusively Army personnel because the uniforms worn by all of the students were the same.)

e. Facilities and Installation. The English Section had no structures of its own. Classes were usually conducted in the pagodas located in each hamlet, but on many occasions classes were conducted in the homes of villagers. All students, faculty, and cadre lived in the homes of the villagers of the hamlets in which they trained. All training materials, weapons, and instruction materials were also stored in the homes of the villagers.

f. History of School. The first time source heard of the Armed Forces Language School was when he received orders to attend the English course. When source arrived in BOT XUYEN Vil, he heard that the school had previously been located in HANOI, but the various sections of the school had been relocated in outlying villages because of Allied bombings. Source believed that the English Section had been located in BOT XUYEN Vil for some time; however, he could not specify the length of time that the section had been located there. Source never received any orientation or instruction pertaining to the traditions or history of the school. Nor was he informed of the disposition of some of the past outstanding graduates from the section. To source's knowledge, the English Section had never been subjected to an air strike while it was located in BOT XUYEN Vil.

g. Prerequisites for Attendance:

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(1) Language Aptitude Test. To receive orders to attend the language school, all selected individuals were required to pass a language aptitude test. In mid-Nov 66, source and 14 other soldiers of the 4th Bn were given this test by unk personnel at the 4th Bn base camp in HOA BINH Prov, NVN. The test consisted of the pronunciation of English sounds; e.g. "j" and other sounds which are characteristic of the English Language but not of the Vietnamese Language. The duration of the test was approx three minutes. All 15 individuals passed the test and later received orders to attend the language course.

(2) Other Factors Utilized in the Selection of Language Students. In source's company, the civilian education of the students ranged from five to ten years. The ages ranged from 17 to 30 years, with the majority of the students in the age group of 20 to 25 years. Many of the soldiers in source's company had limited backgrounds in foreign languages as a result of civilian education, but source could not provide the percentage of his classmates in this category. Source himself had studied English to a limited degree when he was a civilian.

h. Length of Course. According to source, the length of the course varied from 12 to 18 months, depending on unk factors which the administrators utilized to select students for graduation. Source spent a total of 12 months at the school.

i. Regulations and Policies of the School.

(1) Requirements. The students in source's class were not permitted to talk about their unit, language of study, or any aspect of their training activities to students learning Korean or any other language. However, they were permitted to have friends in other units. If the students left the hamlet in which they were training, they could not speak English or discuss any of their training activities. While mail was not censored, the students in source's class could not write to their families concerning their current training. Students were to follow the orders of all instructors and cadre and to observe all of the aspects of correct military courtesy. In addition to following all regulations, students were expected to participate in the farming activities of the village. Normally, they were only required to help the farmers two or three times per month, except in mid-October and during the planting and harvesting season which occurred approx every three months. At those times, the frequency of helping the farmers increased. During the times that all students helped the farmers, the entire day was devoted to the farming effort. All produce was distributed to the families within the village.

(2) Punishment. To source's knowledge, no students in his class broke any of the regulations, and source had no knowledge of what the punishment would be in the case of an infraction. The students were informed of what was expected of them, but they were not informed concerning the disciplinary action which they would receive if they broke the regulations.

(3) Vacation and Leave. No training was conducted during the three days of Tet and on other holidays. Source received an emergency leave when his mother was ill by explaining the situation to the cadre, who provided written authorization for him to be absent from the school. Source believed that other leaves were given by utilizing the same channels but he had never received any other type of leave and could provide no finite information concerning the procedures for obtaining these leaves.

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j. Courses of Instruction. The C-2 Co received an integrated course consisting of language, military, political, infiltration, and special training. All training was conducted on the platoon level and each platoon maintained its integrity during all phases of the training. The respective platoons received training in all military and political subjects on different days of the month and each platoon had specific cadre assigned to it to supervise the training on those days.

(1) English Language Training. Only American English was taught, and the direct method of instruction was utilized in language training. The instructor first taught the words, their meaning and pronunciation, and later taught the students how to spell the words and construct sentences. The students were initially taught the commonly used greetings and the polite phraseology of conversation pertaining to family life. Later, the students learned to describe their daily activities and to tell time. During the advanced stages of the course, the students discussed the victories of the NVA/VC in the RVN, learned military terminology, and learned the names of the states in the United States. Throughout the course, the students were required to learn from 30 to 100 new words daily, recite a monologue of varying lengths daily, and give a dialogue in English two or three times per week. During the sixth month of the course, in addition to the previously mentioned training, the students learned the alphabet and began oral comprehension classes in which tape recorders were used. Source believed that all the voices on the tapes were those of Vietnamese instructors, but none were the voices of the instructors of source's class. During the tape exercises, the teacher would play the tape in its entirety and then ask the students questions concerning the contents of the tape. The students were also required to practice the sentences and phrases which were on the tape. No instruction was given on American slang or idiomatic expressions. To source's knowledge, there were no advanced English courses for outstanding students to pursue upon completion of this course. For additional information concerning the English Language training, see CMIC IR No 6 029 1329 69.

(2) Military Training. Two or three days each month were devoted exclusively to all phases of military training. Source's company received CKC, K-44, grenade, bayonet, and low crawl training.

(a) Training with the CKC. All training with the CKC was conducted during the daylight hours. The trainees received instruction in the correct aiming and in the proper assembly and disassembly of the weapon, and they participated in numerous dry fire exercises in which the prone and sitting firing positions were utilized. Live fire was conducted only once, at the end of 1968, when three rounds were fired at half silhouette, stationary targets at a distance of 100 meters. All CKC training was conducted in the rice fields which were adjacent to the hamlets in which the respective platoons lived and trained.

(b) Training with the K-44. During this training, the trainees practiced only the prone firing position for aiming and dry fire exercises. Again half silhouette, stationary targets positioned at a distance of 100 meters were utilized. However, the trainees never participated in a live fire exercise with this weapon.

(c) Grenade Training. Only wooden grenades constructed by the trainees were used during this training. The trainees devoted approx two hours per military training day to the throwing of grenades

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into large circles at distances of 15, 20, 25, and 30 meters from the throwing point. The trainees practiced throwing the grenades from the prone, kneeling, and standing positions.

(d) Bayonet Training. The bayonets utilized in this training were of an unk type and were attached to the CKCs. Approx two hours were devoted to this training per military training day. The trainees were taught four directions of attack and defense, those being to the front, the rear, and the two sides. However, no instruction was conducted pertaining to defensive maneuvers when one had no weapons in his possession and was being attacked by someone with a bayonet.

(e) Low Crawl Training. Instruction was given on two methods of crawling. One method was utilizing both hands or both elbows, when carrying a weapon to present a low silhouette along the ground. The other method was crawling on one's side using one hand and leaving the other hand free for carrying something or throwing a grenade.

(3) Political Training. Political training was conducted two days per month, with an occasional one hour lecture on a normal training day. The training consisted of indoctrination speeches and films focusing on NVA/VC involvement and victories in the RVN. Normally, on the days when political indoctrination was given, the morning was devoted to the lectures and films, and the afternoon was spent in supervised discussion of the morning's subjects.

(4) Physical Training. Physical training was conducted every morning for a period of 30 minutes. It consisted of calisthenics and of running around the hamlet several times. Several times a week, the platoons also participated in volleyball games during free time.

(5) Infiltration Training. Approx two months before infiltration, those who had been selected for graduation in February participated in infiltration training. Infiltration training was conducted every day in conjunction with physical training for a period of 30 minutes to three hours. The trainees initially carried 15 kilograms and eventually 35 kilograms of weight for varying distances in the area around the village. The time of the training from day to day varied from morning to evening to night, with no apparent routine. For further information concerning source's infiltration training, see CMIC IR No 6 029 1333 69.

(6) Special Training. The special training which source received was limited to first aid training. This training commenced approx one month before infiltration to the RVN. The training consisted of instruction on the application of bandages to wounds of the head and extremities, application of tourniquets, and the splinting of broken bones. Before splinting broken bones, fractured joints were first bandaged utilizing a figure eight bandaging technique, and all other fractures were initially bandaged by simple wrapping. Only wooden strips were utilized during the practical exercises, and the number of ties (i.e., the pieces of cloth which attached the splint to the fractured area) depended on the place of fracture. First aid training was conducted for a period of one or two hours on two or three different days of each week. Only those who had been selected for the Feb 69 graduating class participated in this training.

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k. Training Program. The military cadre determined which days of the month would be devoted exclusively to military training. They also determined the time of the normal training days during which any training other than language training would be conducted. Training was never conducted on Sundays and the daily training schedule for the six-day training week usually followed the same basic pattern. On days when military training was conducted, the instruction and practical exercises were given during the normal class time. The following was a typical training day schedule:

0500	Reveille
0500 to 0530	Physical training
0530 to 0600	Personal hygiene and breakfast
0600 to 0630	Prepare for training
0630 to 1030	Class time (Morning classes were sometimes conducted from 0600 to 1000)
1030 to 1100	Rest
1100 to 1300	Lunch
1300 to 1730	Class time
1730 to 1800	Household chores and farm activities
1800 to 1830	Supper
1830 to 2100	Study time
2100	Taps

## 1. Examinations:

(1) English Language Examinations. Examinations were given two or three times a month or at the end of each month. The durations of these tests varied from 30 minutes to one hour. The examinations were of varying types, including fill in the blank, writing sentences, translations from Vietnamese to English, and oral comprehension. At the end of the course, a final examination was given. Source took his final examination in late Jan 69. His final included translation, reading, writing, speaking, oral comprehension, and grammar taken from all phases of the course. To source's knowledge, no one failed the examination at the time he took it.

(2) Military Training Examinations. In all training other than language training, no formal examinations were given. However, in each type of training, practical exercises were conducted in which on-the-spot corrections were given to the students by the instructing cadre.

m. Graduation. In effect, source graduated from the course after passing the final examination in Feb 69. However, he remained with his class reviewing the English lessons which he had learned and had been tested on for the duration of infiltration training and first aid training. Source also continued all types of military training until the end of Mar

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69, when he was promoted to SGT; received orders entitling him to rations and salary; and he, along with the other graduates, received a party in their honor. Shortly after that party, the group of 29 individuals began infiltration to the RVN.

n. Source's Evaluation of Course. LOC (LOOCV), source's instructor, told him that the English course as taught at BOT XUYEN Vil was a better course than that taught at HANOI University. (Interrogator's Note: LOC had been a professor at HANOI University before he began teaching at the Armed Forces Language School). The instructor said that the direct method of instruction in foreign language, though difficult to understand at first, produced far better English linguists. Source enjoyed this method of instruction whereby he first learned to speak the language before learning the basic grammar of the language. Source liked the course and could think of no measures which could be taken to improve the course. Source even enjoyed the military training which was integrated with the language training, claiming that it offered an excellent diversion from the daily routine. Source believed that the only bad points of the course centered around the concentrated study program which occasionally was tiring for the students.

o. Training Aids and Study Materials. The only training aids utilized during the language training were a tape recorder of unk type and origin, blackboards, a dictionary, HANOI newspapers (written in English) and review sheets. During political training, films were shown utilizing a projector of unk type and origin and white cloth for a screen. No training aids were used for military or physical training, and training aids for first aid training were limited to bandages, splints, and cloth strips. Students were issued the following materials monthly:

One tablet containing 200 sheets of lined 8.5 x 11 inch paper

Two small tablets of paper (quantity of paper unk)

One pencil

One bottle of ink

One ink pen

All materials were made in NVN.

p. Clothing, Weapons, and Equipment. Source was issued clothing and equipment on three occasions during his assignment to the language school. The first issue came after the first five months of language training, at which time all personnel in the C-2 Co received the following:

Two sets of fatigues

One hard hat

One pair of boots

One field pack

One web belt

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One towel

Three pairs of underwear

One bar of soap

Source received both his second and third clothing issue while he was in the 354th Hospital in HANOI. On both occasions, he received two sets of fatigues, two pairs of underwear, one towel, one pair of boots, and one bar of soap. Weapons were only issued at the training area, and individual weapons were never assigned.

q. Foreign Advisors. Source was not aware of the presence of any foreign advisors at the school in BOT XUYEN Vil, MY DUC Dist, HA TAY Prov. during his training there.

## r. Personalities:

## (1) English Language Instructors:

LOC (LOOCV); 50 years old, heavy build, 1.7 meters tall, 90 kilograms in weight, dark complexion, (instructor for source's class)

NHAT (NHAATS); 35 years old, heavy build, 1.55 meters tall, unk weight, medium complexion, (instructor for unk class)

MINH (MINH); 38 years old, thin build, 1.7 meters tall, unk weight, medium complexion, (instructor for unk class)

THOA (THOA); female, 30 years old, medium build, 1.6 meters tall, unk weight, light complexion, (substituted for Mr LOC when he was ill)

LT KHOA (KHOA); 35 years old, medium build, 1.6 meters tall, 50 kilograms in weight, light complexion, (instructor for unk class)

ASP CAN (CAANS); 34 years old, medium build, 1.68 meters tall, unk weight, medium complexion, (instructor for unk class)

## (2) Military Cadre:

Chief of English Section: MAJ TRAN CU (TRAANS, CUU); 50 years old, medium build, 1.7 meters unk weight, medium complexion

Asst Chief of English Section: Sr CPT NGUYEN VAN THUOC (NGUYEENX, VEAN THUOWCS); medium build, 50 years old, 1.7 meters tall, unk weight, medium complexion

Asst Chief of English Section: CPT VU THIEM (VUW, THIEMV); 50 years old, heavy build, 1.56 meters tall, unk weight, light complexion

PO: LT TRUONG XUAN NOI (TRUOWNGL, XUAAN NOOI); 25 years old, heavy build, 1.55 meters tall, unk weight, light complexion, (gave all political indoctrination)

C-2 Co CO LT QUY (QUYS), 25 years old, medium build, 1.6 meters tall, unk weight, medium complexion, (taught military training, including grenade training, weapons fire, and crawling)

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C-2 Co XO: LT MAC (MACS), 25 years old, medium 1.67 meters build, unk weight, medium complexion, (responsible for physical training, entertainment, and logistics)

e. Miscellaneous:

(1) Morale. The morale in source's company was very high. Source attributed this to the good living conditions and the great satisfaction that he and his classmates derived from the language course. In addition, throughout the course, the students were led to believe that they would receive assignments, possibly as interpreters, in NVN. However, morale did decrease among those who were designated to infiltrate into the RVN. Source was not aware of any conflicts between instructors and cadre or between students in his class.

(2) Rations. Rations were described as adequate both in quantity and quality. The daily diet consisted of rice, vegetables, fish, and pork. On special occasions, such as holidays, the students also had duck, chicken, and bread. The food was procured from commissary stores in HANOI City. On some occasions, students were selected to make the trip to obtain the rations for the company. Money for these purchases came from the GNVN through school channels to the cadre of the English Section.

(3) Medical Care. One female medic was assigned to the English Section in BOT XUYEN Vil for treating mild illnesses. More serious illnesses were treated at the 354th Hosp in HANOI City. Source was not aware of any prevalent diseases.

(4) Pay and Allowance. NCOs and enlisted men received no salary while attending school. However, NCOs received 12\$ NVN, and enlisted men received 5\$ NVN, each month for personal purchases. The officers and instructors assigned to the school received a salary, but source could provide no information concerning the amount.

(5) School Insignia. No school insignia, flags, or special uniforms were utilized at the school. All students wore plain fatigue uniforms with no rank or insignia.

(6) Security. There were no fortifications around the village, nor were there any guards posted at any time. In case of air strike, the BOT XUYEN Vil Chief would sound the alarm by beating a gong. Upon hearing this signal, the cadre would direct all personnel to get into the foxholes, which were interspersed throughout the hamlets of the village. No practice alerts were conducted during source's assignment to the school.

(C) COMMENTS: Source was extremely cooperative throughout the interrogation. He was consistent in his responses to all queries, and control questions were answered satisfactorily. Source frequently responded in English to questions posed in Vietnamese. He appeared to have difficulty understanding spoken English, but demonstrated little difficulty in translating from Vietnamese to English. The information provided concerning military training compares favorably with current holdings. However, holdings pertaining to the Armed Forces Language School, NVN, are somewhat limited, making evaluation of the information difficult. All things considered, this interrogator believes that the information provided is accurate.

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