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5/68

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1. COUNTRY: VN; LA; CB

2. SUBJECT: (U) Infiltration of the 4022d Bn

3. ISC NUMBER: 723.000
770.110
736.700

4. DATE OF INFORMATION: May 68 to Jan 69

5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: CMIC, SAIGON, VS
22 Apr 70

6. EVALUATION: SOURCE F INFORMATION 6

7. SOURCE: PW Interrogation

8. REPORT NUMBER: 6 029 0443 70

9. DATE OF REPORT: 2 May 70

10. NO. OF PAGES: 11

11. REFERENCES: DIRM: 1A1, 1M2bb, 1G3bb
SICR: U-UPE-U1665; MACV ICP: EEI 2-2-1,
3-2-4; MACV ICP: OIR 2-3-1; BLACK BEARD
ICP; BENT AXLE ICP

12. ORIGINATOR: US Element, CMIC, USMACV

13. PREPARED BY: JEFFERY M. JOHNSON
SP5, USA

14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: *[Signature]*
W. H. BEARDSLEY
LTC, USA
Dir, US Elm, CMIC

15. SUMMARY: (C) This report contains limited information concerning the infiltration of the 4022d Bn from CAO BANG Prov, NVN, to the K-9 Area in CAMBODIA. The report includes pre-infiltration training, organization, personalities, route, equipment, food, medical supplies, sickness en route, and bivouac areas. In addition, there is limited information on two significant sightings made in LAOS. THIS REPORT PARTIALLY SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENTS OF BLACK BEARD ICP (BTA UNK) AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF BENT AXLE ICP.

*SIGHTINGS - YOUTH to NVN
- EVAC of DISABLED VETS TO NVN*

(Leave Blank)

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a. Name: LUC VAN SAU (LUCV, VEAN SAUL), CMIC 2944-70

b. Rank: PFC

c. Position and Unit of Assignment: Asst Plat Ldr; 7th Plat, 3d Co, 1st Bn, 268th Regt, SR-1

d. DPOB: 3 Sep 50; HA THON Vil, HA QUANG Dist, CAO BANG Prov, NVN

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<p>16. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:</p> <p>DIA 1 cy DIRNSA 1 cy SAC 1 cy CINCPAC 1 cy CINCPAC AF 2 cys CINCSARPAC 2 cys</p>	<p>17. DOWNGRADING DATA:</p> <p>GROUP 3 DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED THIS DOCUMENT IS RELEASABLE TO</p>	<p>18. ATTACHMENT DATA:</p> <p>None</p>
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25. 15. 18

6 029 0443 70

Parents' Names: Father, LUC VAN GIO (LUCV, VEAN JOL), living;
Mother, CHUONG THI DIN (CHUOWNG, THIV ZINV), deceased

f. Circumstances of Capture. On 18 Jan 70, source was captured in the BOI LOI Jungle, TRANG BANG Dist, TAY NINH Prov, RVN, by ARVN forces. At the time of his capture, he was hiding in a trench. Source had one AK-47 with 120 rounds in his possession. Seven other personnel, who were hiding in the same bunker as was source, were also captured.

g. Significant Activities. On 8 Feb 68, source was drafted into the NVA and was assigned to the 12th Sqd, 4th Plat, 3d Co, CAO BANG Province Unit, located in BINH LONG Vil, HA QUANG Dist, CAO BANG Prov, NVN. On 8 May 68, after training was completed, the CAO BANG Province Unit changed its designation to the 4022d Bn (aka COC XA Infil Gp) and began infiltration. The group traveled by foot from CAO BANG Prov, NVN, to QUANG BINH Prov, NVN. From QUANG BINH Prov, NVN, the unit entered and crossed LAOS on its way to CAMBODIA. In Jan 69, the group terminated infiltration in an unknown area of CAMBODIA. The unit remained together for two months, which were spent in resting. In Mar 69, the 4022d Bn was disbanded. Source was assigned to the 1st Sqd, 7th Plat, 3d Co, 1st Bn, 268th Regt, SR-1, located in the BOI LOI Jungle, TRANG BANG Dist, TAY NINH Prov, RVN. On 23 Mar 69, source contracted malaria and was sent to the Medical Section of the 1st Bn, where he remained until the end of Apr 69. Source never fully recovered from his illness; he spent the majority of his time, until his capture, being treated in the medical section. On 18 Jan 70, while hiding in a trench at the medical section, he was captured.

h. Additional References: CMIC Exploitation Guide; previous report from same source, CMIC IR No 6 029 0381 70

2. (C) Infiltration of the 4022d Bn (aka COC XA Infil Gp):

a. Unit Organization:

(1) Brief History. Source had been told by the unit cadre that his unit was the third battalion to be mobilized and trained for infiltration to the RVN from CAO BANG Prov, NVN. Source could provide no further information concerning his unit's history.

(2) LBN/Code Names/Designations:

(a) Pre-infiltration. Prior to infiltration, the CAO BANG Prov Unit did not have a LBN.

(b) Actual Infiltration. During infiltration, the 4022d Bn did not have a LBN.

(c) End of Infiltration. At the end of infiltration, source's unit did not have a LBN.

one squad each, maintained 100-meter intervals with the main column. All members of the security elements were armed. The elements marching in the center of the column were responsible for flank security. During bivouac, each platoon provided one man to stand guard over the company's area of responsibility. The guards were relieved every hour. There were no additional security precautions taken during the brief rest stops or during the lunch break.

(f) River Crossings. Source could not remember the names or locations of any of the major rivers which he crossed during infiltration. Generally speaking, the unit would cross major rivers by wooden sampans. Normally, ten sampans, which were operated by commo-liaison agents, were employed in the crossing operation. The banks were gently sloping. The area immediately surrounding the crossing site was densely vegetated and afforded maximum concealment from aerial observation. In addition to the major river crossings, source's unit also crossed a number of smaller rivers and streams by either pontoon or bamboo bridges.

(g) Instructions on the Use of Weapons. Source was permitted to fire his weapon only if he had been fired upon first. In all other cases, he had to await the orders of the company cadre.

(h) Encounters with the Enemy. Source's unit did not have any contact with the enemy at any time during infiltration.

(i) Morale. The morale of the unit was neither high nor low. During infiltration, the unit did not face any extreme hardships, but the majority of the personnel never wanted to leave NVN.

(7) Route:

(a) Dates/Locations. On 8 May 68, the 4022d Bn left its training area on foot. The unit traveled through the following NVN provinces: CAO BANG, LANG SON, HA BAC, VINH PHU, HANOI, HA TAY, HOA BINH, THANH HOA, NGHE AN, HA TINH and QUANG BINH. Source could not specifically identify any of the areas through which he passed in NVN, LAOS, or CAMBODIA.

(b) Mode of Transportation. Throughout infiltration, source traveled on foot.

(c) Trail. The routes followed were generally one-meter wide trails that wound through vegetated areas.

(d) Construction/Repair Teams. Source did not see any construction or repair teams at any time during infiltration.

(e) Commo-liaison Stations. Throughout infiltration, source was never allowed near any commo-liaison stations. He could not provide any information concerning the designations of, or the organization of, this system.

(f) Significant Sightings:

1 Movement of Children. Source made one sighting of a group of approx 10 children, who were being guided to NVN by four military personnel. Two women and two men, all of whom were armed with K-54 pistols, comprised the supervising personnel. The children's ages ranged from 10 to 15 years. Source could provide no information concerning the children's backgrounds.

2 Evacuation of Disabled Veterans. During infiltration in NVN and LAOS, source made many sightings of disabled veterans who were being transported home for separation from military service. The majority of personnel were missing arms or legs. The personnel who were missing legs were carried in litters by two commo-liaison personnel, while those who were missing arms walked behind. No more than two litters traveled in the same group. The largest group comprised six wounded and four commo-liaison personnel. Source never saw any of the commo-liaison personnel having weapons. Source believed that only personnel from the I CTZ and the northern II CTZ were evacuated to the North; he never saw or heard of anyone having been evacuated North from CAMBODIA, but believed this to be so because of the distance involved.

(g) Contact with Indigenous Personnel. With the exception of being quartered in civilian homes in NVN, source had no contact with indigenous personnel during infiltration.

(h) Rest Stops. Generally speaking, source's unit received one rest day for every four days of marching in NVN and received one rest day for every five days of marching in LAOS and CAMBODIA. On occasion, the unit traveled for as long as seven days without a day of rest.

(i) Special Training while Infiltrating. Source did not receive any special training during infiltration.

(j) Sickness En Route. Approx 30 of the unit's personnel were stricken with malaria and were left behind at commo-liaison stations for evacuation to a hospital.

e. End of Infiltrations:

(1) Dates/Location. The 4022d Bn terminated its infiltration in the K-9 Area of CAMBODIA on 31 Dec 70.

(2) Disposition of Unit/Personnel. The unit rested for approx three months while it remained in the K-9 Area of CAMBODIA. In Mar 69, the unit was disbanded, and the personnel were assigned to new units.

(3) New Units of Assignment. Source was assigned to the 1st Bn located in TAY NINH Prov, RVN, and had no knowledge of the other new units of assignment.

(d) Shortages. In NVN, the unit suffered no shortages of food. In LAOS, where the unit suffered its most acute shortages, meat and vegetable rations were available. Upon entering CAMBODIA, the situation was somewhat alleviated by removing the ration on rice and by supplementing the rice with vegetables. But, still lacking meat, the diet was deficient, even though the personnel did not go hungry.

(e) Quality. The quality of the food was high throughout infiltration. The food was prepared at squad level, using the HOANG CAM cooking system.

(5) Air Strikes. In Jun 68, while traveling in BO CHAT Dist, QUANG BINH Prov, NVN, source's unit was hit with rockets from an F-105. The strike resulted in two KBAs and one WBA. The unit took no counteraction against the aircraft.

(6) March Discipline:

(a) Column Formation. While traveling on foot, the unit marched in a single file. A 100-meter interval was maintained between companies; a 10-meter interval was observed between platoons. There was a five-meter interval between individuals. No additional interval was maintained between squads.

(b) Types of Contact Between Elements of the Column. Contact was maintained between elements of the column by means of runners. Each company had four runners. In addition, contact was also maintained by word of mouth.

(c) Marching Schedule. While traveling in NVN, the unit did all of its traveling at night, usually starting at 1700 hours and stopping at 0100 hours. In LAOS and CAMBODIA, the unit would start at about 0600 hours and would travel until 1500 hours that same day. The group would take a ten-minute break every hour and, at approx 1200 hours, would stop for 30 minutes for lunch. They would normally receive one day of rest for every four or five days of marching.

(d) Bivouac Areas. The bivouac areas in NVN were always in civilian homes. The civilians were happy to have the soldiers in their homes, and source did not believe that the civilians would receive any compensation for having quartered the soldiers. In LAOS and CAMBODIA, the bivouac areas were always in the jungle. These areas were usually cleared of small underbrush; the taller trees were left standing to be used as supports for hammocks and as concealment from aerial observation. Water was always available from either a stream or a well. All of the sites showed signs of previous use. The companies bivouacked separately. Generally speaking, the bivouac areas were within a five-minute walk of the infiltration trail that the unit was following.

(e) Security. While marching, security was maintained by two elements. A forward element and a rear element, comprised of

Mercurochrome	One bottle
Anti-gas agent	Two ampules
Water purification compound	30 tablets
Tiger oil	One bottle
Bandages	Two rolls

(c) Resupply En Route. Source did not receive any resupply of medicines during infiltration.

(d) Shortages. Throughout infiltration, the unit experienced shortages of aspirin and antacid tablets. However, nothing was done to compensate for the lack of these medicines.

(e) Preventive Measures Against Disease. Source did not receive any inoculations prior to infiltration or during infiltration. While in LAOS and CAMBODIA, each Saturday, he took two nivaquine tablets as a preventive measure against malaria. At night, while sleeping, the personnel of source's unit were told to use mosquito repellent, to keep their clothing rolled down, and to stay under their mosquito nets as measures to prevent malaria. The medics were responsible for enforcing these instructions. In addition, all drinking water had to be boiled, or to be purified with tablets, before it was considered potable.

(4) Rations:

(a) Initial Issue. On 15 Apr 68, source was issued the following food for use in LAOS and CAMBODIA:

Spice	One kilogram per individual
Sugar	One kilogram per individual
Milk	Two 500-gram cans

(b) Resupply. Source knew none of the details of the resupply. He would receive food from the company cadre, who were responsible for its procurement from commo-liaison personnel. Neither source nor any other member of his unit was allowed to go to a commo-liaison station. Generally speaking, the unit was resupplied once every five days.

(c) Daily Diet. While traveling in NVN, source's daily diet consisted of 800 grams of rice, which was supplemented with two one-kilogram cans of meat per squad per day. Source was issued green vegetables on an irregular basis. While traveling in LAOS, the rice ration remained the same; however, the meat and vegetable rations were discontinued. Upon entering CAMBODIA, the rice was not rationed. The diet still lacked meat, but the vegetable ration was resumed on an irregular basis.

CAO BANG Prov Unit's training site on the morning of 8 May 68. The local villagers came to the site to hear the battalion commander's speech and to then wave good-bye to the departing personnel.

(2) Individual Equipment. On 15 Apr 68, source received the following new equipment, which was brought by truck from an unknown location:

- Two fatigue uniforms
- Two sets of underwear
- One hammock
- One mosquito net
- One shelter half
- One pistol belt
- One pair of sandals
- One pair of boots
- Two pairs of socks
- One towel
- One hat
- One back pack
- One poncho
- One canteen
- One tube of toothpaste

(3) Medical Supplies:

(a) Initial Issue. On 15 Apr 68, all members of source's unit received one individual first aid kit. Source did not know the source of supply for these kits.

(b) Individual Supply. Source's individual first aid kit contained the following types of medicines:

- Nivaquine 300 tablets
- Polyvitamins 100 tablets
- Vitamin B-1 100 tablets
- Vitamin C 200 tablets

Firing and maintaining the AK-47

Firing and maintaining the CKC

Use of hand grenades

Political training

Endurance marching

The endurance marching consisted of carrying steadily increasing loads of 25 to 35 kilograms. This endurance training took place twice during training and lasted for four days on each occasion. The following is an example of the daily schedule that source's unit followed during training:

0530	Reveille
0530 to 0600	Personal hygiene and area beautification
0600 to 0630	Breakfast
0630 to 1100	Training
1100 to 1130	Lunch
1130 to 1400	Rest
1400 to 1700	Training
1700 to 1730	Weapons cleaning and rest
1730 to 1800	Dinner
1800 to 2100	Activities
2100	Taps

(c) Instructors. The instructors for source's training were all unit cadre. There were no instructors from another unit, nor were there any foreign advisors.

(d) Miscellaneous. There were no other units training at source's training site. No special equipment was employed during source's training. Source was instructed to seek the nearest cover in the event of an air strike and to stay there until given the all clear signal by the unit cadre.

(2) Individual Training. No one in source's unit received any special training. All personnel were trained in the same subjects.

d. Circumstances of Infiltration:

(1) Departure. Source's unit departed on foot from the

(b) 3d Co:

CO: Sr LT MAU (MAU); 1.50 meters tall, weighed 43kgs, 38 years old

XO: LT TU (TUW); 1.40 meters tall, weighed 43kgs, 23 years old

PO: Sr LT CAU (CAAUS); 1.50 meters tall, weighed 45kgs, 29 years old

Asst PO: LT SINH (SINH); 1.65 meters tall, weighed 45kgs, 28 years old

b. Notification of Infiltration:

(1) Circumstances of Notification. On 8 May 68, the battalion commander called a formation at the unit's training site and then told the personnel that they would begin infiltration the same day. The battalion commander spoke about the military situation in the South and about how it was the men's responsibility to help their comrades in the South to liberate themselves.

(2) Infiltration Passes. Prior to infiltration, source was given an infiltration pass, which he retained throughout infiltration. Upon termination of infiltration, source returned this pass to his company commander. The following information was contained on source's pass: his name, rank, position, birthplace, date he entered service, date he departed, and destination, which was BOC DO. The infiltration pass was signed, but source could not remember the signer's name.

(3) Advance Notice of Route. Source was not given any advance notice of route.

(4) Advance Notice of Destination. From the information on his infiltration pass, source knew that the unit would be going to BOC DO, but he did not receive any formal advance notice of destination.

(5) Advance Notice of Disposition. Source did not receive any advance notice of disposition.

c. Infiltration Training or Preparations:

(1) Unit:

(a) Dates/Locations. From 8 Feb to 8 May 68, source trained at his unit, which was located in BINH LONG Vil, HOA AN Dist, CAO BANG Prov, NVN.

(b) Nature/Type of Training. Source received training in the following subjects:

Attack tactics

(3) TOE:

(a) Strength (Personnel). During infiltration, the group comprised four companies designated 1st through 4th. Each company consisted of four platoons, and each platoon consisted of four squads. The entire group had an approximate strength of 700 personnel.

(b) Weapons. During infiltration, the 4022d Bn carried the following weapons:

AK-47, with 120 rounds	Two per squad
CKC, with 80 rounds	Four per squad
Grenade	Two per individual
Dagger	One each, company and battalion cadre members
K-54 pistol (basic load unk)	One each, company and battalion cadre members

The AK-47s and CKCs were not new. They were the same weapons that the unit had used in training.

(c) Equipment. Every company was issued one transistor radio with which to listen to news broadcasts. The radio was in the custody of the company political officer. Each squad was issued two lightweight cooking pots.

(4) Overall Mission. The overall mission of the CAO BANG Province Unit was to train its personnel in infantry tactics and to then infiltrate to the RVN for tactical deployment.

(5) Personalities:

(a) 4022d Bn:

CO: MAJ LY BINH (LYS, BINHR); 1.60 meters tall, weighed 52kgs, 44 years old

XO: CPT MAY (MAAY); 1.65 meters tall, weighed 43kgs, 40 years old

PO: Sr CPT DOAN (DOANL); 1.63 meters tall, weighed 46kgs, 41 years old

Asst PO: CPT DUC (DUWCS); 1.50 meters tall, weighed 50kgs, 50 years old

CofS: LT NGHINH (NGHINHHL); 1.65 meters tall, weighed 45kgs, 40 years old

(4) Immediate Objective. Source knew of no immediate objective.

(C) COMMENTS: Source was extremely cooperative and was of average intelligence, but his information was very limited. Throughout the interrogation source remained consistent in his answers. Source was in good health. This report partially satisfies the requirements of SICR U-UPE-U1665. Collection action continues.