

(classification) (dissem controls)

AFTERWARD THE GUARDS TOOK HIM TO A PRISON NEAR MUONG PHINE. DURING THE FOUR-DAY TRIP HIS ARMS WERE BOUND AND HE WAS LED ON A CORD BY ONE OF THE GUARDS. THE PRISON WAS NORTHEAST OF MUONG PHINE AT XD 066304. IT WAS A ONE-ROOM BUILDING 60 FEET LONG AND 20 FEET WIDE. THERE WERE 93 PRISONERS WHO, [REDACTED] WERE EITHER PATHET LAO SOLDIERS OR CIVILANS ACCUSED OF AIDING THE LAO ARMED FORCES. THERE WERE SIX LAO THEUNG GUARDS. THE PRISONERS WERE SHACKLED AT NIGHT. A GUARD WAS ON DUTY OUTSIDE THE PRISON ALL NIGHT. [REDACTED] ESCAPED ON [REDACTED] APRIL WHILE BEING TAKEN BY TWO GUARDS TO ANOTHER PRISON.

2. [REDACTED] BECAME SEPARATED FROM HIS UNIT WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY PATHET LAO ON [REDACTED] FEBRUARY. AFTER BEING LOST IN THE JUNGLE FOR 15 DAYS HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER [REDACTED] BY SIX PATHET LAO HOME GUARDS ARMED WITH M-1 RIFLES. THEY TIED HIS UPPER ARMS WITH NYLON PARACHUTE CORD, AND RAN A LOOP OF IT AROUND HIS NECK LEAVING A LENGTH OF CORD FOR A GUARD TO HOLD. THEY SEARCHED HIM, FINDING NO DOCUMENTS, (

~~(classification)~~ ~~(dissem controls)~~

THE VILLAGE CHIEF ASKED HIM HIS NAME AND WHERE HE WAS FROM BUT NOTHING ABOUT HIS UNIT OR LAO ARMED FORCES (FAR) POSITIONS OR STRENGTH AROUND SAVANNAKHET TOWN WHERE HE CLAIMED TO BE FROM. WHILE HE WAS BEING QUESTIONED ONE OF THE HOME GUARDS STRUCK HIM THREE TIMES BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS WITH HIS HAND. AFTERWARD THE VILLAGE CHIEF TOLD HIM HE WAS TO BE TAKEN TO A PRISON AT MUONG PHINE.

3. [REDACTED] AND THE SIX HOME GUARDS REACHED MUONG PHINE AFTER FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS OF CONTINUOUS TRAVEL OVER A FOOT TRAIL THROUGH THE JUNGLE WHICH FOLLOWED NO STREAMS AND PASSED THROUGH NO VILLAGES. THEY CROSSED ONE SMALL MOUNTAIN, TWO STREAMS AND ONE LARGE RIVER, THE LAST BY BOAT. [REDACTED] SAW NO MOTORABLE ROADS OR TRAILS. EVERY NIGHT HE HEARD AIRCRAFT, AND THE SOUND OF BOMBS EXPLODING SEVERAL KILOMETERS TO THE NORTH. DURING THE TRIP HE WAS GIVEN ONLY ONE JUNGLE POTATO A DAY TO EAT. THE GUARDS HAD NO RICE OR MEAT AND ATE THE SAME FARE. SOUPHA SAID THE GUARDS DID NOT MISTREAT HIM. HE BELIEVED HE COULD HAVE ESCAPED IF HE HAD NOT BEEN WEAKENED BY LACK OF FOOD AND REST. ONE GUARD WALKED 10 METERS BEHIND HIM WHILE ANOTHER LED HIM BY A 10-METER CORD ATTACHED TO THE CORD

~~(Classification)~~~~(Exemption Code)~~

BINDING HIS ARMS WHICH WAS LOOSE AND COULD HAVE EASILY BEEN UNTIED.

4. THE GROUP REACHED MUONG PHINE, WHICH APPEARED TO [REDACTED] TO HAVE BEEN UNINHABITED FOR ABOUT A YEAR, ON 21 FEBRUARY AND CONTINUED ON TO THE PRISON CROSSING ROUTE 9 ABOUT THREE KILOMETERS WEST OF MUONG PHINE AND THEN GOING NORTH. THE PRISON WAS ON THE NORTH BANK OF A STREAM SIX METERS WIDE AT XD 066304. THE AREA WAS HEAVILY FORESTED AND [REDACTED] BELIEVED THAT THE PRISON COULD PROBABLY NOT BE SEEN FROM THE AIR.

5. THE PRISON WAS A ONE-ROOM BUILDING 60 FEET LONG AND 20 FEET WIDE. ITS FLOOR WAS OF BAMBOO AND ABOUT TWO OR THREE FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. THE WALLS AND CEILING WERE MADE OF POLES FASTENED TOGETHER WITH VINES. IT HAD AN "A" SHAPED GRASS ROOF. THE DOOR, FOUR FEET HIGH AND TWO AND A HALF FEET WIDE, WAS LOCKED WITH A POLE PLACED HORIZONTALLY ACROSS ITS CENTER AND THROUGH TWO WOODEN KEEPERS.

6. THERE WERE 93 PRISONERS. ABOUT 10 OF THEM WERE PATHET LAO SOLDIERS FROM THE MUONG PHINE AREA WHO HAD NOT RETURNED TO THEIR UNITS AFTER BEING ALLOWED TO GO HOME TO FARM OR VISIT.

13453

THE REST WERE CIVILIANS FROM TOWNS SUCH AS BAN KATEP MWD 916579), BAN NAFILANG (WD 920615), BAN NA PO (XD 054285), BAN KETANGLAY (WC 800999) AND BAN BA HNOM (WC 780945), WITH THE MAJORITY FROM BAN NA HNOM. THE PATHET LAO HAD ACCUSED THEM OF GIVING AID TO FAR SOLDIERS. [REDACTED] NEVER HEARD OF OR SAW ANY AMERICANS, THAIS [REDACTED]

7. SIX LAO THEUNG ARMED WITH M-1 RIFLES MADE UP THE GUARD FORCE. DURING THE DAY THE PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY WITHIN THE BUILDING AND THE GUARDS REMAINED IN THEIR QUARTERS ABOUT SEVEN METERS AWAY. THE GUARDS VISITED THE BUILDING ONCE IN THE EARLY MORNING AND AGAIN IN THE EARLY EVENING TO FEED THE PRISONERS AND TO COLLECT WASTE. FOOD FOR ONE DAY CONSISTED OF RICE AND SALT WITH ONE BOWL OF RICE BEING SHARED BY THREE PRISONERS. EACH DAY AT 1600 HOURS TWO UNARMED GUARDS ENTERED THE BUILDING AND PUT THE PRISONERS IN HANDCUFFS AND LEG IRONS WHILE ONE WHO WAS ARMED WATCHED FROM THE DOORWAY. THE IRONS AND CUFFS WERE METAL WITH SCREW LOCKS. THE CUFFS WERE RIGID FORCING THE WEARER TO KEEP HIS FOREARMS PARALLEL. THE LEG IRONS WERE SUCH THAT THE PRISONERS WERE UNABLE TO WALK AND HAD TO HOP OR SCUFF FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER. THE GUARDS RELEASED THE

PRISONERS FROM THEIR SHACKLES AT 0900 IN THE MORNING. SHACKLING AND UNSHACKLING TOOK ABOUT AN HOUR.

8. PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED TO TALK DURING THE DAY BUT NOT AT NIGHT. THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT A GUARD, CHANGED EVERY TWO HOURS, STOOD WATCH 10 METERS IN FRONT OF THE PRISON DOOR.

9. THE GUARDS NEVER LEFT THE PRISON AREA. THEY WERE BETWEEN 25 AND 30 YEARS OLD AND APPEARED ALERT AND CAPABLE. THEIR TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS WAS NOT CRUEL. [REDACTED] HAD NOT HEARD OF ANYONE'S ESCAPING OR BEING SUBJECTED TO EXTRAORDINARY PUNISHMENT.

10. [REDACTED] SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRISON HAD BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS AND WAS THE ONLY ONE IN THE MUONG PHINE AREA. WHILE HE WAS AT THE PRISON HE NEITHER SAW NOR HEARD ANY TRUCKS. HE DID HEAR AIRCRAFT, ALMOST EVERY DAY AND NIGHT. THEIR BOMBING WAS HEAVIEST DURING EARLY MARCH.

(TDCS 314/01341-67)
11. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] REPORTED THE DEBRIEFING OF [REDACTED] NEUTRALIST SOLDIER IMPRISONED NEAR MUONG PHINE FROM 19 FEBRUARY TO 8 DECEMBER 1966. [REDACTED] PLACED THE PRISON IN WHICH HE WAS HELD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE HOUEI (STREAM) TAYUNG, ABOUT THREE KILOMETERS NORTH OF BAN NAPO (XD 078273) AND

DESCRIBED IT HAD HAVING THREE SEPARATE FENCE-ENCLOSED COMPOUNDS WITH A HUT IN THE CENTER OF EACH. [REDACTED] SAID A MOTORABLE ROAD RAN NORTH FROM ROUTE 9 PAST THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE CAMP.

[REDACTED] AN INSTALLATION AT XD 068305 IN A CLEARING IN A HEAVILY FORESTED AREA ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE HOUEI TAYUNG. IT CONSISTED OF SEVEN BUILDINGS CONNECTED BY WELL TRAVELED FOOT PATHS AND A POSSIBLE SECURITY FENCE EXTENDING IN A SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE INSTALLATION. NO MOTORABLE ROAD OR OTHER INSTALLATIONS COULD BE SEEN IN THE AREA. [REDACTED]

SHOWED A SMALL CLUSTER OF FIVE BUILDINGS AT XD 075308 ON THE HOUEI TAYUNG.)

12. [REDACTED] THE PATHET LAO SOLDIER IN CHARGE OF THE PRISON GUARDS, TOLD [REDACTED] ON 31 MARCH THAT HE AND ANOTHER GUARD WERE GOING TO TAKE HIM TO ANOTHER LOCATION. THE THREE SET OUT THAT DAY AND, RESTING OVERNIGHT AT SONG PEUI (XD 035345), BAN NA THOM MAI (WD 975A02), AND BAN NAFILANG (WD 926613), ARRIVED IN BAN NA HNOM ON 4 APRIL. SONG PEUI CONSISTED OF SEVERAL SMALL GROUPS OF BAMBOO HOUSES. THE VILLAGERS, WHO GAVE THEM A SUPPER AND A BREAKFAST OF RICE, MEAT AND VEGETABLES,

(classification) (dissem controls)

APPEARED UNDERFED. THAT NIGHT THE GUARDS PUT HANDCUFFS ON [REDACTED] AND TIED THE CUFFS TO A POST. BOTH GUARDS SLEPT IN THE ROOM WITH HIM BUT NEITHER KEPT WATCH.

13. ON 1 APRIL, FOUR KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF BAN NA THOM MAI, [REDACTED] AND HIS TWO GUARDS CROSSED A WELL-USED SINGLE LANE TRUCK TRACK. [REDACTED] COMMENT: THIS ROAD WAS PROBABLY ROUTE 23. ALONGSIDE THE ROAD [REDACTED] SAW TWO EMPTY 200-LITER GASOLINE DRUMS UNDER A FOUR METER BY FOUR METER SHELTER. PRINTS IN THE GROUND SHOWED WHERE 15 OTHER BARRELS HAD STOOD. THE BARRELS APPEARED NEW AND HAD ENGLISH ALPHABET LETTERING ALONG THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE TOP OF THE BARREL.

14. [REDACTED] ESCAPED FROM HIS GUARDS ON [REDACTED] APRIL NEAR BAN NA HNOM. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] HAD TO BE TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL BEFORE HIS DEBRIEFING COULD BE COMPLETED SO DETAILS OF HIS ESCAPE ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.)

15. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY **Laos** REPORT NO. **CS-311/05674-67 2 1782**
 SUBJECT **Pathet Lao Prison Near Nape in Khammouane Province** DATE DISTR. **16 MAY 1967**
 NO. PAGES **1**
 REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ. **Early February 1967**

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

As of early February 1967 there was a Pathet Lao prison called Nahoua in the jungle at WF 046274, approximately 500 meters north of Ban Houana (WF 048271) and five meters west of Nam (river) On; Ban Houana is five kilometers northwest of Nape (WF 0823). There were nine prisoners, all of whom were civilians from villages in the area. The prison was a single building about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide and two meters high, with log walls and a grass and bamboo roof. Twenty guards armed with about 16 rifles were housed in a wooden building about ten meters from the prison. During the day about 10 guards watched over the prisoners who were allowed outside to work and eat. At night there was one guard at each prison door. The rest of the guards slept in the nearby village.

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CINCPAC #	ARFAC #	PACAF #	PACFLT #				

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "A")

INFORMATION REPORTS INFORMATION REPORTS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
 DATE 26 JUN 1978

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DIA #86

Encl 86 (S-47,69/03:114)

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7 JUL 1967

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

ROUTINE

IN 05795

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/NC (SECDEF) JCS ARMY NAVY AIR

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16398-86
THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

061922Z

CITE TDCS-314/10073-67

DISB JULY 1967

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM
 DOI EARLY JUNE 1967
 SUBJECT ALLEGED VIET CONG USE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF
 WAR IN NGHIA HANH DISTRICT, QUANG NGAI
 PROVINCE, TO TEACH CADRES ENGLISH

ACQ

SOURCE

1. IN EARLY JUNE THE VIET CONG (VC) WERE USING THREE
 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR (POW) TO TEACH VC CADRES ENGLISH AT
 PHU THO HAMLET, NGHAI PHU VILLAGE, NGHIA HANH DISTRICT, QUANG
 NGAI PROVINCE, ACCORDING TO VC GUARDS IN THE HAMLET. THE POWS,
 ALLEGEDLY CAPTURED IN DUC PHO DISTRICT, WERE DETAINED IN A SHELTER
 IN A FOREST AREA ADJOINING THE HAMLET DURING THE DAY. AT NIGHT

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TDCS-314/10073-67

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

(b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(C)

THE VC TAKE THEM TO THE HAMLET. THEY ARE TREATED WELL.

2. [REDACTED] COMMENT: TWO EARLIER REPORTS, EVALUATED POSSIBLY TRUE BY EACH OF THE SOURCES MENTIONED HEREUNDER, CONCERNED THE CAPTURE OF FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN QUANG NGAI. ONE [REDACTED] [REDACTED], STATED THAT [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT FOUR AMERICANS WERE CAPTURED ON 21 APRIL AT THE THUONG HOA RIVER BY A BINH SON DISTRICT VC MAIN FORCE OPERATING IN THE AREA OF BINH LANH, BINH THONG, BINH KY, BINH AN AND BINH NAM VILLAGES IN EASTERN BINH SON. THE OTHER, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REPORTED THAT FOUR AMERICANS HAD BEEN CAPTURED AT A "SECRET TUNNEL" AT THE THUONG HOA, BINH LANH VILLAGE (BS 638974) ON 21 APRIL. THEY WERE TO BE MOVED ON TO A WESTERN AREA. (TDCS-314/02224-67) [REDACTED] OF 12 FEBRUARY 1967 REPORTED A VC DETENTION CAMP LOCATED AT THE WESTERN EDGE OF PHO KHUONG HAMLET, NGHIA PHU VILLAGE, WITH TWO OR THREE AMERICANS UNDER DETENTION.)

3. REQUIREMENT REFERENCE D-IE6-14883.

4. FIELD DISSEM: STATE USAID JUSPAD USARV USMACV CORDS
NAVFORV 7TH AIR FORCE DIST 58/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF
PACFLT III MAF

13 460

2 1784

INFO: J3-1 J5-1, SACSA-3 SAMAA-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CSAF-4 CNO-2 CMC-3 CJCS-1 DCPG-1
FILE-1(45)(46)CAC/WW

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Information Cable

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ROUTINE

IN 08985
CALL 53337
PAGE NO/NO OF PAGES

NAVY AIR [REDACTED] USIA [REDACTED] AID CGB

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111725Z CITE TDCS -314/10388-67

DIST 11 JULY 1967

COUNTRY: LAOS

DOI: JUNE 1967 EXCEPT AS STATED

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ACCOUNT OF HIS LIBERATION OF
THREE PRISONERS AND OF GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE
AREA SOUTH OF THE BOLovens PLATEAU

1440 40N 1062430 E

ACQ:

SOURCE:

L-29

NO 48-9
L-7015
6238 II

DIA #89

Encl 89

#36
#576
(S-47, 601708-VH)

[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem. controls)

1. (SUMMARY: ON 16 JUNE 1967 ([REDACTED]) FREED AN IMPRISONED LAO ARMED FORCES PILOT AND TWO ARMY PRIVATES AND ESCAPED WITH THEM. THE GROUP RAN INTO AN AMBUSH AND ONE PRIVATE WAS KILLED. ON 19 JUNE THE THREE SURVIVORS REACHED FRIENDLY FORCES. ACCORDING TO ([REDACTED]) PEOPLE IN BAN TIN DONG (XB 554320), SOUTH OF THE BOLOVENS PLATEAU AND 27 KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE CAMBODIAN BORDER, WERE SYMPATHETIC TO THE PATHET LAO EVEN THOUGH THE PATHET LAO IMPOSED HEAVY LEVIES ON THEM AT TIMES. THE PATHET LAO SENT A PROPAGANDA TEAM REGULARLY TO THE VILLAGE.)

2. ([REDACTED]) FREED THREE PRISONERS AND ESCAPED WITH THEM ON 16 JUNE 1967. ([REDACTED]) TALKED FOR FIVE DAYS WITH ([REDACTED]), A LAO T-28 PILOT CAPTURED WHEN THE ENGINE OF HIS AIRPLANE FAILED IN LATE MARCH 1967, BEFORE ([REDACTED]) WOULD AGREE TO ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. ([REDACTED]) WHO HAD THE KEY TO THE BUILDING HOUSING THE PRISONERS, FREED ([REDACTED]) AND TWO PRIVATES IN THE LAO ARMED FORCES (FAR) WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN NOVEMBER 1966. THE FOUR MEN WALKED GENERALLY SOUTH OR WEST. AT VONG MUANG (XB 194258) A PATHET LAO UNIT AMBUSHED THEM AND KILLED

(classification)

(dissem. controls)

ONE OF THE FAR PRIVATES. THE REMAINING THREE MADE THEIR WAY TO BAN PHALAY (XB 2226) AND REACHED FAR LINES ON 19 JUNE.

3. [REDACTED] SAID THAT AT THE TIME HE LEFT THE AREA IN JUNE THE INHABITANTS OF BAN TIN DONG (XB 554320), ABOUT 27 KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE CAMBODIAN BORDER, WERE SYMPATHETIC TO THE PATHET LAO EVEN THOUGH THE PATHET LAO AT TIMES TOOK AWAY AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT OF THEIR RICE PRODUCTION. IN ADDITION TO THEIR LEVIES OF FOOD THE PATHET LAO OCCASIONALLY PURCHASED FOOD AND THUS DID NOT ALIENATE THE VILLAGERS COMPLETELY. NO PATHET LAO UNITS WERE PERMANENTLY IN OR NEAR THE VILLAGE. ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH A PATHET LAO PROPAGANDA TEAM VISITED THE VILLAGE AND STRESSED INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION RATHER THAN POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION.

4. VILLAGERS HAD TO HAVE TRAVEL PERMITS SIGNED BY THE VILLAGE CHIEF, AND HOME GUARDS CHECKED THESE PASSES AS PART OF THEIR NORMAL DUTIES. THREE SUCH GUARDS WERE AT BAN TIN DONG. THERE WAS A DEPOT FOR 40 TONS OF RICE AND ONE AND ONE-HALF OR TWO DAYS' WALK SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE. [REDACTED]
COMMENT: A GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOT AT XA 4798, 74 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF BAN TIN DONG, HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED. STILL ANOTHER

IN : 08985

TDCS -314/10388-67

PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES

(Classification)

(Dissem controls)

REPORT HAS PLACED A RICE, AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS DEPOT AT XA 5198.
THESE TWO AND THE ONE IN THE PRESENT REPORT ARE PROBABLY IDENTICAL.)

5. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS-301/08016-67

SUBJECT Neo Lao Hak Sat Administrative Headquarters in Khammouane Province and Closing of the Pathet Lao Prison at Ban Naden DATE DISTR. 25 JULY 1967

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. Early June 1967

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: C.

1. According to a villager of the area, in early June 1967, Thammasing, the Neo Lao Hak Sat (NLHS) governor of Khammouane Province, and (Chan) Ngam, the NLHS chief of the Mahaxay (WE 2225) District lived in a cave at WE 456345, near Route 12.¹ It was rumored that Thammasing had lost part of his hand during an air strike. The villager had seen several trucks carrying reams of paper going to the cave.
2. Because a pro-Lao government guerrilla unit raided the Pathet Lao (PL) prison at Ban Naden (WE 4333) on 7 January and freed the prisoners, the PL no longer used the prison. Villagers said that three PL guards had been killed and one PL guard wounded in the raid.

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USMACV #	7TH AF #	CINCPAC #	PACFLT #	ARPAC #	PACAF #	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "x")

000190 # 39

DIA #90

13 465
Encl 90 (S-47,601/08-VH)

Comments:

1. According to former PL Lieutenant [REDACTED] a staff officer of the 17th PL Battalion, Thammasing's office in mid-January 1967 was at WE 294408. See [REDACTED] (CS-311/04518-67).
2. [REDACTED] foot-tracks and other activity in the same area, Route 128 which was about 100 yards from the cave entrance showed bomb damage.

COUNTRY South Vietnam REPORT NO. CS-311/07913-67
 SUBJECT Viet Cong Prison System in Binh Long Province DATE DISTR. 20 July 1967
 NO. PAGES 2
 REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO. 30 December 1965-17 April 1967
 PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

1. Summary: During the period 30 December 1965-17 April 1967, the Viet Cong (VC) in Binh Long Province had five prison camps known as B5, B4, B3, B2 and B1. The first camp, B5, appeared to be a holding area where a prisoner's disposition was decided. In camps B4 and B3, interrogations were conducted. At B2, the final decision was made as to whether a prisoner was to be executed or released. A prisoner slated for release was then moved to B1, where he underwent daily indoctrination and had to sign a statement that he would keep secret everything he had seen. All five camps were composed of thatched huts and were well guarded. There was no indication that any of the five camps held American prisoners.
2. During the period 30 December 1965 - 17 April 1967, the Viet Cong (VC) in Binh Long Province appeared to have a system of handling prisoners of all categories that involved the use of five successive detention camps designated B5, B4, B3, B2 and B1. Each camp served a specific function and prisoners were moved from one camp to the next one in accordance with what appeared to be a standardized system. The specific functions of the individual camps were the following:

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID #	
JUSPAC/USMACV/USARY/NAVFORSV/7AF/525MIG/CORDS/DIST50/OST/CINCPAC/PACAF/PACFLT/ARPAC/							
(Note: Field distribution indicated by "s")							

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

000191

DIA #91

Encl 91

#37
13 467
(S-47.601/DB-4H)

S-2792
 a. The first camp into which a prisoner was introduced was Camp B5, located 15 kilometers southwest of Tay Ninh ^{1118/10005} City (exact location unknown). The initial decision concerning the prisoner's disposition probably was taken ^(S-2792) here. After an undetermined period of time, the prisoner ⁷ would be transferred to Camp B4. ₄₅₅₁₀₄

S-317
 1.3 Km SE of
 SROK RUMG LAD
 114530N
 1064950E
 6332 III ^{NC48-4}
 b. At Camp B4, the prisoner was interrogated frequently, usually about the same subjects, namely, personal background, American and Vietnamese intelligence services worked for, etc. Prisoners were sometimes tortured and were forced to dig trenches and foxholes around the prison compound. The camp was located at approximately XT 905967 and consisted of six thatched houses, each 5 x 10 meters in size and housing 46 prisoners, guarded by about 70 VC. The prisoners were mainly Montagnards, Cambodians and Vietnamese.

S-318
 1.1 Km N of
 AP PHUM LU
 1147N
 10649E
 6332 IV ^{NC48-4}
 c. At Camp B3, located at approximately XU 887034, prisoners underwent further interrogation. The camp consisted of nine thatched houses and was the strongest of the five in terms of defensive positions. Three trails were used to reach B3: one from Loi Minh Hamlet, one from Tra Thanh Village, and the third from the Song Be River, which forms the natural boundary between Government of Vietnam Phuoc Long and Binh Long Provinces. All other trails leading to B3 were mined and/or trapped with spike pits. Normally, about 90 VC were stationed permanently at the camp, but, on occasion, there were as many as 800. One prisoner succeeded in escaping from B3 but was shortly recaptured and killed by the VC.

S-319
 1 Km W of
 SONG BE RIVER
 115110N
 106475E
 6332 I+II ^{NC48-4}
 d. Camp B2 was located at XU 906107 and was where a prisoner's final fate was decided, that is, whether he was to be released or executed. Before any prisoner was executed, his crimes were announced publicly to the other prisoners. Three Vietnamese prisoners were executed in October 1966, one of them a former candidate for the National Assembly. At B2, all prisoners were kept in their cells at all times; like Camps B4 and B3, B2 held approximately 46 prisoners. The permanent guard force was composed of between 150 and 200 Montagnards.

S-320
 PHUOC BINH ^{PHUOC BINH}
 115130N
 10649E
 6332 I ^{NC48-4}
 e. If it was decided to free a prisoner, he was then transferred to Camp B1, located at XU 980111. He remained here for an indeterminate time, during which he was subjected to daily indoctrination and was finally forced to write a declaration stating that he would keep secret after his release everything he had seen. As the final step, the prisoner was led to Tra Thanh Village, where he was set free. At B1, 32 prisoners were confined in 26 thatched houses. An estimated 150 VC were in the camp. On occasion the camp served as a temporary base for regular units moving through the area. Once, about 1,500 VC troops camped there for the night.

Comment: It cannot be determined from Source's comments if this procedure was standard for handling all VC prisoners or if Source's experiences were unique. Source was also unable to identify the particular point at which each prisoner is introduced into this VC penal system. At no time during the 17 months he spent in the five camps described did he see any American prisoners.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable IN

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PRIORITY

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

SECRET

TDCS DB-315/03134-67

DIST 8 AUGUST 1967

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM

DO NOT PUBLISH IN ANY

CDI 8 - 29 JULY 1967

W/IN WITHOUT PROHIBITION

SUBJECT BUILDING LOCATED ON RED RIVER ISLAND NIGHT HOUSE AMERICAN POWS

*OF
CIA*

ACC
SOURCE

- TO STATE : NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO THOMAS L. HUGHES
- TO DIA : EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARROLL
- TO NSA : EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARTER

1. - - THERE IS A SMALL BUILDING ON AN ISLAND IN THE RED RIVER, JUST BELOW THE PAUL DOUMER BRIDGE, APPROXIMATELY HALF WAY ACROSS THE RIVER. THE BUILDING IS BETWEEN 60 AND 80 FEET LONG AND JUST WIDE ENOUGH FOR TWO ROWS OF CELLS WITH A CORRIDOR IN THE MIDDLE. ALL THE WINDOWS ARE BARRED. THE BUILDING IS SO LOCATED THAT WHILE CROSSING THE BRIDGE, IT IS POSSIBLE TO LOOK INTO THE FRONT DOOR, WHICH IS ALWAYS OPEN. A GUARD HAS BEEN SEEN AT THE DESK JUST INSIDE THE DOOR EACH TIME THE BUILDING HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN THE

(Classification) (Return to:)

*WJ 996 267
210230N 105510E*

6118 NF4711
Encl 92 LS-47,601/08-117 267
DIA # 92 *By # 615*
0325

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TDCS DB -315/03134-67...

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

(Classification) (Dissem controls)

8 - 29 JULY 1967 PERIOD. [REDACTED] COMMENT. BASED ON THE ABOVE OBSERVATIONS, THE BUILDING APPEARS TO BE A JAIL THAT COULD HOUSE PRISONERS OF WAR. THE NUMBER OF CELLS THEREIN IS UNKNOWN.)

2. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE (AMBASSADOR BUNKER, DEPUTY AMBASSADOR LOCKE, POLITICAL COUNSELOR) USMACV (GENERAL WESTMORELAND, GENERAL ABRAMS, AMBASSADOR KOMER, CHIEF OF STAFF, J-2) CINCPAC (ADMIRAL SHARP AND POLAD ONLY).

(Classification) (Dissem controls)

18470

SECRET

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION CABLE

2 1788

DATE 28 JULY
IN 20695
PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM
DOI 25 JULY 1967
SUBJECT 1. USE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS FOR FORCED LABOR
PROJECTS IN HANOI

ACQ
SOURCE

1. APPROXIMATELY 100 AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE ENGAGED EVERY DAY *class.*
IN PAINTING THE RED RIVER BRIDGE IN HANOI. *with* COMMENT: SOURCE *IAS.*
PRESUMABLY REFERS TO THE PAUL DOUMER BRIDGE. *When?* *Private*

2/19-60
Encl 93 (5-47,601/00-4H)
DIA #93 *LOG-616* *#263*

000193

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 27 JUL 1978

13 471

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence-Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 35910

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

DDS&T 2

2 1789

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

151241Z

CITE TDCS - 314/12110-67

DIST 13 AUGUST 1967

COUNTRY: NORTH VIETNAM

DOI: LATE MARCH 1967

SUBJECT: LOCATION IN HANOI FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

ACQ:

SOURCE:

(X3)

Cutler

Lautner

DIA CO - Ch. Waldner

TC

WJ 488 255 (?) 210140/1055130

1. [REDACTED] SAID THAT HE HAD SEEN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR NEAR THEIR PLACE OF DETENTION IN THE CENTRAL PART OF HANOI IN LATE MARCH 1967. THE PRISONERS WERE HOUSED IN THE PHU GIA HOTEL WHICH FACES LE LOI BOULEVARD (AKA LE THAI TO), NEAR LAKE HOAN KIEP.

[REDACTED] SAW THE PRISONERS WALKING ALONG THE LAKE DURING THE EVENING. THEY WERE WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, BLUE TROUSERS AND WHITE SHIRTS. THE OWNER OF A CAFE IN THE AREA TOLD [REDACTED] THERE WERE 107 OF THEM.

HANOI

DIA #94
6151-11

WF 48-11

Encl 94

617 #41 E

(S-47,601/00-4H)

000194

SAID THE PHU GIA HOTEL IS BETWEEN RUE CAU GO, JUST NORTH OF THE NORTHERN END OF THE LAKE, AND BOULEVARD LE LOI WHICH PARALLELS THE LAKE'S WEST SIDE.

2. [REDACTED] COMMENT: AVAILABLE STREET MAPS OF HANOI SHOW THAT LAKE HOAN KIEN IS CENTERED AT WJ 8927. [REDACTED] PROVIDED SKETCHES OF THE HOTEL'S LOCATION WHICH CHECK OUT WELL WITH MAPS OF HANOI, INCLUDING THE NAMES OF OTHER MAJOR THOROUGHFARES IN THE VICINITY AND THE GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE LAKE.]

3. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMAVC 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

*unity club
WJ 899 251 Flat Roof Single story
0616-03079
club # 2
WJ 891 255
0616-03078
Scm 12 Skys Flat Tile Roof*

14 AUG 1967

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

PRIORITY

IN

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/DIR	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	CIA/INMCC	DDP	DDA	OCR	SOO	DDP
						DDA	ONE			

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

16497-64

CITE TDCS DB-315/03191-67

DIST 11 AUGUST 1967

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM
 DOI 9 AUGUST 1967
 SUBJECT JAIL SIGHTED ON RED RIVER ISLAND

REFERENCE: TDCSDB-315/03134-67

ACQ

FIELD NO.

SOURCE

- TO STATE : NO DISTRIBUTION EXCEPT TO THOMAS L. HUGHES
- TO DIA : EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARROLL
- TO INMCC/MS : EXCLUSIVE FOR ARMY ACSI, GENERAL YARBOROUGH;
NAVY DNI, ADMIRAL FLUCKEY;
AIR FORCE APOCIN, GENERAL THOMAS
- TO NSA : EXCLUSIVE FOR GENERAL CARTER

1. THE BUILDING SIGHTED ON AN ISLAND IN THE RED RIVER JUST BELOW THE
 PAUL DOWNER BRIDGE IS A JAIL WHICH HAS BEEN THERE FOR MANY YEARS AND WAS OVERHELD
 KNOWN AS SUCH. ~~COMMENT. [REDACTED]~~

5
 4 THE SOURCE OBSERVED THE JAIL MANY TIMES PRIOR TO THAT AND SAID THAT HIS GUARD WAS
 3
 2 ALWAYS ON DUTY AT THE JAIL ENTRANCE. HE BELIEVES THE JAIL DATES BACK TO THE DAYS
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Date 27 JUN 1978

000195

#262 474

DIA # 95

IN

TDCS DB-315/03191-67

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

(classification)

(dissem controls)

WHEN THE FRENCH WERE IN POWER IN BANOI. A FEW NON-POLITICAL, NON-MILITARY CRIMINALS ARE KEPT IN THE JAIL AND ARE PERMITTED TO DO SOME TRUCK FARMING ON THE ISLAND.) SEVERAL SHACKS ARE BUILT ON THIS PART OF THE ISLAND.

2. [REDACTED] COMMENT. WHEN ASKED IF HE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT USAF PRISONERS WOULD BE KEPT IN THIS JAIL, THE SOURCE REPLIED HE SAW NO ADVANTAGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM IN SUCH AN ACTION IF THE OBJECT WAS THE PROTECTION OF THE BRIDGE.) THE PAUL DOUMER BRIDGE SPAN IS OVER 2,800 YARDS AND THE SPAN COULD BE BOMBED CLOSER TO THE GIA LAM DISTRICT SIDE WITHOUT ENDANGERING ANY USAF PRISONERS WHICH MIGHT BE KEPT ON THE ISLAND.

3. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE (AMBASSADOR BUNKER, DEPUTY AMBASSADOR LOCKE, POLITICAL COUNSELOR), USMACV (GENERAL WESTMORELAND, GENERAL ABRAMS, AMBASSADOR KOMER, CHIEF OF STAFF, J-2), CINCPAC (ADMIRAL SHARP AND POLAD ONLY)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 1791

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS-311/08012-67
 SUBJECT Escaped Prisoners' Description of a Two-Building Prison Northwest of Muong Phine DATE DISTR. 29 JULY 1967
 NO. PAGES 3
 REFERENCES
 DATE OF INFO. July-August 1966
 PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

- Summary: [REDACTED] were held for about one month in a prison about six kilometers northwest of Muong Phine. Prisoners were kept in two buildings [REDACTED] and two others in a one-story building and eight other prisoners in a two-story building. Prisoners were kept in foot stocks and were tied by the neck and shoulders to a pole. They were given very little food. [REDACTED] and the other inmates of the one-story building escaped at night during a heavy rainstorm.
- The prison in which [REDACTED] were held was approximately six kilometers northwest of Muong Phine (JD 093274).¹ They and two other prisoners were taken there by two PL guards who marched them north from Ban Na Chane (XD 0827) to Route 9, across Route 9, north for about one half kilometer through light jungle to a rice field about 100 meters wide, then still further north through about three kilometers of dense jungle. The prison was in the jungle about 50 meters north of a stream six feet wide and knee deep. The trip from Route 9 to the prison was over level ground and took about two hours.
- There were two prison buildings with a guard house between them. One of the buildings, a single story structure with no walls, was about 15 feet long, nine feet wide and seven feet from floor to ceiling. The floor was about two feet off the ground and made of split and flattened bamboo. The roof was made of grass. The

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NBA	AID
USMACV#	7TH AF#	CINCPAC#	PACFLT#	ARPAC#	PACAF#	[REDACTED]

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "4")

INFORMATION REPORTS INFORMATION REPORTS

CAMP LOG # ~~4002~~ L-28 X
 REPORT LOG #: 653
 1:50,000 Coord: X
 1:250,000 Coord: X
 UTM Card: X Encl 98 (S-47601/00-VH)
 # 38
 100476

Log 653
 DIA #98

house, which was about six feet square, was five meters south of the single story prison building. It was made of bamboo and had a grass roof. The floor was about a foot above the ground. The roof was about four feet above the floor.

4. The second prison building was five meters south of the guard house. It was about eight meters square and had two stories. The lower story was walled of bamboo logs placed vertically with one end buried in the ground. Both the upper and lower floors were made of bamboo logs with the lower floor placed six inches above the ground. The upper story had no walls. The roof was nine feet above the second story floor and made of grass. Prisoners and guards used a 10-rung bamboo ladder to get to the second floor. The door for the bottom story was in the center of the west side of the building. It was barred from the outside and was opened only when the prisoners inside were fed, about once every three days.

5. At the prison there were 20 PL guards and 10 North Vietnamese Army (NVA) soldiers who did not serve as guards but who acted as advisors to the PL guards. The PL guards ranged in age from 22 to 35. Two armed guards fed the men in the one-story building and three armed guards fed those in the two-story building. Some of the guards carried weapons similar to the Degtyarev 7.62mm light machine gun (RPD). The ten NVA troops were armed with 7.62mm Kalashnikov assault rifles (AK). The NVA soldiers were at the prison during [redacted] entire stay. Every two or three days one or two of the NVA soldiers went to look into both prison buildings. They remained only a short time and did not attempt to speak to the prisoners.

6. During daylight hours one guard stood watch near the guard house. He was relieved by another at 1200 hours for an hour so that he could eat. Two night guards replaced the day guard shortly after dark. One usually carried an RPD and the other a single shot bolt action rifle. The two-man guard teams were changed several times during the night. They did not patrol and remained in or near the guard house. The NVA troops and the rest of the guards slept in a barracks that was about 50 meters northwest of the one-story prison building.

7. [redacted] and two other prisoners were kept in the single story building. Their feet were in wooden stocks and their shoulders and neck were tied to a pole. They were never let loose. The guards gave them food and water irregularly, at first about once every two days and later, just before their escape, about once every seven days. At each feeding the prisoners were given only two spoonfuls of nonglutinous rice. They were not beaten; the guards told them that they were to die slowly.

8. The bottom story of the two-story building held two Thai nationals and two Lao. One of the Lao was a radio operator. These prisoners were bound and restrained in the same manner as those in the one-story building. Three of them wore green fatigue uniforms. The fourth was wrapped in a blanket.

9. Four Lao civilians from north of Muong Phine were held on the upper floor of the two-story building. They too were in foot stocks and tied to a pole by the neck and shoulders. Two or three days before [redacted] arrived at the prison two prisoners on the upper floor died of starvation.

10. [redacted] and the two other inmates of the single-story building escaped during a heavy rainstorm on a night in early August. At about 2400 hours one of the men untied himself and lifted off the top of the stock which held the feet of all four men. The four men walked east from the prison area. Because of the heavy rain the two guards in the guard house did not see them leave. They were fired upon the next morning and one was wounded. The remaining three fled to their home area.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment:

L-21

Escaped prisoners have described two other PL prisons in this same area. [REDACTED] TDCS-314/00134-6 contained [REDACTED] description of a three-compound prison on the north bank of the Houei (stream) Tayung, about three kilometers north of Ban Napo (XD 078273). [REDACTED] TDCS-314/07081-6 contained [REDACTED] description of a one-building prison with 93 prisoners on the north bank of a stream six meters wide at XD 066304. [REDACTED] the area to be heavily forested. L-28

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY	South Vietnam	REPORT NO.	CS -311/08827-67
SUBJECT	Viet Cong Reclamation of Land and Use of Prison Labor for Agricultural and Fishing Projects in An Xuyen Province	DATE DISTR.	16 August 1967
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.	June 1967		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[REDACTED]		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. In June, the Viet Cong (VC) in Khanh Binh Tay Village, Song Ong Doc District, An Xuyen Province, have been reclaiming land on which to grow rice. The VC call this "Finance-Economy Land" and it is located in a quadrangular area with approximate coordinates of VR 808220 - VR 827216 - VR 808205 - VR 823200. The VC have built a dike along the shore adjacent to a forested area to prevent salt water from flowing into the rice field. A number of fishing boats are also being operated by the VC in the area and the catch is sold to local VC cadres.
2. The manpower for these projects comes from a VC prison camp in the vicinity of VR 805205 where about 25 civilians are detained. These prisoners were sent to this location from other prison camps to provide the necessary labor. The head of this prison camp is known as Seu Loi, who also manages the agricultural and fishing projects. One armed guerrilla squad provides security for these activities.
3. A civilian who was recently released from captivity at this prison camp revealed that the VC had harvested from this "Finance-Economy Land" 2,700 bushels from the 1966-67 rice crop. The VC shipped this rice to an unknown location.

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID	[REDACTED]
JUSPAC/USMACV/USARV/NAVFORV/7TH AIR FORCE/CORDS/DIST 50/OSI/525TH MIG/							
(Note: Field distribution indicated by "X") CINCPAC/ARPAC/PACAF/PACFLT/							

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CAMP LOG #

999199

REPORT LOG #: 6554 ✓

1:50,000 Coord: X

1:250,000 Coord: X

DIA #99

#42
Encl 99 (S-47, 13, 179, 411)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

13067

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS -311/09443-67

SUBJECT Pathet Lao Prison Near Ban Houana DATE DISTR. 6 SEPTEMBER 1967
in Khammouane Province

NO. PAGES 5

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. October 1966 - 21 June 1967

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

Summary: The prison in which [REDACTED] were held was about six kilometers northwest of Ban Nape in dense jungle at the foot of a mountain. Two of the three prison buildings were enclosed in a fence and the other was outside of it. They were made of hardwood logs and bamboo and camouflaged with leaves. The PL guards were sometimes lax but the North Vietnamese checked on the prison every week. When the two men escaped in June there were 20 prisoners left at the prison. In April and May 20 prisoners had been moved to another prison. Seven other prisoners had been released in June. While in prison [REDACTED] had heard that PL troops had captured 11 South Vietnamese soldiers in the Ban Nape area in February 1967.

1. The prison in which [REDACTED] were held was between 500 and 800 meters north of Ban Nahoua (WF 050273), about six kilometers northwest of Ban Nape (WF 0823) in northern Khammouane Province. It was in dense jungle at the base of Phou (mountain) Khao Nhong at approximately WF 051283.¹
2. The following drawing was made from [REDACTED] sketch of the prison area:

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[REDACTED]

STATE #	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NSA	AID
USMACV#	7TH AF#	CINCPAC#	PACFLT#	ARPAC#	PACAF#	[REDACTED]

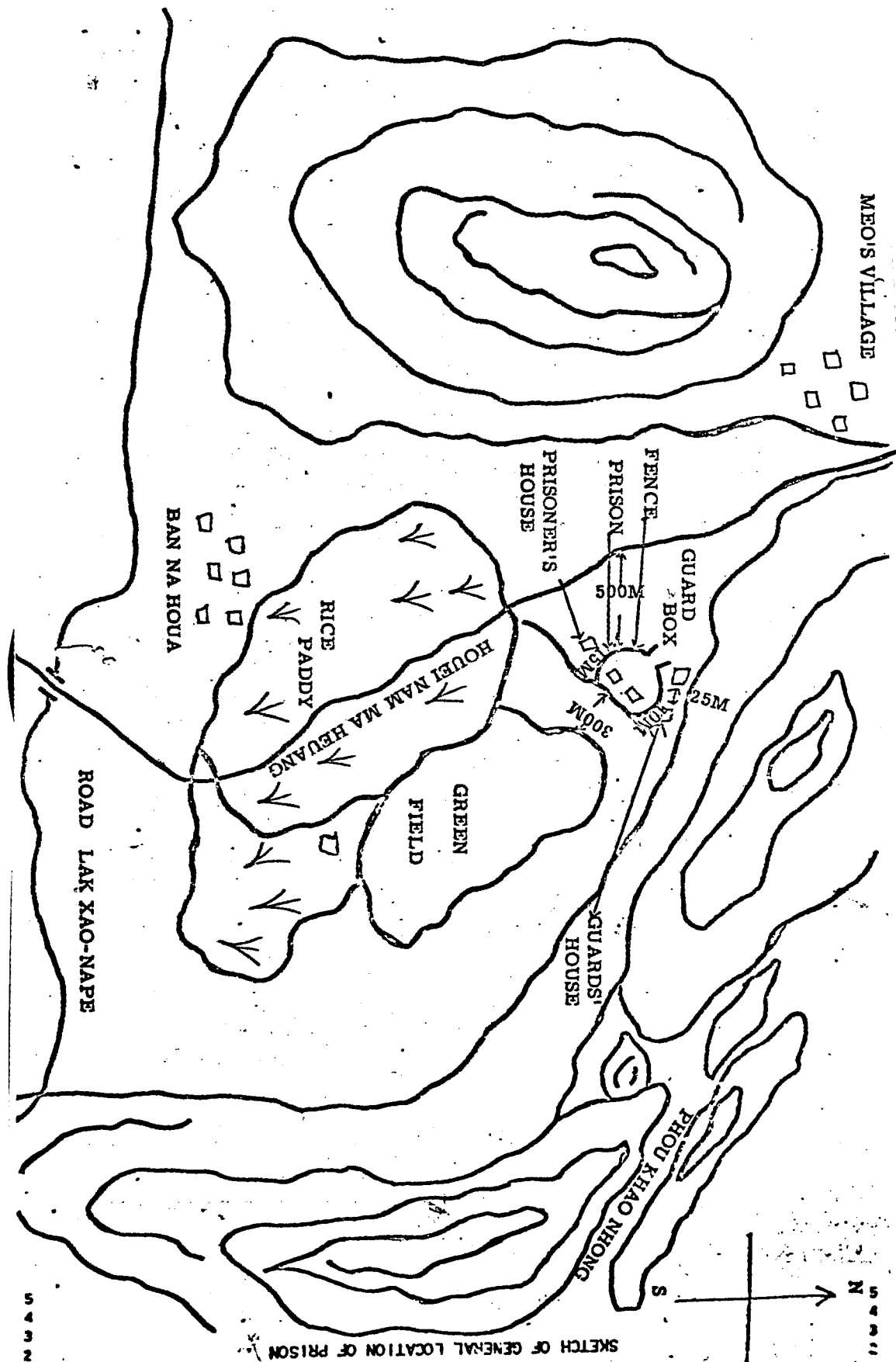
(Note: Field distribution indicated by "s")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

000200

DIA # 100

685 #44
Encl 100 (S-47, 104/88 YH)



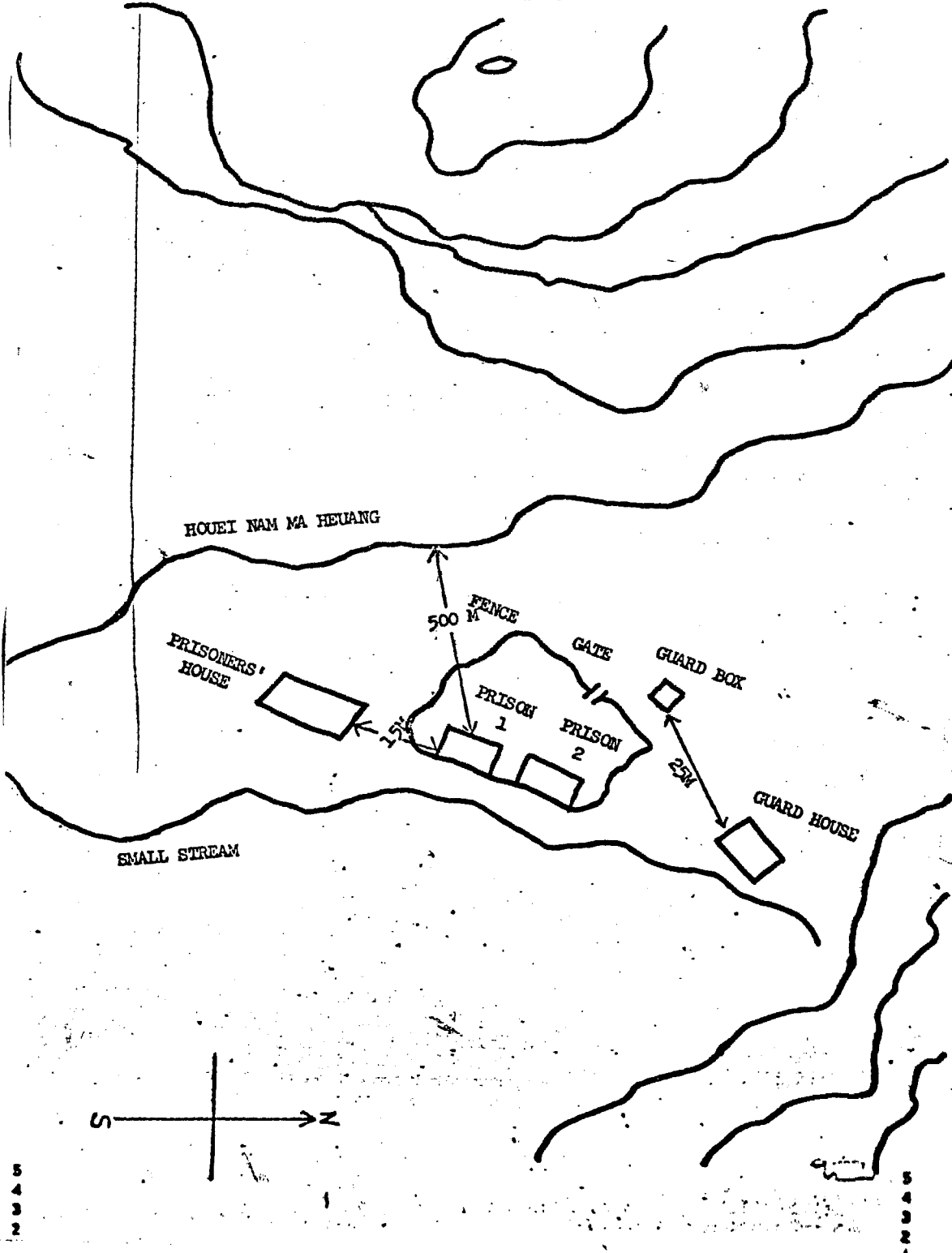
10-511/1973-61

SKETCH OF GENERAL LOCATION OF PRISON

54921

- 3. The prison consisted of two buildings enclosed by a two meter-high bamboo fence, another building 15 meters south of the fenced in buildings, a guard shack 10 meters to the northwest, and a guard house 25 meters northeast of the guard shack.
- 4. The following drawing was made from [redacted] sketch of the layout of the prison:

DETAILS OF PRISON LAYOUT



5. The two buildings enclosed by the fence were about four meters long and a meter and three quarters high. The walls were vertical hardwood logs. The roofs, also made of hardwood logs, were covered with tree leaves for protection from the rain and for camouflage from overflying aircraft. The leaves were replaced as they began to dry out. The floors were of bamboo. The space between the floor and the roof was such that the prisoners could not walk upright, but had to either sit or lie on the floors. Each building could accommodate about 10 prisoners but there were only three in each. In the northern building were two civilians accused of being Lao government agents and one accused of stealing from the cooperative store in Ban Nape. Two more men accused of being government agents and a PL soldier who had married without first obtaining permission were in the southern building.
6. The building 15 meters to the south held eight more men who were suspected of being government agents and six Lao Armed Forces troops who had been captured in March 1967. All of the 14 in this building were less strictly guarded than the prisoners within the fenced-in area. Every day or two three of them accompanied by one guard went to work in the guards' garden which was about a half a kilometer from the prison on the mountainside.
7. The 12 guards who amongst them had two pistols, four Chinese M-2 rifles, and four MAS-36 rifles, lived in the guard house north of the prison. It was a wooden frame building five meters long and a meter and a half wide divided into two rooms. The floor was bamboo and the roof and walls were covered with leaves. The guards were Lao but two or three North Vietnamese came to the prison every week to check on procedures there. The guards also received medical help from North Vietnamese in the area.
8. There was always a guard on duty at the guard shack near the gate. During the night the guards were careless and would often sleep on duty. They usually stayed at the shack and only shined a flashlight occasionally at the gate.
9. The prisoners were fed at 1100 and 1700 hours and were usually given about 250 grams of rice a day but sometimes less. They were allowed out of the buildings for eating, bathing and elimination. Baths were allowed twice a month.
10. During April and May 1967 20 prisoners had been moved from the Ban Nahoua prison to a prison [redacted] thought was at Ban La Cha Lie on the Nam Oua about 10 kilometers from Ban Nahoua. These prisoners had been continuously in handcuffs. Seven other prisoners had been released in June.
11. While in the prison [redacted] heard that PL troops had captured 11 South Vietnamese soldiers in the Ban Nape area, immediately after they were landed by helicopter in February 1967. Captured with them were 22 rifles, which they broke before surrendering, an air to ground radio, kip, machetes, spades, gold chains and flashlights.

Comments

1. After comparing a sketch [redacted] made of the prison area with [redacted] placed it at WF 053201 rather than at WF 051203. Although [redacted] descriptions of the terrain matched [redacted] could not [redacted] the existence of the prison itself [redacted] From the description, sketch and [redacted] it was determined that the prison was probably under a large clump of trees in a valley with a stream flowing through the center.

The clump of trees was approximately 800 meters north of the village of Ban Nahoua and east of the Nam On at the foot of a tree covered mountain. There was a large rice paddy about 300 meters south of the clump of trees a green field east of the paddy, an active farmer's field immediately east of the trees and an abandoned farmer's field with a house immediately west of it. A stream flowed past the southern edge of the clump of trees and continued through the rice paddy. A trail extended from the clump of trees south past a house at the edge of the rice paddy and through the rice paddy to Ban Nahoua.

2. In [redacted] (DCS-314/04804-67) [redacted] reported a PL prison with about 100 Lao prisoners a few kilometers west of Ban Huana (WF 0627) as of mid-February. In [redacted] (CS-311/05674-67) the [redacted] who had escaped from what he called the Nahoua prison in February 1967, said the prison was in the jungle at WF 046274 about 500 meters north of Ban Houana and five meters west of the Nam On. Although the details given in these two reports differ from those reported here, they probably refer to the same prison.

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17 September 1971

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Viet Cong Prison Camp in Vinh Binh Province Housing
Viet Cong Prisoners

1. [REDACTED]
was held in a Viet Cong (VC) detention camp located in a mangrove forest near Government of Vietnam (GVN) Long Vinh Village, Long Toan District, Vinh Binh Province.*

* [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] could not identify the exact location of the camp. The existence of this camp was previously reported in CS 317/09031/71 by [REDACTED] and also from his personal knowledge of the area. According to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] told him there were Americans detained at the camp. However, during [REDACTED] debriefing he said he had seen no U.S. prisoners during his time in the camp. This report should be read in conjunction with CS 317/09031/71. [REDACTED] provided the following information on the camp routine, the treatment of prisoners, and camp security.

230

#230

000330

2. When [redacted] first arrived at the camp there were only seven or eight prisoners. At the time of his release this number had increased to approximately 42, but at no time were there more than 50 prisoners at the camp. All prisoners were given false names and instructed by the VC guards that they were never to reveal their true names or positions. [redacted] knew the true name of only one prisoner, (who was from his home hamlet.)

3. After he arrived at the camp, [redacted] was left alone for a week and then interrogated for two days. During the interrogation, which was conducted by Muoi Rua, Chief of the camp, [redacted] was not allowed to have food. He was beaten several times during the interrogation. After this, he was left alone again for some three months. At the end of this period he was informed that he had been sentenced to three years. [redacted]

4. During the early part of [redacted] detention there was plenty to eat, rice was fed to the prisoners without limit, and they were allowed to eat until they were full. In mid-1969 rations were cut and a medium-sized bowl of rice was given to each prisoner twice a day. The prisoners were not allowed to talk with one another. The guards in the camp often listened to radios, either Peking, Hanoi or Saigon stations. On the Saigon station they listened to traditional Vietnamese plays and always turned off the radio during news broadcasts. [redacted] COMMENT: [redacted] said Muoi Rau once told the guards that they were not allowed to listen to radio Peking because they did not understand the news regarding the conflict between China and the Soviet Union and it would "confuse their spirit." The radio plays were a big favorite with the guards and [redacted] said he doubted the VC would ever be able to prevent their listening.)

5. In late 1970 during an airstrike on the camp, all prisoners were put on alert and marched into the jungle for safety. They were bound hand and foot and left under guard for three days. During this time [redacted] This was the only time [redacted] saw the other prisoners at the camp.

6. The camp consisted of two huts, each about 8 by 4 by 1.7 meters in size, separated by a narrow alley. There may have been other huts but [redacted] only knew of the two, and he saw them only during the airstrike. There were about ten guards at the camp, armed with various weapons. The prisoners were kept under guard at all times.

7. Muoi Rua, Chief of the camp, was about 40 years old and was armed with a U. S. pistol.*

* [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] supplied names of 19 prisoners but assumed they were not true names.

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1267-01

13 487



Intelligence Information Report

1006X
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[REDACTED]

DIRECTORATE OF
PLANS

PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

[REDACTED]

REPORT NO. CS -311/08783-70

DATE DISTR. 9 NOVEMBER 1970

COUNTRY

CAMBODIA
SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI

DECEMBER 1968 - 3 OCTOBER 1970

SUBJECT

THE B13 PRISON OF THE SECURITY SECTION OF THE
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH VIETNAM

ACC

SOURCE

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(classification)		(dissem controls)				(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)	
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA		

CAMP LOG #: _____

REPORT LOG #: 1480

000328

1:50,000 Coord: _____

1:250,000 Coord: 13 488

Encl 208 (S-47,601/D94H) ATM Card: _____

DIA #228

#173

SUMMARY. IN 1966 THE CENTRAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH VIETNAM (COSVN) SECURITY SECTION ESTABLISHED A PRISON FOR THE DETENTION AND REHABILITATION OF VIET CONG (VC) OFFENDERS. IN OCTOBER 1969 A DISCIPLINARY CAMP WAS ADDED FOR PRISONERS WHO HAD MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN THEIR REHABILITATION, THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE PRISON WAS HARSH, THEY WERE CHAINED DAY AND NIGHT AND RECEIVED ONLY HALF RATIONS, AT THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP, PRISONERS WERE NOT CHAINED AND RECEIVED NORMAL RATIONS. PRISON OFFICERS TREATED PRISONERS WITH OPEN SCORN AND PRISONERS CONDUCTED THEMSELVES TOWARDS THE OFFICERS WITH CONCEALED HATRED. NONE OF THE PRISONERS WAS OF HIGH RANK. THEY CAME FROM MANY DIFFERENT UNITS AND WERE IMPRISONED FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES-- STEALING WEAPONS AND SELLING THEM, EMBEZZLEMENT AND ATTEMPTING TO DEFECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM (GVN). THE PRISONERS WERE NEVER TOLD WHEN THEY WOULD BE RELEASED. END OF SUMMARY.

1. IN 1966 THE COSVN SECURITY SECTION ESTABLISHED A PRISON FOR THE DETENTION AND REHABILITATION OF VC OFFENDERS. IN OCTOBER 1969 IT ADDED A SMALLER CAMP FOR THOSE PRISONERS WHO HAD MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN THEIR REHABILITATION. CALLED THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP, IT WAS SEPARATED FROM THE PRISON CAMP BY A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 500 METERS.

2. THE PRISON MANAGEMENT CONSISTED OF THREE ELEMENTS-- THE SECURITY GUARD COMPANY, THE INDOCTRINATION STAFF AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND INTERROGATION STAFF. THE SECURITY GUARD COMPANY HAD ABOUT 75 MEN, MOST OF WHOM WERE RECRUITED FROM AMONG THE VIETNAMESE NATIONALS IN CAMBODIA. THE INDOCTRINATION STAFF CONSISTED OF FOUR SOUTH VIETNAMESE CADRES. THIS STAFF CONDUCTED REGULAR INDOCTRINATION SESSIONS FOR ALL PRISONERS AND SPECIAL SELF-CRITICISM SESSIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS WHEN THEY VIOLATED PRISON REGULATIONS. THE ADMINISTRATION AND INTERROGATION STAFF CONSISTED OF ABOUT 30 JUNIOR AND FIELD GRADE OFFICERS WHO HAD WITHOUT EXCEPTION SERVED IN THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF NORTH VIETNAM. ONLY A THIRD OF THEM WERE NORTH VIETNAMESE, HOWEVER. THIS STAFF CONDUCTED A PAINSTAKING INTERROGATION OF EACH PRISONER ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE PRISON. NORMALLY PRISONERS WOULD UNDERGO A FULL WEEK OF INTERROGATION BY A TEAM OF THREE OFFICERS. THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THIS PRISON WAS SENIOR COLONEL HAI C H I, ONE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF THE COSVN SECURITY SECTION. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER WAS SENIOR COLONEL NAM N H A N. THE COVER DESIGNATION OF THE COSVN SECURITY SECTION WAS C109. THE PRISON AS A WHOLE, B13. THE PRISON CAMP, B13/A50. THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP, B13/A52. THE PRISON HAS BEEN RELOCATED NUMEROUS TIMES WITHIN KOMPONG CHAM PROVINCE, CAMBODIA, SINCE APRIL 1970. [REDACTED] COMMENT- [REDACTED] CLAIMS IT WAS 26 TIMES.) IT WAS LAST MOVED TO SRE KAK VILLAGE (XU 066257), MIMOT DISTRICT, KOMPONG CHAM PROVINCE, ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1970.

3. AT THE PRISON CAMP THE TREATMENT WAS HARSH EVEN BY VC STANDARDS. EACH PRISONER WAS CHAINED TO A TREE DAY AND NIGHT EXCEPT WHEN HE DID LABOR AND ATTENDED INDOCTRINATION SESSIONS. THE LENGTH OF HIS CHAIN VARIED FROM ONE TO THREE METERS ACCORDING TO HIS PERSONAL CONDUCT AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF HIS OFFENSE. HE WAS GIVEN ONLY HALF

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING A VC SOLDIER WAS NORMALLY ENTITLED TO. WHEN HE WAS FOUND TO HAVE VIOLATED PRISON REGULATIONS, SUCH AS HOLDING PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS WITH FELLOW PRISONERS, HE WOULD HAVE TO DO WITHOUT FOOD FOR AT LEAST ONE DAY AND UNDERGO AT LEAST ONE SELF-CRITICISM SESSION APART FROM THE WEEKLY INDOCTRINATION SESSIONS. THE PRISONERS IN THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP RECEIVED MUCH Milder TREATMENT. THEY WERE NOT CHAINED, AND EACH OF THEM WAS ISSUED ALMOST THE SAME QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING A VC SOLDIER WAS NORMALLY ENTITLED TO. LABOR AT BOTH CAMPS CONSISTED OF MAINTAINING QUARTERS AND FORTIFICATIONS AND BUILDING NEW ONES WHEN THE PRISON WAS RELOCATED. NO PHYSICAL HARM OR THE THREAT OF IT WAS EVER APPLIED TO THE PRISONERS.

4. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE PRISON OFFICERS TREATED THE PRISONERS WITH OPEN SCORN AND HOSTILITY THOUGH THE POLICY WAS TO REHABILITATE THEM IN A SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE PRISONERS CONDUCTED THEMSELVES TOWARD THE OFFICERS WITH CONCEALED HATRED BECAUSE THEY FELT THEIR OFFENSES DID NOT DESERVE INDEFINITE IMPRISONMENT AND HARSH TREATMENT. [REDACTED] COMMENT [REDACTED] OBSERVED THAT IF THE PRISONERS COULD ESCAPE FROM THE PRISON OR WERE RELEASED FROM IT THEY ALL WOULD RALLY TO THE GVN SOONER OR LATER. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS THE ONLY PRISONER WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM THIS PRISON. THREE OTHERS ATTEMPTED TO RUN AWAY IN 1969, BUT WERE CAPTURED BY THE KHMER ROUGE AND EVENTUALLY RETURNED TO THE PRISON.)

5. NONE OF THE PRISONERS WAS OF HIGH RANK. THERE WERE ABOUT 40 PRISONERS IN THE PRISON CAMP IN FEBRUARY 1972, WHEN [REDACTED] WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP. BECAUSE THE TWO CAMPS WERE ALWAYS LOCATED SEPARATELY, HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY NEW PRISONERS HAD ENTERED THE PRISON CAMP SINCE. THE PRISONERS IN THE PRISON CAMP, UP TO FEBRUARY 1972, CAME FROM MANY DIFFERENT UNITS, SUCH AS THE C180 GROUP

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(NEW DESIGNATION FOR THE REGIMENT PROTECTING THE AREA WHERE COSVN WAS LOCATED), THE COSVN INTER-AGENCY HOSPITAL, THE COSVN FARMER PROSELYTING SECTION, THE COSVN WOMEN PROSELYTING SECTION, THE COSVN CHINESE RESIDENT PROSELYTING SECTION, THE COSVN SECURITY SECTION ITSELF, AND THE STAFF OF THE LIBERATION RADIO. SEVERAL PRISONERS CAME FROM AS FAR AS MILITARY REGION 5. AS FOR THE DISCIPLINARY CAMP, THERE WERE TEN PRISONERS INCLUDING [REDACTED] THE OTHER NINE BEING CADRES OF THE COSVN SECURITY SECTION ITSELF.

6. FOLLOWING, IN ORDER OF DECREASING FREQUENCY, ARE THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE IMPRISONED--STEALING WEAPONS AND SELLING THEM TO THE KHMER ROUGE, EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ATTEMPTING TO DEFECT TO THE GVN. [REDACTED] STRONGLY ASSERTED HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF AN ESPIONAGE CASE IN THIS PRISON.

7. NONE OF THE PRISONERS WAS EVER TOLD WHEN HE WOULD BE RELEASED. ONLY THREE PRISONERS WERE RELEASED WHILE [REDACTED] WAS IN THIS PRISON. THEY WERE RETURNED TO THEIR FORMER UNITS IN FEBRUARY 1970. IN APRIL 1970 THE REMAINING PRISONERS WERE TOLD THAT THE THREE RELEASED PRISONERS ALL HAD DEFECTED TO THE GVN.

8. [REDACTED] COMMENT--AN EARLIER REPORT FROM A DIFFERENT SOURCE, [REDACTED] (CS-311/06625-70) PROVIDED INFORMATION ON ANOTHER COSVN PENAL INSTITUTION, THE D-50 MILITARY DETENTION FACILITY.)

9. FIELD DISSEM--STATE, USMACV, USAID, CORDS, DIR/JUSPAO /MR. NICKEL ONLY/, 7TH AIR FORCE, USARV, NAVFORV, 6499 SAG, OSI, 525TH MI GP, CINCPAC, PACFLT, PACAF, ARPAC

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Intelligence Information Cable

ROUTINE

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/AC (SECRET JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

U.S. NSA SEC

[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

CITE TCOS-317/10980-71

DIS 22 OCTOBER 1971

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM

DDI MAY 1968 - MAY 1971

Micro

SUBJECT 1. INTEGRATION OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS OF WAR INTO NORTH VIETNAMESE SOCIETY

2. 1,24 POW CAMP IN PHU BINH DISTRICT, BAC THAI PROVINCE

ACQ
SOURCE



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1858-193-8

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY: BETWEEN MAY 1968 AND MAY 1971, 5,000 ARMY OF THE
 REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) PRISONERS OF WAR (POW) IN NORTH VIETNAM
 (NVN) WERE GRADUALLY INTEGRATED INTO NVN SOCIETY, GRANTED NVN
 CITIZENSHIP AND PROVIDED JOBS ON PLANTATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION
 SITES IN NVN. THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION BEGAN WITH A YEAR OF
 INTENSIVE POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION AT THE T-24 POW CAMP IN PHU
 BINH DISTRICT, BAC THAI PROVINCE, AFTER WHICH THE POW'S WERE
 ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS PRODUCTION TASKS IN AND NEAR THE CAMP AND WERE
 ALLOWED TO VISIT WITH THE LOCAL VILLAGERS OUTSIDE THE CAMP. PRIS-
 ONERS WERE GIVEN MONTHLY WAGES IN ADDITION TO FOOD AND CLOTHING
 RATIONS. BY 1972 PRISONERS WERE PERMITTED TO WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTH-
 ING AND WERE ENCOURAGED TO MARRY LOCAL GIRLS, WHO COULD LIVE WITH
 THEM IN THE POW CAMP. IN 1971 THE PRISONERS WERE GIVEN JOBS IN

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LAI CHAU PROVINCE, NVN. UPON THE DEPARTURE OF THIS GROUP OF PRISONERS, 1,200 NEW PRISONERS CAPTURED IN LAOS IN APRIL 1971 WERE MOVED INTO THE T.24 POW CAMP. END SUMMARY.

1. IN EARLY MAY 1968, 5,000 CAPTURED ARVN SOLDIERS WERE PLACED IN THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED T.24 POW CAMP LOCATED NEAR THUAN DUC VILLAGE, PHU BINH DISTRICT, BAC THAI PROVINCE, NVN. THERE WERE NO DISABLED OR NON-VIETNAMESE PRISONERS IN THE CAMP. WHEN THE PRISONERS ARRIVED IN MAY 1968, THEY WERE GUARDED BY A NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NVA) BATTALION OF ABOUT 320 SOLDIERS ARMED WITH AK47 RIFLES AND GARRISONED AT INTERVALS ON HILLSIDES SURROUNDING THE VALLEY IN WHICH THE CAMP WAS LOCATED. THERE WAS NO FENCE AROUND THE CAMP. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO AREAS DESIGNATED A AND B. AREA A WAS LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE COMPOUND AND CONTAINED EIGHT BAMBOO AND THATCHED HOUSES WHICH SERVED VARIOUSLY AS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, FIRST AID CLINIC, GENERATOR SHED, PRISONERS' SHACK BAR, RECREATION CLUB, AND SHOPS FOR TAILORING, CARPENTRY AND BARBERING. B AREA WAS A CIRCULAR AREA AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF A AREA AND CONTAINED ABOUT 60 DORMITORIES AND 60 MESS

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[REDACTED]

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WALLS FOR THE PRISONERS, ALSO CONSTRUCTED OF BAMBOO AND THATCH.

2. ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL IN THE T.24 CAMP NUMBERED ABOUT 30 NORTH VIETNAMESE, ALL OF CADRE LEVEL. IN ADDITION, THERE WAS ONE DOCTOR, THREE MEDICAL SPECIALISTS AND TEN NURSES, ALL OF WHOM LIVED IN THE CAMP. THE CAMP HAD NO MEDICAL DISPENSARY. IF A PRISONER FELL SERIOUSLY ILL, HE WAS SENT TO THE DISPENSARY AT A NEARBY TEA PLANTATION AND THEN TO A HOSPITAL IN HANOI IF HIS ILLNESS REQUIRED ADDITIONAL TREATMENT. FROM 1966 TO 1971, THERE WERE NO ACCIDENTS OR DEATHS IN THE CAMP. THE 5,000 PRISONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF 50 WITH A LEADER AND DEPUTY LEADER WHOSE DUTIES WERE TO HELP THE ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL CONTROL THE PRISONERS AND TO REQUISITION SUPPLIES FOR THEIR GROUP.

3. FROM EARLY MAY 1968 UNTIL JUNE 1969, THE POW'S WERE ASSIGNED NO DUTIES OR WORK OF ANY KIND. INSTEAD, THEY WERE GIVEN EIGHT HOURS OF POLITICAL ORIENTATION EACH DAY, SIX DAYS A WEEK. THEIR INSTRUCTORS LIVED IN NEARBY BAC THAI CITY. LOCAL VILLAGERS WERE NOT PERMITTED INSIDE THE CAMP DURING THIS PERIOD, BUT PRISONERS WERE SOMETIMES ALLOWED TO WALK OUTSIDE THE CAMP IN GROUPS OF TEN UNDER ARMED GUARD. FROM 1730 TO 2230 HOURS EACH DAY PRISONERS LISTENED TO VICTORY INFORMATION AND MUSIC BROADCAST FROM

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[REDACTED]

SPKERS PLACED ON HILLSIDES OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

A. AFTER JUNE 1955, POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION OF THE PRISONERS WAS REDUCED TO EIGHT HOURS EVERY MONDAY. TUESDAY THROUGH SATURDAY MORNINGS, THE PRISONERS WERE ASSIGNED DUTIES AROUND THE CAMP, SUCH AS RECLAIMING NEARBY JUNGLE AREAS FOR CROP PRODUCTION, PLANTING RICE AND VEGETABLES FOR USE IN THE CAMP, AND WORKING AT A NEARBY TEA PLANTATION WHERE ABOUT HALF THE PRISONERS WERE EMPLOYED. THOSE PRISONERS WITH SPECIAL SKILLS, SUCH AS CARPENTRY, TAILORING OR BARBERING, WERE ASSIGNED TO APPROPRIATE WORKSHOPS IN THE CAMP. ALSO AT THIS JUNCTURE THE ORIGINAL NVA BATTALION, WHICH HAD SERVED AS THE CAMP SECURITY GUARD, WAS REPLACED WITH A 40-MAN PLATOON MADE UP OF SOLDIERS WHO WERE RECOVERING FROM MINOR WOUNDS SUFFERED IN RECENT BATTLES IN SOUTH VIETNAM (SVN). UNLIKE THE BATTALION, THE PLATOON WAS QUARTERED IN THE CENTER OF THE CAMP. PRISONERS WERE FREE TO GO OUTSIDE THE CAMP AND VISIT WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS AFTER WORKING HOURS. ON HOLIDAYS THEY WERE PERMITTED TO GO TO THE PROVINCE CAPITAL FOR SHOPPING. EACH PRISONER WAS ISSUED A POW IDENTIFICATION CARD, AND HE COULD STAY OUTSIDE THE CAMP OVERNIGHT IF HE ASKED PERMISSION. ON SATURDAY NIGHTS NEWS-REELS AND FILMS PRODUCED IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES WERE SHOWN.

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[REDACTED]



5. EACH PRISONER WAS ISSUED FOUR SETS OF BLACK PAJAMAS, TWO PAIRS OF HO CHI MINH SANDALS, ONE SWEATER AND THREE TOWELS PER YEAR, PLUS TWO BARS OF SOAP, ONE TOOTHBRUSH AND ONE TUBE OF TOOTHPASTE EACH MONTH. A PRISONER RECEIVED 500 GRAMS OF RICE, 100G. OF CHICKEN, AND VEGETABLES EACH DAY. THE PRISONERS HAD THREE GOOD MEALS EACH DAY. IN ADDITION, EACH PRISONER WAS PAID 15 DONG (US\$4.28 AT THE RATE OF EXCHANGE OF 3.5 DONG TO US\$1.00) PER MONTH AS WAGES.

6. IN 1972 PRISONERS WERE GIVEN PERMISSION TO WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTHING. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO COURT LOCAL VILLAGE GIRLS AND WERE ENCOURAGED TO MARRY. A MARRIED PRISONER COULD LIVE WITH HIS WIFE IN THE COMPOUND AND CONTINUE TO RECEIVE HIS DAILY RATION. THE PRISONER'S WIFE, HOWEVER, WAS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FOR HERSELF AND WAS NOT ISSUED ANYTHING BY THE CAMP. PRISONERS APPEARED HAPPY AND OPTIMISTIC. AFTER WORKING HOURS THEY WERE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN VARIOUS SPORTS, SUCH AS SOCCER, PING PONG, VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL. ON HOLIDAYS THE PRISONERS' SPORTS TEAMS WOULD OFTEN COMPETE AGAINST TEAMS FROM THE SEA PLANTATION OR TEAMS FROM THE LOCAL DISTRICT OR PROVINCE.

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7. IN EARLY 1971 THE PRISONERS WERE GRANTED NVN CITIZENSHIP

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[REDACTED]

AND IN MAY 1971 WERE SENT TO LAI CHAU PROVINCE, NVN, TO WORK AT CONSTRUCTION SITES AND ON PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE. UPON THE DEPARTURE OF THE ORIGINAL GROUP OF 5,000 PRISONERS, 1,200 NEW PRISONERS CAPTURED IN LAOS IN APRIL 1971 WERE MOVED INTO THE CAMP.

8. [REDACTED] COMMENT: THE JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY CENTER HAS NO INFORMATION TO CORROBORATE THE EXISTENCE OF THIS POW CAMP. IT WAS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT PRISONER [REDACTED] STORY IS PLAUSIBLE, THAT THE CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES ARE WHAT OTHER REPORTS INDICATE ARE NORMALLY ISSUED, AND THAT, ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION, 1,200 WOULD SEEM A REASONABLE NUMBER OF ARVN TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN LAOS DURING LAM SON 719.)

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TDCS -314/10980-71

PAGE 8 OF 8 PAGES

12. FIELD DISSEM: STATE USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE NAVFORV
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC

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Intelligence Information Report

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DIRECTORATE OF PLANS

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

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REPORT NO. CS-311/01926-70

DATE DISTR. 4 March 1970

COUNTRY South Vietnam/Cambodia

DOY May 1966 - April 1969

1129-351-3

SUBJECT Prisoner-of-War Camp in the Northern Part of Tay Ninh Province Administered by South Vietnam Liberation Army

ACQ

SOURCE

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Classification					(When complete)				
STATE	DA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	[REDACTED]			
(For field distribution use final paragraph)									

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Summary: In northern Tay Ninh Province there is a prisoner of war camp, subordinate to the South Vietnam Liberation Army, which holds both Army of the Republic of Vietnam and American prisoners. The camp is under heavy tree canopy, is not visible from the air and can only be reached by jungle trail and small bridges. The prisoners detained at the camp are housed in individual cells. End Summary.

1. A prisoner of war (POW) camp, administered by the South Vietnam Liberation Army (SVNLA) is located at grid coordinates XT 223978 (AMS Series L7014, Sheet 6232 x 111) in Tay Ninh Province, South Vietnam. The camp is designated "B-22" and is subordinate to the Enemy Proselyting Staff (B.2) of the Political Staff Department of the South Vietnam Liberation Army. It houses captured Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) commissioned officers and American prisoners of all ranks. In May 1966 the number of prisoners was low, between 15 and 30, according to Senior Captain Duong Anh of the Enemy Proselyting Section.

2. The camp is about 1.5 kilometers north of a small east-west road (no. 246 on above named map). A narrow bridge is located about four kilometers west of the camp on road 246 at XT 183968. Personnel of Bureau 14-Military Postal Service of the Military Staff Department use road 246 daily. Each evening from 1800 to 2000 hours, B-14 personnel from sections V-1 and V-15 meet 100 meters north of the bridge and transfer documents, personnel and messages. Section V-1 serves west of the bridge and section V-15 serves east of the bridge. Other landmarks near the camp in April 1968 were the Nga Ba Cong Su Bunker, left over from the Junction City Operation, and a burned out American armored personnel carrier along Road 246. Both were within three kilometers of the camp.

3. In April 1968 the camp was approached from the southwest over a three-to four-meter long temporary bridge which crossed a stream about 400 meters from the camp. A path runs from the bridge to the camp. The path is covered with saplings laid lengthwise. These saplings are intended to provide good footing and to be easily removed when hostile forces are in the area. The bridge is removed when the Viet Cong wish to conceal the camp. The whole area is under a heavy tree canopy and cannot be seen from the air. The camp is surrounded by dense jungle and there is no fence of any kind. A thatched guard post, big enough for one man to stand inside, is located about 400 meters from the bridge. Beyond the guard post the trail widens to about one meter and is well-worn and swept. It is the main trail in the camp. All non-camp personnel who go into the camp beyond the guard post must be escorted. The camp extends along the path for about 100 meters. Four or five lateral winding paths, also about one meter wide, well-worn and swept, lead off the main trail. Individual prisoner cells, called "tiger cages," are located along these lateral paths. [redacted] said that he did not see the "tiger cages" at this particular camp but assumes them to be the same as those he saw in May 1965 when the political department of COSVN moved into the former location of the same POW camp near Bo Tuc in Binh Long Province. [redacted] described the cells as being about 16 square meters, made of planks and covered with leaves. Each cell contained a bed and a trench.

4. Each prisoner received four riels worth of rice and meat or fish daily but the rice ration could vary with changes in the security situation. [redacted] comment: The official rate of exchange is 55 riels to one U.S. dollar.) In May 1966 Senior Captain Anh said that the Americans in the camp had beriberi. They had been receiving scathing milled or powdered,

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believed to be a highly digestible form of rice (Bot Gao Lut). Anh asked for authority from the Political Staff Department to provide more nutritious food. Anh also commented with regret about the death of an American prisoner. This prisoner died of a virulent form of malaria called "Sot Ret Ac Tinh" in Vietnamese. Anh said that the prisoner had come from a wealthy, well-known and influential family and that he could have been exchanged for a lot of money and for Viet Cong cadres held prisoner by the Government of Vietnam (GVN). There is a tendency within COSVN to look on American prisoners as hostages.

5. Captain Anh's duties included inspecting the management of the camp and the treatment given to the prisoners. He speaks English and French and talked directly to the prisoners, sometimes serving as an interrogator. Captain Anh reads and writes English and has written English-language propaganda leaflets.

6. Field dissemination: State USMACV 7th Air Force NAVFORV
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF ()

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PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGE

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COUNTRY South Vietnam

REPORT NO. CS-311/00570-70

SUBJECT Viet Cong Prisoner of War Camp in Phu Yen Province

DATE DISTR. 16 January 1970

DATE OF INFO. 1966-October 1969

PLACE & DATE ACQ

SOURCE

1. A Viet Cong (VC) prisoner of war camp was established in 1966 in a dense forest named "Ma Lo," near the border of VC Gia Lai and Phu Yen Provinces (Government of Vietnam (GVN) Phu Yen and Phu Bon Provinces and parts of GVN Binh Dinh and Pleiku Provinces). **[REDACTED]** Comment: This has been determined to be in the vicinity of BQ 620680.) Prisoners who were captured and those who surrendered are detained and reeducated at the camp. After completing the reeducation course, the South Vietnamese prisoners are released and allowed to return to their homes, and the foreign (allied) prisoners are sent to North Vietnam. In September 1969, 10 Army of the Republic of Vietnam soldiers, including two officers, were incarcerated at the camp. There were also seven foreign prisoners including Australians, South Koreans, and Filipinos, who were to be sent to North Vietnam in late December 1969. They were to be marched to Cambodia from Phu Yen Province and then transported by truck via the "Ho Chi Minh Trail" into North Vietnam.

2. Field Dissem: State, USMACV, USAID, CORDS, Dir/JUSPAO (Mr. Nickel only), 7th Air Force, USARV, NAVFORV, 525th MI GP, 6499 SAG, OSI, CINCPAC, PACFLT, PACAF, ARPAC **[REDACTED]**

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CAMP LOG #: **5727**

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REPORT LOG #: **1455**

1:50,000 Coord: _____

1:250,000 Coord: _____

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Intelligence Information Cable

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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/DIA DIA FMCC/MC BREF/NO ARMY NAVY AIR [REDACTED] NIC NSA [REDACTED]

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CITE TOCS - 514/04357-71

DIST (29 APRIL 1971) *5452*

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

CAMP LOG #:

DOI APRIL 1971

REPORT LOG # *1451*

SUBJECT AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR DETENTION CAMP AT B1 50000 Coord:

MOUNTAIN, LAC DUONG DISTRICT, TUYEN DUC PROVINCE, 1050000 Coord:

SOUTH VIETNAM UTM Card:

INFO Card:

ACQ

SOURCE

1. DURING FREQUENT SUPPLY AND PROPAGANDA TRIPS TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LAC DUONG DISTRICT, TUYEN DUC PROVINCE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE VIET CONG

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DIA #223 Encl 223 (S-47, P-01 / DB4H) #165

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(classification) (dissem controls)

LAC DUONG DISTRICT COMMITTEE AND IS SERVING AS AN OFFICER IN THE NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NVA). [REDACTED] SAID THAT HE IS ASSIGNED TO AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS AREA AT BI DOUP MOUNTAIN (BP462376).

[REDACTED] CONTENDS THAT THERE ARE SIX AMERICANS IMPRISONED THERE. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] THE DETENTION FACILITY IS IN A LARGE CAVE NEAR THE CREST OF BI DOUP MOUNTAIN, 2,267 METERS ABOVE SEA LEVEL, IN THE TRI-BORDER AREA OF DON DUONG AND LAC DUONG DISTRICTS OF TUYEN DUC PROVINCE, AND BUU SON DISTRICT OF NINH THUAN PROVINCE.

[REDACTED] COMMENT: THE BI DOUP MOUNTAIN HAS BEEN REPORTED BY OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICES TO BE AN NVA HEADQUARTERS FACILITY. IN DECEMBER 1970 AIR RECONNAISSANCE DETECTED A COMPLEX OF BUNKERS AND CAVES THROUGHOUT THE MOUNTAIN, AND AIRCRAFT ARE ROUTED AWAY FROM THIS AREA TO AVOID INTENSE SMALL ARMS FIRE. OFFICIAL SECURITY SERVICES IN DALAT CITY HAVE IDENTIFIED [REDACTED] AS A LEADER OF THE LAC DUONG DISTRICT COMMITTEE.)

2. [REDACTED] SAID THAT IN LATE 1970 TWO AMERICANS HAD BEEN KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH SOME 35 KILOMETERS FROM THE CAVE, IN THE GENERAL AREA OF DIEN KHANH, KHANH HOA PROVINCE, AND PHUOC

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(classification) (dissem controls)

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AN DISTRICT, DARLAC PROVINCE. [REDACTED] COMMENT: HE MAY HAVE MADE THE COMMENT TO INDICATE THAT THEY HAD PRISONERS FROM AREAS OTHER THAN TUYEN DUC. U.S. MILITARY RECORDS LIST THE FOLLOWING CRASH LANDINGS IN THE AREA OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CRASH: ON 20 OCTOBER 1970 IN THE VICINITY OF BP450150; ON 5 SEPTEMBER 1970 IN THE VICINITY OF BP606476; ON 7 JULY 1970 AT BP340127; AND ON 26 JANUARY 1967 AT BP497424.)

5. FIELD DISSEM: STATE USMACV USAID CORDS DIR/JUSPAO (MR NICKEL ONLY) 7TH AIR FORCE USARV NAVFORV 1021 FAS OSI 525TH MI GP CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC.

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(classification) (dissem controls)



Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 359170

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

NIC NSA SDO

[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

CITE TDCS -314/06318-71

DIST 17 JUNE 1971

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI JUNE 1971

SUBJECT SIGHTING OF U.S. AND SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS OF WAR
IN VIET CONG SECRET ZONE LOCATED AT NUI DAI MOUNTAIN,
CHAU DOC PROVINCE

CAMP *POG Camps*

REPORT LOG #: 1443

1:50,000 Coord: _____

1:250,000 Coord: _____

UTM Card:

INFO Card: _____

ACQ

SOURCE

745

1. ON 2 JUNE 1971 FOUR U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR (POW) AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF CAPTURED ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

[REDACTED] VS 725568
102745 1045600

COPIES 6

ord 222 (S-47,601/08414)

DIA # 222

009322

13-508
163

IN 359170

TDCS -314/06318-71

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

(classification)

(dissem. controls)

ARVN) PRISONERS WERE SIGHTED IN THE AREA OF THE VIET CONG (VC) SECRET ZONE AT VS925568, ON NUI DAI MOUNTAIN NEAR BA CHU VILLAGE, IEN BIEN DISTRICT, CHAU DOC PROVINCE. THE U.S. POWS WERE ON A WOOD-CHOPPING DETAIL WHEN THEY WERE SEEN. [REDACTED] COMMENT: JUDGING FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING, IT IS HIGHLY UNUSUAL FOR U.S. POWS TO BE ASSIGNED TO WORK DETAILS.)

2. FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME THE VC HAVE BROUGHT POWS TO THIS SECRET ZONE, WHERE BOTH U.S. AND ARVN POWS ARE HELD DEEP WITHIN A LABYRINTH OF NATURAL TUNNELS. POWS ARE BROUGHT TO THIS ZONE EVERY THREE MONTHS, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE NUI DAI SECRET ZONE SERVES AS BOTH A HOLDING AND A STAGING CENTER FOR THE ONWARD MOVEMENT OF POWS HELD BY THE VC IN THIS AREA.

3. THERE ARE THREE CAVES THAT SERVE AS ENTRANCES INTO THE CAVERNS DEEP IN THE MOUNTAIN. CAVE 1 IS OCCUPIED BY VC ENGINEER PERSONNEL WHO OPERATE A WORKSHOP FAR WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN. CAVE 2 HOUSES THE POWS, AND CAVE 3 IS OCCUPIED BY REAR SERVICE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO WORKSITE 5. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE TWO VC COMPANIES, THE 802ND AND THE 805TH, ASSIGNED TO THIS AREA, [REDACTED] COMMENT: WHILE IT IS NOT UNPRECEDENTED FOR VC COMPANIES TO HAVE THREE-DIGIT NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS, IT IS NOT A COMMON PRACTICE.)

13 509

IN 359170

TDCS -314/06318-71

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

(classification) (dissem controls)

4. THE SECRET ZONE IS WELL, COVERED BY A DENSE GROWTH OF TREES, AND THE THREE CAVES ARE DIFFICULT TO SIGHT FROM THE AIR. THEIR DEPTH RENDERS THEM PRACTICALLY IMMUNE TO DAMAGE BY AIR ATTACK.

5. FIELD DISSEM: STATE USMACV USAID CORDS DIR/JUSPAO
(MR. NICKEL ONLY) 7TH AIR FORCE USARV NAVFORV 525TH MI GP 1021 FAS
OSI CINCPAC ARPAC PACFLT PACAF [REDACTED]
REPORT CLASS SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Intelligence Information Report



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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS-511/06839-71

DATE DISTRIB 7 SEPTEMBER 1971

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI 15 JUNE 1971

SUBJECT VIET CONG PRISONER OF WAR CAMP FOR ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM PRISONERS IN VINH EINH PROVINCE

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STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA		

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09 37 55N

106 37 30 E Incl 201 (S-47,601)004N

13 511 150000 Coord: _____

1:250,000 Coord: _____

UTM Card:

INFO Card: _____

Dist # 201

100

CS-311/06539-71

1. [REDACTED] SAID THE VIET CONG (VC) MAINTAIN A PRISONER OF WAR (POW) CAMP FOR THE DETENTION OF ARMY OF REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) PRISONERS AT XR693648 IN LONG TOAN FOREST, PHUOC AN HAMLET, LONG TOAN VILLAGE, LONG TOAN DISTRICT, VINH BINH PROVINCE. THE CAMP IS IN A VC-CONTROLLED AREA ABOUT 3 KILOMETERS FROM THE CAU BEN GIA BRIDGE, 200 METERS FROM THE RIVER, 2 KILOMETERS FROM THE OLD LONG TOAN AIRFIELD AND 2 1/2 KILOMETERS FROM PHUOC LOC HAMLET. THE CAMP HAS BEEN IN THE AREA SINCE 1968 AND IT IS KNOWN LOCALLY AS THE BAY NANG CAMP, AFTER THE NAME OF ITS COMMANDER, BAY N A N G. THE CAMP HAS CHANGED ITS LOCATION TWICE; IN MAY 1970 IT MOVED ABOUT 800 METERS FROM ITS PREVIOUS LOCATION AND MOVED TO ITS PRESENT LOCATION IN MAY 1971.

2. [REDACTED] AT THAT TIME THERE WERE ABOUT 20 ARVN PRISONERS IN CAMP SITTING ON THE GROUND AND IN LEG CHAINS. HE WAS TOLD THEY WERE FED RICE AND SALT AND WERE ALLOWED TO TALK AND SMOKE. THEY WERE ALL DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

3. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF FOUR NEWLY-BUILT HUTS. THE LEAVES ON THE ROOF AND SIDINGS WERE STILL GREEN. THE HUTS, EACH 2 BY 4 BY 8 METERS IN SIZE, WERE CAMOUFLAGED UNDER THE TREES JUST OFF A FOOT PATH. HUT NO. 1 WAS A STORAGE SHED CONTAINING ABOUT 500 BUSHELS OF PADDY; HUT NO. 2 HAD TWO ROOMS AND HOUSED THE CAMP COMMANDER AND WAS USED FOR WEAPONS STORAGE; HUT NO. 3 WAS USED AS A KITCHEN AND GUARD QUARTERS; HUT NO. 4 SERVED AS A PRISON AND GUARD QUARTERS. THE KITCHEN HUT WAS WELL STOCKED WITH RICE AND PROVISIONS. DUCKS AND CHICKENS WERE RAISED AT THE CAMP. A HUT USED BY THE CAU NGANG DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE, VC TRA VINH (GVN VINH BINH) PROVINCE, WAS LOCATED ABOUT 200 METERS FROM THE CAMP, BUT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH IT.

4. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE PATH LEADING TO THE CAMP, AND ACROSS THE DUOI CHUOT CANAL, WAS A HOUSE FACING THE PATH. IT HOUSED A 15-MAN GUERRILLA FORCE ASSIGNED TO THE CAU NGANG DISTRICT AND THE CAMP. ABOUT 10 VC GUARDS WERE ON DUTY IN THE CAMP

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NTON

CS-311/06539-71

AREA AND THEY WERE ARMED WITH CARBINES AND M1 RIFLES. ONE K2 RIFLE, SEVERAL CARBINES AND FOUR BOXES OF AMMUNITION WERE STORED IN THE WEAPONS ROOM: CAMP SECURITY WAS VERY GOOD.

5. TWO SAMPANS MOORED NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAMP PROVIDED LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

6. THE IDENTITIES OF THE VC PERSONNEL, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WORKING AT THE CAMP INCLUDED:

BAY N A N G, AGE 50, CAMP CHIEF; BA X A H O A, AGE 45, CAMBODIAN, DEPUTY CHIEF; TU V I N H, AGE 30, PLATOON LEADER; NA T H A N H, AGE 25, DEPUTY PLATOON LEADER; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, USMACV, USAID, CORDS, DIR/JUSPAO (MR. LINCOLN ONLY), 7TH AIR FORCE, USARV, NAVFORV, 1021 FAS, 525TH MI GP, OSI, CINCPAC, PACFLT, PACAF, ARPAC [REDACTED]

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INFO: SACSA-1 S/DEF-7)
ASST. DIR. (AF-4) CMC-3
FILE # 100-100000-100000

20422

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR FORCE MARINE CORPS
RECDEF
USIA EDO

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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

CITE TDCS-314/15016-67

DIST 6 OCTOBER 1967

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI APRIL - JUNE 1967

SUBJECT VIET CONG POLICE TOWARD PRISONERS OF WAR

Oct 6 1958Z

Handwritten initials

ACQ

SOURCE

*S-359 +
S-360*

DIA #102

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log # 700 #47

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(classification) (dissem controls)

Encl 102 (S-47,601/DB-4H)

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IN TELEFOUCH

TDOS -314/15016-67

PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES

(REF ID: A6657015)

SUMMARY. VIET CONG /VC/ INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN DINH TUONG PROVINCE CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE SEARCH OF PRISONERS FOR DOCUMENTS AND WEAPONS AND TRANSFER FROM SQUAD TO COMPANY LEVEL FOR EVACUATION. PRISONERS WERE TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE NEAREST LOCAL ORGANIZATION WITH ADEQUATE CONFINEMENT FACILITIES. AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE SENT TO NORTH VIETNAM. IN APRIL 1967 SIX GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM PRISONERS WERE CONFINED IN CAI LAY DISTRICT, DINH TUONG PROVINCE, AND IN JUNE 33 U.S. PRISONERS WERE SEEN IMPRISONED IN CAI BE DISTRICT. END SUMMARY.

THE 263RD VIET CONG /VC/ BATTALION ORGANIZED A REORIENTATION AND TRAINING COURSE DURING A TEMPORARY STOP AT THE CANAL 28 AREA IN CAI BE DISTRICT, DINH TUONG PROVINCE, PART OF WHICH DEALT WITH PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PRISONERS OF WAR. THE VC DIVIDED PRISONERS INTO THE THREE CATEGORIES-- U.S PRISONERS, KOREAN PRISONERS AND GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM /GVN/ PRISONERS. IMMEDIATELY AFTER CAPTURING ENEMY PERSONNEL IN AN ENGAGEMENT, THE VC WERE TO SEARCH THEM FOR DOCUMENTS AND WEAPONS AND THEN TIE AND BLINDFOLD THEM. THE VC WERE INSTRUCTED NOT TO KILL OR MISTREAT

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(classification) (dissem controls)

IN TELEPOUCH

TDCS -314/15016-67

PAGE 3 OF 4 PAGES

[REDACTED]

PRISONERS, NOT TO CONFISCATE THEIR PROPERTY AND TO ADOPT A FRIENDLY MANNER. EACH VC CADRE AND SOLDIER WAS GIVEN A PAMPHLET CONTAINING 36 ENGLISH WORDS WHICH COULD BE USED TO GIVE ORDERS DURING THE EVACUATION OF A PRISONER. MOST OF THE TROOPS DID NOT MEMORIZE THEM, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE TAUGHT THE PROPER PRONUNCIATIONS AND ENCOURAGED TO STUDY.

2. PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE VC WERE TRANSFERRED FROM SQUAD TO COMPANY LEVEL, WHERE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR EVACUATION WAS ASSUMED BY THE RECONNAISSANCE TEAM BECAUSE ITS MEMBERS WERE WELL TRAINED IN THE HANDLING OF THIS KIND OF OPERATION. BATTALION ORDERS SPECIFIED THAT PRISONERS SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR INTERROGATION AND CONFINEMENT- THESE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS COULD BE AT VILLAGE, DISTRICT OR PROVINCE LEVEL. EVACUATION OF PRISONERS FROM A MILITARY TO A LOCAL UNIT DEPENDED ON OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. THE NEAREST ORGANIZATION WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR RECEIVING ANY PRISONERS, ALTHOUGH MOST LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS DID NOT HAVE ADEQUATE JAILS. AS A RESULT, MOST PRISONERS WERE SENT TO HIGHER LEVELS WHICH HAD CONFINEMENT FACILITIES. AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE SENT TO NORTH VIETNAM AFTER CAPTURE. [REDACTED] COMMENT-- THE BATTALION POLITICAL

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NC48-7

(classification) (dissem controls)

OFFICER TOLD THE TROOPS THAT THE AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE USED TO DEMONSTRATE AMERICAN AGGRESSION BEFORE WORLD PUBLIC OPINION.

10/29/66
10/29/66

3. VC IN APRIL 1967 SIX CAPTIVES WERE CONFINED IN HAMLET 15 OF LONG TRUNG VILLAGE, (CAI LAY) DISTRICT, DINH TUONG PROVINCE. LOCAL VC CADRES SAID THAT THESE CAPTIVES WERE GVN POLICEMEN AND

10/29/66
10/29/66

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS. THIRTY-THREE U.S. COMMANDOS WERE IMPRISONED IN HAU MY VILLAGE, (CAI BE) DISTRICT, /IN JUNE 1967. THEY HAD BEEN CAPTURED AFTER A BATTLE IN THE GIUA CANAL AREA OF CAI BE DISTRICT, DINH TUONG PROVINCE.

4. [REDACTED]

5. FIELD DISSEM-- STATE USAID JUSPAO CORDS USMACV USARV NAVFORV NAVINVSERVO 7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT

CAMP LOG # 5-359 ✓

CAMP LOG # 5-360 ✓

REPORT LOG # 700 ✓

REPORT LOG # 700 -

1:50,000 Coord: XS 240 42.0 ✓

1:50,000 Coord: XS 080 58.0 ✓

1:250,000 Coord: 121945N 10608E ✓

1:250,000 Coord: 1055915E ✓

UTM Card: 10-4-59-10-3E ✓

UTM Card: 10-4-59-10-3E ✓

INFO Card: ✓

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[REDACTED]

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NFO: J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SA-AA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO-2 CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

LIGENCE AGENCY
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ROUTINE
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FOR MDC/MC
PAGE 1 OF 13 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA EDO

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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

CITE TDCS-314/11368-66

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DIST 14 SEPTEMBER 1966

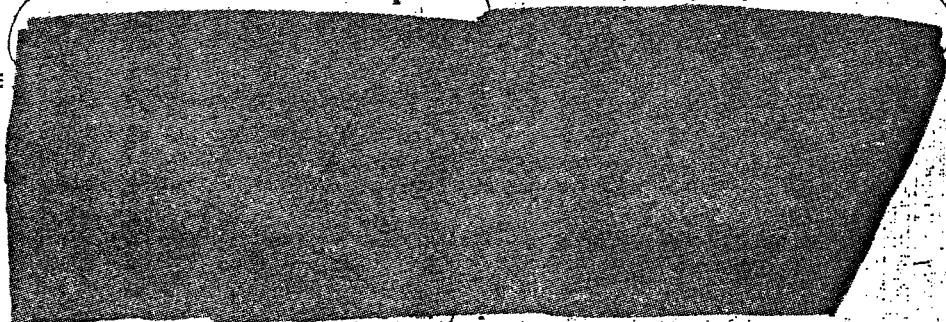
COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM

DOI JULY 1966

SUBJECT STATEMENTS OF CAPTURED NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL OFFICER ON
GOOD TREATMENT OF CAPTURED UNITED STATES PILOTS BY NORTH
VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT

ACQ

SOURCE



1. (SUMMARY. A CAPTURED NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL OFFICER SAID ON 7
SEPTEMBER 1966 THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT IS FOLLOWING THE RULES
OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION TO THE LETTER IN ITS TREATMENT OF DOWNED AMERICAN
PILOTS AS PRISONERS OF WAR, AND THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY ARE STILL
GUIDED IN THIS MATTER BY INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY GENERAL VO NGUYEN GIAP IN
THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH. CAPTURED AMERICAN PILOTS ARE
GIVEN ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING, AND SHELTER, AND RECEIVE A HIGHER CASH FOOD
ALLOWANCE THAN NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSONNEL. THEY ARE GIVEN PROPAGANDA

DIA #51
log
141
#218

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(Encl 5) (S-47,60/00-44)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 26 JUN 1973

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000151

[REDACTED]

MATERIAL TO READ. WOUNDED PRISONERS RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT AS THE NORTH VIETNAMESE, AND THE DEAD ARE BURIED IN MARKED GRAVES. THE NAVAL OFFICER SAID THAT THE PILOTS WHO SURRENDER ARE NOT TO BE HARMED, BUT THOSE WHO RESIST ARE TO BE SHOT.)

2. ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO WAS CAPTURED [REDACTED] SAID THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD CAPTURED UNITED STATES PILOTS FOLLOWS TO THE LETTER THE RULES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR. INSTRUCTIONS THAT PRISONERS MUST BE TREATED HUMANELY HAVE EXISTED IN NORTH VIETNAM SINCE THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH. AT THAT TIME GENERAL VO NGUYEN GIAP ISSUED AN ORDER TO HIS MILITARY FORCES OUTLINING THE PROCEDURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY ARE STILL OBEYING THIS ORDER. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A SIMILAR ORDER TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, AND IT IS STILL IN EXISTENCE. [REDACTED] COMMENT. SOURCE WOULD NOT PROVIDE DETAILS CONCERNING THESE INSTRUCTIONS.)

3. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES ITS UNITED STATES PRISONERS WITH ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER, AND A CASH ALLOWANCE OF SIX DONG FOR FOOD. THIS ALLOWANCE IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE TWO DONG THE NORTH VIETNAMESE THEMSELVES RECEIVE.

4. WOUNDED PRISONERS RECEIVE THE SAME MEDICAL TREATMENT AS [REDACTED]

(classification) (control)

NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY WOUNDED.

5. UNITED STATES PILOTS KILLED IN ACTION OVER NORTH VIETNAM ARE BURIED IN MARKED GRAVES FOR POSSIBLE LATER EXHUMATION AND REMOVAL TO THE UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] COMMENT. SOURCE SAID HE DID NOT PERSONALLY OBSERVE THAT THIS WAS BEING DONE, BUT THAT HE THOUGHT IT WAS BECAUSE THE FRENCH WAR DEAD HAD BEEN HANDLED IN THIS MANNER.)

6. UNITED STATES PILOTS WHO SURRENDER AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN ARE NOT TO BE HARMED. THOSE WHO RESIST ARREST, HOWEVER, ARE TO BE SHOT.

7. UNITED STATES PRISONERS NOW ARE BEING GIVEN PROPAGANDA MATERIAL TO READ. THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AFTER THE FIRST UNITED STATES BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM DID NOT RECEIVE SUCH READING MATERIAL.

8. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE JUSPAO USARV 7TH AIR FORCE USAID 525TH MIG USMACV NAVFORV DIST 50/OSI CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC.

(dissem controls)

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS -311/09494-67

SUBJECT Pathet Lao Prisons in the Vicinity of Khang Khay and Near Ban Si Koun DATE DISTR. 6 SEPTEMBER 1967

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. February 1966 - April 1967

PLACE & DATE ACQ [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

1. Following his capture on 14 February 1966, the PL took [REDACTED] and another member [REDACTED] by truck to a prison near the Nam (river) Gnounn about two kilometers west of Route 7 between Khang Khay and Phong Savan (JG 1452). The prison compound contained eight buildings, two of which housed prisoners. The other six were guards' quarters and administrative offices. PL Captain Ka was in charge of the prison. The head guard was a Deuane Neutralist sergeant. There were 16 guards and 40 prisoners. The latter included a total of 33 Kong Le and Deuane Neutralists and seven ADC soldiers. The prisoners worked six days a week on different construction projects at the prison and rested on Sunday. They received a small bowl of rice twice a day. Only the Neutralist soldiers were given clothing.
2. In April 1966 two ADC soldiers escaped and about a month later five Kong Le Neutralist prisoners, assisted by a PL guard, also escaped. Following the second escape, [REDACTED] and another ADC soldier were transferred to a prison on the bank of the Nam Kha near Ban Si Koun, 16 kilometers northeast of Khang Khay.

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STATE#	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AF #	NSA	AID #
USMACV#	7TH AF#	CINCPAC#	PACFLT#	ARPAG#	PACAF#	[REDACTED]

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "s")

CAMP LOG #: 4-5

REPORT LOG #: 7-08

1:50,000 Coord: Y

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DIA #104

REPORT LOG #: 708 #45

1:50,000 Coord: X 13 521

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Encl 104 (S-47, 601/00-4H)

3. The prison at Ban Si Koun consisted of three large log houses. There were 61 prisoners. [redacted] was locked up in one of the log houses with 40 other prisoners - 33 PL criminals accused of thievery, rape, desertion and drunkenness, four Deuane Neutralist criminals and three Neo Lao Hak Sat district chiefs. Eighteen prisoners were kept in separate cells in one of the other buildings and two PL and one Deuane Neutralist were kept in what was referred to as the "hole".

4. On 4 April 1967 [redacted] and two PL prisoners killed a guard and escaped while on a work detail outside the prison. Travelling at night, they moved east toward Ban Ban which they reached on 11 April. They continued east to the Nam Yat where they turned north toward Ban Vieng (UG 7585). About 18 April the three escapees stopped in the jungle near San Khan Hok (UG 6586) to prepare food and were surprised by North Vietnamese Army soldiers who captured [redacted] two companions. One subsequently escaped and, as did [redacted] joined with ADC forces in the Ban Vieng area.

[redacted] Comment: [redacted] who escaped from the Ban Si Koun prison on 13 December 1966 said there were 40 PL guards and 30 prisoners. He also escaped while working outside the prison. [redacted] (CS-311/02623-67).

1965

CLASSIFICATION CS (S) (U) (R) (A) (C) (S) (X) (Y) (Z)

DATE 20 September 1967

PAGE 2

PERIOD March - June 1967

7C

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE UNCLASSIFIED. MATERIAL OF CONCERN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

NAME [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. The prison in which [REDACTED] was held from March until late June 1967 was in the jungle on the banks of the Nam [REDACTED] known as about UG 183554, two kilometers west of Khang Khay in Kieng Khouang Province. There were ten uniformed Lao guards.
2. Every two weeks a detail of prisoners was marched to a supply area east of Khang Khay at about UG 183555² to pick up rice and carry it back to the prison. Usually about 40 men went and carried a bag apiece. At the supply area about 2,000 bags of rice were stored in grass thatched huts in dense jungle and guarded by ten uniformed soldiers.
3. On the way to the supply area the prisoners passed a crowded and active military camp at about UG 181543.³ About three companies of troops were within a barbed wire-enclosed compound. Ten armored cars were lined up under a huge tree. The camp area was at the edge of a dense jungle.
4. [REDACTED] suffered a bad machete cut on his right hand in early June and was taken to a military hospital at about UG 183550 for treatment. At the hospital were three North Vietnamese doctors and about 10 Lao nurses. There were about 50 patients. All of the equipment appeared to be new. No surgery was performed there, but the dispensary was well stocked with medicines.

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NSA	MAC #	OTHER #
USMACV	7TH AF	CINCPAC	PACFLT	ARPAC	PACAF		

(Note: Note distribution indicated by "o")

INFORMATION REPORT - INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED]

CAMP LOG # 1-5 ✓

REPORT LOG # 709 ✓

REPORTS Coord: F

ADDRESS Coord: F

UTIL Coord: F

607204 #46

Encl 105 (S) 760/06-74

DIA #105

5. Following his capture, [redacted] was taken to a village near Ban Ban (UG 4971). He was taken from there to the prison by truck and at night. During the five-hour trip along Route 7 he saw North Vietnamese workers repairing the road in several places. Some were armed and in uniform while others were unarmed and in civilian clothes.

[redacted] Comments:

1. [redacted] a possible prison in a horseshoe bend of the Nam Gnouan at UG 137545. A log fence, [redacted] has been built cutting off the land area within the horseshoe. The area within the horseshoe [redacted] although within it there is a moderately deep depression with an active trail around the rim. On both sides of the fence there is active row cropping. The whole area is isolated from the activity along Routes 4 and 7. It has only one moderately active trail linking it with Route 7. [redacted] an open field with no evidence of a camp to be at the location - UG 135545 [redacted] provided for the camp. Postings of enemy units on 15 August carried prison camps at UG 135540 and UG 132545.
2. At this location [redacted] nine dispersed huts and several well-used trails and roads linking the area with Route 7. Postings of enemy units on 31 July carried supply storage areas at UG 185558 and at UG 180554.
3. [redacted] forest in this location and there was no evidence of any structures or trails in the area. However, [redacted] a possible military camp at UG 184551. Here there were three buildings partly concealed by trees and a well-used road and trail system to the area. A camp at this location could be seen from the supply area reported in paragraph 2.
4. [redacted] an open field at UG 143550 and no evidence of any huts or other buildings. Trails were found in a search of the surrounding area but no evidence of buildings could be detected.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 1806

COUNTRY Laos
 SUBJECT Prison Northwest of Muong Phine
 With Three Prison Buildings Inside
 a Circular Compound
 REPORT NO. CS-311/10440-67
 DATE DISTR. 6 OCTOBER 1967
 NO. PAGES 4
 REFERENCES
 DATE OF INFO. 8 February - late June 1967
 PLACE & DATE CO. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

Summary: [REDACTED] was held in a prison where there were three prison buildings inside a circular compound. It was six kilometers north northwest of Muong Phine and a kilometer and a half north of the Houei Teyung. There were 21 prisoners when [REDACTED] arrived. Two of the buildings were made with vertical log siding covered with woven bamboo and roofed with grass. The third was a bamboo hut. The prisoners in the log buildings were not allowed out and were shackled. The prisoners in the hut were loose, allowed to wander around the compound during the day, and sometimes taken into the jungle by the guards to look for food. There were four guards. To [REDACTED] their security procedures seemed lax. Five North Vietnamese visited the prison in late February and again in March.

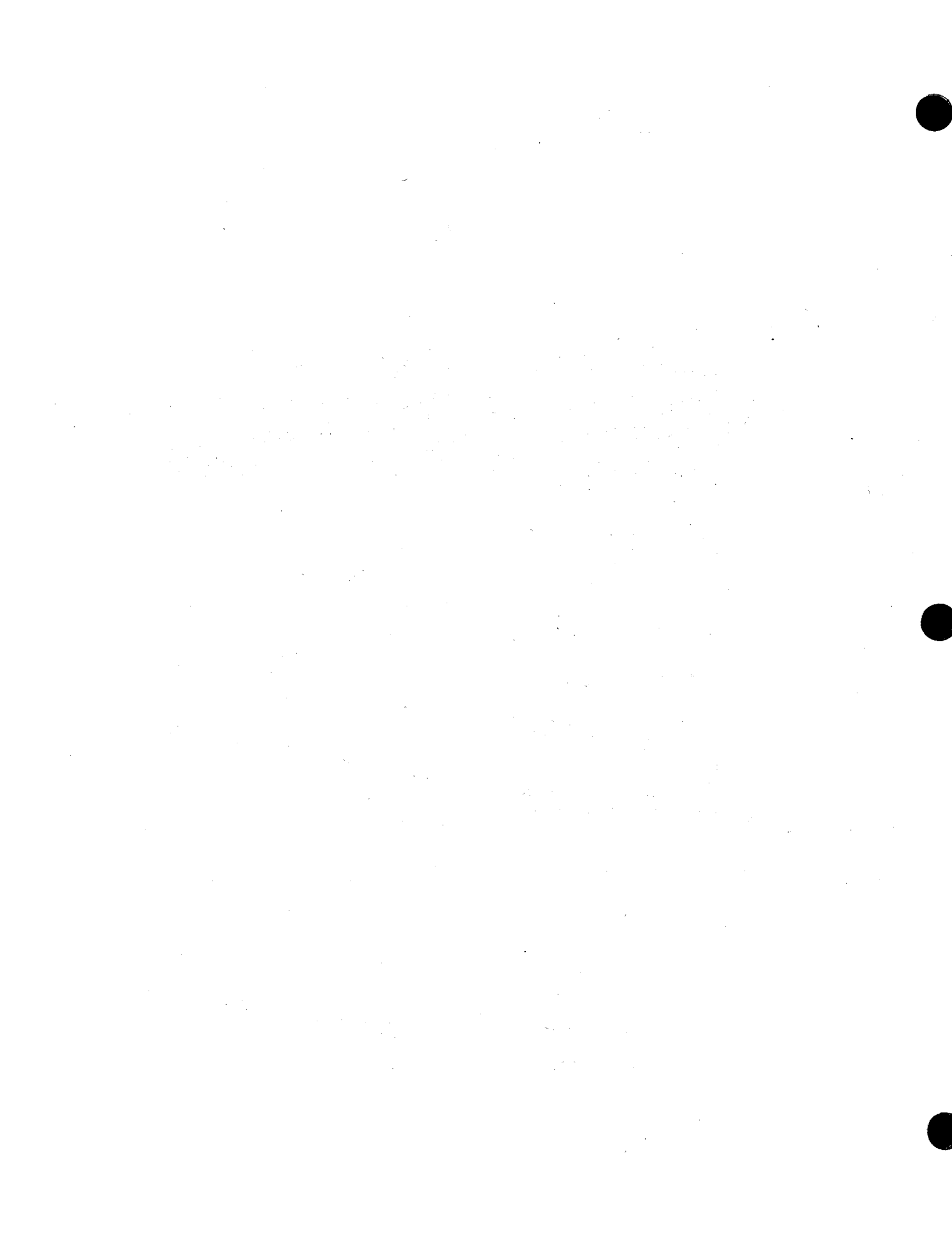
1. The prison in which [REDACTED] was held was at XD 080335 about six kilometers north northwest of Muong Phine on the north side of a stream running, in the rainy season when there was sufficient water in it, from northeast to southwest and about a kilometer and a half north of the Houei (stream) Teyung in heavy forest and bamboo growth.¹ About 800 meters northwest of the prison was a rice field about 100 meters square. There were low tree-covered mountains northeast and south of the prison; the ones to the south which began their rise about a half kilometer away were higher than those to the north-east.
2. The prison compound, circular and with a radius of about 20 meters, was enclosed by a two meter high woven bamboo fence with one gate in the north

STATE #	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NSA	AID
USMACV#	7TH AF#	CINCPAC#	PACFLT#	ARPAC#	PACAF#	[REDACTED]

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "s")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CAMP LOG #: [REDACTED] L-33 ✓ 300 meters SE of BAN HUY MI (X0077 338)
 REPORT LOG #: 713 ✓
 62-42 III XD 080336 -
 1:50,000 Coord: [REDACTED]
 NE 48-15 1635N 10601E ✓
 1:250,000 Coord: [REDACTED]
 000206 13 526 #48
 Encl 106 (S-47, L01/DB-44)
 DIA #106 13 525



side and another in the south side. The gates were kept in place by three horizontal bamboo logs that could be removed easily from their wooden keepers from the outside of the compound. Within the compound were two log prison buildings, a bamboo hut in which prisoners were also kept and a short guard inside the south gate that served as a guard post. The log buildings were about five meters long, two meters wide and a meter and a half high. The walls were of vertical logs. The roofs were of grass and were about four feet above the log ceilings. There were no walls between the ceilings and the roofs. The walls and ceilings were lined inside and out with woven bamboo. The doors were two meters wide and made of about 20 vertical logs laid together by three horizontal poles running through them. The doors were secured with three horizontal logs which slid through wooden keepers and which could be removed easily from the outside. The keeper had one in the eight-meter space between the two log buildings. It had an opening at each end but no doors.

3. There were 21 prisoners when [redacted] arrived. The eastern log building contained 11 prisoners - one man who was transferred to another prison in March, five men from Ban Hmout hut (XD 1002) who were captured for killing a Pathet Lao soldier, three Pathet Lao soldiers accused of contacting Lao government troops, and two men who attempted to lead a group of villagers to a government-held area. The western log building contained 10 prisoners - a Pathet Lao soldier captured for stealing 15 sacks of rice from the market in [redacted] in March, two men from the Phoua (XD 1003) area who attempted to lead a group of villagers to a government-held area, and three other men. The 11 prisoners in the western building were kept in rigid handcuffs during the day and in three [redacted] and wooden foot stocks at night and were not allowed outside the building.
4. [redacted] and seven other civilians who were arrested with him were put with the 10 prisoners in the eastern building. 7 prisoners in this building were put in handcuffs and foot stocks at night but were free from both during the day. They were not allowed out of the building, however.
5. In April the eight prisoners of [redacted] group were moved to the bamboo hut which they had been used to build. They were allowed outside of the hut during the day to wander around the compound and two guards took two or three of them at a time to work for food in the jungle. They had to remain in the hut at night but were not put in handcuffs or foot stocks.
6. When [redacted] and the seven other men moved to the hut, 15 new prisoners replaced them in the eastern building.
7. The prisoners were fed a handful of rice with salt water a day and could eat the vegetables they found in the jungle. They were fed no meat. Early each month seven or eight villagers from outside the prison were escorted by three of the four prison guards in the direction of Ban Theum (XD 07002) to pick up rice. They left early in the morning and returned late in the afternoon.
8. The guards lived in four small bamboo houses that could each hold two men just outside the south gate of the compound between the compound and the stream. The guards were armed with two [redacted] Springfield rifles, one 7.62MM Smpagin submachine gun M1918 (M37), and one 7.62MM Sudeyev submachine gun M1912 (M35). They never occupied the guard post inside the compound near the south gate. Each day during the day the guards checked the prison buildings and [redacted] into the jungle to look for food or to [redacted]. During the night one or two guards occupied the compound [redacted] [redacted]

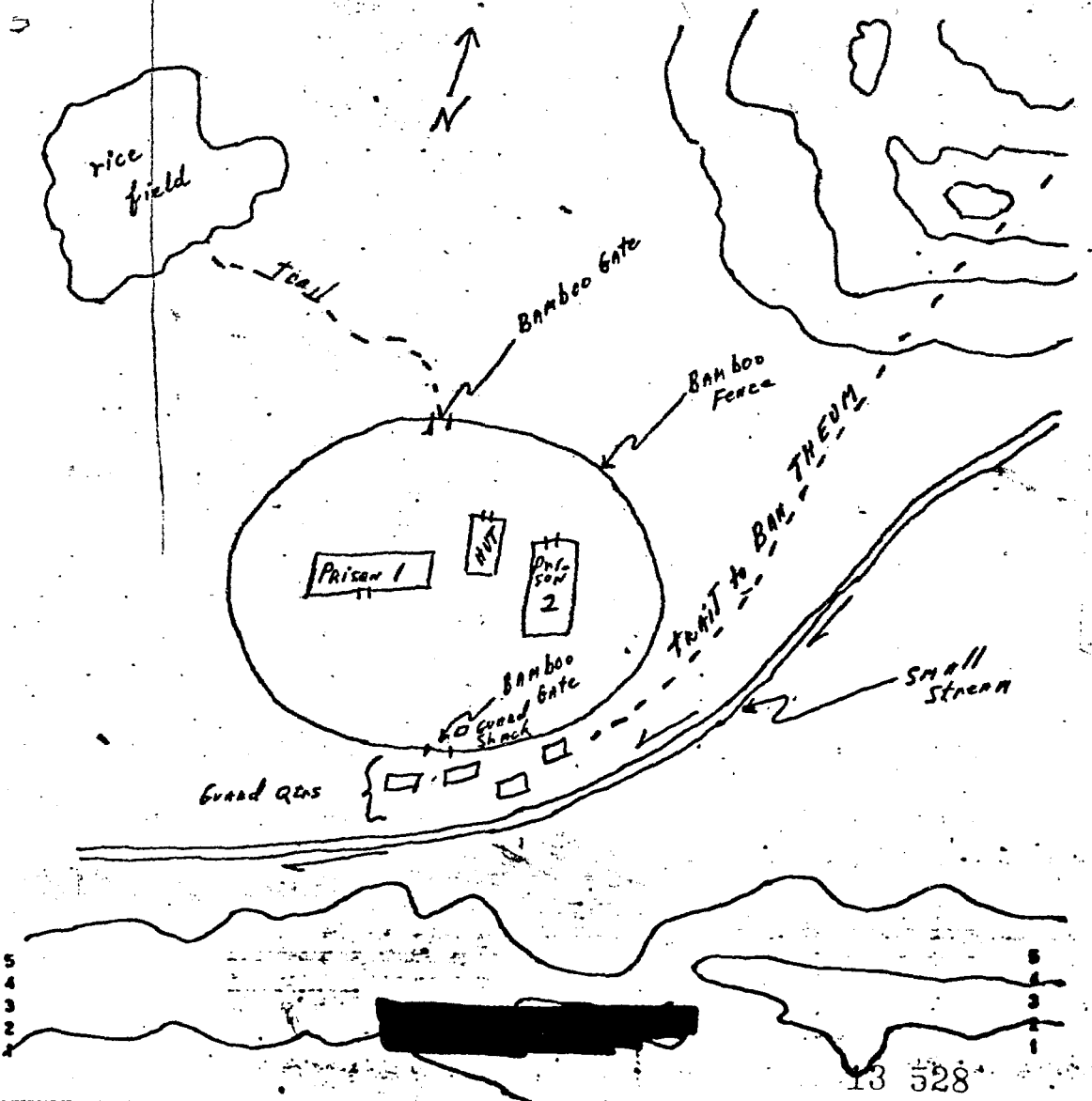
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prison buildings, then returned to their quarters. Their security seemed lax to [redacted] They employed no regular system of watch.

Five North Vietnamese visited the prison in late February. One carried a pistol and the others were unarmed. One had a small transistor radio. They stayed only about two hours and did not talk to the prisoners. The same five returned for another visit in early March and again did not talk to the prisoners.

10. In late June [redacted] and the seven other prisoners in the bamboo hut decided to escape after they had been informed they were to be returned to the eastern log building. At 2100 hours two of them went to the north gate and removed the horizontal logs securing the gate. Ten minutes later [redacted] and four others followed, but after they left the compound they stumbled through some dry bamboo. The guards heard them and all the guards gave chase killing two of [redacted] companions as they were crossing the Houei Teyung. [redacted] and the fourth man in the group separated. [redacted] continued south to Ban Napo (XD 054284), crossed Route 9 and the Se (river) Tchoun, then went to Ban Mai near Ban Pong (WD 916121). He stayed overnight in the jungle near Ban Mai then went [redacted] to Ban Thong Salong. There he was recaptured by three local Pathet Lao soldiers who bound him and took him to Ban Thonglevien (WC 864984). When the soldiers left him alone underneath a house in Ban Thonglevien, he untied himself and got away.

11.-Below is a sketch of the prison and the surrounding countryside.



1. **[REDACTED]** Comment: TDCS-314/01341-67, TDCS-314/07081-67, CS-311/08012-67
 AND THE PRESENT REPORT CONTAIN ESCAPEES' DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR PRISONS
 northwest of Muong Phine none of which can be confirmed as
 being identical with another. **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] has been analyzed and shown to past
 escapees but the existence and location of none of the prisons
 can be confirmed. Postings of enemy units on 26 August 1967
 carried training sites, depots, and elements of the 16th
 Pathet Lao antiaircraft battalion and of the 310th Pathet Lao
 infantry battalion in the area where the prisons have been
 reported.

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SECRET

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RECEIVED
13 OCT 1967
RECEIVED
13 OCT 1967

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 11-41
[REDACTED] A PRISON WHERE
[REDACTED] IN THE VICINITY
[REDACTED] APPROXIMATELY
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Dist. for
#55
Encl 108 (S-47,607) (08-41)

CAMP 108
REPORT 108
11-41

(classification)

(dissem controls)

2.

A. ON 21 SEPTEMBER 1967 AT 1230, AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WAS HIT BY NORTH VIETNAMESE GROUND FIRE. THE PILOT EJECTED SAFELY BUT WAS KILLED WHEN HE LANDED ON ROCKY TERRAIN FOUR TO FIVE KILOMETERS NORTH EAST OF HAIPHONG. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE PILOT APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 27 YEARS OLD.

B. ON 3 OCTOBER 1967 AT APPROXIMATELY 1600, AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WAS DOWNED BY NORTH VIETNAMESE GROUND FIRE AND CRASHED INTO THE SONG DA BACH RIVER. THE PILOT PARACHUTED SAFELY INTO THE RIVER AND WAS RESCUED BY AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] COMMENT. NORTH VIETNAMESE FISHERMEN ARE ARMED WITH RIFLES AND SIDEARMS. THEY REPORTEDLY HAVE KILLED AMERICAN PILOTS WHO HAVE PARACHUTED INTO THE RIVER NEAR THEIR VESSELS.)

C. ON 4 OCTOBER 1967 AT APPROXIMATELY 1200, AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WAS DOWNED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT HAIPHONG [REDACTED] THE PILOT WAS CAPTURED AND INTERNED. [REDACTED]

see attached report

[REDACTED]

3. FIELD DISSEM: CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC STATE ARMATT NAVATT AIRATT USFJ NSAPAC/J COMNAVJ NISOJ 5AF 6499SG 500MIG D046/OSI USARJ DETA/FTD [REDACTED] GP-1

[REDACTED]

INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1 SDEF-7 CORRECTION TO 5 5 3 8 9
ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1 CNO-2 CSAF-4 CMC-3
J1-2 ASD/SA-T FILE-1(48) LAW/CF

(61513)

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CALL 53337

FORC 1001

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

CITE TDCS-314/17379-67 CORRECT

8-20 59'Z

DIST 8 DECEMBER 1967

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM
DOI LATE SEPTEMBER-EARLY OCTOBER 1967
SUBJECT 1. LOCATION OF PRISON FOR AMERICAN PILOTS IN HAIPHONG
2. AMERICAN PILOTS DOWNED OVER NORTH VIETNAM ON 21 SEPTEMBER
AND 3 AND 4 OCTOBER 1967

ACQ

SOURCE

CORRECTION

1. A THREE-PAGE INFORMATION REPORT WITH THE ABOVE NUMBER WAS ISSUED ON
5 DECEMBER 1967. IN THE FIRST SENTENCE OF PARAGRAPH 2C THE WORDS

2. FIELD DISSEM: CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC STATE ARMATT NAVATT
AIRATT USFJ NSAPAC/J COMNAVJ NISOJ 5AF 6499SG 500MIG D046/OSI USARJ
DET4/FTD

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 1808

COUNTRY: Laos
SUBJECT: Pathet Lao Prison and Other Installations Northwest of Xieng Khouang Town

REPORT NO. CS -311/11544-67

DATE DISTR. 7 NOVEMBER 1967

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

LAST DATE: August 1967

INCL. PLACE & DATE

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SUBJECT

[REDACTED]

Notes

1. The prison at Than (cave) Gat (UG 255415) was five kilometers northwest of Xieng Khouang town (UG 2937). It consisted of one large wooden building about 30 meters long and six meters wide and housed about 170 political prisoners engaged in activity against the Pathet Lao. There were about 15 guards, 10 of whom were Meos. Sungthong, a Lao, was in charge of the guards. They were armed with 7.62mm sub-machine guns Kalashnikov (AK) and had one light machine gun in their quarters.

2. The prisoners were fed two meals a day which, according to [REDACTED] were barely adequate. Their diet consisted of rice and a variety of vegetables but no meat. The prisoners spent their days working on construction projects or doing camp chores. They were paid 10 kip a day which went for the purchase of vegetables for the common mess.

3. Within his first few weeks of confinement a prisoner was subjected to a week of political indoctrination.

4. During his imprisonment [REDACTED] was taken to cut roofing thatch in the fields at the northwestern end of the Xieng Khouang airstrip. At UG 268407 were three or four buildings, heavily camouflaged and hidden from aerial view by the forest. Signs around these buildings told [REDACTED] the installation was a printing plant.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

STATE	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NSA	AID
USMACV	CINCPAC	PACFLT	ARPAC	PACAF	

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "a")

MINIMUM INFORMATION REPORT

GROUP LOG # L-35 ✓

REPORT LOG # 817 ✓

UG 255 415 ✓

Coord: 19 21 30 N 103 20 30 E ✓

000209

#52

Encl 109 (S-49, 60, 700-VN)

DIA #109

and that all official Pathet Lao documents were printed there. There were about 10 guards.

5. [redacted] saw smoke from many campfires every night in the Tham Pouk (UG 273409) area. Other prisoners told him that there were a large number of Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese Army troops at Tham Pouk, that there were 30 or 40 huts in the area of the cave, and that the cave entrance was at the foot of a steep hillside at UG 273409 facing in the general direction of the airstrip.²
6. [redacted] and another prisoner escaped by forcing a weakly-constructed cell roof and climbing out. Their escape was at night and they got away from the prison before it was detected. They went to the mountainous forest northwest of the prison and planned to go to [redacted] to get supplies and assistance from the other prisoner's family. Near [redacted] the other prisoner left [redacted] in the forest to go to find his wife. When he was about 150 meters from their hiding place he was sighted and chased by five Pathet Lao soldiers. [redacted] never saw him again. [redacted] then went back toward Xieng Khouang, heading for his own village [redacted] where he obtained food and clothing. [redacted]

Comments:

1. [redacted] the UG 2541 area. There were numerous foot trails [redacted] but no buildings could be seen.
2. [redacted] the base of ridge line at UG 2741. Foot and vehicle tracks led into the area from the vicinity of the airfield. No buildings or caves could be seen. Postings of enemy units in Laos on 1 October carried enemy units throughout the Xieng Khouang town area but none specifically at UG 2741.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

#16057

2 1809

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS-311/11545-67

SUBJECT Pathet Lao Order for Release of Prisoners; DATE DISTR. 7 NOVEMBER 1967
 Release of Inmates of Prison Northeast
 of Ban Na Nhom in Savannakhet Province NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. Late August - 18 September 1967

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE

1. On 18 September 1967 the Pathet Lao supreme regional headquarters for southern Laos at Ban Na Thong Toun (WD 810876), approximately five kilometers northeast of Ban Na Nhom (WD 780838) in northern Savannakhet Province, received an order from the "center" to release all prisoners and allow them to return to their homes. Prisoners in the Tham (cave) Pha (cliff) Khan Nha prison at WD 836836 were given official documents and released.
2. At the time of the order there were eight prisoners, five civilians and three Lao Armed Forces (FAR) soldiers, in the prison at Tham Pha Khan Nha. The five civilians, whose arrest had been ordered by (Chan) Dan, the Na Nhom district political officer, and carried out by the district police whom he controlled, included three men imprisoned in March accused of being agents of the Lao government, a man imprisoned for attempting to flee to government-held territory, and a woman accused of adultery. The FAR soldiers were three of six who had been captured by the 18th Pathet Lao battalion in March at Ban Na Kout Chan (WD 353616). The other three had escaped from the prison.
3. The five civilians were allowed to return home after their release. The three FAR soldiers remained attached to the supreme regional headquarters.

Comment:

_____ was told by _____ members of the 1st company of the 18th Pathet Lao battalion of a Pathet Lao prison about seven kilometers southeast of Ban Na Nhom in a cave in the south side of Phou Pha Ka Chan (WD 850820). That prison is probably identical with the one in the present report as it also had eight prisoners and the informants' description of them fit the people mentioned here.

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY #	NAVY	AIR #	NSA	AID
7TH AF#	CINCPAC#	PACFLT#	ARPAC#	PACAF#		

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CAMP LOG #: L-26 ✓

000210

REPORT LOG #: 817 ✓

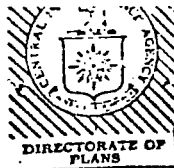
L7015 6143 II

50,000 Coord: WD 836836 Encl 110 (LS-47,601/00-VH)

UP 45-11

12,000 Coord: 170 x 20N 105 473188

#53



Intelligence Information Report

2 1810

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

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REPORT NO. CS -311/08930-70

DATE DISTR. 12 November 1970

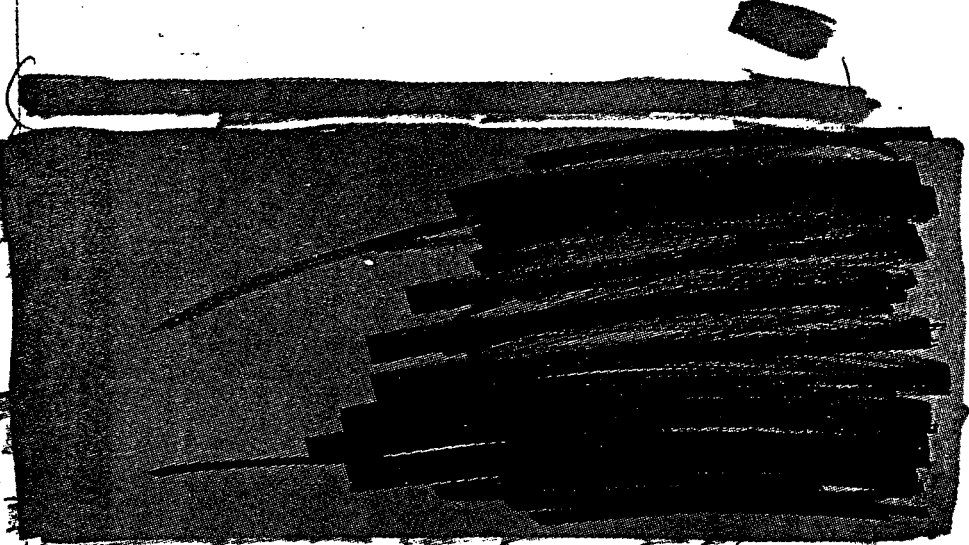
COUNTRY South Vietnam/North Vietnam

DOI October 1968-May 1969

SUBJECT Observation of Nine American Prisoners of War in Binh Tuy Province

ACQ

SOURCE



1. [redacted] saw nine American prisoners of war (POW), seven Caucasian and two Negro soldiers, at the Viet Cong (VC) Binh Thuan Province detention camp in Binh Tuy Province during the period late October 1968 to 20 April 1969. Comment: VC Binh Thuan Province includes Government of Vietnam /GVN/ Binh Thuan Province and the southeastern portion of Lam Dong Province.) The detention camp comprised four small camps, the Americans being held in a special section called the "International Detention Camp" (Trai Giam Quoc Te) located in a valley near the Da Trian stream at ZT 186437 in Huy Khiem Village, Tanh Linh District, Binh Tuy Province. Comment: The VC Binh Thuan Province Committee has historically used the mountainous areas of Binh Tuy Province, to the south, as a base of operations.)

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(classification)	(dissem controls)	(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)				
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIE	NSA	[redacted]

5445
 CAMP LOG #: [redacted]
 REPORT LOG #: 1481
 1:50,000 Coord: [redacted]
 1:250,000 Coord: [redacted]
 UTM Card: [redacted]
 INFO Card: [redacted]

000329
13 537

Encl 229 (S-47,601/0044)

bin # 229

173

2. During the 7 months that [redacted] was able to observe the prisoners, they always appeared to be in good spirits. They were not wounded, and their apparent leader was a red-haired sergeant 25 to 40 years of age. The sergeant, who had a large stomach, led the men to a bathing area two or three times a week. [redacted] said that although he got close [redacted] to see that the red-haired American had a large diagonal scar on his left forearm, he could not remember the name printed above the American's fatigue jacket pocket. [redacted] diagrammed the three-striped metal chevrons on the lapel of the fatigue jacket. [redacted] Comment: The Joint Prisoner Recovery Center indicated that the sergeant may be Staff Sergeant Adams, USAF, captured on 31 October 1965 near YS 224805.)

3. During the period of [redacted] confinement in camp "A" of the detention camp, he was told by (fnu) C h a u, the camp commander, that the Americans were well treated and were fed canned meat, vegetables and fresh bread. He said expenses incurred by the VC Binh Thuan Province Committee would be compensated by a higher authority. [redacted] Comment: Chau has been confirmed by other sources as the leader of the province detention camp. Captured enemy documents also place the detention site in the general vicinity described by [redacted] [redacted] said that on many occasions he saw commercial canned meat being taken to the Americans. He described the containers as brightly colored, but he was unable to read the labels. According to [redacted] prison [redacted] named [redacted] [redacted], the food was obtained from truck interdictions on highway 20 to the northeast in Lam Dong Province. [redacted] also mentioned that [redacted] there was a total of nine Americans because [redacted] them together during meal hours.

4. In January 1970 [redacted] met a former detention camp prisoner named [redacted] who had been released just a few months earlier. [redacted] said the Americans had been taken from the camp in a group sometime around 19 May 1969 and were bound for Hanoi. [redacted] recalled that [redacted] was certain of the date because it was a VC holiday and many of the prisoner were released or transferred at that time. [redacted] said that he did not see the Americans at the camp after this holiday period. [redacted] had also heard that Hanoi was to compensate the expenses incurred in feeding the Americans.

5. Field Dissem: State, USMACV, USAID, CORDS, Dir/JUSPA (Mr. Nickel only), 7th Air Force, USARV, NAVFORV, 525th MI Gp, 6499 SAG, OSI, CINCPAC, PACFLT, PACAF, ARPAC [redacted]

INFO: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
CLASS: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

CONTAINS: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM
DOI 27 MARCH 1968
SUBJECT OBSERVATION OF CAUCASIAN PRISONER OF WAR
IN HANOI

ACQ
SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. ON 27 MARCH 1968 A CAUCASIAN PRISONER WAS OBSERVED SWEEPING THE SIDEWALK AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PRISON ON PHO HOA LO STREET BETWEEN HAI BA TRUNG AND LY THUONG KIET STREETS (WJ 884249). THE PRISONER WAS DRESSED IN BLUE PANTS AND A DIRTY GREEN JACKET WHICH HAD A NUMBER ON BOTH THE FRONT AND BACK. THE INDIVIDUAL HAD BROWNISH HAIR AND APPEARED TO BE ABOUT 5' 10" TALL. DURING THE SHORT PERIOD THE PRISONER WAS UNDER OBSERVATION HE DID

11-13
11-29
11-60

[REDACTED]

DIA# 114

Encl 114

8099-07 (S-47 201108-114)

#21

27 JUL 1978

000214

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[REDACTED]
(classification) (dissem controls)

NOT LOOK AROUND BUT KEPT HIS EYES DOWNWARD. HE WAS BEING WATCHED BY TWO ARMED GUARDS.

2. MANY UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR ARE KEPT IN THIS PRISON. EACH DAY THEY ARE TRANSPORTED IN TRUCKS IN GROUPS OF SIX TO PERFORM PHYSICAL LABOR SUCH AS UNLOADING COAL AT THE THERMAL POWER PLANT AT WJ 881270 OR WORKING ON ROADS IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF HANOI.

[REDACTED] COMMENT: AT TIMES DURING 1967 THE PRISONERS WERE MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS TO THEIR WORK LOCATIONS,

(BUT THIS IS NO LONGER TRUE.) PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1967

THE PRISONERS ALSO WORKED REPAIRING THE PAUL DOUMER BRIDGE (BUT THIS ACTIVITY HAS NOW CEASED) [REDACTED] COMMENT:

ALL OF THE PRISONERS OBSERVED DOING PHYSICAL LABOR APPEARED TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH.)

3. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE NAVFORV CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF.

2980

INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1 SDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5

DIA-15 CSA-1 CNO-2 CSAF-4 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

ASD/SA-1

CALL 53337
PUR 1007HC

PAGE 1 OF 7 PAGES

NSA DCS SOO TRS APR 3 1968

[REDACTED]

2 1812

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

101910Z

CITE TDCS -314/00621-68

DIST 10 JANUARY 1968

COUNTRY: NORTH VIETNAM

DOI: 1962-1967

SUBJECT: PRISON COMPLEX AT COC MI

COC MI

ACQ:

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

N-34

log 740

DIA # 115

Encl 115

*8012 13 # 256
(S-47 601/00-44)*

00215
13 341

[REDACTED]

Classification: (S) (U) (F) (C) (E) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z) (AA) (AB) (AC) (AD) (AE) (AF) (AG) (AH) (AI) (AJ) (AK) (AL) (AM) (AN) (AO) (AP) (AQ) (AR) (AS) (AT) (AU) (AV) (AW) (AX) (AY) (AZ) (BA) (BB) (BC) (BD) (BE) (BF) (BG) (BH) (BI) (BJ) (BK) (BL) (BM) (BN) (BO) (BP) (BQ) (BR) (BS) (BT) (BU) (BV) (BW) (BX) (BY) (BZ) (CA) (CB) (CC) (CD) (CE) (CF) (CG) (CH) (CI) (CJ) (CK) (CL) (CM) (CN) (CO) (CP) (CQ) (CR) (CS) (CT) (CU) (CV) (CW) (CX) (CY) (CZ) (DA) (DB) (DC) (DD) (DE) (DF) (DG) (DH) (DI) (DJ) (DK) (DL) (DM) (DN) (DO) (DP) (DQ) (DR) (DS) (DT) (DU) (DV) (DW) (DX) (DY) (DZ) (EA) (EB) (EC) (ED) (EE) (EF) (EG) (EH) (EI) (EJ) (EK) (EL) (EM) (EN) (EO) (EP) (EQ) (ER) (ES) (ET) (EU) (EV) (EW) (EX) (EY) (EZ) (FA) (FB) (FC) (FD) (FE) (FF) (FG) (FH) (FI) (FJ) (FK) (FL) (FM) (FN) (FO) (FP) (FQ) (FR) (FS) (FT) (FU) (FV) (FW) (FX) (FY) (FZ) (GA) (GB) (GC) (GD) (GE) (GF) (GG) (GH) (GI) (GJ) (GK) (GL) (GM) (GN) (GO) (GP) (GQ) (GR) (GS) (GT) (GU) (GV) (GW) (GX) (GY) (GZ) (HA) (HB) (HC) (HD) (HE) (HF) (HG) (HH) (HI) (HJ) (HK) (HL) (HM) (HN) (HO) (HP) (HQ) (HR) (HS) (HT) (HU) (HV) (HW) (HX) (HY) (HZ) (IA) (IB) (IC) (ID) (IE) (IF) (IG) (IH) (II) (IJ) (IK) (IL) (IM) (IN) (IO) (IP) (IQ) (IR) (IS) (IT) (IU) (IV) (IW) (IX) (IY) (IZ) (JA) (JB) (JC) (JD) (JE) (JF) (JG) (JH) (JI) (JJ) (JK) (JL) (JM) (JN) (JO) (JP) (JQ) (JR) (JS) (JT) (JU) (JV) (JW) (JX) (JY) (JZ) (KA) (KB) (KC) (KD) (KE) (KF) (KG) (KH) (KI) (KJ) (KK) (KL) (KM) (KN) (KO) (KP) (KQ) (KR) (KS) (KT) (KU) (KV) (KW) (KX) (KY) (KZ) (LA) (LB) (LC) (LD) (LE) (LF) (LG) (LH) (LI) (LJ) (LK) (LL) (LM) (LN) (LO) (LP) (LQ) (LR) (LS) (LT) (LU) (LV) (LW) (LX) (LY) (LZ) (MA) (MB) (MC) (MD) (ME) (MF) (MG) (MH) (MI) (MJ) (MK) (ML) (MM) (MN) (MO) (MP) (MQ) (MR) (MS) (MT) (MU) (MV) (MW) (MX) (MY) (MZ) (NA) (NB) (NC) (ND) (NE) (NF) (NG) (NH) (NI) (NJ) (NK) (NL) (NM) (NN) (NO) (NP) (NQ) (NR) (NS) (NT) (NU) (NV) (NW) (NX) (NY) (NZ) (OA) (OB) (OC) (OD) (OE) (OF) (OG) (OH) (OI) (OJ) (OK) (OL) (OM) (ON) (OO) (OP) (OQ) (OR) (OS) (OT) (OU) (OV) (OW) (OX) (OY) (OZ) (PA) (PB) (PC) (PD) (PE) (PF) (PG) (PH) (PI) (PJ) (PK) (PL) (PM) (PN) (PO) (PP) (PQ) (PR) (PS) (PT) (PU) (PV) (PW) (PX) (PY) (PZ) (QA) (QB) (QC) (QD) (QE) (QF) (QG) (QH) (QI) (QJ) (QK) (QL) (QM) (QN) (QO) (QP) (QQ) (QR) (QS) (QT) (QU) (QV) (QW) (QX) (QY) (QZ) (RA) (RB) (RC) (RD) (RE) (RF) (RG) (RH) (RI) (RJ) (RK) (RL) (RM) (RN) (RO) (RP) (RQ) (RR) (RS) (RT) (RU) (RV) (RW) (RX) (RY) (RZ) (SA) (SB) (SC) (SD) (SE) (SF) (SG) (SH) (SI) (SJ) (SK) (SL) (SM) (SN) (SO) (SP) (SQ) (SR) (SS) (ST) (SU) (SV) (SW) (SX) (SY) (SZ) (TA) (TB) (TC) (TD) (TE) (TF) (TG) (TH) (TI) (TJ) (TK) (TL) (TM) (TN) (TO) (TP) (TQ) (TR) (TS) (TT) (TU) (TV) (TW) (TX) (TY) (TZ) (UA) (UB) (UC) (UD) (UE) (UF) (UG) (UH) (UI) (UJ) (UK) (UL) (UM) (UN) (UO) (UP) (UQ) (UR) (US) (UT) (UU) (UV) (UW) (UX) (UY) (UZ) (VA) (VB) (VC) (VD) (VE) (VF) (VG) (VH) (VI) (VJ) (VK) (VL) (VM) (VN) (VO) (VP) (VQ) (VR) (VS) (VT) (VU) (VV) (VW) (VX) (VY) (VZ) (WA) (WB) (WC) (WD) (WE) (WF) (WG) (WH) (WI) (WJ) (WK) (WL) (WM) (WN) (WO) (WP) (WQ) (WR) (WS) (WT) (WU) (WV) (WW) (WX) (WY) (WZ) (XA) (XB) (XC) (XD) (XE) (XF) (XG) (XH) (XI) (XJ) (XK) (XL) (XM) (XN) (XO) (XP) (XQ) (XR) (XS) (XT) (XU) (XV) (XW) (XZ) (YA) (YB) (YC) (YD) (YE) (YF) (YG) (YH) (YI) (YJ) (YK) (YL) (YM) (YN) (YO) (YP) (YQ) (YR) (YS) (YT) (YU) (YV) (YW) (YZ) (ZA) (ZB) (ZC) (ZD) (ZE) (ZF) (ZG) (ZH) (ZI) (ZJ) (ZK) (ZL) (ZM) (ZN) (ZO) (ZP) (ZQ) (ZR) (ZS) (ZT) (ZU) (ZV) (ZW) (ZX) (ZY) (ZZ)

1. THE PRISON COMPLEX AT COC MI IS A SUCCESSOR TO A PRISON CAMP FORMERLY LOCATED AT SON TAY, ABOUT 10 KILOMETERS FROM BO VI. THE SON TAY CAMP WAS EVACUATED IN DECEMBER 1963 TO MAKE WAY FOR A MILITARY CAMP, AND WAS RE-ESTABLISHED SOME FOUR KILOMETERS NORTHEAST OF PHO LU, LAO CAI PROVINCE, AT THE PLACE KNOWN AS COC MI. THE LARGE PRISON COMPLEX AT COC MI HAD ABOUT 3,500 PRISONERS IN EARLY 1965, WHEN IT WAS BROKEN INTO FIVE SEPARATE SECTIONS AND RELOCATED IN SMALL GORGES IN THE COC MI VICINITY.

2. ONE OF THE FIVE SECTIONS WAS CAMP A, WHICH ITSELF HAD TWO SEPARATE POSTS, ONE FOR MALES AND ONE FOR FEMALES. THE MALE POST IS LOCATED AT VK 168728, AND THE FEMALE POST AT VK 170727, ON AMS SHEET SERIES L 7014, SHEET 5853 IV. THE REMAINING SECTIONS WERE CAMP B, LOCATED AT VK 1975; CAMP C, AT VK 1375; AND CAMP E, AT VK 1674; ALL ON THE SAME MAP REFERENCE. THE CAMP AREAS ARE READILY IDENTIFIABLE BY THE FACT THAT ALL

(classification) (dissem controls)

TREES HAVE BEEN REMOVED IN ORDER TO CULTIVATE THE LAND, THE ONLY TREES REMAINING BEING THOSE USED TO COVER THE CAMPSITES. [REDACTED]

3. CAMPS A, B, AND C HOUSED BOTH CRIMINAL AND POLITICAL PRISONERS. THERE WERE ABOUT 350 MEN IN THE CAMP A MALE POST, AND ABOUT 600 WOMEN IN THE FEMALE POST. CAMP SECURITY AND CONTROL WAS MAINTAINED BY ABOUT 20 OR 25 POLICE, TOGETHER WITH A VIETNAMESE INFANTRY COMPANY.

ABOUT 20 WOMEN POLICE WERE ASSIGNED TO THE FEMALE POST TO SUPERVISE THE WOMEN AS THEY WORKED. GENERAL PRACTICE WAS FOR WORK PARTIES OF 30 MEN TO BE GUARDED BY ONE POLICEMAN AND TWO SOLDIERS. THE POLICE WERE ARMED WITH PISTOLS, WHILE THE SOLDIERS CARRIED PPSH SUB-MACHINE GUNS, SOME EQUIPPED WITH DRUM MAGAZINES. THE MILITARY GUARD WAS ALSO EQUIPPED WITH A FEW RIFLES, SOME OF THE AK TYPE. EACH SOLDIER CARRIED FROM TWO TO FOUR GRENADES. IN ADDITION, THE INFANTRY COMPANY HAD THREE HEAVY MACHINE GUNS. THE POLICE LIVED SEPARATELY FROM THE MILITARY AND WERE CHARGED WITH

(classification)

(dissem controls)


POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION AND GENERAL SUPERVISION OF ALL
CAMP ACTIVITIES. THE INFANTRY COMPANY PATROLLED THE AREA, MAINTAINED,
POSTS, AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ^{GUARD-}
PREVENTING ESCAPES.

4. POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE KEPT APART FROM CRIMINAL
PRISONERS BY A BAMBOO FENCE. FROM ABOUT 1965 THE
MAJORITY OF PRISONERS ENTERING THE CAMP WERE IMPRISONED
FOR CRIMES RATHER THAN FOR POLITICAL REASONS. THEY WERE
GENERALLY BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 25, AND CAME TO THE
CAMP ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH IN GROUPS OF FROM 35 TO 60
PERSONS, ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THEM BEING WOMEN. VIETNAMESE
MILITARY WERE INCLUDED AMONG THE PRISONERS, USUALLY
HAVING BEEN SENTENCED FOR STEALING. IN CAMP A THERE
WAS A VIETNAMESE CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS FOR
HAVING LOST HIS PISTOL. CAMP AUTHORITIES TOLD HIM HE
WAS SENTENCED TO ANOTHER SEVEN YEARS UPON COMPLETION
OF THE FIRST SEVEN.

MILITARY PRISONERS

ARE HELD UNDER MILITARY JURISDICTION UNTIL SENTENCED, WHEN THEY ARE SENT TO "RE-EDUCATION" CAMPS SUCH AS THAT AT COC MI.

5. 

..N ALGERIAN AND THREE MOROCCANS IMPRISONED FOR PAYING A GIRL FOR HER FAVORS. ONE HAD RECEIVED A FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE AND THE OTHERS FOUR YEARS EACH. THE ALGERIAN WAS REPATRIATED IN 1965, TWO OF THE MOROCCANS DIED, AND THE REMAINING MOROCCAN WAS TRANSFERRED TO AN UNKNOWN CAMP. THE ONLY OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE PRISONERS  WERE SOME FROM NEW CALEDONIA IMPRISONED IN 1965. TWO OF THEM WHO TRIED TO ESCAPE WERE CAUGHT IN THE ACT, ONE WAS KILLED WHILE FLEEING, THE OTHER DIED LATER IN CHAINS.

6. AN AMOUNT OF 12 DONGS PER MONTH IS ALLOTTED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF EACH PRISONER, THOUGH THE

PRISONERS NEVER SEE THE MONEY. ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT ALLOTTED IS THE SAME FOR EACH PRISONER, THERE ARE DIFFERENCES IN THE RATIONS. GOOD WORKERS RECEIVE 15 KILOS OF FOOD PER MONTH, REGULAR WORKERS 12 KILOS, AND THE INFIRM RECEIVE 9 KILOS. HALF OF THE FOOD ALLOWANCE IS IN RICE, HALF IN MANIOC. LIFE IN THE CAMP IS REGIMENTED MINUTELY. EACH DAY THERE ARE EIGHT HOURS OF WORK, ONE HOUR OF POLITICAL CLASSES, ONE HOUR OF SELF-CRITICISM, AND ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS OF FREE TIME. SLEEPING AREAS ARE OF THE COMMUNITY TYPE, WITH EACH PRISONER HAVING A SPACE TWO METERS BY 40 CENTIMETERS.

COMMENT: LIFE IN THE CAMP IS DESIGNED TO KEEP EVERY WAKING MOMENT OF A PRISONER'S TIME OCCUPIED UNTIL DEATH. THE CADRE DO NOT PHYSICALLY MISTREAT THE PRISONERS, BUT THEY DRIVE THEM TO WORK SO HARD THAT WITH THE MEAGER RATIONS THE NORMAL LIFE SPAN IN THE PRISON IS FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS. ALTHOUGH THE HARDSHIPS ARE AS SEVERE FOR THE WOMEN AS FOR THE MEN, THEY SOMEHOW

(Classification) (disarm controls)

MANAGE TO MAINTAIN BETTER MORALE. THE MEN QUICKLY BECOME DEJECTED AND FOLLOW COMMANDS WITH AN ANIMAL-LIKE OBEDIENCE.)

7. CAMP E IS RESERVED FOR PRISONERS WHO ARE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS, AND LIFE THERE IS EVEN HARDER THAN AT THE OTHER CAMPS. ONE REASON FOR THE LATTER IS THAT THE WATER IS UNFIT TO DRINK. IN EARLY 1966 THERE WAS A PRISONER IN CAMP E WHO SAID HE WAS A SOUTH VIETNAMESE PILOT WHO WAS SHOT DOWN IN NINH BINH IN 1958 OR 1959.

HE WAS ABOUT 40-YEARS OLD AT THAT TIME, WAS IN VERY POOR CONDITION, AND IT APPEARED THAT HE WOULD NOT LIVE MUCH LONGER.

8. DISSEM: STATE, CINCPAC, ARPAC, PACAF, PACFLT.

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TUYEN QUANG

67438

INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SAMAA-1 SDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5

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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

CITE TDCS-314/01295-63

IN 23 23 33 Z

DIST 29 JANUARY 1968

COUNTRY: NORTH VIETNAM

DOI : 1965

SUBJECT: AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP IN TUYEN QUANG

ACQ :

SOURCE :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 9 JUN 1978
FOY # 841-251

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213202 #

IN -39030

TDCS --314/01295-68

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

[REDACTED] LT COL LE PHAN HUAN, WAS REASSIGNED TO TAKE COMMAND OF A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE VICINITY OF TUYEN QUANG WHERE APPROXIMATELY 200 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE BEING HELD. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THIS IS THE MAIN CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR U.S. PILOTS IN THIS AREA. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE CAMP CONTAINED ONE LARGE BRICK BUILDING WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE HOUSED.

2. [REDACTED] ALL AMERICAN PILOTS CAPTURED IN THE YEN BAI AREA ARE TAKEN TO THIS CAMP, AND THE NORTH VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES AT THE CAMP THEN USE THESE PRISONERS TO REPAIR ROADS, BRIDGES, AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED BY U.S. BOMBINGS.

3. THE CAMP DIRECTOR, LT. COL HUAN, HAS BEEN IN THE NORTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY SERVICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, AND FOR THE MAJORITY OF THAT TIME HE HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL POLITICAL DIRECTORATE (TONG CUC CHINH TRI) OF THE ARMY. FROM 1954 UNTIL 1964 HE WAS DIRECTOR OF THE BA VI CATTLE COMMUNE. AFTER THAT HE

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TDCS -314/01295-68

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

(Classification) (Dissem controls)

SPENT A YEAR IN HANOI STUDYING AT THE ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE CAMP IN TUYEN QUANG. HUAN IS APPROXIMATELY FORTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, IS ORIGINALLY FROM CAO BANG PROVINCE, IS MARRIED AND HAS FOUR CHILDREN.

4. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE, CINCPAC, ARPAC, PACAF, PACFLT.

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REPORT NO. CS-311/02859-68

DATE DISTR. 28 March 1968

COUNTRY Laos

DOI July - 27 November 1967

SUBJECT Khammouane Province Civil Prison
West of Ban Naden and South of
Route 12

2 1814

ACQ

SOURCE

1. As of 27 November 1967 the civil prison for Khammouane Province was in Tham (cave) Kha on the side of a small mountain in the vicinity of WE 4233, about two kilometers west of Ban Naden (WE 432-332) and south of Route 12. The six-meter-wide mouth of the cave faced east and was at the base of a 500 meter high cliff. In front of the cave mouth were two bamboo buildings, two meters high, two meters wide and three meters long, which were used as guards' quarters. A trench, two meters deep and 150 meters long, ran in front of the cave mouth. A dense tree canopy covered the area. Comment:

[redacted] a probable cave facing east with a suspected hut in front of it at WE 409338, a heavily forested area. Foot trails leading toward it, but no trench [redacted] A small karst hill at WE 409335 contained several probable caves facing northeast. On 7 January 1967 [redacted] raided a prison at WE 425325. Descriptions of that prison provided by prisoners released in the raid tend to fit the prison described in the present report, but the released prisoners said that the cave nearby was used only for special prisoners and that most were kept in buildings in front of the cave. [redacted] in June 1967 that the prison raided earlier in the year had been closed. It may have been subsequently reopened, however.)

5 2. A row of vertical logs in which there was a one meter wide 8
4 padlocked gate covered the cave entrance. Along the wall inside the 4
3 cave were two bamboo sleeping shelves about 50 meters long, two 3
2 2
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STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID	(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
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DIA #117

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meters wide, and half a meter high, each of which could hold about 50 men. The prisoners obtained water from a spring inside the cave.

3. Prisoners who had been at the prison for more than three months were made trusties and allowed out of the cave at 0600 hours and locked in again at 1830 hours. The rest were forced to remain in the cave. The prisoners were fed a meal of rice and bamboo shoots at 1000 and at 1700 hours. At 2100 hours the prisoners were retired and no talking was allowed until the next morning. The prisoners were separated into four groups each of which had a prisoner as group chief. The guards entered the cave twice a week to inspect the prisoners who were not allowed out.

4. At the time of [redacted] escape there were 84 prisoners, all Lao, the majority of whom were villagers accused of being informants for the Lao government. There had been no foreign prisoners during [redacted] confinement. All prisoners were interrogated twice a month by Pheng of Ban Khilek (WE 233465) who submitted reports on his interrogations to the province chief, Thammasing.

5. There were 11 prison guards led by Lakhon who was armed with a Tokarev pistol (TT) and his deputy Sitha who was armed with a 7.62mm Shpagin submachine gun M1941 (PPSh). The rest of the guards were armed with M1944 Mosin-Nagant carbines and one U.S. M-1 carbine.

6. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

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INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 S/DEF-7 ASD/ISA-5

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CITE TDCS 314/12771-68

DIST 16 AUGUST 1968

COUNTRY: LAOS

DOI: 1 AUGUST 1968

AP 7

SUBJECT: PATHET LAO PRISON IN THE BAN NA DENE AREA OF KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE

L 9

ACQ: [REDACTED]

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

1. ON 1 AUGUST 1968 A PATHET LAO PRISON WAS IN THE VICINITY OF WE 412325, ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS WEST OF BAN NA DENE (WE 432332) IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE. EIGHTY CIVILIAN PRISONERS WERE IN A CAVE AT WE 413318 AND 13 MILITARY PRISONERS WERE IN ANOTHER AT WE 417317.

2. A GUARD HOUSE WAS AT WE 410318. THERE WERE TEN GUARDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PRISON AT ALL TIMES. THESE GUARDS SLEPT

DIA # 118

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TDCs 314/12771-68

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

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IN THE GUARD HOUSE. TWO GUARDS MANNED A GUARD POST AT WE 409319 CONTINUOUSLY, CHANGING SHIFTS EVERY TWO HOURS. EVERY MORNING FROM DAYLIGHT UNTIL 1200 HOURS FIVE SOLDIERS PATROLLED THE AREA AROUND THE PRISON. KITCHEN FACILITIES WERE AT WE 415329 AND WE 419327. THE ONLY OTHER TROOPS IN THE PRISON AREA WERE 30 TROOPS AT WENLEEPEEI, ABOUT EIGHT KILOMETERS FROM THE PRISON.

3. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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• ROUTINE

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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CITE TDCS -314.15692-68

DIST 14 OCTOBER 1968

COUNTRY- LAOS

CAMP

DOI- JULY 1968

SUBJECT- ENEMY PRISON NEAR KHANG KHAY AND USE OF FORMER PRISONERS
IN PATHET LAO CONSTRUCTION UNITS

ACC-

SOURCE-

[REDACTED]

2-5
OG #: 1922
Coord: _____
Coord: _____
d: _____
d: _____
4 & 137543

1. IN JULY 1968 A PATHET LAO /PL/ PRISON WAS ON A BEND OF THE NAM GNOUAN AT UG 137543, ABOUT THREE KILOMETERS WEST OF KHANG KHAY.
BY 2 JULY 1968 THE INMATES INCLUDED 123 FORMER LAO GOVERNMENT

8

Encl 265 (5-47,601/0094)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 30 JUN 1978

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DIA # 265 & 120

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IN -12608

TDCS -314/15692-68

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES.

(classification) (dissem. controls)

SOLDIERS AND THREE KONG LE FACTION SOLDIERS. THE PRISONERS WERE HOUSED IN A WOODEN BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 10 BY 25 METERS. THE 15 MAN PL STAFF OCCUPIED FIVE WOODEN HOUSES IN THE COMPOUND. CAPTAIN GA WAS THE CAMP COMMANDER AND HIS DEPUTY WAS BOUAPHAN. THE STAFF WAS ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND AK-47 ASSAULT RIFLES.

2. ON 2 JULY 1968 SIXTY-EIGHT PRISONERS WERE RELEASED AND ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS PL ENGINEERING UNITS. EIGHTEEN PRISONERS WERE ASSIGNED TO A COMPANY AT UG 200540 WHICH WAS COMMANDED BY /XIENG/ DOUNG DY. THIS UNIT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE ROAD FROM KHANG KHAY TO LAT HUANG (UG 1145). THEIR ONLY TOOLS WERE MACHETES AND SHOVELS. NO TRUCKS WERE USED. DURING JULY THE COMPANY REPAIRED TWO LOG BRIDGES AT UG 104507 AND UG 095458. THE BRIDGE AT UG 095458 WAS 15 METERS LONG, 4 METERS WIDE, AND 8 METERS ABOVE A STREAM.

3. [REDACTED] COMMENT- THE PRISON AT KHANG KHAY WAS REPORTED BY OTHER [REDACTED] IN EARLIER [REDACTED] REPORTS. [REDACTED] NAMED [REDACTED] [REDACTED] WERE INMATES OF THE PRISON WHO, LIKE [REDACTED] WERE RELEASED AND ASSIGNED TO PL ENGINEERING UNITS.)

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TDCS -314/15692-68

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

(classification)

(dissem controls)

4. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 97757

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE'S AIR NCC/MC FREEDOM NAVY AIRI [REDACTED] THE AID USA

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[REDACTED] 378-357-3 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

[REDACTED] 240522 CITE TDCS 314/14683-68

DIST 23 SEPTEMBER 1968

COUNTRY LAOS

DDI 14 SEPTEMBER 1968

M KRO

SUBJECT ENEMY PRISON HOLDING CAPTURED LAO GUERRILLA SOLDIERS
NORTH OF MUONG PHINE IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE

ACQ

SOURCE

13 558

#59

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DIA#121

1. AS OF 11 SEPTEMBER 1968 AN ENEMY PRISON WAS ALONG THE HOUEI /STREAM/ TAYUNG /ALSO CALLED HOUEI TA LEK/ AT XD 984312, FOUR KILOMETERS /KM/ NORTH OF MUONG PHINE /XD 0927/ IN SAVANNAKHEI PROVINCE. AT LEAST 26 CAPTURED LAO GUERRILLA SOLDIERS AND ONE CIVILIAN CANTON CHIEF WERE INCARCERATED AT THE PRISON. SIXTEEN MEN WERE IN ONE OF FOUR BUILDINGS USED TO HOUSE THE PRISONERS.
2. THE PRISON COMPOUND WAS APPROXIMATELY 100 METERS WEST OF THE HOUEI TAYUNG AND CONSISTED OF FOUR SMALL HOUSES ENCLOSED BY A CIRCULAR FENCE OF SHARPENED BAMBOO STAKES. AT LEAST ONE OF THE PRISON BUILDINGS WAS SECURED WITH A METAL LOCK ON THE DOOR. THE PRISON KITCHEN WAS OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE HOUEI TAYUNG. A GUARD HOUSE, AIR RAID SHELTER, AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER BUILDINGS WERE EAST OF THE PRISON ALONG THE HOUEI TAYUNG.
3. THE PRISON GUARD FORCE CONSISTED OF EIGHT PL TROOPS WITH THREE PPS M1943 SUBMACHINE GUNS AND TWO 7.62MM SIMONOV SEMIAUTOMATIC CARBINES /SKS/. THE GUARD SCHEDULE WAS STAGGERED SO THAT TWO GUARDS WERE ON DUTY AT ALL TIMES. THERE WERE MANY VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE BOOKS ABOUT THE PRISON AND THE GUARDS STUDIED THESE BOOKS.

IN 97757

TDCS 314/14683-68

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

(Classification) (Dissem controls)

4. THE PRISONERS WERE BOUND WITH A CRUDE TYPE OF HANDCUFF AND, AT TIMES, LEG CHAINS. FOOD GIVEN THE PRISONERS WAS POOR. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO EMERGE FROM THEIR PRISON STRUCTURES AND EAT OUT SIDE THE FENCE NEAR THE KITCHEN. SOME PRISONERS DIED DUE TO FEVER AND THE POOR FOOD. PRISONERS WERE NOT ISSUED SHIRTS, LONG TROUSERS, OR BLANKETS. TWO NORTH VIETNAMESE AND ONE NURSE VISITED THE PRISONERS EVERY FIVE TO SIX DAYS. THE NURSE WOULD TREAT SICK PRISONERS AND THE VIETNAMESE CHECKED ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRISON.

5. [REDACTED] COMMENT - [REDACTED] A FORMER 15TH BATTALION /BV/ SOLDIER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FEBRUARY 1968 REPORTED THAT HE SERVED [REDACTED] AT THE PRISON DESCRIBED ABOVE FROM FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1967. HIS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRISON GENERALLY AGREED WITH THAT REPORTED BY SOURCE. CURRENT ENEMY HOLDINGS CONFIRM A PRISON IN THE XD 8732 AREA BASED ON MULTI-SOURCE REPORTS.)

6. FIELD DISSEM- STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS -311/08406-68
 DATE DISTR. 17 September 1968
 2 1818

COUNTRY: Laos
 DOI: January - July 1968
 SUBJECT: Prisoner of War Camp North of Route 19 in Phong Saly Province

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. In July 1968 a large prisoner of war camp was at Houei Kang (TJ 7349), Phong Saly Province. Prisoners were separated according to rank in compounds as follows:

- a. A compound at TJ 749492 for privates to corporals, with 496 men;
- b. A compound at TJ 761498 for sergeants to staff sergeants with 75 men;
- c. A compound at TJ 772498 with 25 officers.

2. Both men were in the private's compound at TJ 749492; [REDACTED]
 This compound was circular and measured from 300 to 500 meters in diameter. It was surrounded by a bamboo fence. The enemy conducted regular anti-American propaganda lectures and the instructors included three North Vietnamese who used the Lao names of Vieng, Young, and Khamsouk.

3. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC [REDACTED]

No prior info of this area

CAMP LOC: L-37
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 NF 48-9
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(classification)		(dissem controls)						(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID		
							[REDACTED]	

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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 Encl 183 (S-47, 601/08-414)



DIRECTORATE OF PLANS

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

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REPORT NO. CS-311/03539-69

DATE DISTR. 17 April 1969

COUNTRY: Laos

DOI : 18 December 1968 - 27 January 1969

SUBJECT: 1. Enemy Prisons and Civilian Morale in Eastern Savannakhet Province
2. Bomb Damage Along Route 911

ACQ :

SOURCE :

Summary: On 18 December 1968, a Lao [redacted] was captured by North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops near Muong Nong (XD 602100). He was interrogated and then taken to a prison camp south of Route 912 near Ban Pakoy (XD 250770). In January 1969, the prison was moved northwest to a new location south of Route 912 near Ban Namphay (XD 2031). No occidental prisoners were at either facility. North Vietnamese exercised complete military and civilian control over the area where the two prisons were located. Troop and civilian morale in the area was bad. The sector had food and fuel shortages and area villagers no longer wanted or appreciated the Vietnamese presence. [redacted] escaped from the Namphay prison on [redacted] 1969. While travelling west, he crossed motorable truck routes and observed 10 bodies and several destroyed trucks at a possible truck park along Route 911 just south of the 911/912 junction. End of Summary.

Prisons

1. On [redacted] December 1968, a Lao [redacted] was captured by North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops in the vicinity of Ban Suong Rou (XD 649192), east of Route 92 and about 10

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L-11
log 1067

(classification)		(dissem controls)					(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)	
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID		

kilometers (km) northeast of Muong Nong in Savannakhet Province. North Vietnamese interrogated him in the Suong Rou sector for five days and then incarcerated him in a prison south of Route 912 5.5 kilometers northeast of Ban Pakoy, and 100 meters west of the Nam (river) Sangi, from January 1967 to January 1968. The prison held 48 inmates, including 46 Lao Armed Forces (FAR) soldiers and pro-Lao Government civilians and two Lao guerrillas. The prison consisted of four buildings, each housing 12 men. The guard force consisted of five Phou Thai and local tribesmen armed with 7.62mm assault rifles.

2. In January 1968, the prison was relocated eight kilometers to the west, about 800 meters east of Ban Namphay. The prison held 76 inmates, of which 72 were FAR soldiers and pro-Lao Government civilians and four were Lao [redacted]. No American or occidental prisoners were seen. The new prison was approximately 500 meters in circumference and was surrounded by three bamboo fences. Eight buildings and a large air raid trench were inside the compound and six houses were outside it. The prisoners were served two meals of poor quality and small quantity daily. Ten prisoners died of starvation between January 1968 and January 1969. Four guards stood duty at the prison and they were continually rotated. The guards, from the Phou Thai and Xo tribes, continually beat and cruelly mistreated the prisoners. Periodically, all of the prisoners were gathered in the center of the compound and instructed to hate the imperialist Americans and their lackey, the Royal Lao Government.

Enemy Control and Civilian Morale

3. North Vietnamese Army commanders in the two prison areas described above appointed all village chiefs in the sector. These village leaders were ethnic Lao; however, they took orders directly from the North Vietnamese who controlled the area. Villagers supported the Pathet Lao (PL)/NVA forces in the area mainly because of fear. If they did not render their support, they would be imprisoned or killed. Morale of civilians and even of the PL and NVA soldiers in the area was low because of the threat of air strikes and the small quantity of food available. There was also an extreme shortage of petroleum, oil, and lubricant products.

4. The PL and NVA troops in the sector forced the villagers to supply them with 20 kilograms of their harvests. They also confiscated animals and foodstuffs. The troops gave the villagers clothes if they needed them in exchange for some of the foodstuffs. Only PL money was used in the area.

5. Any villager, male or female, above the age of 10 was conscripted to support the PL and NVA in the area. The younger ones either made clothes or acted as coolies. The older ones, including females, carried weapons. The females were primarily used for village defense. Only old men and women were left in the villages. The young men were sent to the "front lines" and the young women served as home guards.

6. The PL/NVA propaganda in the area was ineffective due primarily to the fact that PL/NVA troops had been

telling the villagers in the area the same thing since 1962 but had not fulfilled any of their promises. Villagers stated that they welcomed the Vietnamese in 1962 but after so many years with only war and little food they no longer wanted them to stay.

7. The following weapons were carried by PL/NVA regular and irregular troops in the two prison areas: 7.62mm assault rifles, 7.62mm semiautomatic carbines (SKS), 7.62mm submachine guns (PPSH), 7.62mm light machine guns (RPD), antitank launchers (RPG-2), M-1 and M-2 carbines, M-1 rifles, and 60mm and 80mm mortars.

Bomb Damage

8. After escaping from the Ban Namphay prison on 23 January 1969, [redacted] walked due west. On 27 January he observed approximately 10 badly decayed bodies amid the wreckage of several trucks in a truck park. [redacted] Comment: Source's best estimate of the location of the park placed it along Route 911 between XD 028830 and XD 030790, just south of the 911/912 junction.) The area seemed large enough to bivouac two battalions. Telephone lines ran parallel to the road near the possible truck park.

9. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

CIA CABLE
INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-4 SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5
DIA-15 CSA-1 CNO-2 CSAF-4 CMC-3
FILE-1 (45)NAF/EB

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FOR NMCC/MC



STATE/INR DIA NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

172044Z

CITE TDCS -314/05667-69

DIST 17 APRIL 1969

COUNTRY LAOS

PAGE 4

DOI MARCH 1969

SUBJECT NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOP DISPOSITIONS, COMMUNICATION AND
SUPPORT FACILITIES, ANTI AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND PATHET LAO
PRISION CAMP IN THE BAN TCHEPONE AREA OF SAVANNAHET

PROVINCE

blw

TAH POMEY

XD 215 795

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. AS OF EARLY MARCH 1969, THE AREA EXTENDING EAST/NORTHEAST
FROM BAN TCHEPONE /XD 3244/ IN SAVANNAKHET PROVINCE TO THE
VIETNAMESE BORDER WAS COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY NORTH VIETNAMESE
ARMY /NVA/ TROOPS. APPROXIMATELY 1,000 TROOPS ASSIGNED TO THE
18TH AND 19TH NVA BATTALIONS WERE DEPLOYED NORTHEAST OF TCHEPONE
AT XD 467704 AND XD 449691 TO ASSIST IN CONSTRUCTING A NEW ROAD
EXTENDING FROM BAN RAVING /XD 483706/ TO BAN SEPONG /XD 471708/.

L-11

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Log 1066
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(classification)

(dissem controls)

AN NVA COMPANY POSITIONED AT BAN SOPKONTI /XD 449674/ WAS ASSIGNED TO PROPAGANDIZE IN THE AREA AND INSTRUCTED THE VILLAGERS TO ALERT THE UNIT IMMEDIATELY TO ANY FOREIGN PRESENCE IN THE VICINITY. THIS NVA UNIT WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF KHAMPHENG AND DEPUTY COMMANDER BUAY. A LAO NAMED LU KABHAN ACTED AS INTERPRETER. TWO NVA BATTALIONS WERE DEPLOYED NORTHEAST OF BAN TCHEPONE AT XD 615667 AND ANOTHER NVA BATTALION WAS AT XD 615617. AN AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA WAS AT XD 610711. ANOTHER NVA BATTALION WAS DEPLOYED EAST OF BAN TCHEPONE AT XD 334445 AND AN NVA COMPANY WAS AT XD 354554. THREE AMMUNITION DUMPS WERE NORTHWEST OF BAN TCHEPONE AT XD 160715.

2. NVA AREA COMMANDERS APPOINTED AND CONTROLLED ALL OFFICIALS OF THE NEO LAO HAK SAT ADMINISTRATION IN THE AREA. NVA UNITS OPERATING IN THE AREA TRANSPORTED THEIR FOOD FROM NORTH VIETNAM WHILE THE PATHET LAO/PL/ UNITS LEVIED THEIR RICE FROM THE VILLAGERS. THE VILLAGERS WERE PERMITTED TO RETAIN 72 KILOGRAMS OF RICE PER CAPITA ANNUALLY, BUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR PRODUCE WAS ALLOCATED TO SUPPLY PL TROOPS IN THE AREA. THE VILLAGERS SUBSEQUENTLY SUFFERED A SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGE AND WERE FORCED TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR DIET WITH LOCAL ROOTS. PL KIP AND ROYAL



(classification) (dissem controls)

LAO GOVERNMENT /RLG/ 100 KIP NOTES WERE USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE AREA EXTENDING NORTHEAST FROM BAN TCHEPONE TO BAN RAROU /XD 5469/. THE RATE OF EXCHANGE WAS 100 PL KIP FOR 250 RLG KIP. NVA MONEY WAS USED IN THE AREA EXTENDING EAST FROM BAN RAROU TO THE VIETNAMESE BORDER. THE RATE OF EXCHANGE WAS 100 PL KIP FOR ONE NVA DONG. PERSONS EXCHANGING MONEY WERE QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY ABOUT THEY PLANNED TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

3. IN LATE MARCH, AN NVA COMMUNICATIONS CENTER WAS AT XD 415626 NORTHEAST OF BAN TCHEPONE AND WEST OF THE VIETNAMESE DEMILITARIZED ZONE. THE CENTER WAS USED TO COORDINATE THE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK EXTENDING SOUTHWEST FROM BAN TARIAK /XD 591665/ TO BAN ROU /XD 421627/ AND BAN DINMO /XD435585/. THE TELEPHONE LINES RUNNING SOUTH OF THE SX /RIVER/ BANG HIANG FROM BAN TARIAK TO BAN ROU, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS DOWNED BY AIRSTRIKES DURING JANUARY, WERE FULLY OPERATIVE BY LATE MARCH AND HAD BEEN EXTENDED FROM BAN ROU TO BAN DIMMO. THIS COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK WAS COMPRISED OF SIX PARALLEL LINES STRUNG ON POLES THREE METERS HIGH AND 300 METERS APART. THE LINES WERE STRUNG THROUGH TREES FOR CAMOUFLAGE PURPOSES WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE TWO CENTER

(classification)

(dissem controls)

LINES, BORE BLACK INSULATION AND WERE CONNECTED TO TWO OBLONG INSULATORS SIX INCHES IN LENGTH AND THREE INCHES IN WIDTH. THE FOUR OUTER LINES BORE GOLD INSULATION.

4. A PRISON CAMP STAFFED BY APPROXIMATELY 20 LAO THEUNG PL GUARDS WAS LOCATED NORTHWEST OF TCHEPONE AT XD 215795 IN LATE MARCH. APPROXIMATELY 70 LAO PRISONERS WERE BEING DETAINED AT THE SITE. [REDACTED] COMMENT- THIS PRISON APPEARS TO BE IDENTICAL TO THE CAMP REPORTED SOUTH OF ROUTE 912 WEAR BAN NAMPHAY /XD 2081/ IN JANUARY 1969, SEE [REDACTED] (CS-311/03539-69)

5. DURING MARCH, ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS FIRE WAS OBSERVED FROM THE VICINITY OF XD 120670 AND XD 140604 NORTHWEST OF BAN TCHEPONE WHEN A NIGHT AIRSTRIKE WAS CONDUCTED IN THE AREA. THE FIRE APPEARED TO ORIGINATE FROM GUNS OF 37MM OR LARGER. AN INFORMANT RESIDING IN THE VICINITY OF ROUTE 91 REPORTED THAT GUNNERS ENGAGED IN COMBAT IN THAT AREA WERE BEING CHAINED TO THEIR WEAPONS. IN LATE MARCH, NINE 12.7MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE MOVED INTO THE PHOU /MOUNTAIN/ PATA AREA NORTHEAST OF TCHEPONE NEAR XD 405615.

6. [REDACTED] COMMENT. THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS ARE KEYED TO THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS-

A. PARAGRAPH ONE - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A POSSIBLE BIVOUAC AT XD 469701.
[REDACTED] HEAVY TRAIL ACTIVITY LEADING
TO THE BASE OF THE KARST AT XD 449674, THE REPORTED LOCATION
OF AN NVA COMPANY. [REDACTED] NO

[REDACTED] EVIDENCE OF A BIVOUAC AREA AT XD 334445.

HOWEVER, THE VILLAGE OF TCHEPONE WAS BEING USED AS A
BIVOUAC IN SPITE OF HEAVY BOMB DAMAGE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOXHOLES AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS POSITIONS
WERE SITUATED AT SEVERAL POINTS AROUND THE VILLAGE. A
HEAVILY USED FOOT TRAIL LEFT ROUTE 9 AT XD 315459, PASSED
THROUGH THE CENTER OF TCHEPONE, AND PARALLELED THE SE /RIVER/
PONE TO THE VILLAGE OF MUONG SEN AT XD 3543. A LARGE
TRUCK PARK OR STORAGE AREA WAS [REDACTED] IN THE XD 3443 AREA
AND A SMALL TRUCK PARK WAS AT XD 353443.

B. PARAGRAPH THREE - [REDACTED]

~~DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE~~
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER
MESSAGE CENTER

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PAGE 6 OF 7 PAGES

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C. PARAGRAPH FIV

NO [REDACTED] EVIDENCE OF THE REPORTED 37MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS POSITIONS AT XD 120670 AND XD 140684. THE 37MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY PIECE IS A CARRIAGE MOUNTED WEAPON WEIGHING TWO TONS AND IT REQUIRES A MOTORABLE TRAIL ACCESS TO ITS FIRING POSITION. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CURRENT ENEMY LISTINGS CONTAIN UNCONFIRMED REPORTING OF A PRISON AT XD 1975. ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS HAVE BEEN REPORTED THROUGHOUT THE AREA AND THE 13TH

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER
MESSAGE CENTER

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TDCS-314/05667-69

PAGE 7 OF 7 PAGES

(classification) (dissem controls)

PL ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION WITH
220 MEN IS CONFIRMED AT XD 2748.

7. FIELD DISSEM. STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR
FORCE CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF TFA/NKP



Intelligence Information Report

[REDACTED]

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PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGES

REPORT NO. CS-311/03338-69

DATE DISTR. 17 April 1969

COUNTRY Laos

666-428-4

OOI Late-December 1968, Mid-January 1969

SUBJECT Neo Lao Hak Sat Administrative and Political Apparatus and Activities, and Members of the Lao Peoples Party in the Muong Ngoi Area of Luang Prabang Province

ACQ [REDACTED]

SOURCE [REDACTED]

1. In late-December 1968 the Neo Lao Hak Sat administrative headquarters for Luang Prabang Province was located at Houei Houn (vicinity TH 5374). The headquarters was housed in approximately 30 buildings and staffed by approximately 50 Pathet Lao/Neo Lao Hak Sat (PL/NLHS) personnel and 20 North Vietnamese advisors. Senior staff officers assigned to this headquarters were:

A. Province Chief:

Som Neuk, approximately 50 years old, he was an ethnic Lao Loum from Nam Bac (TH 3582). He reads, writes, and speaks Vietnamese. Som Neuk was popular and well known to the people of the area.

B. Chief of the Provincial Personnel Department:

Bouhane, approximately 30 years old. He was an ethnic Thai Khao who studied in North Vietnam (dates unknown). Bouhane spoke fluent Vietnamese.

[REDACTED]

(classification)		(dissem controls)					For Field Distribution see final paragraph	
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID	[REDACTED]	

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C. Chief of the Economic Department:

Thiao Thy, approximately 40 years old. He was also an ethnic Thai Khao who studied in North Vietnam and speaks Vietnamese.

2. The Provincial Political Department, staffed by approximately 70 personnel housed in approximately 20 buildings, was located in an annex near Houei Houn at TH 823-753. Senior Staff Officers assigned to this Headquarters were:

A. Deputy Province Chief and Chief of the Province Political Department:

Chittavong, approximately 50 years old. He was an ethnic Lao Soung from Yieng Ngeun (TG 05-87).

B. Deputy Political Officer:

Khampone, ethnic Lao Theung, approximately 50 years old.

C. Chief of the Provincial Propaganda Department:

Maha Phoui, an ethnic Lao Loum about 28 years old. He was a former monk from Luang Prabang Town (TH 00-01) and spoke French and Vietnamese.

D. Province Education Officer:

Thong Phet, ethnic Lao Soung, approximately 35 years old. He attended teachers college in Hanoi, North Vietnam from 1962-65, Thong Phet is the son-in-law of Chittavong. He also spoke French and Vietnamese.

E. Provincial Chief of Police:

Boun Say, an ethnic Lao Theung about 35 years old.

3. All political and administrative decisions were coordinated with a North Vietnamese counterpart. Directives to the district level were transmitted via courier or messenger; electronic communications via continuous wave radio were maintained with the PL/NLHS National Headquarters in the Sam Neua (VH 0157) area.

4. Provincial school teachers were trained for one year at a co-educational school located at the Provincial Headquarters. As of December 1968, 70 students were enrolled. The school was staffed by two instructors under the direction of Thong Phet, Provincial Education Officer.

5. Membership in the Lao Peoples Party was restricted to the most trusted PL/NLHS personnel. Members were referred to as the "Kaensane" (closest translation - PL cadre) or as "Members of the Committee". The identity of party members was closely guarded. At least one party member was assigned to each PL company and each battalion headquarters, and a minimum of one party member was assigned to each

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Page 3 of 4 Pages

military and administrative department, on both Provincial and District levels. Comment:

Further stated that Province Chief Som Neuk; Province Propaganda Chief Maha Phoui; Province Education Officer Thong Phet; Assistant Province Intelligence Officer 1st Lt. Thong Phat;

were also members of the party).

6. As of late-December 1968, the provincial prison was located in a forested area near Muang Ngoi at TH 628-913. Thao Boun My, approximately 29 years old, ethnic Lao Theung, was the warden. The death penalty was automatic for crimes of espionage, including guerrilla resistance activities.

7. In December 1968 there were three wats, or temples, in the Muong Ngoi area. Pan Nha, the Chief Monk, was also a collaborator and propagandist for the NLHS. During 1968 ten young monks were conscripted for military service. Monks who entered the wats prior to PL occupation were exempt from military service. Those who entered after occupation were liable for conscription.

8. In late-December 1968 a primary and secondary school was located in a forested area south of Muong Ngoi at TH 599-906. Approximately 130 students were enrolled in the primary school for grades one through five. The secondary school, opened in early-1968, had an initial enrollment of approximately 80 children, all sponsored or selected by PL/NLHS officials.

9. Propaganda meetings were held once a month for each section in the military headquarters. The emphasis for the quartermaster section was on conservation of supplies in support of the front line troops. Propaganda meetings for villagers were held three times a month with emphasis on increased rice production.

10. During 1968, PL village officials levied annual rice production quotas based on the number of members in each family unit and land available for cultivation. Of the quota, each family could retain only one kilogram of rice per person per day, ten kalongs (approx 16 kilograms) of milled rice was confiscated and remuneration made with cloth, pots, and other barter items, and the remainder was confiscated without remuneration.

11. During 1968 no monetary tax was levied on villagers in the Muong Ngoi area, however, a monthly livestock tax was levied as follows:

- A. 10 family village-tax one pig
- B. 20 family village-tax two pigs
- C. 30 family village-tax one buffalo
- D. 40 family village-tax one buffalo and one pig
- E. 50 family village-tax one buffalo and two pigs

F. 60 family village-tax one buffalo

12. Field Dissem: STATE, ARMY, AIR, USMACV, 7TH
AIR FORCE, CINCPAC, PACFLT, ARPAC, PACAF, [REDACTED]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 36740

PAGE 1 OF 6 PAGES

DIA NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

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241649 Z

CITE TDCS-314/10191-68

DIST 24 JUNE 1968

COUNTRY: LAOS/SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI: 21 JANUARY - 10 JUNE 1968

SUBJECT: DEBRIEFING OF [REDACTED] LAO ARMED FORCES (FAR) SOLDIERS
CAPTURED WEST OF LANG VEI, SOUTH VIETNAM. WHO ESCAPED
FROM THEIR CAPTORS AND EVADED

ACQ:

SOURCE:

New
L-4
L-46

DIA # 146

Log 106 ✓ 0135
Encl 146 (S-47,601/00-414)

000246

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(classification) (dissem controls)

SUMMARY: [REDACTED] LAO ARMED FORCES (FAR) VOLUNTEER BATTALION (BV)-33 TROOPS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE EARLY 1968 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] LAOS, AND BAN LANG VEI (XD 7937), SOUTH VIETNAM ACTIONS AND WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY PATHET LAO (PL) TROOPS ON [REDACTED] FEBRUARY AT BAN KENG KOK (XD 590330), ESCAPED FROM PL CONTROL ON [REDACTED] JUNE AND LATER REACHED LAO GOVERNMENT LINES. THE PRISONERS WERE EVENTUALLY TAKEN, ALONG WITH (116) OTHER BV-33 CAPTIVES, TO BAN VANG NHENG NHAI (XD 365508) AND FROM THERE TO BAN NATHON (XD 335574). THEY SERVED AS COOLIES FOR THE PL IN THE BAN NATHON/BAN SA VET (XD 232557) AREA UNTIL THEIR ESCAPE. DURING THE ESCAPE THE BV-33 SOLDIERS TRAVELLED ON ROUTES 911, 91, AND 239, WHICH, EXCEPT FOR A SECTION OF 91 BETWEEN BAN PHOU HIN HE (XD 041629) AND BAN NA HANG (WD 996657), WERE WELL USED AND IN GOOD CONDITION. THE ESCAPEES REPORTED THAT A VERY HEAVILY USED NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY (NVA) INFILTRATION TRAIL WAS IN THE BAN NATHON/BAN SA VET AREA. NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY CASUALTIES WERE CARRIED NORTH ON THE TRAIL. ALONG THE TRUCK ROUTES THE ESCAPEES OBSERVED THREE DESTROYED TRUCKS, ONE TRUCK ON ROUTE 91 TRAVELLING WEST AND TWO TRUCKS ON 91 GOING EAST. END SUMMARY.

(classification) (dissem controls)

1. ON [REDACTED] JANUARY 1968 AN ENEMY ATTACK ON FAR BV-33 POSITIONS AT [REDACTED] LAOS, FORCED THE DEFENDERS TO EVACUATE TO LANG VEI, SOUTH VIETNAM. AFTER HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS WHICH EVENTUALLY CULMINATED IN THE CAPTURE OF LANG VEI, SOURCES, MEMBERS OF BV-33, LEFT LANG VEI AND TRAVELLED WEST TO XD 590330 NEAR BAN KENG KOK ALONG THE SE PONE RIVER. THERE, [REDACTED] PL SOLDIERS CAPTURED THE [REDACTED] SOLDIERS AND TOOK THEM ON A WELL-USED FOOT TRAIL TO BAN VANG NHENG NHAI NEAR TCHEPONE (XD 3345). L-4

2. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN OTHER BV-33 TROOPS WERE HELD AT BAN VANG NHENG NHAI. THE GUARD FORCE CONSISTED OF FIVE PL SOLDIERS AND ONE NVA PROPAGANDA OFFICER. ABOUT LATE APRIL THE 124 BV-33 CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN ON A CONTINUATION OF THE FOOT TRAIL MENTIONED ABOVE TO BAN NATHON CAMP, SEVEN KILOMETERS (KM) NORTH OF BAN VANG/NHENG NHAI. L-46
 XD 315 565
 16 47 15N 106 17 30 E L7015
 6242I

3. AT BAN NATHON FIVE PL TROOPS AND ONE NVA PROPAGANDA OFFICER SUPERVISED THE PRISONERS. THE BV-33 TROOPS WERE NOT TREATED AS CAPTIVES BUT WERE USED AS FARMERS IN AREA FIELDS. THEY WERE TOLD THAT LATER, WHEN DEEMED RELIABLE, THEY COULD JOIN THE PL.

(classification) (dissem controls)

4. THE PL DIVIDED THE BV-33 SOLDIERS INTO 12 GROUPS OF ABOUT 10 MEN EACH FOR INDOCTRINATION PURPOSES. EACH GROUP LEADER RECEIVED ONE-HALF HOUR OF POLITICAL INSTRUCTION FROM THE NVA OFFICER AND THEN INSTRUCTED HIS GROUP FROM 0630-1000 HOURS AND 1300-1600 HOURS EACH DAY. THE FAR TROOPS INCLUDED TWO MASTER SERGEANTS BUT NO OFFICERS.

5. ON 7 JUNE 60 BV-33 SOLDIERS WITH ONE PL GUIDE TRAVELLED WEST ON A WELL-USED FOOT TRAIL TO OBTAIN RICE FROM BAN SA VET (XD 232557). [REDACTED] OF THE FAR TROOPS ESCAPED [REDACTED] [REDACTED] BETWEEN BAN NATHON AND BAN SA VET. THEY HAD TRAVELLED THE TRAIL PREVIOUSLY AND HAD PLANNED THE ESCAPE, WHICH WAS NOT POSSIBLE BEFORE DUE TO BAD WEATHER AND LITTLE AREA KNOWLEDGE.

6. LOCAL VILLAGERS TOLD THEM THE FOOT TRAIL WAS THE ONLY MAJOR TRAIL IN THE AREA AND SINCE 1961 NVA TROOPS HAD TRAVELLED IT IN GROUPS OF ANYWHERE FROM 10 TO 1000 MEN. THE VILLAGERS SAID THERE WERE OFTEN 400 TO 500 NVA TROOPS IN THE AREA AT NIGHT, AND THERE WERE BIG NVA WAY STATIONS AT XD 355551 AND XD 274604 WHERE NVA TROOPS RESTED EVERY NIGHT. ONE OF THE ESCAPEES SAID HE SAW AN UNCOUNTED NUMBER OF NVA TROOPS WALK SOUTH ON THE TRAIL ON 10 APRIL. THE TROOPS, ALL ARMED WITH INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS WALKED IN SINGLE FILE AND TOOK THREE HOURS OF CONTINUOUS WALKING TO

(classification)

(dissem controls)

PASS BY. THERE WERE FOUR AND FIVE TELEPHONE LINES OF VARIOUS COLORS ALONG THE TRAIL, WITH OTHER LINES LEADING FROM THE MAIN LINES DOWN BRANCH TRAILS.

7. AFTER ESCAPING, THE BV-33 SOLDIERS TRAVELLED FOR TWO NIGHTS ON THE FOOT TRAIL, ROUTE 911, ROUTE 91, AND ROUTE 239 TO BAN NAFILANG AT WD 927613 AND THEN ACROSS THE PHOU SANG HE RIDGE TO WD 752587 WHERE THEY MET WITH [REDACTED] JUNE. THE BV-33 ESCAPEES SAID THEY SAW MANY SMALL BRIDGES ALONG ROUTE 91 AND ABOUT 30 EMPTY BLACK 55-GALLON DRUMS ALONG THE ROAD NEAR BAN NA HANG (WD 996657). THEY REPORTED THE FOLLOWING WITH RESPECT TO ROAD CONDITIONS OVER THEIR ESCAPE ROUTE:

A. ROUTE 91 FROM BAN SONGKHE TO THE 91/911 JUNCTION NEAR PHA MAGNO (XD 130607) WAS VERY WELL USED AND IN GOOD CONDITION BUT HAD NO SURFACING.

B. ROUTE 91 FROM THE 91/911 JUNCTION TO BAN PHOU HIN HE (XD 050613) WAS WELL USED AND IN GOOD CONDITION WITH SECTIONS OF CRUSHED ROCK.

C. BAN PHOU HIN HE IS PROBABLY A DEPOT AREA AS ROUTE 91 FROM PHOU HIN HE TO BAN NA HANG WAS IN BAD CONDITION AND PROBABLY NOT USABLE.

IN 36740

TDCS-314/10191-68

PAGE 6 OF 6 PAGES

D. ROUTE 239 BETWEEN BAN NA HANG AND THE ROUTES
239 JUNCTION WAS IN GOOD CONDITION AND WAS WELL USED.

MENT:

FIELD DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, AIR, USMACV, 7TH AIR FORCE,
PACFLT, ARPAC, PACAF [REDACTED]

13 581

INFO: C/JCS-1 J3-1 J SACSA-3 S/DEF-7 ASD/ISA

2 1823

DIA-15 CSA-1 CNO-2 CSAF-4 CMC-3

DCPG-1 ASD/SA-1 FILE-1(46) EEW-SE

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[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

152307Z

CITE TDCS - 314/08167-68

DIST 15 MAY 1968

COUNTRY: [REDACTED]

DOI: 4 FEBRUARY - 13 APRIL 1968

SUBJECT: NORTH VIETNAMESE CAPTURE OF LAO, SOUTH VIETNAMESE
AND AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR LANG VEI, SOUTH VIETNAM

ACQ:

SOURCE:

*more info
apparently
available*

Refer confusing and lacks description of PW sites.

L-41

REF ID: A641019

Log 1060 0137

DIA # 144

Encl 144 (S-47,601/DB-4H)

13 582

000244

IN 11628

TDCS - 314/08167-68

PAGE 2 OF 6 PAGES

Heavy

1. ON THE MORNING OF 4 FEBRUARY
1968 NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS
CAPTURED A UNITED STATES ARMY MEDIC AND SERGEANT SOURIGA ABOUT FOUR
KILOMETERS EAST OF LANG VEI, SOUTH VIETNAM. THE TWO MEN HAD GONE
ON PATROL WITH 13 OTHER MEMBERS OF BV 33 AND BOTH HAD BEEN WOUNDED
SERIOUSLY IN THE LOWER LEFT LEG WHEN NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS
AMBUSHED THE PATROL. THE OTHERS ESCAPED.
2. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDIC, A SERGEANT,
HAD ARRIVED AT LANG VEI ABOUT 2 FEBRUARY. HE WAS ABOUT SIX FEET TWO
INCHES TALL, WEIGHED 200 POUNDS, AND HAD LIGHT BLUE EYES, LIGHT
BROWN HAIR IN A CREW CUT AND A MOUSTACHE. HE WAS BETWEEN 20 AND
30 YEARS OLD.
3. ON 6 FEBRUARY NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS ATTACKED A POSITION
AT XD 790358 HELD BY 12 UNITED STATES ARMY AND 300 SOUTH VIETNAMESE
TROOPS. BY 7 FEBRUARY EIGHT OF THE AMERICAN AND 50 OF THE SOUTH

IN 11628

TDCS - 314/08167-68

PAGE 3 OF 6 PAGES

VIETNAMESE TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN TO A POSITION AT XD 798361 HELD BY THREE UNITED STATES ARMY AND 400 BV 33 TROOPS AMONG WHOM WAS [REDACTED] TWO OF THE 12 AMERICANS HAD BEEN KILLED AND TWO OF THEM, A MEDIC AND AN INFANTRYMAN, HAD BEEN CAPTURED. A MAJORITY OF THE 300 SOUTH VIETNAMESE HAD ALSO BEEN CAPTURED. AT 1600 HOURS HELICOPTERS BEGAN EVACUATING THE MEN FROM THE XD 798361 POSITION. WHEN ONLY 150 BV 33 TROOPS REMAINED THE NORTH VIETNAMESE ATTACKED, DISPERSED THE BV 33 TROOPS AND TOOK THE POSITION. AT 1900 HOURS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] BV 33 TROOPS WERE CAPTURED BY 15 NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS AT XD 800367. THE NORTH VIETNAMESE TOOK THEIR CAPTIVES ALONG A TRAIL THROUGH XD 810350 AND XD 870360 TO XD 890345 WHERE THERE WERE ABOUT 100 NORTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS AND KEPT THEM THERE FOR THE NIGHT. ALONG THE WAY 13 MORE BV 33 CAPTIVES HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE 15 NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARDS.

4. ON 8 FEBRUARY THE [REDACTED] CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN ON A TRAIL THROUGH XD 920333 AND XD 920310 TO XD 939282. ALONG THE WAY 10 MORE BV 33 CAPTIVES WERE ADDED TO THE GROUP. ONE OF THE GUARDS CARRIED A FIELD TELEPHONE AND USED IT ABOUT SIX TIMES AFTER CONNECTING IT WITH ONE OF FOUR TELEPHONE LINES RUNNING ALONG THE

GROUND BY THE TRAIL.

5. XD 939282 WAS A CONTROL POINT FOR FOOT TRAFFIC FROM NORTH VIETNAM THROUGH LAOS TO SOUTH VIETNAM. AT THAT POINT THE TRAIL CROSSED A SMALL STREAM. A DENSE FOREST CANOPY COVERED THE AREA. THERE WERE ABOUT 20 UNOCCUPIED TWO-MAN HUTS ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE TRAIL. ALONG THE WEST SIDE WERE SEVERAL PILES OF AMMUNITION FOR HEAVY WEAPONS AND FOR SMALL ARMS.

6. THE [REDACTED] BV 33 CAPTIVES WERE TIED TOGETHER BY THEIR UPPER ARMS IN GROUPS OF ABOUT FIVE AND PLACED IN A PIT A HALF METER DEEP AND FIVE METERS SQUARE WITH A PONCHO SPREAD OVER IT TWO METERS ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

7. ON THE MORNING OF 9 FEBRUARY THE [REDACTED] WERE TAKEN OUT OF THE PIT, [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED] SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDIC WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED WITH HIM ON 4 FEBRUARY WAS STILL IN THE PIT AT THE TIME HE WAS TAKEN OUT. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] THE MEDIC WAS IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION ALTHOUGH HE COULD NOT WALK. HE HAD RECEIVED MEDICAL TREATMENT AND WAS BEING FED AND TREATED WELL.

9. NONE OF THE OTHER [REDACTED] BV 33 PRISONERS SAW THE AMERICAN MEDIC.

(CLASSIFIED)

10. THE 15 NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARDS TOOK THE [REDACTED] BV 33

CAPTIVES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FROM THE XD 939282 AREA AT 0600 HOURS ON 9 FEBRUARY. THREE HOURS AFTER THEY LEFT, [REDACTED] SAW FOUR AIRCRAFT STRIKE THE VICINITY OF XD 939282 BUT COULD NOT TELL WHAT DAMAGE THEY DID. THE GROUP WENT BY WAY OF XD 950260, XD 960240, XD 980180, XD 980140, XD 970090, XD 960070 AND XD 950000 TO XD 928053 WHERE THEY SPENT THE NIGHT. THE NEXT DAY THE GROUP CONTINUED ON THROUGH XD 897180 AND XD 939162 TO XD 887157. THE [REDACTED] BV 33 CAPTIVES WERE PLACED IN A TEMPORARY DETENTION CAMP AT XD 887157 WHERE THERE WERE ALREADY ABOUT 260 SOUTH VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS, 16 BV 33 SOLDIERS AND ONE UNITED STATES ARMY SOLDIER. A SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY SOLDIER WAS BROUGHT TO THE CAMP ON 12 FEBRUARY. [REDACTED] HEARD LATER THAT THE TWO AMERICANS, A MEDIC AND AN INFANTRYMAN, ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP ON 15 FEBRUARY.

11. ON 23 FEBRUARY ALL THE BV 33 CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN FROM THE CAMP AT XD 887157 TO XD 550130 WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR FOUR DAYS. EN ROUTE THREE BV 33 TROOPS CAPTURED NEAR HOUEI SANE (XD 647357) WERE ADDED TO THE GROUP. FROM XD 550130 THE

IN 11628

TDCS - 314/08167-68

PAGE 6 OF 6 PAGES

CAPTIVES WERE TAKEN TO A PATHET LAO DETENTION CAMP AT WD
9S9271, ARRIVING ON 4 MARCH. ON 13 APRIL [REDACTED] OTHERS
ESCAPED. THEY SEPARATED ON 14 APRIL AFTER BEING FIRED
UPON BY FIVE PATHET LAO AT WD 870329. [REDACTED] MADE HIS WAY WEST AND
JOINED THE FAR TROOPS AT BAN PHON BOK (WD 390424) ON 16 APRIL.

12. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF

Cambodia
Viet Cong Prisoner of War
Camp in Cambodia

REPORT NO. CS-311/11057-00
DATE DISTR. 11 December 1969

December 1968 - January 1969

DATE
PAGE
CLASS
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[REDACTED]

who was [REDACTED] learned from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who was [REDACTED] in the Foreign
Relations Subsection (B.19) of COSVN's Propaganda, Culture, and
Indoctrination Section, of a POW camp which held some 200 U.S.
prisoners. [REDACTED] had visited the POW camp occasionally as
[REDACTED] or the camp administrators. According to
[REDACTED] the camp was located in Cambodia near the border
with South Vietnam and some five kilometers north of
their own base camp, which was located in Loc Ninh
District, Binh Long Province, South Vietnam, in the
vicinity of XU 572199. During 1968 only about 30 per-
cent of the prisoners arrived safely at the camp because
many had been executed enroute to the camp. The chairman of

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11 59 20 N
NC48-3 106 26 55 E
000243
PREK CHIV (stream)

Encl 143 (S-47,601) 06-VH 588
609 1849

D.O. 1117 0109

the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam became concerned about this action and offered rewards for safe delivery of prisoners to the camp, after which only those prisoners who attempted to escape were killed.

2. On or about 13 January 1969, while enroute from his COSVN base to Ba Thu, [redacted] met three Viet Cong guards escorting a U.S. POW from Ba Thu to the POW camp. While talking to the guards, he learned that the prisoner had been captured in Long An Province, South Vietnam. The prisoner was dressed in black pajamas, coolie hat, Ho Chi Minh sandals, and was carrying a rucksack and walking stick. The guards did not allow [redacted] to talk to the prisoner. [redacted] indicated that he observed the POW between COSVN commo-liaison Stations V25 and V27 about seven kilometers north of Ba Thu. He could not describe the prisoner further.

3. Field Dissem: State USMACV 7th Air Force NAVFORV
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [redacted]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

COUNTRY . North Vietnam

REPORT NO. CS -311/00362-70

SUBJECT Capture of a Downed U.S. Pilot
in Son La Province, North Vietnam

DATE DISTR. 9 January 1970

DATE OF Spring 1965

NO. [REDACTED]
PAGE [REDACTED]
CLASS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1. In the spring of 1965, a U.S. aircraft crashed in Ban Giang Hamlet, three kilometers southwest of the district capital of Son La, Son La Province, North Vietnam.

2. When the source arrived at the location of the crash, the pilot had been apprehended by the local hamlet residents. He was uninjured and was standing near his

N-29

ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID
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Encl 142 (54760/0044)

red and white parachute. The pilot was dressed in olive drab coveralls with no identifying insignia on his uniform. He appeared to be about 35 to 40 years old, 1.8 meters in height and weighed approximately 80 kilograms. He had hazel colored eyes. The source could not remember the color of the pilot's hair.

3. The source described the aircraft as a two-engined jet, silver in color, with seats for "many passengers." The tail of the aircraft was "round" and the wings were perpendicular to the fuselage with the rear edge trailing back. The aircraft was identified as an "AD-6."

Comment: The source was shown rough sketches of wing and tail configurations. Those that he identified most closely resembled that of a Canberra Jet Bomber.) The aircraft had not caught fire when it had crashed and was intact. Once the aircraft had been stripped of its "important parts" by local security authorities, the remainder was left for the populace to salvage.

4. The source, along with the other members of the unit, escorted the pilot back to Son La where he was turned over to an armed Peoples' Public Security unit, a special police organization. The pilot was not mistreated during the walk from Ban Giang to Son La, but did appear "very scared." A few days later, the pilot made a radio broadcast in Son La giving some personal biographic data and stating that his mission had been to bomb the Son La area. He made no restitution and made only one broadcast. Comment: Source was repeatedly asked if he could remember the pilot's name or any part of it, but he reiterated that it had been so long ago that he could not remember many of the details.)

5. The source believed that the U.S. pilot was initially taken to a prison located five kilometers north of Son La in Ban Hai, aka Ban Co, Hamlet. The prison had four to five buildings, 40 to 50 meters long and was used for holding North Vietnamese political prisoners, and South Vietnamese "spies." After the U.S. pilot left Son La, the source did not see or hear about him again. He assumed that the pilot was transferred to Hanoi, as all captured U.S. pilots eventually were taken there. The last time the source saw the pilot, however, he was in good physical condition.

6. Field dissem: IFFV State USMACV 7th Air Force NAVFORV
CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF



Intelligence Information Cable

ROUTINE 2 1826

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PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR *QIA* NMCC/MC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR)

NS AID USIA

[REDACTED]

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27 23 12 OCT 69

CITE TDCS - 314/15074-69

DIST 27 OCTOBER 1969

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM

AP-7

PERIOD FEBRUARY 1968 - AUGUST 1969

27 OCT 69

SUBJECT AMERICAN AND SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE

11-12 / 12-70

1. ON 6 AUGUST 1969, APPROXIMATELY 300 AMERICAN AND 700 SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS OF WAR WERE CONFINED TO A CENTRAL PRISON LOCATED ABOUT FIVE KILOMETERS SOUTH OF TUYEN QUANG CITY, TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE. THE PRISON COMPOUND BOUNDARY WAS

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DIA # 141

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TDCS - 314/15074-69

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

APPROXIMATELY 300 METERS WEST OF A "Y" INTERSECTION WHERE A ROAD COMING NORTH FROM HANOI SPLIT INTO TWO ROADS, ONE LEADING TO TUYEN QUANG CITY AND THE OTHER TO THAI NGUYEN CITY, BAC THAI PROVINCE. THE PRISON WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH 1968, AND THE PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT FROM THE THAI NGUYEN PRISON. THE PRISON BUILDINGS WERE MADE OF BAMBOO WALLS AND THATCHED ROOFS. GUARD POSTS WERE LOCATED ALONG THE HIGH GROUND AND HILLS SURROUNDING THE PRISON.

2. RESIDENTS OF THE PRISON AREA FREQUENTLY OBSERVED AMERICANS WALKING WITHIN THE PRISON COMPOUND, AND THEY OFTEN WERE TAKEN ACROSS THE ROAD TO AN ABANDONED AIRSTRIP TO EXERCISE OR PLAY VOLLEYBALL. THE AMERICANS ALSO WORKED AROUND THE PRISON AND WERE GIVEN CLASSES IN COMMUNIST DOCTRINE. SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WERE SEEN MORE OFTEN THAN AMERICANS PERFORMING WORK DETAILS AND WORKING IN THE VEGETABLE GARDENS AT THE PRISON.

3. [REDACTED] COMMENT. [REDACTED] STATED HE HAD NEVER SEEN AN AMERICAN PRISONER WHEN HE PASSED THE PRISON OR STOPPED AT A NEARBY RESTAURANT. HE COULD RECALL HEARING NO COMMENTS REGARDING THE HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS, NOR COULD HE REMEMBER HAVING SEEN BARBED WIRE OR A HIGH WALL AROUND THE PRISON.

4. FIELD DISSEM. STATE USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE NAVFORV CORDS III MAF
XXIV CORPS 525TH MI GP CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT



Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN. 46876

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/MC DDCDRP JCS ARMY NAVY AIR) CIA/NMCC MC NSA DOD

[REDACTED]

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041225Z

CITE TDCS-314/18038-68

DIST 4 DECEMBER 1968

COUNTRY LAOS
 DOI MID-DECEMBER 1967
 SUBJECT ENEMY POLITICAL PRISON AT BAN TONG NORTHEAST OF BAN
 NAKAY NEUA IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE

484-165-3 MICRO

ACQ

SOURCE

1. AN ENEMY POLITICAL PRISON WAS IN A CAVE NEAR BAN TONG /VH 279613/ ABOUT FIVE AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST OF BAN NAKAY NEUA /VH 1957/ IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE AS OF MID-DECEMBER 1967. THE CAVE HOUSED SIX MEO AND 114 LAO PRISONERS, INCLUDING KHAMSOUK, THE FORMER LAO DISTRICT CHIEF AT BAN NA VIT TEU /VH 241535/, KHAMPEUY, THE FORMER DISTRICT CHIEF AT MUONG NGA /VH 151613/,

000240

BOUALI, THE FORMER DISTRICT CHIEF AT MOUNG LIET /VH 111635/ AND THONGSOUK, THE FORMER CHIEF OF XIENG LOUANG /VH 264528/. ALL OF THESE MEN WERE LAO. KHAMSOUK AND THONGSOUK HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR ABOUT FIVE YEARS AND KHAMPEUY AND BOUALI WERE INCARCERATED FOR TWO YEARS. KHAMSOUK AND BOUALI WERE EXECUTED IN AUGUST 1967. MOST OF THE PEOPLE AT THE PRISON HAD BEEN PUT THERE BECAUSE THEY DID NOT COOPERATE WITH THE NEO LAO HAK SAT, AND PATHET LAO OR WERE SUSPECTED OF AIDING PRO-LAO GOVERNMENT FORCES.

2. THE CAVE WAS ABOUT 325 FEET DEEP AND 65 FEET WIDE. THE ENTRANCE WAS 38 FEET WIDE AND CLOSED OFF WITH A 20 FOOT HIGH BAMBOO WALL. SAVANI COMMANDED THE 98 PATHET LAO AND THREE NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARDS WHO LIVED IN A HUT OUTSIDE OF THE CAVE'S ENTRANCE. THE PRISON ROUTINE INCLUDED DAILY FARMING OF VEGETABLES IN FIELDS IN THE BAN TONG VALLEY. SOMETIMES THE PRISONERS WALKED TO ROUTE 5 IN THE VH 272648 AREA TO PICK UP RICE. WHEN THE PRISONERS WENT TO GET THE RICE, ONE GUARD ESCORTED EACH PRISONER.

3.

COMMENT.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN A CANYON SOUTHWEST

IN 46876

TDCR-314/18038-68

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

OF BAN TONG AT VH 273618. THE REPORTED CAVE ENTRANCE WAS NOT
OBSERVED [REDACTED]
HOWEVER, MODERATE GROUND SCARRING AND THREE BUILDINGS PARTIALLY
OBSCURED BY TREES WERE OBSERVED. ROW CROPPING AND HEAVY FOOT
TRAFFIC WERE ALSO NOTED THROUGHOUT THE CANYON.
4. FIELD DISSEM. STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC

13 596

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN 34129

PAGE 1 OF 6 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA NMCC/NC (SECDEF JCS ARMY NAVY AIR) [REDACTED]
D/DPIC D/IAS

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141712Z

CITE TDCS-314/17255-68

DIST 14 NOVEMBER 1968

COUNTRY LAOS

DOI JANUARY - EARLY OCTOBER 1968

SUBJECT ENEMY PRISON IN PHONG SALLY PROVINCE, MOVEMENT OF 500
PRISONER VOLUNTEERS TO BAN NA KAY IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE
TO SERVE IN THE PATHET LAO ARMY AND ENEMY POSITIONS AT
NA KHANG, SITE 36, IN NORTHERN XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE

ACQ [REDACTED]

SOURCE [REDACTED]

SUMMARY. AFTER BEING CAPTURED IN THE NAM BAC /TH 355825/ AREA
IN LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE IN JANUARY 1968, [REDACTED] LAO ARMED FORCES
/FAR/ SOLDIERS WERE MOVED TO A PRISON AT BAN HOUEI NAY NEUA

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IN 34129

TDCS-314/17255-68

PAGE 2 OF 6 PAGES

/UNLOCATED/ NEAR PHONG SALY /TK 8182/ TOWN IN PHONG SALY PROVINCE. SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS WERE AT THE 28 BUILDING, BAMBOO-WALLED COMPLEX AND AN ENEMY PROPAGANDIST CLAIMED THE EQUIVALENT OF FIVE FAR BATTALIONS /BN'S/ THAT HAD BEEN CAPTURED AT NAM BAC WERE IMPRISONED THERE. IN JUNE, 500 OF THE PRISONERS VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE WITH THE PATHET LAO /PL/ ARMY AND WERE FORMED INTO THE 235TH BN. THIS GROUP WAS SENT TO THE BAN NA KAY NEUA /VH 1957/ REGION IN HOUA PHAN PROVINCE. AT LEAST 20 OF THESE M.A WERE SENT TO THE NA KHANG /UH 4110, SITE 36/ AREA TO WORK WITH THE 2ND PL BN THAT, ALONG WITH TWO NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY BN'S IN THE SAME SECTOR, WAS PLANNING TO ATTACK NA KHANG OUTPOSTS. END OF SUMMARY.

1. WHEN A PATHET LAO /PL/ UNIT ATTACKED AND CAPTURED A LAO ARMED FORCES /FAR/ POSITION AT [REDACTED] BAN NAM BAC /TH 355925/ IN LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE IN JANUARY 1968, [REDACTED] FAR SOLDIERS WERE CAPTURED. THESE MEN WERE MARCHED TO THE MUONG BOUN /TH 3588/ AREA TWO MILES EAST OF BAN NAM BAC WHERE THEY STAYED FOR THREE DAYS BEFORE DEPARTING FOR THE NAM /RIVER/ HOU. THE GROUP WAITED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER FOR NINE DAYS UNTIL BOATS ARRIVED TO MOVE THEM

IN 34129

TDCS-314/17255-68

PAGE 3 OF 6 PAGES

307

ACROSS THE RIVER. AFTER A SIX DAY WALK, THE GROUP REACHED A PL PRISON AT BAN HOU EI NAM NEUA /UNLOCATED/ NEAR PHONG SALLY /TX 0102/ IN PHONG SALLY PROVINCE. [REDACTED] COMMENT. IN EARLY JANUARY, PL AND NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY UNITS PUT PRESSURE ON AND EVENTUALLY CAPTURED FAR POSITIONS IN THE NAM BAC VALLEY AND ITS ENVIRONS. FOR (TDCS-314/01710-68) A WRAP UP REPORT OF THESE ATTACKS, SEE [REDACTED]

2. THE PRISON AREA WAS A 20 BUILDING COMPLEX SURROUNDED BY A SIX AND A HALF FOOT BAMBOO FENCE. TWENTY GUARDS PATROLLED THE PRISON AT ALL TIMES. NO MEDICAL FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE FOR THE PRISON'S SEVERAL HUNDRED INMATES. FROM 0700 TO 1100 HOURS DAILY, TEN MAN GROUPS OF PRISONERS ATTENDED POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION CLASSES. AT ONE OF THESE PROPAGANDA SESSIONS, AN INSTRUCTOR SAID THE EQUIVALENT OF FIVE FAR BATTALIONS WAS HELD IN THE PRISON COMPLEX. THESE PRO-LAO SOLDIERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE NAM BAC AREA, HE SAID. THE PRISONERS WERE SOMETIMES SENT ON WOOD CUTTING CHORES IN 20 MAN GROUPS WITH FOUR OR FIVE GUARDS. [REDACTED] COMMENT. [REDACTED] OTHER FAR SOLDIERS WHO WERE CAPTURED AT NAM BAC DESCRIBED A PRISON AT HOU EI KANG /TJ 7349/ THAT WAS COMPOSED OF FIVE COMPOUNDS, TWO OF WHICH WERE ENCLOSED WITH BAMBOO FENCES. THERE WAS NO MEDICAL TREATMENT AVAILABLE FOR SICK PRISONERS AND PROPAGANDA LECTURES WERE

IN 34129

TDCS-314/17255-68

PAGE 4 OF 6 PAGES

(Classification) (Exem. category)
PART OF THE PRISON ROUTINE. (CCS-311/08406-68) SEE [REDACTED] THIS PRISON, WHICH WAS ABOUT 53 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PHONG SALY, IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL TO THE ONE AT WHICH [REDACTED] WAS IMPRISONED./

3. IN MAY OR JUNE, ABOUT 500 OF THESE PRISONERS VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE IN THE PL ARMY AND WERE FORMED INTO THE 235TH PL BATTALION. THE UNTRAINED UNIT WAS MOVED IN EIGHT TO TEN MAZ-502 TRUCKS, EACH OF WHICH HAD FIVE PL GUARDS, FROM THE PRISON TO BAN NAM MA /UNLOCATED/. FROM THERE, THE GROUP WALKED TO BAN NA KAY NEUA /VH 1957/ IN NORTHEASTERN HOUA PHAM PROVINCE. THE TRIP LASTED FIVE OR EIGHT DAYS. [REDACTED] COMMENT. IN MID-OCTOBER, DISTRICT LEADERS IN THE SAM NEUA /VH 009579/ REGION WERE TASKED WITH GETTING 1,900 LABORERS TO WORK WITH ENEMY UNITS THAT WOULD ATTACK PRO-LAO FORCES AT HOUEI KIN SA /UH 5056, SITE 215/, NA KHANG /UH 4112, SITE 36/ AND PHOU PHA LOUAM /UH 9116, SITE 220/. (TDCS-314/16376-68) SEE [REDACTED] CONSIDERING THESE 500 PRISONERS WERE MOVED TO THE SAM NEUA REGION AND THAT [REDACTED] SERVED AS A LABORER, IT SEEMS THESE MEN MIGHT SERVE AS LABORERS WITH MILITARY UNITS RATHER THAN AS SOLDIERS, POSSIBLY IN A MOVE TO FULFILL THE REQUIREMENT FOR LABORERS./

4. AT BAN NA KAY NEUA, [REDACTED] AND 100 OTHER VOLUNTEERS ATTENDED A 14 DAY POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION CLASS. THE LECTURES TOOK PLACE

[REDACTED]

IN 34129

TDCS -314/17255-68

PAGE 5 OF 6 PAGES

[REDACTED]

(Classification) (Source Control)

FROM 0700 TO 1700 HOURS DAILY IN A WOODEN BUILDING. IN JULY AFTER THE PROPAGANDA COURSE WAS FINISHED, [REDACTED] AND 20 OTHERS WERE TRANSPORTED IN FIVE MAZ-502 TRUCKS SOUTH TO THE BAN HOU EI THOM /UH 5312, SITE 27/ REGION ABOUT EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF THE NA KHANG GUERRILLA BASE IN NORTHERN XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE. THE CONVOY TRAVELED TO AN UNLOCATED TURN OFF POINT LEADING TO BAN HOU EI THOM. EACH OF THE TRUCKS CARRIED ABOUT 550 POUNDS OF RICE. BETWEEN SAM NEUA AND THE AFOREMENTIONED TURN OFF POINT, THE ROAD HAD BEEN CUT BY AIR STRIKES IN SIX PLACES. AT EACH OF THESE POINTS, TEN TO 20 NORTH VIETNAMESE FEMALE LABORERS WERE REPAIRING THE DAMAGED ROAD.

5. AS OF EARLY OCTOBER, THE 2ND PL BATTALION WITH TWO 81MM MORTARS AND A 12.7MM HEAVY MACHINE GUN WAS AT BAN HOU EI THOM. SOMDI COMMANDED THIS UNIT WHICH WAS DIVIDED INTO FIVE COMPANIES, WITH ABOUT 120 MEN IN EACH COMPANY. TWO NVA BATTALIONS WERE ALSO IN THE NA KHANG AREA, BUT WERE USUALLY POSITIONED IN OTHER AREAS. BOTH THE PL UNIT AND THE TWO NVA GROUPS WERE TRAINING IN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TACTICS IN PREPARATION FOR ATTACKS ON ISOLATED OUTPOSTS.

[REDACTED] COMMENT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE SAID A PL BATTALION COMMANDED BY SAVADI WITH TWO 82MM RECOILLESS RIFLES, A 12.7MM HEAVY MACHINE GUN

[REDACTED]

IN 34129

YDCS-314/17255-68

PAGE 4 OF 6 PAGES

(Classified) (Exem. symbols)
PART OF THE PRISON ROUTINE. (CS-311/08406-68) SEE [REDACTED] THIS PRISON, WHICH WAS ABOUT 53 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PHONG SALLY, IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL TO THE ONE AT WHICH [REDACTED] WAS IMPRISONED./

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4. AT BAN NA KAY NEUA, [REDACTED] AND 100 OTHER VOLUNTEERS ATTENDED A 14 DAY POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION CLASS. THE LECTURES TOOK PLACE

[REDACTED]

IN 34129

DCS-314/17255-68

PAGE 5 OF 6 PAGES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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COMMENT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE SAID A PL BATTALION COMMANDED BY SAVADI WITH TWO 82MM RECOILLESS RIFLES, A 12.7MM HEAVY MACHINE GUN

[REDACTED]

IN 34108

TOPS-314/17033-68

PAGE 6 OF 6 PAGES

AND FIVE 100 MAN COMPANIES WAS IN THE UN 32014 AREA AND TWO NVA BATTALIONS WERE IN THE UN 32404 AND UN 32414 SECTIONS. OF THE 32 OUTPOSTS AROUND THE NA KHANG GARRISON, THOSE IN THE SECTOR OF THESE AFORESAID TROOP CONCENTRATIONS HAVE BEEN PROBED AND MANAGED MOST OFTEN. SEE [REDACTED] / TOPS-314/16933-68/

6. [REDACTED] COMMENT- THE CURRENT LISTING OF ARMY UNITS IN LAOS CONFIRM THE 2ND PL/NVA BATTALION AT UN 661501. A [REDACTED] BATTALION IS ALSO AT TH 4784.

7. FIELD DISSEM STATE ARMY AIR URGUO TIN AIR FORCE
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC [REDACTED]

AND DATE THAT RECORDED AND AS

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/ 894

VY 378 374 378 374

REF ID: A660
REF ID: A660
REF ID: A660
REF ID: A660

CAMP LOG # S-369

REPORT LOG # 1660

FROM: 1ST MI BN, 525TH MI GP, QUANG BINH
1ST BN, 1ST MI BN (P), 525TH MI GP, BANANG, VB;
CO, 525TH MI GP, ATTN: RVGJ-1028, SAIGON, VN;
1ST BN, 1ST MI BN, 525TH MI GP, BANANG, VB;
1ST BN, 1ST MI BN, 525TH MI GP, BANANG, VB;
1ST BN, 1ST MI BN, 525TH MI GP, BANANG, VB;

1:50,000 Coord:

1:250,000 Coord:

UTM Card:

INFO Card:

CITE 11-41-4713 BRIGHT LIGHT
SUBJECT: SON NA (N), QUANG BINH (P), 1ST BN, VB
SUBJECT: A VC PRISON CAMP
REF ID: N/A
DATE OF INFORMATION: 22 DEC 69
DATE AND PLACE OF ACCT: 31 DEC 69, QUANG BINH CITY
ORGANIZATION: F-6
SOURCE: AGENT S-343 (525 18128)
REPORT NUMBER: 1/B/BA/1459/69. (AGOV 115/0002/70)
DATE OF REPORT: 31 DEC 69
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

18 / 6578 5-174

2292

2 1830

~~2 1772~~

WFO TAGS

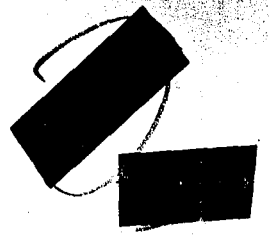
E 1144 NR NR
F 200138L SEP 70
1: NET D 1ST MI EN 525 MI GP
2: 00 1ST MI BN 525 MI GP DANANG VS
3: 015 MI GP SAIGON VS
4: 002 HIG LMG BRIV CORPS DANANG VS
5: 00 5 5TH SFQA DANANG VS
6: TACT 01
7: 00 END MI EN (PROV 545TH MI OF 1MA TRANG VS
8: 012 SAIGON VS

With Cont:

INFO Char:

[REDACTED] SITE: 4-1088 LIGHT LIGHT

7. (C) COUNTRY: VS. (IIR, QUANG BINH (P), SON MI (P).
8. (C) SUBJECT: A VS THOUGHT - REFORM CAMP
9. (C) ISC NUMBER: N/A.
10. (C) DATE OF INFO: 10 SEP 70
11. (C) DATE AND PLACE OF ACQ: 10 SEP 70, QUANG BINH CITY (LS.645.725)
12. (C) EVALUATION: C-3



5 OCT ENTD

WFO TAGS [REDACTED] SITE: 4-1088 LIGHT LIGHT

7. (C) SOURCE: AMN US 3.40 (GLE 1122)
8. (C) REPORT NUMBER: 18A-1088-7 (AMN ULE (102177))
9. (C) DATE OF REPORT: 10 SEP 70
10. (C) NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
11. (C) REFERENCE: LIGHT LIGHT
12. (C) ORIGINATOR: [REDACTED]
13. (C) PREPARED BY: HARRINGTON, THOMAS M 2
14. (C) APPROVED BY: 93, 1ST MI BN (P), DANANG, VS.
15. (C) A. MAP REF: AMS. SERIES: L-7114; 1/50,000; SHEET: 8738-IT

5 OCT ENTD

1. SYNOPSIS: THIS IS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (MIG) (18A-1088-7) CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING INFO: ON 10 SEP 70, A VS THOUGHT-REFORM CAMP WAS LOCATED AT LS.645.725. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS.

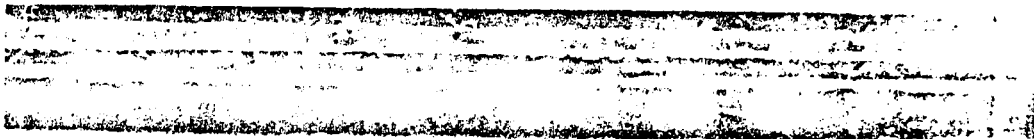
2. ANALYSIS: THE CAMP WAS LOCATED IN A HILLY AREA. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS. THE CAMP WAS LOCATED AT LS.645.725. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS.

[REDACTED] SITE: 4-1088 LIGHT LIGHT
1. SYNOPSIS: THIS IS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (MIG) (18A-1088-7) CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING INFO: ON 10 SEP 70, A VS THOUGHT-REFORM CAMP WAS LOCATED AT LS.645.725. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS. THE CAMP WAS LOCATED IN A HILLY AREA. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS. THE CAMP WAS LOCATED AT LS.645.725. THE CAMP CONSISTED OF BUILDINGS INCLUDING 10 CLASS ROOMS.

PAGE FOUR [REDACTED] CITE: 4-0968 BRIGHT LIGHT
35 PRISONERS WERE NO MEMBERS WHO HAD RECENTLY BEEN DETAINED
WHILE DEFECTING AND CIVILIANS WHO HAD FOLLOWED THE ABOVE
DEFECTORS. SINCE THE 800 PRISONERS WERE FEMALES AND WERE
KEPT SEPARATED. EACH PERSON WAS ISSUED 300 GRAMS OF HUSKED
RICE PER DAY, BECAUSE THEY WERE SHORT OF FOOD, THEY
HAD TO WORK ON THE CAMP FARM PRODUCTION AREA. THE
PRISONERS WERE NOT STRONGLY INTERROGATED AT THE CAMP, BUT
THEY WERE HARSHLY DISCIPLINED, SUCH AS BEING CHAINED OR
NOT GIVEN FOOD ETC... MOST OF THE PRISONERS CAREFULLY
FOLLOWED AND CAMP DISCIPLINE. HOWEVER, EVERYONE LOOKED
TIRED BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF FOOD. AFTER BEING
INTERROGATED BY THE PROVINCIAL SECURITY SECTION, THE
PRISONERS WERE SENT TO THIS CAMP WHERE THEY STUDIED CAMP
DISCIPLINE. TEN DAYS LATER THEY WERE PUT INTO SEVERAL
FARM PRODUCTION TEAMS DURING THE DAY. THEY WORKED ON
THE FARM PRODUCTION AREA AND REVIEWED THEIR TASKS, AND
AT NIGHT THEY WERE INSTRUCTED IN POLITICS.
ANYONE WHO WAS TO BE RELEASED OR RECEIVED AN IMPORTANT
CHARGE, WOULD BE SENT TO OTHER CAMPS (CMA) BECAUSE THIS
CAMP WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DECIDE ANY RELEASES. SECURITY
P

PAGE FIVE [REDACTED] CITE: 4-0968 BRIGHT LIGHT
FOR THE CAMP SITE WAS PROVIDED BY THE 20 MONTAGNARD
GUERRILLAS. BESIDES THE DEFENSIVE MISSION, EVERY THREE
PRISONERS WERE GUARDED BY A GUERRILLA WHILE BEING OUT OF
THE CAMP SITE. THE PRISONERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO DIG THEIR
FOYHOLES IN THE CAMP, BUT TRENCHES NEAR THEIR BARRACKS,
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: BECAUSE OF MANPOWER
REQUIREMENTS, THE VC HAD ADVOCATED THAT NO PRISONER WOULD
BE RELEASED. HE WOULD BE SENT TO TRANSPORTATION
PRODUCTION UNITS IN WHICH HE HAD TO WORK FOR AT LEAST 6
MONTHS. HE THEN WOULD BE RELEASED AND SENT TO AN APPOINTED
AREA NOT TO RETURN TO THE NVN-CONTROLLED AREA.
D. COMMENTS: THIS REPORT IS FROM SJMARD FROM
P. 15124 A VC CADRE, PJMOTOUR OBSERVED THE CAMP AND SHOOK
WITH CAMP CADRE WHILE ON MISSION THERE. THIS REPORT IS
EVALUATED POSSIBLY TRUE BASED ON SEVERAL REPORTS INDICATING
A HIGH LEVEL OF VC ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA. REFERENCE IIR
1518/0946/78 WHICH REPORTED A HIGH LEVEL VC CONFERENCE
AT BS. 471.615, AND IIR 1018/0035/78, WHICH REPORTED A
VC SECURITY . THIS
WEAPONS CACHES.

PAGE SIX



~~2 1113~~

<p>NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.</p>		<p>This report contains information on a source or sources which is classified as CONFIDENTIAL and should be controlled and disseminated on the basis of this rating.</p>																							
<p>1. COUNTRY: CB</p>		<p>2. REPORT NUMBER: 6 029 0410 12</p>																							
<p>3. SUBJECT: (U) VC 707A Camp for US/ARVN PW</p>		<p>4. DATE OF REPORT: 6 Oct 72</p>																							
<p>5. ISC NUMBER: 223,610 223,600</p>		<p>6. NO. OF PAGES: 15</p>																							
<p>7. DATE OF INFORMATION: 24 Dec 72</p>		<p>8. REFERENCES: DIRM: I416, 403 SICR: D-701-4901A</p>																							
<p>9. PLACE AND DATE OF A/C: CMIC, SAIGON, VJ 4 Sep 72</p>		<p>10. ORIGINATOR: US Element, CMIC, USMACV</p>																							
<p>11. EVALUATION: SOURCE <u>P</u> INFORMATION <u>A</u></p>		<p>12. PREPARED BY: EDMUND M. WILLIAMS CPS, USA</p>																							
<p>13. SOURCE: Returnee Interrogation</p>		<p>14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: <i>Michael R. Thomas, Maj, USAF</i> G. L. HANSEN LTC, USA</p>																							
<p>15. SUMMARY:</p> <p>This report contains information on Prisoner of War Intelligence, to include specific information concerning a US/ARVN PW camp located approximately three kilometers north of SMOUL City, CAMBODIA. This camp also functioned as a training facility for VC at which US and ARVN personnel were forced to serve as instructors on the use and maintenance of captured US ordnance. THIS IS A SHORT LIGHT REPORT. MANY PWs HERE.</p>																									
<p>16. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>DIA</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> <tr><td>DIRNSA</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> <tr><td>SAC</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> <tr><td>CINCPAC</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> <tr><td>CINCPAC AF</td><td>2 cys</td></tr> <tr><td>CINCSARPAC</td><td>2 cys</td></tr> <tr><td>COMUSMACVTHAT</td><td>1 cv</td></tr> <tr><td>MACD112-2</td><td>2 cys</td></tr> <tr><td>MACD112-4</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> <tr><td>MACD131</td><td>10 cys</td></tr> <tr><td>MACD153-3</td><td>1 cy</td></tr> </table>				DIA	1 cy	DIRNSA	1 cy	SAC	1 cy	CINCPAC	1 cy	CINCPAC AF	2 cys	CINCSARPAC	2 cys	COMUSMACVTHAT	1 cv	MACD112-2	2 cys	MACD112-4	1 cy	MACD131	10 cys	MACD153-3	1 cy
DIA	1 cy																								
DIRNSA	1 cy																								
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MACD112-4	1 cy																								
MACD131	10 cys																								
MACD153-3	1 cy																								
<p>17. ATTACHMENT DATA: None</p>																									

DD FORM 1396

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232 81-15

CONTINUATION SHEET		REPORT NO. 6-111-0200 72 PAGE 2 OF 14 PAGES ORIGINATOR COMUSMACV (C-10)
<p>h. Additional References: Map: CAMBODIA; Series 1:07X, Sheet 6233, Edition 1-AMS (PAC), dtd 1967, Scale 1:100,000; SICR D-7CX 49018.</p> <p>2. VC/WVA Camp for US/ARVN PW: (Interrogator's Note: The following is in response to SICR D-7CX 49018)</p> <p>a. Requirements. Provide the following information concerning the identity, treatment, handling and places of confinement of US and Allied Prisoners of War (PW).</p> <p>(1) Places of Confinement:</p> <p>(a) Location and Description of PW Camp:</p> <p>1. By what name is the camp known?</p> <p> A Unknown</p>		<p>(Army Base)</p>

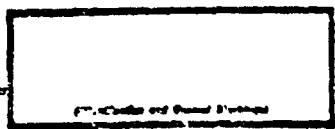
FORM 1395-

Character of Camp Unknown

CONTINUATION SHEET	<small>Characteristics and General Description</small>	<small>REPORT NO.</small> 6 <small>PAGE</small> 3 <small>OF</small> 15 <small>ORIGINATOR</small> COMUSMACV (CMIC)
<p><u>2</u> Where is it located?</p> <p><u>a</u> Provide geographic and/or UTM coordinates.</p> <p><u>A</u> (vic XUS64371)</p> <p><u>b</u> Identify maps/charts utilized.</p> <p><u>A</u> MAP: CAMBODIA; Series LC07X, Sheet 6233, Edition 1-AMS (PAC), dtd 1967, Scale 1:100,000</p> <p><u>c</u> Provide name, coordinates, direction and distance from the P4 camp of all known surrounding towns/cities.</p> <p><u>A</u> The camp is located in an area approximately one and one half kilometers east of a point on Highway 13 which is in turn approximately three kilometers north of SMOUL City, KRATIE Province, CAMBODIA.</p> <p><u>d</u> If located in a city, provide names of any surrounding streets and identify by names, coordinates and direction of all other known buildings/facilities.</p> <p><u>A</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>3</u> Provide a sketch of the P4 camp and its environs.</p> <p><u>A</u> See sketch on page 15.</p> <p><u>4</u> Provide function and description of construction material of all physical features and buildings in the camp.</p> <p><u>1</u> Detention House. All P4 were housed in one building (5m by 15m by 2.5m.) This building was of wooden construction with three full walls and one half wall at the front which rose approximately 1.5m from the ground. The building was covered with a metal roof painted a reddish brown color.</p> <p><u>2</u> Kitchen and Mess Building. Students and staff at the camp ate in the same building (3m by 4m by 2.5m). The building was of wooden construction and had a metal roof painted a reddish brown color.</p> <p><u>3</u> Headquarters Building. Headquarters and living quarters for the camp staff were located in the same building (5m by 15m by 2.5m.) This building also housed the camp's medical facility. The building was of wooden construction with a metal roof painted reddish brown.</p> <p><u>4</u> Student Housing Area. An area (50m by 20m) provided a location for the VC personnel being trained at the camp to hang their hammocks. Rows of poles served as supports for the hammocks. The area was covered by a large piece of green nylon.</p>		<small>(Leave Blank)</small>
DD FORM 1336c		<small>Characteristics and General Description</small>

CONTINUATION SHEET	(Classification and Control Markings)	REPORT NO. _____ PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES OPERATOR _____ CONTRACTOR (C/NIC) _____
<p>5. Student Training Building: One building (15m by 30m by 2.5m) in the camp was reserved for training of students. This building had rope walls and a metal roof which was painted reddish brown.</p> <p>e. Include landmarks in the vicinity of the camp, i.e., roads, waterways, hills and churches, temples, other installations, etc. Provide direction and distance of these landmarks from the location.</p> <p>f. <u>A</u> The camp was located approximately 2 km west of east of Highway 13 (vic. 141500N).</p> <p>f. Locate and describe power stations, power lines, telephone lines, etc.</p> <p>g. <u>A</u> Source explained that power was supplied to the camp by two Honda engines located somewhere within the camp area (NFI) (hearsay).</p> <p>g. Describe camouflage if used.</p> <p><u>A</u> The metal roofs of buildings in the area were painted a reddish brown color to correspond with the coloring of the earth. The camp utilized double canopy jungle (sic) which was intertwined with vines. Buildings that were serviced by electricity were equipped with shades.</p> <p>h. Describe surrounding terrain, i.e., color, type and density of vegetation and color and type of rock and soil.</p> <p><u>A</u> The camp was located in an area of creeping vines and double canopy jungle (sic). Soil had a reddish brown color. An open area, relatively free of large vegetation was located to the east and south of the camp. The camp itself was located at the border of this clear area and the heavily wooded area.</p> <p><u>A</u> If available, locate the installation on photography of the area.</p> <p><u>A</u> Attempts were made to locate this facility on photography of the area (Scale, 1:45,000). These attempts were not successful. Image interpretation of the area indicated very little foliage in the area identified as the location of the camp by Source, that would constitute sufficient cover for the size facility described by Source.</p> <p>5. Was the camp constructed primarily for detention purposes? If not, what was the function of the facility prior to its conversion to a detention facility? When was it first used as a detention camp?</p> <p><u>A</u> This camp served as a detention center for US and ARVN FA and as a training center for VC personnel. US and ARVN personnel were forced to provide instruction to VC personnel in the use of captured US equipment. Captured US equipment including a tank (NFI),</p>		

DD FORM 1306c



CONTINUATION SHEET	<p style="text-align: center;">(Classification and Control Markings)</p>	REPORT NO: 2 July 1972 PAGE: 5 OF 15 PAGES DEVELOPER: COMUSMACV (JMIC)
<p>an artillery piece (NFI), a helicopter engine (NFI), mortars (NFI), and a ten-wheeled crane lift vehicle were provided as instruction aids. The camp began functioning as a PW detention facility and VC training center in Oct 71 (hearsay). Prior to this time, this facility served as a VC/NVA hospital. ARVN forces attacked SPOUL City in the fall of 1971 forcing the evacuation of the hospital facility (hearsay).</p> <p>6 What was the capacity of the PW camp?</p> <p>A Source could not estimate the maximum capacity of the PW population at the camp, but estimated the facility's maximum student capacity as being approximately 1000 individuals.</p> <p>7 Was it a permanent detention camp? If temporary, approximately how long was it used? During what period? Periods?</p> <p>A This camp was in permanent operation from Oct 71 to 23 Dec 71 (NFI) (hearsay).</p> <p>8 What was the actual number of prisoners detained in the camp at the time of the observation? Identify by nationality and/or race.</p> <p>A There were 27 US male military personnel and 48 ARVN personnel at the time of Source's visit to the camp.</p> <p>9 Were prisoners kept in individual cells or more than one to a cell? Describe the cell.</p> <p>A All personnel were kept in a single one room building. Exceptions to this policy occurred when PW personnel were isolated at an unknown location for refusal to instruct. The room was (5m by 15m by 2.5m) and contained two windows, three full walls and one half wall, plus two low doors. All prisoners were restrained by three stocks designed to secure the feet of all PW. (Interrogator's Note: All US PW were restrained in the same stock).</p> <p>10 Were prisoners placed on work details? Within the camp? Outside the camp? How were they guarded if work details were outside the camp?</p> <p>A US and ARVN PW were required to provide training for VC and NVA trainees in the use of US equipment and weapons. This work was always conducted within the confines of the camp and under guard (hearsay).</p> <p>(b) Camp Accessibility:</p> <p>1 Do friendly aircraft overfly PW camp? When? Altitude? Type? Heading?</p> <p>A Allied aircraft frequently (at least once each day) flew over the camp site at altitudes of no lower than 1000 meters. Plane types include C-130s, and small single prop planes used for reconnaissance (hearsay).</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">(Leave Blank)</p>

DD FORM 1396c



CONTINUATION SHEET		REPORT NO. 6 027 (100 72) PAGE 6 OF 15 PAGES ORIGINATOR COMUSMACV (C-IC)
<p>2 Describe problems which may be encountered in identifying detention areas from the air and by ground observation.</p> <p>A The camp is located beneath double canopy forest (sic) which is entwined with vines. Roofs of the buildings are painted to match ground hue. Ground observation from Highway 13 approximately 1.2 kilometers away is made difficult by obscuring forest growth.</p> <p>3 Describe warning system used for impending air attack and the interval between warning and attack.</p> <p>A Ten guards were posted in the camp vicinity at all times (See sketch of camp, page 15). In addition, two men were assigned to operate and monitor a radar post located approximately 800 meters to the southwest, on a 24-hour-a-day basis. This team was equipped with binoculars and a telegraph which was connected with the camp headquarters (HQ).</p> <p>4 Identify and describe ground approach routes leading into the detention area.</p> <p>A A small trail led from Highway 13 at (vic XU556174) to the camp. The trail was approximately 1.2 kilometers in length. (Interrogator's Note: Thorough examination of aerial photography of the area indicated several trails in the camp vicinity, Source was unable to identify the trail leading to the camp.)</p> <p>5 Locate military units that could reinforce or otherwise assist guards stationed at the detention area. Specify approximate travel time from their base camp or locale to the detention area. Indicate strength and designation of units.</p> <p>A Source claims there were no military units in the vicinity of this camp capable of supporting the camp's own security force. (See para 1, (c))</p> <p>6 What types of weapons could these units effectively employ against friendly rescue units.</p> <p>A Not applicable</p> <p>7 Locate roads, trails or other routes that reinforcing units could use to close in on the detention area.</p> <p>A Not applicable</p> <p>8 Specify location and approximate size of any suitable helicopter landing zones/drop zones (LZ/DZ) located within five miles of the detention area.</p> <p>A An open area (sparsely wooded) two kilometers by three kilometers was centered at (vic XU557323). Much of the area to the south and east was covered with low scrub vegetation.</p>		

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE
 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ONLY

CONTINUATION SHEET	Identification and Control Markings	REPORT NO 6 023 0400 72 PART 7 OF 15 PAGES ORIGINATOR COMUSMACV (CMIC)
<p>9 Describe fortifications in and around possible LZs and along routes between LZs and PW camp site (eg, AA/AW positions, all types of crew served weapons, positions, trenches and bunker systems).</p> <p>A See sketch on page 15) (NFI)</p> <p>10 Describe type vegetation surrounding potential LZ/JZ.</p> <p>A The open area was dotted with small scrub vegetation. The area was bounded on the north and west by taller vine-entangled forest.</p> <p>11 Identify any security forces located in the proximity of potential LZ/DZ.</p> <p>A See sketch on page 15) (NFI).</p> <p>12 What is the direction of the prevailing winds in the vicinity of the detention area?</p> <p>A Winds in the vicinity of the camp were northeasterly.</p> <p>13 What are the guards instructed to do with the PW in the event of an attack on the camp?</p> <p>A In the event of an attack, guards were instructed to take the PW to PRATIE City, NRATIE Province, CAMBODIA (NFI) (hearsay). Source heard that an alternate PW camp facility was constructed at this point.</p> <p>(c) Camp Security.</p> <p>1 Describe security measures employed at each detention area.</p> <p>A The camp site was equipped with a radar site located approximately 800 meters southwest of the camp. (See (b), 3) In addition, 10 guards were on permanent duty schedule of two hour shifts during daylight hours and one hour shifts at night. (See sketch page 15)</p> <p>2 How many guards are assigned to security? Are any other camp personnel assigned security duties in emergencies?</p> <p>A Thirty-one guard personnel were assigned the mission of providing camp security. All student personnel receiving training at the camp (up to as many as 3000) could be assigned security missions in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>3 Provide the number and location of guards during daylight hours. During hours of darkness.</p>		(Leave Blank)
Identification and Control Markings		

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CONTRIBUTION SHEET	(Classification and Control Symbols)	REPORT NO. _____ PAGE _____ DESIGNATED _____ (TIC)
<p> A Ten guards were posted during daylight hours and assigned two-four shifts. At night 10 guards were also posted but were assigned one hour shifts. Guards were assigned the following posts during both daylight and darkness hours (sic). </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two at PW bathing area Two at PW latrine area Two at PW camp headquarters One on the main trail leading into the camp Two on the small trail leading into the camp from Highway 13 One man roving the perimeter of the camp <p> 4 Where do the guards stay when not on duty? Describe the location relative to the detention area. </p> <p> A See sketch page on page 15. </p> <p> 5 Locate and identify guard posts, billets, etc., on sketch of map. </p> <p> 6 Identify weapons and equipment of guards and other camp personnel. </p> <p> A Each guard carried the following; one AK-47 (basic load of 60 rounds) (sic), two poison smoke grenades (sic), and two anti-personnel grenades. Students assigned to the camp were also capable of being equipped with B-40s, B-41s, CMCs, RFDs, machine guns (M1), anti-personnel grenades, tear gas canisters and poison smoke grenades (sic) (hearsay). </p> <p> 7 How often and when are guards rotated? </p> <p> A Tours of duty for guards were: two-hour shifts during daylight, one hour shifts at night. </p> <p> 8 Describe type and quantity of pyrotechnics available for use by the security forces. </p> <p> A Unknown. </p> <p> 9 Describe type and quantity of biological or chemical warfare weapons available to security forces. </p> <p> A Guards carried poisonous smoke grenades (sic). Tear gas canisters were available to student guards in the event of emergencies. (hearsay). </p> <p> 10 Describe shackles or chains used for restraining PW. How and when are they used? </p>		(Leave Blank)

DD FORM 1300c



CONTINUATION SHEET		REPORT NO 6 029 0400 72 PAGE 9 OF 15 ORGANIZATION COMUSMACV (COMIG)
<p><u>A</u> All PW were locked into three sets of wooden stocks each night. One stock secured the feet of all US PW while two additional stocks were used to secure the feet of all ARVN PW.</p> <p><u>11</u> Locate and describe communications facilities at or near the detention camp.</p> <p><u>A</u> The camp headquarters utilized four runners (each equipped with a 9000 Honda) and a telegraph link to a radar post located 300 meters southwest of the camp.</p> <p><u>12</u> Were radios used to communicate with other elements or headquarters? Landline telephones? Telegraph? Describe the equipment used.</p> <p><u>A</u> Telegraph was used as a communication link between the headquarters of the camp and a radar outpost approximately 300 meters southwest of the camp (NFI).</p> <p>(d) Camp Staff:</p> <p><u>1</u> Describe size and organization of the PW camp staff.</p> <p><u>A</u> The staff consisted of a commandant, a deputy commandant, four medics, and three interpreters.</p> <p><u>2</u> Provide biographical data, nationalities and duties of all PW camp personnel.</p> <p><u>A</u> Unknown:</p> <p><u>3</u> Identify key personnel responsible for formulating and/or carrying out PW policies.</p> <p><u>A</u> Unknown</p> <p><u>4</u> What are the basic attitudes of camp personnel toward PW.</p> <p><u>A</u> Source believed that US PW were well treated (sic). Source could not explain if this was the outgrowth of official policy or the normal reaction of the guards.</p> <p><u>5</u> List disciplinary measures employed by the camp staff.</p> <p><u>A</u> PW who refused to serve as instructors were first isolated and then, if they continued to refuse to cooperate, they were sent away (NFI) (hearsay).</p> <p><u>6</u> Describe the daily routine of the camp staff. Locate where they sleep, eat, exercise, work. Where do they go during their off-duty hours? Give the hours of these activities.</p>		

DD FORM 1300c



CONTINUATION SHEET

FORM NO. 10 OF 75
COMUSMACV (CMIC)

(Classification and Control Markings)

A The camp staff (exclusive of guards) worked from 0530 to 0700 hours. Breakfast was then served between 0700 and 0730 hours. The staff returned to work at 0730 hours and continued working until 1130 hours. At this time the staff ate lunch, rested, and returned to work at 1400 hours. The staff worked until 1800 hours when the evening meal was served. Following the evening meal, the work day was finished. Staff members were not allowed to leave the camp, except to accompany the biweekly supply run (by truck) to SNUUL City (hearsay).

2 What, if any, US or Allied propaganda leaflets were seen? What were the attitudes of the PW camp personnel toward the propaganda leaflets?

A Leaflets were dropped into the camp area three or four times, but PW were not allowed to read them (hearsay).

B Did any PW camp personnel listen to US or Allied radio or television broadcasts? What was their attitude toward the broadcasts?

A PW were not allowed to listen to US or Allied radio broadcasts (hearsay).

2 What communications media was available to the PW camp staff? Which medium was used most? Which appeared to be most popular with the camp staff?

A Staff personnel listened to Radio PEKING and Radio HANOI.

(2) US and Allied PW

(a) Identification. Source was unable to provide any information identifying individual prisoners other than to say that two of the 27 US PW were Negroid.

(b) Capture Data. Unknown

(c) Movement of PW to detention camp. Unknown

(d) In Camp

1 What clothing and possessions could be retained by the PW? What was issued to the prisoners?

A Unknown

2 Describe the nature of confinements: Isolation, semi-isolation, complete freedom.

A All PW were housed in a single, one-room building. Isolation of PW occurred only as punishment for refusal by PW to instruct (hearsay).

(Classification and Control Markings)

DD FORM 1300c

13 616

<p>CONFIRMATION SHEET</p>	<p>REPORT NO. PAGE 11 OF 15 PAGES ORIGINATOR COMUSMACV (CMIC)</p>
<p>2 Were prisoners segregated in the camp with respect to race, social background, politics, education rank, or branch of service?</p> <p>A There was no permanent segregation of PW.</p> <p>4 Describe the type and quality of living quarters assigned to prisoners.</p> <p>A Source described the quarters as being unsanitary. Ventilation was limited, and Source commented that he saw no mosquito netting. A guard told Source that guards on duty at night were frequently bothered by the crying and moans of the prisoners.</p> <p>5 Were prisoners restrained in any manner? How? At what times and for what purposes were they released? (to go to latrine, work details, work, etc.)</p> <p>A The PW were kept in stocks in the detention building unless they were using latrine or wash facilities, or unless they were instructing (hearsay).</p> <p>6 Describe daily routines: Meals, exercise, work details, time day began and ended, rigidity of schedule.</p> <p>A PW had no exercise period. The day began with a morning meal at 0600 and concluded with the evening meal at 1800. The PW remained in their rooms unless instructing, or using latrine or wash facilities (hearsay) (NFI).</p> <p>7 Describe treatment prisoners received during work details and extent of security measures taken to guard prisoners while working.</p> <p>A The only work that PW performed was to serve as instructors (NFI).</p> <p>8 What was the attitude of the local populace toward the prisoners?</p> <p>A Unknown</p> <p>9 Describe the type, quantity and quality of food fed to prisoners. How did it compare to food served their captors?</p> <p>A The PW received 500 grams of rice per day (sic), plus unknown quantities of beef, spinach, and peas (hearsay). Source believed that guards and staff at the camp were fed more and better quality food, noting that the PW captors ate three meals a day.</p> <p>10 Were photographs taken of the PW? Who? By whom? Where? When? What was the general theme of the photography/movies (e.g., propaganda, shame, degradation, etc.)?</p>	

DD FORM 1396c

CONFIRMATION SHEET

13 617

CONTINUATION SHEET	(Title and Cover Material)	REPORT NO. _____ PAGE 12 OF 35 PAGES ORGANIZATION COMUSMACV (JMS)
<p> <u>A</u> Unknown (e) Interrogation of PW: Unknown (f) Prisoner Mail Privileges: None known (g) Indoctrination: None known (h) Medical Care and Health 1 What type medical and surgical care was given to the PW? <u>A</u> Unknown 2 What type of medical personnel were used to treat the PW? <u>A</u> There were four medics permanently assigned to the camp (NFI). 3 What illnesses were incurred by the PW, captors, local inhabitants? <u>A</u> Unknown 4 Were the PW allowed or required to treat the enemy? Was a physician available for severe wounds or sickness. <u>A</u> Source knew of only four medics at the camp. 5 Were sick PW moved to different facilities? To Hospitals? Give details. <u>A</u> Unknown 6 What was the source of medical supply? Black market? Captured items? Normal supply channels, etc.? <u>A</u> Unknown 7 What was the diet of PW and captors? Were dogs, snakes, rats, etc., consumed by PW? Captors? Local inhabitants? <u>A</u> The PW ate beef, rice (500 grams), spinach, and peas daily. 8 Were sick PW given a special diet? Give details. <u>A</u> Unknown 9 Were rabies or other diseases prevalent in the animal population? <u>A</u> Unknown </p>		(Leave Blank)

DD FORM 1306c

(Title and Cover Material)

CONTINUATION SHEET	(Classification and Control Markings)	REPORT NO. 6 027 CACC 72 PAGE 13 OF 15 PAGES ORIGINATOR COMUSMACV (CMIC)
<p>(1) NVA/VC/Pathet Lao Policy concerning capture or execution of US personnel:</p> <p>1 Does an explicit NVA, VC or Pathet Lao policy position exist concerning the capture or execution of US personnel? Describe differences in policy among NVA, VC and PL.</p> <p>A Source said that K-PR Policy was more lenient in regard to US PW than was NVA/VC policy. KR do not place US PW in stocks. Also they fed them better, often allowing them to cook their own foods. All PW who obeyed their KR captors were well treated. High ranking ARVN officers were usually shot upon capture (sic) (hearsay).</p> <p>2 If no explicit policy exists, what guidance is currently being provided NVA, VC and PL soldiers concerning their capture or execution of US personnel and concerning the treatment, movement and handling of PW?</p> <p>A Unknown:</p> <p>3 What is the origin of existing policy or guidance-local commanders, regional commanders, CCNVN, NVN government?</p> <p>A Unknown:</p> <p>4 Does policy or guidance vary according to geographic areas, terrain, composition and strength of enemy force, or for other reasons? If so, describe alternative courses of action and reasons for each?</p> <p>A Unknown</p> <p>5 Is the local populace aware of existing policy? If so, do they comply in absence of regular enemy forces?</p> <p>A KR forces taught civilians to treat any prisoners that should fall into their hands well.</p> <p>6 What is the NVA/VC/PL/KR reaction to US personnel who actively defend themselves with firearms, knives, fisticuffs? Does policy exist on such reaction?</p> <p>A KR policy was similar to the NVA/VC policy in this area in that resistance meant death.</p> <p>7 Does policy exist concerning use of downed US personnel as bait for flank traps? If no policy, exists is such action popular or commonly used on an adhoc basis?</p> <p>A Unknown</p>		(Leave Blank)

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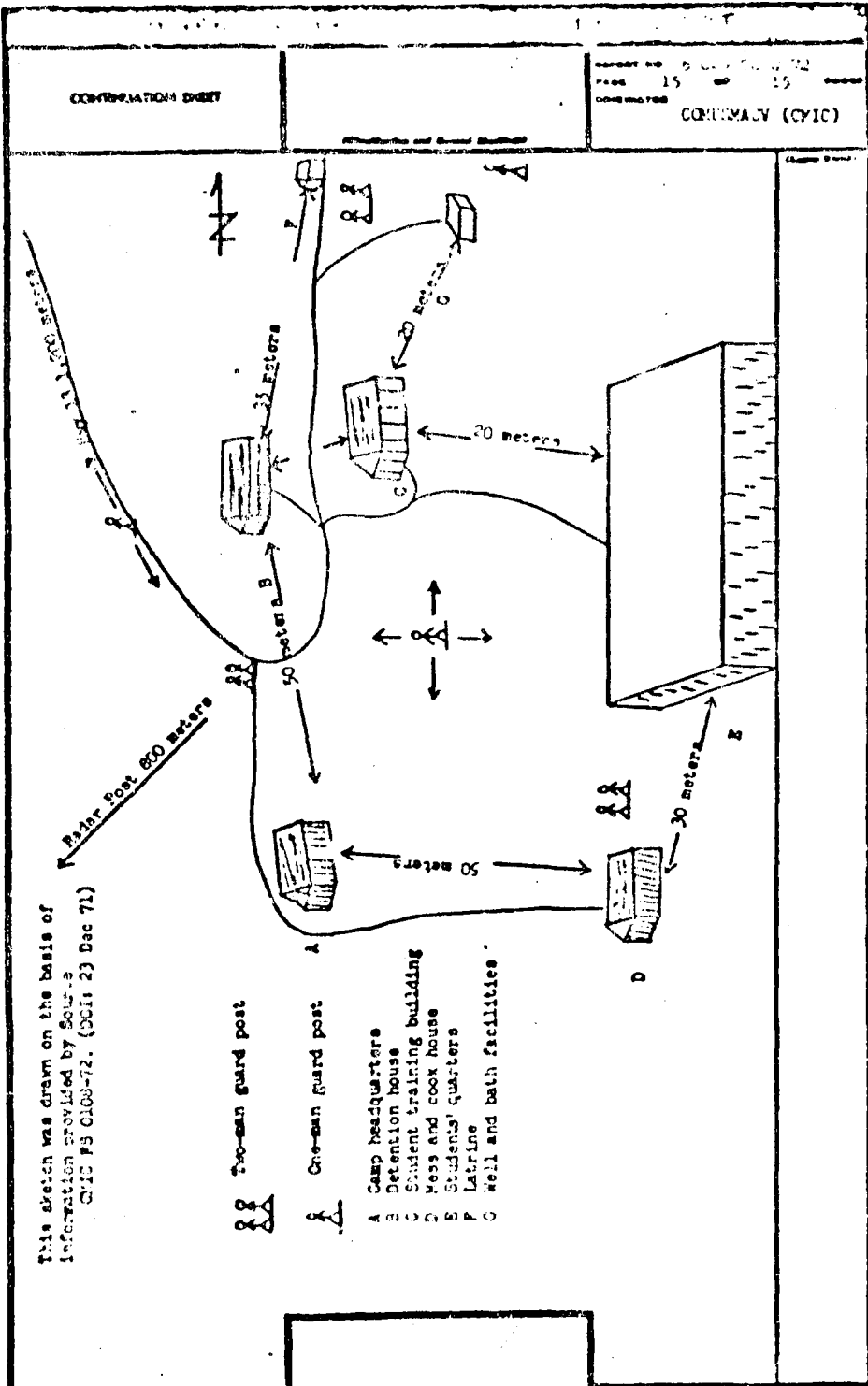
(Classification and Control Markings)

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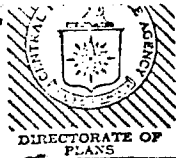
<p>CONFIRMATION SHEET</p>	<p><small>Methods and Field Methods</small></p>	<p>REPORT NO. 6 CCG CCG 72 PAGE 14 OF 15 COMUSMACV (CMIC)</p>
<p>(U) COMMENTS. Source was in good health and appeared to be of above average intelligence. Source was also very cooperative, frequently volunteering information. Discrepancies were noted when Source was questioned repeatedly on details. It appears that Source fabricates details to support major points of information.</p>		<p><small>Classified</small></p>
<p>DD FORM 1398a</p>		<p><small>Methods and Field Methods</small></p>

CONFIRMATION DESK

FORM NO. 10
Page 15
CONFIRMATION (CYIC)



DD FORM 1396c



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PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS-311/03209-69

DATE DISTR. 5 April 1969

COUNTRY : Laos

DOI : 5 February 1969

SUBJECT : 1. Pathet Lao Prison South of Route 12 Near Ban Nathan in Khammouane Province
2. Civilian Hospital, Uniform Factory, and Rice Depot in the Same Area

ACQ :

SOURCE :

1. As of 5 February 1969, a Pathet Lao (PL) prison complex housing 82 inmates was in a karst formation at WE 405324, south of Route 12 and two kilometers (KM) north-east of Ban Nathan (WE 395311) in Khammouane Province. Sixty-eight of the prisoners confined there were either detained on charges of being Lao Government sympathizers or on the basis of their refusal to serve in the PL. Eight of the prisoners were former Lao Armed Forces (FAR) soldiers who had been captured by the PL. The PL imprisoned six women for attempting to escape to government-controlled territory.

2. A total of 22 policemen under the command of Second Lieutenant Lakone were assigned to guard the prison on two-hour shifts. Guard posts were positioned at WE 403326, WE 405325 and WE 409323. Three 2 x 6 meter buildings serving as guard quarters stood in the vicinity of WE 408323. The center building was occupied by the chief of the guards while the two buildings adjacent to it were used by the other guards.

3. Prisoners were housed in a karst cave in which numerous small huts had been built for their use. The mouth of the cave at WE 405325 was sealed by a heavy gate.

4. As of 5 February 1969, a civilian hospital was in the vicinity of WE 411336. Three North Vietnamese Army

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cel 134 (S-47601/DB-VH)

medics staffed the hospital which had 22 patients. A uniform factory staffed by 14 workers and equipped with eight sewing machines was at WE 406313. A rice depot housing an estimated seven tons of rice was at WE 357344.

5. [REDACTED] Comment:

A. Analysis. [REDACTED] of the Pathet Lao prison reveals the following, which is keyed to the paragraphs above.

Paragraph 2 - Two probable caves are [REDACTED] at WE 406323 and WE 404325 in the karst hill reported as the prison location.

[REDACTED], several root trails are [REDACTED] under the tree canopy in these areas.

Paragraph 4 - A probable cave is [REDACTED] at WE 411336 which is the location of the reported civilian hospital. [REDACTED] probable caves at the location of the rice depot reported at WE 357344, and at the reported uniform factory at WE 416313.

Four probable caves were also observed [REDACTED] at WE 410333, WE 409333, WE 408336 and WE 414322.

B. Current listings indicate that -

Paragraph 1 - Prisons are confirmed at the following locations: WE 4032, WE 4131, and WE 43332. The prison at WE 43332 possibly contains American prisoners.

Paragraph 2 - Lt. Lakhone is confirmed as chief of prison guards at the Naden Prison (WE 4333).

Paragraph 4 - There are confirmed reports of a storage facility at WE 4036 and rice storage at WE 3533.

6. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force
CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

[REDACTED]

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

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REPORT NO. CS-311/08626-68

DATE DISTR. 17 September 1968

389-364-2

COUNTRY: Laos

DOI: 15 March - 3 July 1968

SUBJECT: Enemy Prison, Hospital, Antiaircraft Gun and Logistic Positions in the Khang Khay Area in Xieng Khouang Province and Results of Air Strikes in the Same Area

ACQ: [REDACTED]

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

1. As of 3 July 1968 the PL prison in the Khang Khay (UG 1758) area was at UG 134542 along the Nam (River) Gnouan in Xieng Khouang Province. The prison was composed of one large administrative building with 12 rooms and three offices and two smaller buildings in which 119 Lao Armed Forces and seven Xong Le neutralist soldiers were imprisoned. Captain Kolaka, the prison camp commander, Sergeant Deng, his deputy, and their 27 subordinates lived in houses on the banks of the Nam Gnouan. Comment: According to [REDACTED] at the end of June the Khang Khay prison was on the Nam Gnouan at UG 147536. The prison had 160 inmates at that time.)

2. A neutralist hospital area composed of five buildings was at UH 144552 about 1700 meters north of the prison and about three kilometers east of Khang Khay. One grass-roofed, earthen-walled, 25 by 60 feet building was divided into a surgical room, a dispensary and two living quarters. Another 25 by 60 feet building contained beds for 25 patients, but there usually were no more than ten patients at the hospital at anyone time. The hospital's chief doctor, who was reported to have studied medicine in Phnom Penh, lived in a 20 by 15

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feet building with wooden walls and a steel roof. Twenty male and female medics lived in two other houses.

Comment: [REDACTED]
UG 144552 is in a deep ravine slightly hidden by trees.)

3. In April or May 15 BA-64 armored cars and one PT-76 tank moved from the foot of Phou (Mountain) He in the UG 1753 area to a forest area at UG 125545, about 800 meters north-west of the prison. These vehicles moved because an air strike in the Phou He area damaged two armored cars.

4. The following air strikes were reported in the Khang Khay area:

a. On 15 March, an air strike on Khang Khay destroyed five cases of Kalashnikov assault rifle rounds, six cases of 75mm Howitzer, ten cases of 85mm Howitzer, ten cases of 105mm Howitzer, and 13 cases of 12.7mm anti-aircraft (AA) gun ammunition. In the same air strike, a cooperative store's stock that included 50 gallons of gasoline was also destroyed.

b. On 17 and 18 June, an air strike on a cave at UG 262515 killed 80 soldiers, prisoners and medic trainees.

5. The following AA gun and storage positions were in the Khang Khay and Khang Khay prison areas:

a. Three 37mm AA guns, each with six-man crews, were at UG 144542.

b. Some 37mm AA guns were in the UG 184576, UG 191581 and UG 195575 areas northeast of Khang Khay. These weapons belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Boun Thai's AA unit which had 35 37mm AA guns and four 100-man companies. Comment: [REDACTED]

37 AA guns at UG 195385, UG 207585, and UG 210576. AA/AV positions were at UG 192577, UG 199583, and UG 200575.)

c. Three full ammunition huts, each of which was about 30 by 20 feet in size, were at UG 202577. Twelve soldiers guarded these buildings.

d. A 30 by 60 feet rice storage depot with wooden walls and a galvanized steel roof was at UG 174548. The buildings contained about 22 tons of rice that was stored in 110 pound sacks. Comment: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a small hut under a tree at UG 172545, and a large frame building in the open at UG 171548.)

e. A storage area of three holes, each of which held about five 100-gallon drums, was at UG 193537.

f. A large Deuanist neutralist-storage area was at UG 150585. Two large storehouses there contained about 100 tons of rice. Another storehouse held clothing, sugar, canned goods and dried fish. About 20 soldiers guarded these buildings. Eight soldiers guarded a depot holding four tons of rice and two tons of salt. Brick and steel bridge girders were also stored in this area.

6. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force
CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC [REDACTED]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

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REPORT NO. CS -311/07851-68

DATE DISTR. 3 September 1968

COUNTRY: Laos

DOI : Late June 1968

SUBJECT: Pathet Lao Prison Southwest of
Khang Khay on the Plain of Jars
in Xieng Khouang Province.

ACQ : [REDACTED]

SOURCE : [REDACTED]

352-76-2

1. As of the end of June 1968, the Khang Khay prison was near the Nam (River) Ngouan in the UG 147536 area about two and one half kilometers southwest of Khang Khay (UG 168549) in Xieng Khouang Province. [REDACTED] Comment: [REDACTED] does not confirm the presence of a prison in this area. Postings of enemy units in Laos carry prisons at UG 1552, UG 1553, and UG 1354.) The prison, which had 160 inmates at the time, was an earthen-walled, thatched roof building that was divided into two sections. Those prisoners convicted of minor violations were housed in the larger 118 by 26 feet section of the building. Those prisoners detained for serious offenses or who broke prison rules were kept in a seven feet wide section of the prison.

2. The prison, which was under the direction of Pho Kong and deputy warden Phon, had a 16-man guard force. Colonel Phon became the chief of the civic action operations in the area while [REDACTED] was in prison. The guards lived on the north bank of the Nam Ngouan in three 19 by 11 feet buildings. Fourteen Pathet Lao (PL) soldiers and nine men from Lieutenant Colonel Jang's Deuanist Neutralist Forces were housed in three buildings about 200

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[REDACTED]

meters east of the prison. Two to four guards were usually on duty at one time and these guards stayed in four sentry posts at each of the prison's four corners.

3. The prisoners worked from 0800 hours to 1700 hours Monday through Saturday. The work included farming, carrying rice from the Khang Khay area and cutting wood into planks that were taken to Khang Khay for further distribution. [REDACTED] was part of a prisoner group that went to Khang Khay to salvage rice from a Khang Khay storage building that had been destroyed in an airstrike. [REDACTED] COMMENT: See TDCS-314/1C665-68.) POLITICAL propaganda lectures, which Pho Kong and Phou delivered, were given during the prisoners' working days.

4. Field Dissem: State Army Air CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF
ARPAC [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS -311/10923-68

DATE DISTR. 16 December 1968

COUNTRY : LAOS
DOI : Late August - Late October 1968
SUBJECT : Relocation and Description of the Pathet Lao Ban Naden Area Prison in Khammouane Province

ACQ [REDACTED]
SOURCE [REDACTED]

near L-9

1. In late August or early September 1968, civilian prisoners of the Ban Naden (WE 432332) area Khammouane Province Prison, about 1,500 meters west of Naden, were moved to a new prison location southwest of the old one. The new prison location was in a cave in a karst formation about 400 meters north of Ban Nathan (WE 396310). As of late October the new prison had 130 inmates, most of whom were villagers of the area who had been accused of collaboration with Royal Lao Government Forces, and three of whom were women. No Lao Armed Forces, Lao guerrilla soldiers, or non-Lao personnel were held at the Nathan area prison. UNK

2. The cave north of Ban Nathan was large enough to hold 200 persons. The main entrance to the cave was at WE 396314. Two other entrances to the cave were on the north and west side of the karst formation. The northern entrance was at WE 396318 and the western entrance was at WE 394317. Four guards armed with 7.63MM Kalashnikov sub-machine guns and carbines were stationed at each entrance to the cave.

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(classification)		(dissem controls)						(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)	
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID			

L-9

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Encl 129 (S-47601) [Signature]

3. A guard house was near the main entrance at WE 396312. The structure was two meters high, one and one half meters wide and two meters long. It had a grass roof and dirt floors. Four guards lived in the structure. All visitors of inmates of the prison had to report to the guard house initially. The prison inmates were then brought to the guard house where they could see their visitors.

4. About 20 personnel were stationed at the new prison complex to administer and guard it. The prison controller was Major Silakhon. Three of the 20 personnel were district civilian administrators. Ten Pathet Lao district troops, commanded by Somphao, a platoon leader, were stationed at the prison. Seven North Vietnamese Army troops were also at the prison.

5. A foot trail led from Ban Naden to Ban Nathan. From the eastern edge of Ban Nathan, this trail headed abruptly north to the main prison entrance at WE 396314. [REDACTED] Comment: The trail was covered by tree canopy and would probably be difficult to see from the air.)

6. [REDACTED] Comment: [REDACTED] a trail [REDACTED] from the vicinity of the Se (River) Bang Fai to the area of the reported north entrance of the cave at WE 396318. The trail [REDACTED] breaks up into several small trails at the foot of the karst at WE 396318. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A possible reason for the movement of the civilian prisoners from the prison west of Naden was the escape in late August of [REDACTED] a former Lao Armed Forces soldier who had been there since March 1966. [REDACTED] was able to give complete details on the location of the old prison, the guard routine, and the inmates in the prison. According to [REDACTED] the prison west of Naden was divided into three sections with women being located in one section, those prisoners guilty of minor offenses located in the second section and prisoners guilty of major offenses in the third area. Several Lao Armed Forces soldiers and guerrilla troops were imprisoned in the second and third areas. Possibly these military prisoners are still located in the prison west of Naden or in the Naden/Nathan sector. No non-Lao prisoners have been recently reported in the Naden/Nathan area. Past reports have indicated that the Naden Prison was guarded by the 17th Pathet Lao Battalion troops rather than district soldiers. Elements of the 17th Battalion were reported to be operating in the Ban Khokkhatay (WD 438850) area during October 1968. They had moved there from the north in late September.

7. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force CINCPCAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [REDACTED]



THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

[REDACTED]

REPORT NO. CS-311/10442-68

DATE DISTR. 2 DECEMBER 1968

COUNTRY: Laos
DOI : July 1967 to October 1968
SUBJECT : Pathet Lao Prison in the Vicinity of Nam Tha at QD 522174

ACQ [REDACTED]

SOURCE : [REDACTED]

1. As of October 1968 the prison at QD 522174 was the only one in the vicinity of Nam Tha (QD 5018). Both civilian and military prisoners were kept there. Comment: The prison was moved from the center of Nam Tha in May 1967 for fear of Lao airstrikes.)

2. The prison was on slightly elevated ground with rice paddies adjoining it to the north. In the clearing were five buildings which housed the Pathet Lao (PL) police/prison guards, and three other buildings which were the prison itself. There was no fence around the clearing. One prison building was approximately 14 meters by five meters by three meters. It was made with sheets of tin roofing and had a small door on one side. The other two buildings were excavations four meters by three meters by two and one-half meters and were covered by tin roofs. The floors were covered with wood planks. A small trap door was in the corner of each roof and a ladder provided access. All tin roofing sheets had been salvaged from old houses.

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new (classification) provided

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(classification)			(dissem controls)					(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
STATE	DDI	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID		

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✓ L7015 5250I QD 522174
✓ *NF 47-16 205620N 101257E
994
Encl 128 (S-47) 601/007

3. Prison security was maintained by 27 PL police, both males and females, commanded by Bounmy and armed with individual weapons. This force patrolled the compound and the surrounding area. The police appointed one prisoner in each building as a group leader. It was his responsibility to report on every prisoner in his group. If a group leader reported that a prisoner was contemplating escape that prisoner was fettered with a wooden device on his legs. Occasionally prisoners were taken as laborers to help cut fire wood, build houses and assist in farming. While outside the prison, they were guarded by two or three police. Each day prisoners' relatives were allowed to visit them. Either visitors were forced to remain ten to 15 meters away from the prisoners or allowed to sit and talk with prisoners in a guarded room. All food brought by visitors was first checked before being passed to the prisoners. Rice was not allowed to be passed for fear it would be used as escape rations. Prisoners were briefly interrogated upon their arrival, but only concerning their offense. Those who had attempted to rally to the Lao Government were not told how long their prison terms would be.

4. Prisoners were awakened at 0600 by a guard beating loudly on the side or roof of the prison building with a stick. They were then allowed to go to the toilet and walk around for 15 minutes. At 1030 the first meal was served by cooks. The second meal came at 1630, after a 15 minute break during which they were allowed to bathe. Both meals consisted of a limited quantity of glutinous rice and a bowl of soup for every 4 or 5 men. Occasionally the soup had some meat but usually it consisted of vegetables, water and salt. Complaints about the small amount of food were to no avail. After the second meal the prisoners were allowed to light a kerosene lamp and talk. At 2000 or 2100 the guards would tell them to put out the lamps and go to sleep. No prisoner was allowed out of his building during the night.

5. [REDACTED] and one other prisoner, [REDACTED], escaped while on a work party near the prison. At approximately 1100 one of the guards sent them to find firewood. Upon entering a bamboo thicket they saw that the guards were no longer watching them and they escaped. They crossed the Nam Tha and proceeded southwest, reaching a Lao Government troop position at QD 3608 after three days travel.

6. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [REDACTED]

INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 S/DEF-7 ASJ/ISA-5 6.1 5 9 5

DIA-15 CSA-1 CNO-2 CSAF-4 CMC-3 DCPG-1 FILE-1 (46) MAC/JH

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[REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

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CITE TDCS - 314/09425-68

DIST 8 JUNE 1968

COUNTRY: LAOS

DOI: EARLY-10 MAY 1968

SUBJECT: RELOCATION OF THE BAN NA DENE PRISON IN
KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE

ACC:

SOURCE:

1. AS OF 10 MAY 1968 A PATHET LAO PRISON WITH 208 INMATES
WAS IN A CAVE AT PHA (CLIFF) KHAN AT WE 378364, SIX KILOMETERS (KM)
NORTHWEST OF BAN NA DENE (WD 4434) AND ONE KM NORTH OF ROUTE 12 IN KHAMMOUANE
PROVINCE. THE PRISON WAS MOVED TO WE 378364 FROM NEAR

see L-9 cards

*L-36
L7015 6044II WE 378364
NE4811 173100N 1052120E*

[REDACTED]

Log 993 30136

DIA # 127 Encl 127 (547,601/08 4H)

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(Classification) (Dissem Controls)

(406 814, L-9)

BAN NA DENE IN EARLY MAY 1968.

2. THE PRISON CAVE WAS 500 YARDS DEEP AND THE OPENING FACED
SOUTHWEST. THE GUARD STAFF CONSISTED OF 25 SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND
OF LIEUTENANT SY HO. FOUR GUARDS WERE ON DUTY AT NIGHT AND TWO STOOD WATCH
IN THE DAYTIME.

3. [REDACTED] COMMENT: (NOT AVAILABLE) [REDACTED] REPORTED ON THE PRESENCE OF THE

KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE CIVIL PRISON IN A CAVE IN THE VICINITY OF WE 4233,
TWO KM WEST OF BAN NA DENE. THE PRISON HAD 84 INMATES. POSTINGS
OF ENEMY UNITS IN LAOS ON 19 MARCH CARRIED A PRISON IN THE BAN NA DENE
AREA WITH ABOUT 80 PRISONERS .)

4. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV 7TH AIR FORCE CINCPAC
PACFLT ARPAC PACAF ([REDACTED])
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



DIRECTORATE OF PLANS

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS-311/00350-69

DATE DISTR. 19 January 1969

COUNTRY : Laos

DOI : February-November 1968

SUBJECT : Enemy Prison and Facilities Near Khang Khay and Results of Airstrikes in the Khang Khay-Phong Savan Region of Xieng Khouang Province

ACQ : [REDACTED]

SOURCE : [REDACTED]

See L-5

Summary. In November 1968, there was an enemy prison west of Khang Khay at UG 1453. In addition, enemy anti-aircraft guns and the power generator for the Khang Khay radio station were at Phou Sani (UG 1554). In the prison, weekly propaganda lectures claimed there would be future attacks on Muong Soui, Paksane, and Thakhek. Several Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese officers and a caucasian, who spoke Chinese as well as English, interrogated [REDACTED] on several subjects including the defenses of Long Tieng and Sam Thong, the security guard of General Vang Pao, and the American and Thai presence in Laos. Airstrikes in the Khang Khay area from February to November killed 33 military policemen and nearly 200 Pathet Lao soldiers. A building possibly housing North Vietnamese representatives in Khang Khay was partially destroyed by airstrikes. End of Summary.

1. As of 17 November a Pathet Lao prison was near the Nam (river) Gnouan in the UG 1453 area west of Khang Khay (UG 1758) in Xieng Khouang Province. The prison consisted

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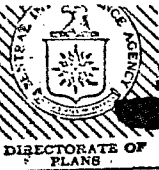
STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID	[REDACTED]	(For Field Distribution see final paragraph)
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Encl 126 (S-47) 60102

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THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS-311/00350-69

DATE DISTR. 9 January 1969

COUNTRY : Laos

DOI : February-November 1968

SUBJECT : Enemy Prison and Facilities Near
Khang Khay and Results of Airstrikes
in the Khang Khay-Phong Savan Region
of Xieng Khouang Province

ACQ : [REDACTED]

SOURCE : [REDACTED]

See L-5

Summary. In November 1968, there was an enemy prison west of Khang Khay at UG 1453. In addition, enemy anti-aircraft guns and the power generator for the Khang Khay radio station were at Phou Sani (UG 1554). In the prison, weekly propaganda lectures claimed there would be future attacks on Muong Soui, Paksane, and Thakhek. Several Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese officers and a caucasian, who spoke Chinese as well as English, interrogated [REDACTED] on several subjects including the defenses of Long Tieng and Sam Thong, the security guard of General Vang Pao, and the American and Thai presence in Laos. Airstrikes in the Khang Khay area from February to November killed 33 military policemen and nearly 200 Pathet Lao soldiers. A building possibly housing North Vietnamese representatives in Khang Khay was partially destroyed by airstrikes. End of Summary.

1. As of 17 November a Pathet Lao prison was near the Nam (river) Gnouan in the UG 1453 area west of Khang Khay (UG 1758) in Xieng Khouang Province. The prison consisted

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(classification) (dissem controls)

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Encl 126 (S-47,601) 992

of two large houses for prisoners and six smaller houses for the prison staff. There was also a 6 by 15 meter rice storage building in the prison compound. However, the rice was for the soldiers in the area rather than for the prison. The Pathet Lao kept the rice in the prison compound because they did not think airstrikes would be made on the prison.

Comment: The prison near Khang Khay has been reported by other [redacted] who were prisoners there. See [redacted] (CS-311/07851-68), [redacted] (CS-311/08625-68) and [redacted] (TDCS-314/15692-68).

2. Two 12.7MM and one 37MM antiaircraft guns were on a forested mountain top at Phou Sani (UG 154547). These guns had never been hit by airstrikes. [redacted] heard a generator running at Phou Sani daily from 0600 to 0900 hours, 1100 to 1400 hours, and 1800 to 2100 hours. Prison guards told him that the generator supplied the power for the Khang Khay radio station. Comment: These hours are the approximate hours the station broadcasts.)

3. Each Monday from 0700 to 1100 hours all prisoners were assembled to listen to Pathet Lao radio broadcasts. After the broadcasts the prison commander, Lieutenant Kha, elaborated on the broadcasts and gave a propaganda lecture. These lectures always covered the following general material:

A. It was foolish to rally to the Royal Lao Government because the government was corrupt, did nothing for the Lao people, had sold much of Laos to the Americans, and was only a puppet of the Americans. Also, the Pathet Lao will soon occupy all of Laos and those who have rallied to the Royal Lao Government will be punished.

B. Pathet Lao Forces were defeating the Royal Lao Government everywhere in Laos. At Nam Bac five Royal Lao Government regiments were defeated, and at Phou Pha Thi 500 Royal Lao Government soldiers and 20 Americans were killed while a great deal of radar equipment was captured.

C. The Pathet Lao will soon attack and capture Muong Soui.

4. There was a political school 50 meters east of the prison for prisoners to attend prior to their release. The classes consisted of a series of propaganda lectures exhorting prisoners to go forth and work for the revolution. On completion of the school, prisoners were assigned to Pathet Lao labor battalions. Comment: Three other [redacted] who were inmates of the prison, [redacted] were released from the prison and assigned to Pathet Lao engineering units. See [redacted] (CS-311/08625-68) and [redacted] (TDCS-314/15692-68).

5. During [redacted] stay at the prison he was interrogated nearly 100 times. Some of his interrogators were Captain Bounsou, chief interrogator at the prison; Lieutenant Khamay, Bounsou's deputy; Master Sergeant Buaphan, prison administrator; Lieutenant Colonel Chaeng, commander of the 6th Pathet Lao Battalion; Major Thiab, deputy commander of Xieng Khouang Military Region; Major Noukhaeo, Pathet Lao liaison officer to the North Vietnamese Army; and several North Vietnamese officers. On one occasion a caucasian interrogated [redacted]. The caucasian was thin, six feet two inches tall and had brown hair, brown eyes, and a fair

complexion. The caucasian spoke Chinese to his Lao interpreter and occasionally spoke directly to [REDACTED] in English. [REDACTED] Comment: [REDACTED] speaks some English and claims to be able to recognize spoken Chinese.)

6. During the interrogations ([REDACTED]) was questioned on the following subjects:

- A. The Royal Lao Government educational system
- B. The construction of new roads and conditions of existing roads in government controlled areas
- C. The attitudes of the residents and students in Vientiane toward the Pathet Lao and the Royal Lao Government
- D. The taxation policies of the Royal Lao Government and governmental controls over private businesses
- E. The presence of Thai soldiers in Laos and the possibility of training Lao soldiers in Thailand
- F. The possibility of the presence of American soldiers in Laos
- G. The possibility of an [REDACTED] entry into Laos by President Johnson or Vice President Humphrey
- H. The strength and deployment of troops in the Long Tieng and Sam Thong areas
- I. The possibility of villagers in Long Tieng and Sam Thong being armed and the attitude of these villagers toward the military leadership
- J. General Vang Pao: His health and the seriousness of the wounds that he received at Na Khang (Site 36, UH 4110), the strength of his security guard and the number of guards accompanying him at any given time, his standard of living and number of his wives
- K. The possibility of Long Tieng having radar to warn against an air attack.
- L. The total strength of Royal Lao Government Forces in Laos and specifically in Military Region II and any future plans for attacks.
- M. The Royal Lao Governmental structure and the relationship between the civil and military authorities.
- N. The important military and political personalities in Long Tieng and Sam Thong. Major Hang Sao, Lt. Col. Saeng Aroun, and Col. Neng Chue were specifically mentioned by the interrogators.
- O. The location of "Pop" Buell in Long Tieng or Sam Thong and the nature of his work. [REDACTED] Comment: Mr. Edgar Buell, USAID representative in Sam Thong, is known in the Sam Thong-Long Tieng area as "Pop" Buell.)
- P. The import duties on goods brought into Laos.
- Q. The communications network between the different military regions in Laos

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R. The market prices in Long Tieng and Sam Thong.

7. [REDACTED] could not answer most of the questions and explained to his captors that a school teacher would not know such information. He gave Long Tieng market prices and said that most civilians in Long Tieng and Sam Thong were armed. His interrogators told [REDACTED] that they already knew the answers to the questions concerning Long Tieng and Sam Thong because there were Pathet Lao intelligence agents in these areas. [REDACTED] was told that if he lied, he would be punished. On one occasion he was led before a mock firing squad where Captain Bounsou fired a pistol over [REDACTED] head. On another occasion, [REDACTED] and four other prisoners who had previously been in Long Tieng and Sam Thong were asked to draw maps showing ammunition storage areas and important buildings in these two areas. The prisoners did as they were told because they feared being shot if the sketches did not match. When the sketches were collected [REDACTED] was told that they were not all the same. However, his only punishment was to spend the next day with no food.

8. During airstrikes against the Khang Khay area, the prisoners were moved to a bunker near the prison where they could usually view the strikes. In May 1968, 10 to 15 jet aircraft struck Khang Khay for 14 consecutive days. Several prisoners were later taken to Khang Khay to help in salvaging damaged supplies. [REDACTED] learned from these prisoners that two ammunition storage buildings, three rice storage buildings, and a military supply warehouse had been damaged or destroyed. On 13 September four Al-E's attacked Phong Savan (UG 1654), and [REDACTED] heard from other prisoners that a military police camp had been hit and that 33 persons had been killed and about 100 had been wounded. There were heavy air strikes on Khang Khay and Phong Savan for 17 consecutive days in November. On 9 November an F105 jet was hit by a 37MM anti-aircraft gun and the pilot successfully bailed out. Eight armored cars and approximately 200 Pathet Lao troops moved out to capture the downed pilot. The pilot, however, was rescued by a helicopter before the Pathet Lao column could reach him, and the column was caught in the open by F-105's covering the rescue operation. All eight vehicles were damaged or destroyed and nearly all of the 200 Pathet Lao soldiers were killed. [REDACTED] Comment: Four soldiers stumbled into the prisoners' bunker in a delirious state and claimed that they were the only survivors of the 200 man column and that all of the vehicles had been destroyed.)

9. Immediately after [REDACTED] was captured he was taken from Muong Ngan to prison by truck. On 9 February, while he was going through Khang Khay, one of the Pathet Lao soldiers pointed to a half-destroyed brick building and said that it was the North Vietnamese Embassy. Several other nearby buildings were completely destroyed. [REDACTED] Comment: The building was incorrectly described by the soldier as an embassy, but it may have been a building used by North Vietnamese representatives in Khang Khay.)

10. Field Dissem: State Army Air USIS USAID USMACV
7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC [REDACTED]

INFO: CJCS-1 J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 S/DEF-7 ASD/ISA-5

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FOR NMCC/MC
PAGE 5 OF 12 PAGES

FILE-1(46)ZIM/RA

[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

260258Z

CITE TDCS -314/14755-68

DIST 25 SEPTEMBER 1968

COUNTRY LAOS

DOI JANUARY - AUGUST 1968

SUBJECT PATHET LAO PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NORTH OF ROUTE 19 IN
PHONG SALY PROVINCE

ACQ [REDACTED]

SOURCE [REDACTED]

1. THE PATHET LAO PRISON COMPLEX IN PHONG SALY PROVINCE

WERE [REDACTED] WAS IMPRISONED FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST 1968

CONSISTED OF FIVE CAMPS AS FOLLOWS- ONE CAMP AT TJ 747512 WITH

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DIA #125

Handwritten: Log 991
Encl 125 (S-47,601/00-VH)

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000225

(classification)

(dissem controls)

300 PRISONERS, ONE CAMP AT TJ 740514 WITH OVER 100 PRISONERS, ONE CAMP AT TJ 749492 WITH 300 PRISONERS, ONE CAMP AT TJ 755500 WITH AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF OFFICER RANK FROM NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER TO BATTALION COMMANDER, AND ONE CAMP AT TJ 748504 THAT HAD HELD 117 MEN, ALL OF WHOM HAD BEEN RELEASED BECAUSE THEY WERE ILL OR TOO OLD TO WORK, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE SERIOUSLY ILL MAN WHO WAS LEFT BEHIND. ABOUT ONE MONTH BEFORE [REDACTED] WAS RELEASED, 200 YOUNG, STRONG PRISONERS FROM THE CAMPS HAD BEEN SENT TO NORTH VIETNAM.

2. AT EACH CAMP ABOUT 10 TO 20 PATHET LAO /PL/-NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY /NVA/ TROOPS GUARDED THE PRISONERS. THERE WERE SO FEW MEN LEFT GUARDING EACH CAMP BECAUSE THE MAIN ENEMY FORCES IN THE AREA WERE SENT OUT ON MISSIONS OR WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALL GROUPS TO PATROL THROUGHOUT THE VICINITY.

3. THE PRISONERS WERE GIVEN TWO SCANT MEALS A DAY. THE FOOD WAS POOR, WITH LITTLE MEAT. MOST OF THE PRISONERS SUFFERED FROM DYSENTERY, AND THERE WERE SEVERAL DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY SINCE THE ONLY MEDICINE AVAILABLE WAS FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS, FEVER, AND HEADACHES. THE PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO WORK FROM 0700 TO 1100 HOURS AND FROM 1300 TO 1700 HOURS EACH DAY CUTTING DOWN TREES

IN 99550

TDCS -314/14755-68

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

[REDACTED]

(class/location) (dissem controls)

TO REPAIR THE HUTS IN THE CAMPS AND CLEANING THE CAMPS.

4. SUPPLIES, INCLUDING FOOD AND CLOTHING, WERE BROUGHT TO THE PRISON COMPLEX FROM CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM VIA TRUCKS /4X2 OAZ-200 TRUCKS AND 4X2 ZIS-5 TANK TRUCKS/ ALONG ROUTE 19. THE TRUCKS WERE CAMOUFLAGED WITH TREE BRANCHES AS A PROTECTION AGAINST AIR STRIKES.

5. THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO INDOCTRINATE THE PRISONERS THROUGH USE OF MOVIES AND A DRAMA TEAM FROM NORTH VIETNAM AS WELL AS THROUGH PROPAGANDA LECTURES, BUT [REDACTED] DID NOT CONSIDER THE INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM EFFECTIVE.

6. [REDACTED] COMMENT- A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONER CAMP BY [REDACTED] WHO ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP IN JULY IS CONTAINED IN A PREVIOUS REPORT.)

7. FIELD DISSEM- STATE ARMY AIR USMACV FOR JPRC 7TH AIR FORCE CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

REPORT NO. CS -311/08392-68

DATE DISTR. 19 September 1968

COUNTRY : LAOS

DOI : January - July 1968

SUBJECT ; Additional Information on the Pathet Lao Prisoner of War Camp North of Route 19 in Phong Saly Province

ACQ :

SOURCE :

1. In July 1968 a Pathet Lao prison camp at Houei Kang (TJ 7349) had five compounds, two of which were surrounded by bamboo fences. One compound included a headquarters, and a hospital with a staff of about ten North Vietnamese and five Lao women. The other compounds held prisoners separated according to rank. The camp commander was Lieutenant Colonel Khamma of Savannakhet, and there seemed to be about one Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese battalion in the area.

2. About 300 prisoners from the camp made regular trips to Sop Houn (TJ 7242) where they picked up rice delivered by truck convoys on Route 19. Generally the trucks each carried three or four tons of rice and about four Pathet Lao supervised the unloading. The trucks, weapons, food, canned goods, rice, and other materiel for the camp all came from either Russia or China. The camp provided no medical treatment for sick prisoners and there was no soap. Many men died from disease.

3. The prisoners were required to attend propaganda lectures but were promised that they could return to their liberated home areas after completing military courses.

4. Field Dissem: State Army Air USMACV 7th Air Force CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC

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(classification)

(dissem controls)

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9/11/68 [unclear]

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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT No. 605

EVASION GEOGRAPHY OF INDOCHINA

* * * * * EXTRACT * * * * *

III. POW Situation

A. Location and Types of POW Camps

Only fragmentary information is available concerning the location of Viet Minh POW camps. According to a Viet Minh document dated January 1950, provincial authorities are directed to locate internment camps in relatively secure flat areas or in areas completely outside the zone of contact. Most of the camps appear to be located in the comparatively level lowlands.

The following list and location of POW camps was current as of 1 July 1950, with a few later additions from more recent intelligence. The reliability of this data for present camp locations is questionable. Since the internment camps probably are rather small and consist of easily constructed huts, movement of the camps and construction of new camps is comparatively simple.

Viet Minh POW Camps*

Nord-Vietnam**

Phuc Luong	(20°20'N-105°41'E)
Lang Leo	(21°27'N-106°07'E)
Binh Quan	(21°25'N-105°13'E)
Bac Phan	(21°44'N-106°55'E)
Sihnoi Mia	(21°52'N-106°42'E)
Yen Le	(21°00'N-105°23'E)

An unconfirmed report states that during 1950 the Viet Minh were granted special areas for POW camps in Yunnan Province in China in an area extending

SECRET

LOG # 051
Encl 32 (S-47, 60/100-44)

SECRET

from the Red River near Chien-shui (23°27'N-102°49'E) to Fu-ning (23°37'N-105°36'E) and north to the 24th parallel.

**An unconfirmed report based upon statements made by an escaped POW and carried in a Hanoi newspaper of August 1952 told of 10 POW camps located in the mountainous tribal areas of Nord-Vietnam.

Nord-Vietnam (cont.)

7 Camp 3 ✓	(possibly near 22°42'N-106°38'E)
8 Hing ✓	(possibly near 21°29'N-105°13'E)
9 Na Cham ✓	(possibly near 22°03'N-106°22'E)
10 Dong Hoi ✓	(in Thai Nguyen Province) - <i>No coordinates close to Province</i>
11 Dam Phuong ✓	(Location unknown) <i>CANNOT LOCATE</i>

Centre-Vietnam

12 Dai Dinh ✓	(20°07'N-105°39'E)
13 Hai Chau ✓	(15°03'N-108°52'E, possibly known as Phu Chali or Phu My)
14 Phuc Dia ✓	(20°00'N-105°29'E)

Sud-Vietnam

15 Xom Dien Ba Lor ✓	(9°39'N-105°25'E)
16 Vinh Binh ✓	(9°36'N-105°15'E)
17 Giong Luc ✓	(10°51'N-106°11'E)
18 Xom An ✓	(11°15'N-106°52'E)
19 Camp 2 km. north of An Nhon	(possibly near 10°58'N-105°15'E)
Xom Dat Cuoc	(Location unknown) <i>CANNOT LOCATE</i>

There is insufficient information to provide a comprehensive picture of the physical features of Viet Minh POW camps. Individual camps presumably vary to some extent since each province receiving prisoners has been directed to organize POW centers according to its means. Internment camps probably are small -- prison population reportedly rarely exceeds 500 at any one camp -- and are composed of a number of separate compounds in which prisoners are segregated on the basis of nationality and rank. Prisoners live in small straw or bamboo huts, often constructed and repaired by the prisoners themselves. The huts are camouflaged to prevent air observation.

SECRET

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Very little is known about physical security measures used at the camps. One ex-prisoner stated that Camp No. 3 was not enclosed by barbed wire. Although the same individual also stated that chances of escaping were extremely slim. Another repatriated prisoner mentions the use of bamboo fences and sharpened stakes to enclosed his camp. It appears unlikely that searchlights, guard towers, and other similar devices are employed.

B. System of Processing and Moving POW's

Prisoners captured during ground military operations initially are processed and interrogated for military information by the Viet Minh regiment involved. A second processing and interrogation by Viet Minh security services may occur after the prisoners have been moved to rear areas. Later the POW's are transferred to the jurisdiction of the local Viet Minh administrative unit and then moved to an internment camp. There is no information as to the time interval involved between capture and arrival at the POW camp.

In the early stages following capture, prisoners probably remain in integrated groups and are not segregated; on arrival at the internment camp, however, and possibly before, prisoners are segregated by nationality and rank. Prisoners are always segregated, however, prior to the intensive political indoctrination usually instituted during the latter stages of internment.

There are no indications that certain routes are habitually used in the movement of POW's. One report mentioned that movement of POW's to the internment camps was by short marches with maximum distances of from 20 to 25 kilometers covered in a single day. Prisoners were rested in

SECRET

empty huts or occasionally outdoors while enroute. Another report relates the transfer of French prisoners, dressed in the garb of Vietnamese peasants, across the Red River delta from the Thanh Hoa area to near Phu Lang Thuang. Movement was accomplished both by day and night.

C. Escape Possibilities

Repatriated prisoners have stressed the difficulty in escaping, and many may have stated that escape is nearly impossible. Escape attempts appear to be fairly frequent although, judging from the very few reports available, almost invariably unsuccessful. From inference, Viet Minh POW searches apparently are effective.

Some information is available concerning conditions and routines followed at internment camps that is of importance in the consideration of escape possibilities, as follows:

1. On arrival at the internment camp, prisoners are divested of their uniforms, including shoes, and are issued very light local clothing. Left shoeless, prisoners either go barefooted or make flimsy straw sandals for themselves.

2. Prison diet amounts to about 800 grams a day (varying somewhat according to nationality and probably with receptiveness to political indoctrination) consisting mainly of rice. Coupled with the strenuous work demanded of the prisoners, the physical condition of Europeans most likely will deteriorate after a short period of prison life.

3. Medical supplies are almost entirely lacking. This combined with an inadequate diet, hard manual labor, and poor living conditions produces a situation conducive to a high incidence of dysentery, malaria,

typhus, beri-beri, and tuberculosis. One ex-prisoner estimated the death rate to be about 18 percent at his camp, largely caused by the diseases listed above.

4. Hard manual labor is demanded of the POW's. Cutting wood, cultivating rice, transporting supplies, and various types of construction work are common tasks of POW work details.

5. At some stage in prison life, an intensive political indoctrination program is instituted. During this phase, better treatment and improved living conditions are the rule and guard surveillance may be somewhat relaxed.

In view of the conditions cited above, the importance of attempting an escape as soon as possible after capture cannot be over-emphasized, particularly since the prisoner will probably possess more adequate clothing, particularly shoes, and his physical condition will be better at this time. Furthermore, the newly captured individual most likely will have a better knowledge of his approximate location relative to safe areas than one who may have been transported possibly several hundred kilometers to an internment camp. It is reported that the Viet Minh transfer prisoners every 3 months or so to prevent area familiarization, escape attempts, and enemy observation of camp locations.

Escape opportunities may offer themselves during the work details which often take the prisoner into the surrounding hills. Other opportunities might present themselves during the political indoctrination phase when guards reportedly become more "friendly" and security is relaxed.

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One difficulty in escape from POW camps is their customary location in populous lowland areas in which detection is comparatively easy because of the lack of cover and the difficulty of disguise for an American. After escape from the camp, contact with the local inhabitants should be avoided. The people in Viet Minh-controlled areas are so dominated by them that any contact is likely to result in notification of military authorities and recapture. Several cases have been reported of escapees who sought food or other aid from the peasants only to be turned in to the local authorities.

The Viet Minh policy is to deal harshly with prisoners who attempt to escape. Those who are recaptured may be physically maltreated, deprived of food, and occasionally brought to trial, with imposed sentences that range from execution to periods of forced labor.

SECRET

DIST: J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SAMAA-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15
CSA-1 CSAF-5 CNO-2 CMC-3
CJCS-1 FILE-1 (46)

7C
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ROUTINE 10410
IN-99523

Intelligence Information Cable

PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

131903Z

CITE TDCS 314/02258-67

DIST 13 FEBRUARY 1967

COUNTRY: LAOS

DOI: 11 AUGUST 1966 - 7 JANUARY 1967

SUBJECT: DEBRIEFING OF [REDACTED], ONE OF PRISONERS FREED FROM BAN NA
DENE WHO HAD ALSO BEEN HELD IN A CAVE AT BAN TAPHACHON.

ACQ:

SOURCE:

1. (SUMMARY: [REDACTED] BECAME SEPARATED FROM HIS UNIT AFTER
AN ENEMY AMBUSH IN AUGUST 1966. LATER [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AND CAPTURED BY PATHET LAO AND
NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY TROOPS. HE WAS INTERROGATED [REDACTED]
TAKEN TO A CAVE AT WE 650132 FOR ONE NIGHT, THEN
TO BAN NAPENG FOR THREE NIGHTS. THREE DAYS LATER HE WAS
IMPRISONED IN A CAVE NEAR BAN TAPHACHON. [REDACTED]

4113
EOL 75 (S-47,601/08-414)

000175

DIA #75

#21
13 649

[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

ESCAPED FROM THE CAVE ABOUT TWO MONTHS LATER BUT [REDACTED] WAS RECAPTURED. HE WAS RETURNED TO THE CAVE AT BAN THAPHACHON FOR TWO DAYS THEN TAKEN TO BAN NA DENE WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL JANUARY 1967.)

2. [REDACTED] WAS A MEMBER OF A SMALL PATROL AMBUSHED BY THE ENEMY [REDACTED] AUGUST 1966 NEAR WE 8625. THE PATROL DISPERSED AND FOR THE NEXT NINE DAYS [REDACTED] WANDERED AROUND ALONE AND LOST. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED] HE WAS INTERROGATED FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR BY A PL SOLDIER. THE QUESTIONS AND HIS ANSWERS WERE TRANSLATED INTO VIETNAMESE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THREE NVNA TROOPS WHO WERE PRESENT. AFTER THE INTERROGATION HE WAS TAKEN TO A CAVE (AT WE 650132 FOR THE NIGHT. THE CAVE WAS ALSO USED BY VILLAGERS AS HOUSING. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED]

THERE WERE SIGNS OF NORMAL CIVILIAN ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA. RICE

[REDACTED]

PADDIES AND MINOR TRAILS COULD BE SEEN BUT [REDACTED] PRECLUDED ANY POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF A CAVE ENTRANCE IN THE KARST FORMATION. [REDACTED]

4. THE NEXT DAY VILLAGERS, ESCORTED BY TWO NVNA SOLDIERS, CARRIED [REDACTED] TO [REDACTED] WHERE HE STAYED FOR THREE NIGHTS. WHILE HE WAS THERE THE VILLAGERS TREATED HIM WELL. THE NVNA TROOPS THEN FORCED THE VILLAGERS TO CARRY HIM TO (BAN THAPHACHON (WE 876054).) THE TRIP TOOK THREE DAYS. (ON THE WAY THEY PASSED THROUGH BAN PAK HOU EI THAI (WE 780143) AND SEVERAL OTHER VILLAGES WHOSE NAMES [REDACTED] DID NOT KNOW.)

4-10
5. THE BAN THAPHACHON PRISON WAS A CAVE IN THE WEST FACE OF A KARST FORMATION AT WE 891254. THE ENTRANCE, ABOUT THREE METERS WIDE AND 12 METERS HIGH, WAS CLOSED OFF BY A FENCE WITH A GATE. THE GATE WAS KEPT LOCKED. THERE WERE NO GUARDS. THE INSIDE OF THE CAVE WAS ABOUT 30 FEET SQUARE. PRISONERS WERE PERMITTED TO DO WHAT THEY WANTED TO INSIDE THE CAVE. PL SOLDIERS BROUGHT THEM FOOD TWICE A DAY AS WELL AS UNBOILED RIVER WATER. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] INDICATED CURRENT CIVILIAN ACTIVITY IN THE AREA. THERE WERE ACTIVE RICE PADDIES AND A SYSTEM OF TRAILS LEADING UP TO AND AROUND THE

[REDACTED]
SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE KARST FORMATION. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE EXISTENCE OF THE
CAVE ENTRANCE COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.)

6. THERE WERE THREE PRISONERS IN THE CAVE: [REDACTED]

A THAI [REDACTED] AND A VILLAGER FROM BAN CHALAT. AFTER [REDACTED]
HAD BEEN THERE ABOUT TWO MONTHS, HE AND THE VILLAGER ESCAPED BY
BREAKING DOWN THE FENCE.. THEY CROSSED THE NAM (RIVER) PHANANG
AND HEADED EAST FOR BAN CHALAT. AFTER FIVE DAYS OF TRAVEL

[REDACTED] WAS RECAPTURED BY TWO COMPANIES OF NVNA SOLDIERS AT BAN
KOKMA (UNLOCATED) AND SENT BACK TO THE CAVE AT DAN THAPHACHON.

[REDACTED] WAS GONE WHEN HE GOT BACK. TWO DAYS LATER [REDACTED] WAS TAKEN
TO THE PRISON AT BAN NA DENE WHERE WE REMAINED UNTIL 7 JANUARY
WHEN THE LAO GUERRILLA TEAM FREED THE PRISONERS. [REDACTED]

COMMENT: [REDACTED] WAS ALSO AT BAN NA DENE WHEN THE PRISONERS WERE
FREED.

[REDACTED]
(TDCS-314/00482-67 & TDCS-314/00613-67)

7. FIELD DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV-~~SAIGON~~ 7TH AIR FORCE
~~SAIGON~~ AND ~~1000~~ CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DIST: JB-1 JS-1 SAC-3 SAMAA-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15
CSA-1 CSAF-5 CND-2 CMC-3
CJCS-1 FILE-1 (46)

2 1843

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FOI 73

ROUTINE
IN 99467

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Intelligence Information Cable

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR VCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

[REDACTED]

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131807Z

CITE TDCS 314/02254-67

DIST 13 FEBRUARY 1967

COUNTRY: LAOS

DOI: 17 FEBRUARY - 9 DECEMBER 1966

SUBJECT: ENEMY INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE BAN HANG LONG PRISON.

ACQ:

SOURCE:

L-8

1. [REDACTED] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON
INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE BAN HANG LONG PRISON:

A. IN THE VICINITY OF VH 149623, ABOUT 400 METERS
FROM THE VEHICLE TRAIL BETWEEN MUONG LIET (VH 1163) AND BAN
VANG HAI (VH 1562) WAS A STORAGE DEPOT CONTAINING RICE, SALT
AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES. THERE WERE ABOUT 20 PATHET LAO

[REDACTED]

DIA #73

#201

Encl 73 (S-47,601/08-44)

477

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 06-03-2008

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000173

[REDACTED]
 (classification) (dissem controls)
 (PL) GUARDS IN THE DEPOT AREA. [REDACTED]

COMMENT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A 37MM GUN SITE LESS THAN 400 METERS FROM THE ROAD IN THE VICINITY OF 149623. AT VH 146619 THERE WAS A CAVE ABOUT 400 METERS SOUTH OF THE ROAD. THIS CAVE HAD A HEAVILY USED TRAIL LEADING TO IT AND IS PROBABLY THE STORAGE AREA REFERRED TO BY [REDACTED]

B. THERE WAS A WEAPONS STORAGE AREA AND ONE COMPANY OF PL TROOPS NEAR VH 104615. [REDACTED]

COMMENT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO ACTIVITY AT VH 104615, BUT 500 METERS TO THE SOUTH, AT VH 105609, THERE WERE FIVE BUILDINGS WITH ACTIVE TRAILS LEADING TO THEM AND 1000 METERS TO THE SOUTH THERE WERE 10 BUILDINGS ALSO WITH ACTIVE TRAILS LEADING TO THEM. THESE LATER BUILDINGS MAY BE THE WEAPONS STORAGE AREA.)

C. THERE WAS A COOPERATIVE STORE IN A CAVE AT VH 129627. [REDACTED]

COMMENT: [REDACTED]

CONFIRMED CAVE STORAGE

AT VH 129627. THERE WERE NUMEROUS ROW CROPS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA.)

D. THERE WAS A PL QUARTER MASTER OFFICE AND ABOUT SEVEN OR EIGHT TONS OF STORES IN THE VICINITY OF VH 134621. [REDACTED]

COMMENT: [REDACTED] CONFIRMED THE PRESENCE OF STORAGE CAVES
 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(classification) (dissem controls)

AT VH 134621.)

E. THERE WAS A PL HOSPITAL IN A CAVE AT VH 131623.

[REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] A CAVE AT VH 131623.)

F. SEVERAL NEO LAO HAK SAT OFFICIALS LIVED IN A

CAVE AT VH 144617. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] A CAVE

AT VH 146618.)

2. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE ARMY AIR USMACV SAIGON 7TH AIR FORCE

SAIGON AND UDON CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

2 1844

INFO. J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SAMAA-1
SECDEF-7 ASDISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1 CJCS-1 (46)
CSAF-5 CNO-2 CMC-3 CJCS-1 FILE-1

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Intelligence Information Cable

IN 93724

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO CNE OCR ORR DCS CGS CIA/NMCC
DD/I EXD

[REDACTED]

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT. NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE.

041447Z

CITE TDCS 314/01659-67

DIST 4 FEBRUARY 1967

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM/CAMBODIA
DOI DECEMBER 1966
SUBJECT MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS THROUGH CAMBODIA

ACQ

SOURCE

DIA # 71

408 # 246

Evel 71 (S-47,601/DB-4A)

000171

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 656
DATE

[REDACTED]

1. ON AN UNSPECIFIED DATE, THE VIET CONG (VC) WERE DETAINING ELEVEN AMERICAN PRISONERS (TEN CAUCASIANS AND ONE NEGRO) IN A "JAIL" LOCATED IN A SMALL FOREST NEAR RACH TRANG TRAU, CLOSE TO THE VIETNAM-CAMBODIAN BORDER (VICINITY WT 070620). THE NEGRO SOLDIER WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AT SUOI MUON HAMLET, THAI BINH VILLAGE, PHUOC NINH DISTRICT, TAY NINH PROVINCE, AND TO HAVE LOST THE SMALL FINGER OF HIS RIGHT HAND FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.

2. ON 22 DECEMBER 1966, EIGHT AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE BEING DETAINED BY THE VC IN PHUM SEN VILLAGE, LOCATED IN CAMBODIA ABOUT 400 METERS FROM THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE BORDER (VICINITY WT 970629). TIED UP AND SURROUNDED BY A GROUP OF CAMBODIAN VILLAGERS, THE PRISONERS WERE REPORTEDLY AWAITING TRANSFER TO NORTH VIETNAM. THE VC WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ORIGINALLY CAPTURED 10 PRISONERS, BUT TWO HAD DIED OR WERE KILLED.

TDCS-314/01147-67

3. [REDACTED] COMMENT: [REDACTED] /REPORTED THE PRESENCE OF TEN AMERICAN PRISONERS ON 26 DECEMBER 1966 IN THE MIMOT AREA OF CAMBODIA (VICINITY XU 300060), ABOUT 7 AND A HALF KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE TAY NINH PROVINCIAL BORDER. IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THESE PRISONERS WERE IDENTICAL TO EITHER OF THE GROUPS MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE REPORT.)

[REDACTED]

IN 53724

TDCS -314/01659-67

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

(classification)

(dissem controls)

4. FIELD DISSEM STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV
7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

2 1845

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY Laos REPORT NO. CS-311/17074-66

SUBJECT Life in Two Pathet Lao Prisons DATE DISTR. 20 DECEMBER 1966
 Northeast of Sam Neua as Described by
 Escaped Prisoners NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. February - October 1966

PLACE & DATE ACQ [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE [REDACTED]

L-18 20 25 N 109 29 E NF 47-14

1. Summary: [REDACTED] two FAR soldiers who were captured by the PL, were both imprisoned in caves northeast of Sam Neua (VH 0158). The caves each housed about 200 prisoners. In both instances the prisoners were given two meals a day, made to listen to propaganda lectures, and provided with a small amount of subsistence money. [REDACTED] and his fellow prisoners were required to carry rice, do road repair work and cut lumber.

2. [REDACTED] a 23-year old medic who was attached to FAR Volunteer Battalion (BV) 26, was captured on 14 March 1966 by the PL and imprisoned in a cave near Muong Liet (VH 115634), about 12 kilometers northeast of Sam Neua. He escaped two months later.

3. The entrance to the cave where [REDACTED] was imprisoned was one and a half meters wide, one meter high and two meters long. The cavern was approximately 15 meters wide, 20 meters long and six meters high. There was no light inside. The floor was covered with stones.

4. There were 204 persons imprisoned in the cave - 22 FAR troops who had defected to the PL and 65 Neutralist and 117 FAR prisoners of war.

5. Six prisoners at a time were assigned to prepare food, carry water and gather firewood near the cave. The prisoners ate two meals a day of rice from North Vietnam, cucumbers, and salt. They had meat only once when two buffalo in a nearby village were killed in an air strike in April. When the prisoners' rice supply became depleted, the PL had them carry rice from the vicinity of VH 146222 to the cave.

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[REDACTED]

LOG 364

STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID
CINCPAC	ARPAC	PACAF	PACFLT	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "a")

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 000165

28 JUN 1978

DIA #69

Encl 69 (S-47, 601100-4H)

12-859

#209

6. According to PL propaganda each prisoner was to receive 10 kip a day for subsistence. The guards took half the subsistence money so each prisoner got only five kip a day.
7. Eight guards were assigned to the prison. At night all the guards remained near the cave. During the day five of them guarded the prisoners while the other three gave propaganda talks aimed at getting the prisoners to join the PL.
8. [REDACTED] was captured by the PL when they overran his position [REDACTED] February 1966. He and 25 other friendly soldiers who had been captured were escorted by seven armed North Vietnamese to Phou Lao (UH 6920) where they were loaded on a truck and taken to Ban Hang Long (VH 1362). They were imprisoned in a large cave at VH 127627, about 100 meters south of Route 6 and approximately 13 kilometers northeast of Sam Neua. [REDACTED] escaped on 14 October. The entrance to the cave in which [REDACTED] and his fellow prisoners were held was shielded by trees and surrounded by high cliffs. According to [REDACTED] there were 180 prisoners in the cave when he arrived. At the time of his escape, there were 207.
9. The prisoners were lectured every morning by a propagandist who talked on such topics as the virtues of the PL, the dangers of attempting to escape, and the glories of farming. According to [REDACTED] the lectures were extremely repetitious and boring; and the prisoners believed little of what was said.
10. [REDACTED] and the other prisoners carried rice from Route 6 near Ban Hang Long to a large rice and ammunition storage depot in the vicinity of VH 118640 where there were at least 200 100-kilogram sacks of rice on hand at all times. The rice was trucked to Ban Hang Long from the Ban Na Kay (VH 1856) area. The prisoners were required to work with coolies to repair Route 6 when it had been lightly damaged by air strikes. If the damage was heavy, a bulldozer from the area of Ban Na Thene (VH 158597) was used. The prisoners often worked cutting lumber for house construction, road and bridge repair, and reinforcement of cave ceilings.
11. Each prisoner received 200 PL kip a month for subsistence and was issued two sets of blue uniforms a year. The prisoners were given two meals a day, one in the morning and one in the evening. Each prisoner was allowed 300 grams of rice per meal and received some meat nearly every day.
12. In June six Neutralist troops escaped. Two of them were recaptured and, a few days later, summarily shot. During September seven FAR troops escaped successfully. [REDACTED] and two others escaped on 14 October after attending a movie in the vicinity of VH 143617.

INFO...J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1
S/DEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CSAF-5 CNO-2 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

2 1846

AP-7D

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INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CJCS-1

intelligence information Cable

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

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221527Z

CITE TDCS 314/01147-67

DIST 22 JANUARY 1967

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI 26 DECEMBER 1966

SUBJECT VIET CONG MOVEMENT OF 10 AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MIKOT AREA
IN CAMBODIA

ACQ

SOURCE

C-8 11 48 40 N 106 11 40 E
NC 48-3

1. ON 26 DECEMBER 1966, A VIET CONG FULLY ARMED BATTALION DESIGNATED 514, WAS SEEN LEADING 10 AMERICAN PRISONERS TOWARD THE MIKOT AREA IN CAMBODIA, (VICINITY XU 300,060) APPROXIMATELY 7 1/2 KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE TAY NINH PROVINCIAL BORDER. AS OF 26 DECEMBER, THE AMERICANS WERE STILL BEING DETAINED IN THE MIKOT AREA.

2. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

DIA #68

#204
367

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 26 JUN 1978

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ROUTINE

INFO... J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO-2 CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

ICE AGENCY

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CALL 53337

FOR BCC/MC

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO ONE OCR ORR DCS CGS CIA/NMCI



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CITE TDCS -314/00505-67

11 19 40 Z

DIST 11 JANUARY 1967

COUNTRY LAOS

DOI MAY 1965

SUBJECT CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN JET PILOT IN KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE IN MAY 1965

OVER

L-10

ACQ

SOURCE

1. IN MAY 1965 XIENG KHAM, A VILLAGE SOLDIER AND CANTON CHIEF, CAPTURED A 22-YEAR OLD AMERICAN JET PILOT IN THE VICINITY OF WE 755253, WHERE HIS JET HAD CRASHED. THE PILOT, ALTHOUGH OF MUSCULAR BUILD, WALKED ABOUT ONE KILOMETER, AND THEN SAT DOWN AND REFUSED TO WALK ANY FURTHER. VILLAGE SOLDIERS CARRIED HIM UNBOUND TO BAN DOU (WE 868391), 18 KILOMETERS TO THE NORTHEAST, WHERE THEY TURNED HIM OVER TO THE NORTH VIETNAMESE.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 26 JUN 1978

2. ON AN UNSPECIFIED DATE THE VIETNAMESE TOOK THE PILOT TO BAN THA PHA

[Redacted] DIA # 65-356 [Redacted] 7012-01 #247
[Redacted] 65 (5-47601/108414)

000165 13 662

IN

TDCS -314/00505-67

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

[REDACTED]

CHON (WE 876053), 17 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF BAN SOM PENG ON ROUTE 911 IN
KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE. THE VIETNAMESE TREATED THE PILOT WELL, COOKED HIS FOOD,
GAVE HIM CIGARETTES, AND NEVER BOUND HIM.

3. REFERENCE - REQUIREMENT D-1E6-14883.

4. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE ARMY AIR AID CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT
[REDACTED]

L-10

17 14 N

105 48 30 E

NE 48-11

INFO... J3-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1 CJCS-1
S/DEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CSAF-5 CNO-2 CMC-3 FILE-1 (43X(46) LIGENCE AGENCY

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Intelligence information Ca

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

011151Z

CITE TDCS 314/00013-67

DIST 1 JANUARY 1967

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI SEPTEMBER 1966

SUBJECT AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN VIET CONG DETENTION
CAMP AT SON HA AND TRA BONG DISTRICTS, QUANG NGAI
PROVINCE

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

*ND 49-5
145515N 1082940E
S-175*

1. DURING SEPTEMBER 1966, THE VIET CONG (VC) MOVED 15
AMERICANS CAPTURED AT GIOC SOI, NEAR THE BORDER OF QUANG TIN AND
QUANG NGAI PROVINCES, TO ONE OF SEVEN PRISON CAMPS NEAR THE XA LO
RIVER (PS 306507), HA DUNG VILLAGE, SON HA DISTRICT, QUANG NGAI
PROVINCE. THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN MOVED FROM THE BORDER AREA BY
WAY OF BINH TUYEN VILLAGE, BINH SON DISTRICT, AND TU PHUOC VILLAGE,
TU NGHIA DISTRICT. A GUERRILLA SQUAD WAS IN CHARGE OF GUARDING

[REDACTED]

DIA #64

*#205
330*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 26 JUN 1970

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[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

THE PRISON CAMPS. THE PRISONERS WERE REQUIRED TO ATTEND DAILY PROPAGANDA INDOCTRINATION SESSIONS, AND HAD TO PERFORM LABOR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ONE SECURITY GUARD.

2. ANOTHER VC PRISON CAMP IS LOCATED IN WESTERN TRA HONG DISTRICT, QUANG NGAI PROVINCE. SOMETIME PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1966 ABOUT 20 AMERICANS WERE HELD THERE.

3. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

INFO... J3-1 J5-1 SACSO SAMAA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CHO-2 CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

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D.O.P. 7c

6 ROUTINE

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

IN 50372
CALL 53337
PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

[REDACTED]

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011913Z

CITE TDCS -314/15543-66

DIST 1 DECEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM
DOI 8, 24 NOVEMBER, 1 DECEMBER 1966
SUBJECT VIET CONG MASS KIDNAPPING IN VINH BINH PROVINCE

ACQ
SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. ON 8 NOVEMBER 1966, A VIET CONG (VC) ARMED UNIT OF ABOUT TWO PLATOONS INFILTRATED CAO DOI HAMLET, LONG VINH VILLAGE, LONG TOAN DISTRICT, VINH BINH PROVINCE, AND KIDNAPPED 30 FAMILIES: 11 MEN, 33 WOMEN, AND 63 CHILDREN. THE PEOPLE WERE TAKEN TO A VC DETENTION CAMP LOCATED AT OR NEAR CON LOI HAMLET (XR 560555.). BY 1 DECEMBER 1966, ALL OF THE PRISONERS EXCEPT 12 WOMEN HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE VC AND ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES. THE VC CLAIM THE 12 WOMEN ARE SUSPECTED GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM (GVN) AGENTS. THEY ARE ALL WIVES OF REGIONAL OR POPULAR FORCES SOLDIERS STATIONED IN LONG TOAN DISTRICT.

2. ON 24 NOVEMBER 1966 THE VC INFILTRATED THE AREA OF DINH

[REDACTED]

DIA #62

Encl 62 (S-47,601/08-4H)

#210

328

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 6 JUN 1978

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[REDACTED]

(class:action) (dissem controls)

CU AND LONG KHANH HAMLETS, LONG TOAN VILLAGE, LONG TOAN DISTRICT, THEY BURNED 15 CIVILIAN HOUSES AND KIDNAPPED 110 PERSONS: TWO MONKS, NINE MEN, 25 WOMEN, AND 74 CHILDREN. AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1966, THERE WAS NO INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION OF THE CAPTIVES OR WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

3. WHEN THE 8 NOVEMBER INCIDENT TOOK PLACE, LOCAL REGIONAL FORCES ATTEMPTED TO REPEL THE VC; HOWEVER, THE VC MINGLED WITH THE CAPTIVES, FORCING THEM TO THE OUTLYING FOREST, THEREBY PRECLUDING GVN FIRING--THE CAPTIVES THEMSELVES WERE UNARMED. AN OPERATION WAS LAUNCHED AFTER THE INCIDENT, BUT RECOVERY FORCES WERE UNABLE TO LOCATE EITHER THE CAPTIVES OR THE VC. IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE FUTURE INCIDENTS, LOCAL GVN FORCES ARE MAKING THE FOLLOWING PLANS:

A. IN HEAVILY POPULATED HAMLETS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED FORCES TO SET AMBUSHES AT NIGHT IN SUSPECTED VC INFILTRATION AREAS AND TO LAUNCH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AREAS ADJACENT TO GVN-CONTROLLED AREAS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE VC OFF BALANCE.

B. LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL CALL CIVILIANS TO MOVE TO GVN AREAS SO THAT THEY WILL BE MORE UNDER GVN PROTECTION.

C. MORE OUTPOSTS WILL BE BUILT TO INCREASE SECURITY.

[REDACTED]

(classification)

(dissem controls)

4. [REDACTED] COMMENTS: THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THEORIES ON THE REASON FOR THE VC KIDNAPPINGS. RELEASED CAPTIVES SAID THEY WERE FAIRLY WELL TREATED BY THE VC. THEY WERE GIVEN THE STANDARD VC PROPAGANDA LECTURES MALIGNING THE GVN AND ATTEMPTING TO COERCE THEM INTO COOPERATING WITH THE VC. IN ANY EVENT, IT APPEARS THAT THE VC PROBABLY HAVE ONE OF TWO GOALS IN MIND. EITHER THEY WANT TO FRIGHTEN CITIZENS TO KEEP THEM FROM COOPERATING WITH THE GVN AND TO ISOLATE A FEW GVN STRONGPOINTS IN THE DISTRICT BY CREATING, IN EFFECT, AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE; OR THE VC ARE ACTUALLY DETERMINED TO GRADUALLY MAKE THE GVN PRESENCE IN THE DISTRICT COMPLETELY IMPOSSIBLE. IN EITHER CASE, THE VC APPARENTLY WANT TO SHOW BY THESE TWO INCIDENTS THAT THEY HAVE THE ABILITY AND STRENGTH TO ROAM AT WILL IN THIS DISTRICT AND THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ENTERING GVN-CONTROLLED AREAS AND FORCING CITIZENS TO MOVE TO OTHER AREAS. ANOTHER THEORY IS THAT THE VC ARE BECOMING ALARMED BY THE LIGHT INCREASE IN PACIFICATION EFFORTS IN LONG TOAN DISTRICT. THIS AREA HAS LONG BEEN A SECURE VC SANCTUARY AND SUPPLY POINT. WITH THE RECENT ASSIGNMENT OF A NEW AND AGGRESSIVE DISTRICT CHIEF, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE VC ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THREATENED IN AN AREA THEY CONSIDER VITAL TO THEIR PRESENCE IN THE PROVINCE. THE

[REDACTED]

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TDCS -314/15543-66

PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES

[REDACTED]
(classification) (dissem controls)

KIDNAPPINGS MAY BE AN ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE THE LOCAL POPULACE AND
KEEP THEM FROM COOPERATING WITH THE GVN IN THE PACIFICATION OF THE
DISTRICT.)

5. [REDACTED] DISSEM STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV
7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

• ROUTINE

IN

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INA DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

[REDACTED]

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CITE TDCS -314/16344-66

22 23 12Z

DIST 22 DECEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DCI EARLY NOVEMBER 1966

SUBJECT VIET CONG DETENTION OF 42 AMERICAN PRISONERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM,
CAMBODIA BORDER AREA IN TAY NINH PROVINCE

S-145

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. IN EARLY NOVEMBER 1966 THE VIET CONG (VC) WERE DETAINING 42 AMERICAN PRISONERS AT A CAMP IN THE VICINITY OF XT 025863 IN TAY NINH PROVINCE IN THE SA NGHE STREAM AREA ABOUT 500 METERS FROM THE CAMBODIAN BORDER, 4,500 METERS FROM NATIONAL ROUTE NO. 22, AND 8,500 METERS FROM PROVINCIAL ROUTE NO. 20. THE PRISON CAMP WAS UNDERGROUND AND WAS COMPOSED OF LABYRINTHINE AND COMPARTMENTED TUNNELS. DURING THE DAY THE AMERICANS WERE HANDCUFFED AND CONFINED UNDERGROUND, BUT WERE BROUGHT ABOVE GROUND FOR THEIR MEALS AND BATHS. AT NIGHT THE PRISONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF 7 OR 8 AND SLEPT ON THE GROUND.
2. SINCE THE CAMP WAS CONSIDERED TO BE IN A SAFE AREA, THE PRISONERS WERE GUARDED BY ONLY ONE COMPANY OF VC. IF ALLIED OR REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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[REDACTED]

DIA #61

327

#207

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 26 JUN 1978

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(control section) (dissem controls)

TROOPS SHOULD BEGIN OPERATIONS IN THE AREA, THE VC PLANNED TO MOVE THE CAMP. IF THERE WAS NO TIME TO MOVE, THE VC PLANNED TO KILL THE PRISONERS AND ATTRIBUTE THEIR DEATHS TO THE OPERATIONS BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

5. FIELD DISSEM. STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AIR FORCE DISTRICT 50/OSI 525MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

REFERENCE: REQUIREMENT D-1E6-14883.

NOTE: This was summarized by DIA/AP 2 (Capt's Harrington and Williams) for their Intsum 24 Dec (DIAIS 300-66) They added note "as of 10 Dec only 22 US personnel were listed as captured in SVN, but many more are carried as missing." (They got that info from casualty branches of each service -- no coordination with CIA or DIAAP.1).

The above note was received from [redacted] along with this report on 25 Dec 1966

(control section) (dissem controls)

2 1851

INFO. J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SAMAA-1 CSA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CNO-2
CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)/ETOW/EDM AGENCY

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ROUTINE
IN 56979

Intelligence Information Cable

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGE

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO ONE OOR ORR DCS CCS CIA/INR
Dec 10 2 12 PM '66

[REDACTED]

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101343Z

CITE TDCS -314/15885-66

DIST 10 DECEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM
COI 26 NOVEMBER 1966
SUBJECT VIET CONG MOVEMENT OF TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS AND
FOOD STORES IN TAN UYEN DISTRICT, BIEN HOA PROVINCE.

MT
B. D. 10/66

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. ON 27 NOVEMBER 1966, A WELL ARMED VIET CONG COMPANY FROM
"JOINT FORCE 315" OF THE BIEN HOA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE WAS SEEN
LEADING TWO DARK-COMPLEXIONED AMERICAN CAPTIVES, POSSIBLY NEGROES,
IN THE VICINITY OF A FOREST NEAR DAI CUOC, TAN HOA VILLAGE, TAN
UYEN DISTRICT, BIEN HOA PROVINCE (APPROX. ~~YT~~ 031272). THE UNIT,
WHICH WAS COMPOSED OF ABOUT 100 MEN, WAS ALSO TRANSPORTING FORTY,

[REDACTED]

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DIA # 60
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DATE 26 JUN 1978

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TDCS -314/15885-66

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

BAGS OF RICE, DRY FISH, AND SHRIMP TO THE SAME AREA, WHERE THEY
WERE TO BE STORED FOR LATER USE.

2. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV
7TH AIR FORCE DIST 50/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

13 673

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM REPORT NO. CS -311/15302-65

SUBJECT LOCATIONS OF TWO VIET CONG DETENTION CAMPS IN KIEN AN DISTRICT, KIEN GIANG PROVINCE DATE DISTR. 10 NOVEMBER 1966

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ. 30 SEPTEMBER 1966

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

B-182 6942 300 105 12 15E

IN LATE SEPTEMBER 1966 THE VIET CONG (VC) RACH GIA (KIEN GIANG) PROVINCE SECURITY COMMITTEE WAS OPERATING TWO PRISONS IN THE U MINH FOREST OF KIEN AN DISTRICT, Kien Giang Province. The first prison, located at the mouth of Muoi Quang Creek (WR 040730), Dong Hoa Village, held 130 prisoners, including landowners, captured Government of Vietnam (GVN) hamlet and village officials, and captured GVN soldiers and officers. VC cadres at the prison included Chin Gam and Muoi Thang, both members of the VC Rach Gia Province Committee. Fourteen VC guerrillas were responsible for the security of the prison camp and guarding the prisoners. The second prison was located at WR 050600, Tan Binh Village, Kien An. Three hundred and forty-seven persons were detained at this camp. The camp was commanded by Tam Ton Tan, the chief of the VC An Bien /GVN Kien An/ District Committee.

10-183 0100 300 11 02 405

1. [REDACTED] COMMENT. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF UNITED STATES OR ALLIED PRISONERS.
2. [REDACTED] COMMENT. THE INFORMANT SAID THAT THIS CAMP WAS ACTUALLY MORE OF AN INDOCTRINATION CAMP THAN A PRISON CAMP.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 26 JUN 1978

NC 43-10

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USMACV	#	USARV	#	NAVFORV	#	7TH AF	#	DIST	50/OSI	#	525MIG	#	CINCPAC	#	PACFLT	#	PACAF	#	ARPAC	#

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "-")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

① DIA #59

encl 59 (S-17) 601 09-VH, 0001509

#213

INFO: J3-1 J5-1 SACSA-3 SAMAA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO/2 CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

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Intelligence Information Cable

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CALL 53337

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

[REDACTED]

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63 10 40 2 CITE TDCS -314/14972-66

DIST 25 NOVEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI EARLY OCTOBER 1966

SUBJECT VIET CONG CAMP FOR UNITED STATES DETAINEES IN PHUOC NINH
DISTRICT, TAY NINH PROVINCE

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. IN EARLY OCTOBER 1966 THE VIET CONG CAMP FOR UNITED STATES
DETAINEES IN THE BEN RA JUNGLE AREA NEAR THE BEN CO CANAL (APPROXIMATELY
WT 932.813) WAS MOVED TO THE DA HA STREAM AREA (APPROXIMATELY XT 025.863),
PHUOC NINH DISTRICT, TAY NINH PROVINCE. THE CAMP IS NOW LOCATED ABOUT
500 METERS FROM IRANG DUNG NHO. SINCE AUGUST 1966 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
UNITED STATES DETAINEES IN THIS CAMP HAS INCREASED FROM ABOUT 28 TO
ABOUT 40.

NC 48-2

1157N 10-30

B-179

2. REFERENCE: REQUIREMENT D-1E6-14883.

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3. DISSEM. STATE USAID JUSPAC USYACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AF

212

DIST 50/OSI 525MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

DIA 457

275. (10/10/66)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

26 JUN 1978

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INFO: J3-1 J5-1 SAC-3 SAMAA-1 CJCS-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO/2 CSAF-5 CMC-3 FILE-1 (46)

INCE AGENCY

Intelligence Information Cable

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PAGE 1 OF 37 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCE SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDO

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CITE TDCS-314/14993-66

28 16 20Z

DIST 28 NOVEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM

DOI 24 OCTOBER AND 1 NOVEMBER 1966

SUBJECT AMERICAN PRISONERS OBSERVED IN LONG KHANH AND BINH DUONG PROVINCES

*NC 48-4
B-71*

SEC page 2

ACQ

SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. (SUMMARY. IN LATE OCTOBER 1966 50 PRISONERS OF WAR, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, WERE BEING HELD AT A VIET CONG (VC) CAMP IN VC SECRET ZONE D AT BA HAO SPRING HAMLET (YT 170.370), CHANH HUNG VILLAGE, DINH QUAN DISTRICT, LONG KHANH PROVINCE, GUARDED BY 100 ARMED VC. MOST OF THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN BINH DUONG AND HAU NGHIA PROVINCES. ON 1 NOVEMBER AN ARMED

[REDACTED]

*DIA #52
Lay 27
#211
CNR 56 (S-47, L01/DB, YH)*

(classification)

(dissem controls)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE

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[REDACTED]

(classification) (if from control)

COMPANY-SIZE VC UNIT WAS OBSERVED GUARDING THREE VIETNAMESE AND FIVE AMERICAN CAPTIVES, ONE A NEGRO, IN THE AREA OF BA CHAN (XT 876508), BINH DUONG PROVINCE.)

2. AS OF 24 OCTOBER 1966 THE VC WERE HOLDING ABOUT 50 PRISONERS OF WAR, INCLUDING TWO AMERICANS, IN A RECENTLY BUILT PRISONER OF WAR CAMP IN THE VC SECRET ZONE D AT BA HAO SPRING HAMLET (YT 170.370), CHANH HUNG VILLAGE, DINH QUAN DISTRICT, LONG KHANH PROVINCE. MOST OF THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN BINH DUONG AND HAU NGHIA PROVINCES. THE PRISONERS WERE REQUIRED TO WORK EVERY DAY IN NEARBY SWEET POTATO FIELDS.

3. THE CAMP IN LONG KHANH PROVINCE WAS GUARDED BY ABOUT 100 VC WHOSE EQUIPMENT INCLUDED ONE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CANNON, ONE 30 MM MACHINE GUN, AND SEVEN AUTOMATIC RIFLES. FORTIFICATIONS AROUND THE CAMP CONSISTED OF WOOD AND BLIND-DITCH TRAPS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROTECTIVE DUGOUTS. FOOD FOR THE CAMP WAS BROUGHT IN BY OX-CARTS FROM BINH MY VILLAGE, BINH DUONG PROVINCE, AND PASSED THROUGH CAY CHANH (YT 100.370), CHANH HUNG VILLAGE, DINH QUAN DISTRICT, LONG KHANH PROVINCE.

4. DURING THE EVENING OF 1 NOVEMBER A WELL ARMED COMPANY-SIZE VC UNIT FROM R/900 (SIC) WAS OBSERVED GUARDING FIVE AMERICAN AND THREE VIETNAMESE CAPTIVES IN THE AREA OF BA CHAN (XT 876508), BINH DUONG PROVINCE. ONE AMERICAN NEGRO WAS OBSERVED AMONG THE CAPTIVES.

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TDCS -314/14993-66

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

~~(classification)~~ ~~(dissem controls)~~

~~(classification)~~ COMMENT. THE INFORMANT SAID THAT THE VC CADRE WHO OBSERVED THE MOVEMENT SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM THANH AN VILLAGE, TRI TAM DISTRICT, BINH DUONG PROVINCE, AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE PRISONERS WOULD BE DETAINED AT BA CHAN OR TAKEN TO ANOTHER PROVINCE.) ~~(classification)~~ COMMENT. A MEMBER OF ~~(classification)~~ STATED ON 31 AUGUST 1966 THAT A CAPTURED NEGRO SOLDIER, GUARDED BY SEVEN ARMED VC, WAS OBSERVED AT HOA LOI (XT 816266), MOVING TOWARD CHANH LUU, BEN CAT DISTRICT, BINH DUONG PROVINCE.)

5. REFERENCE: REQUIREMENT D-1E6-14883.

6. STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AF DIST 50/OSI 525MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

~~(classification)~~ ~~(dissem controls)~~

2 1855

COUNTRY South Vietnam REPORT NO. CS-311/13796-66

SUBJECT Viet Cong Mass Execution of Long-Term Political Prisoners in Phu Yen Province DATE DISTR. 19 October 1966

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO. 28 August 1966

PLACE & DATE ACC

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

On 28 August 1966 the Viet Cong (VC) sentenced and put to death 70 persons "of Government of Vietnam composition" who had been detained at the VC Tuy Hoa 1 District Reindoctrination camp since 1963. The camp was located near Mua spring (CQ 063 276) in Hoa Thinh district and had contained about 100 persons.

1. [REDACTED] Comment Apparently equivalent to Hieu Xuong district of Phu Yen province.

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VD 49-13

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STATE #	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	AID #	USIA#
USMACV#	USARV#	NAVFORV#	7TH AIR FORCE#	DIST	50/OSI#	525TH MIG#	CINCPAC#

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "-") ARPAC# PACAF# PACFLT#

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Encl 55 (S-47,601/08-44)

13 679

DIA #55

206155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 26 JUN 1978

INFO: J5-1 J5-1 SACS-3 SAMAA-1 CJCS-1 ONO/LE
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-1 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO-2 CSAF-5 CMG-3 FILE-1 (45)X 46
GENE AGENCY

ROUTINE

Intelligence Information Cable

IN 28753
CALL 53337
PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY - NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC XXIXXXLXXX 600

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CITE TDCS DB-315/03170-66

1 18 45 Z

DIST 1 NOVEMBER 1966

COUNTRY NORTH VIETNAM
DOI LATE 1965-LATE OCTOBER 1966
SUBJECT SPECULATION ON PRESENCE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IN HANOI,
AND DEFENSE MEASURES, RATIONING, AND PUBLIC MORALE IN HANOI

ACQ
SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. (SUMMARY.

IF AMERICAN PRISONERS ARE BEING HELD IN HANOI, THEY ARE PROBABLY AT A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT IN A POSSIBLE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS AREA (AREA 45) WHICH IS SURROUNDED BY WALLS WHICH ARE LIGHTED ALL NIGHT AND ARE TOPPED WITH ELECTRIFIED WIRE. JUST AFTER THE 29 JUNE 1966 BOMBINGS OF OIL DEPOTS OUTSIDE HANOI, A CAPTURED AMERICAN PILOT WAS REPORTEDLY SEEN BEING TAKEN ALONG A STREET LEADING FROM THIS AREA AND BACK ALONG THE SAME STREET. AFTER THE BOMBINGS, MIG-17'S MANEUVERED OVER HANOI ALMOST DAILY. MIG-21'S AND AN ILYUSHIN-14 WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE MARKINGS WERE ALSO OBSERVED IN SEPTEMBER. SOME SHOPS SHUT AFTER THE BOMBING BUT REOPENED

B-1

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Encl 54 (5-47, L01/DB-414)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 27 JUL 1978

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#13 680
#260

DIA #54

[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

IN AUGUST, THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR FOREIGNERS IN HANOI. IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER MEAT, RICE, SUGAR, MATCHES, AND SOAP WERE RATIONED. THE SUPPLY OF RICE AND SUGAR WAS SUFFICIENT FOR PEOPLE TO OBTAIN THEIR QUOTAS, BUT IN MID-SEPTEMBER SOME PEOPLE SAID THEY WERE NOT GETTING THEIR QUOTAS OF MEAT. THE PEOPLE WERE CONVINCED THAT HANOI WOULD BE BOMBED, BUT THEY REMAINED CALM. THERE WAS LITTLE POLICE CONTROL OF THE LOCAL POPULATION, AND SOVIET PERSONNEL WERE FREE TO LEAVE HANOI AS THEY WISHED. THE AI MO AREA ACROSS THE RED RIVER FROM HANOI APPEARED TO BE A MILITARY TRAINING AREA, AND ANOTHER RESTRICTED AREA IN THE O YEN PHU SECTION NORTH OF THE HO TRUC BACH LAKE WAS FREQUENTED BY SOVIET PERSONNEL.)

2. IN AN AREA OF HANOI [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THERE WAS A LARGE WALLED-IN ESTABLISHMENT WITH THREE STRANDS OF ELECTRIFIED WIRE WITH NEW LOOKING INSULATORS ON TOP OF THE WALLS. THE WALLS WERE WHITE, FRESHLY PAINTED AND LIGHTED ALL NIGHT. THE ENTRANCE WAS GUARDED BY TWO UNIFORMED VIETNAMESE. THE AREA WAS VERY QUIET. ONCE IN EARLY SEPTEMBER 1966 PEOPLE INSIDE THE WALLS WERE SPEAKING WHAT SEEMED TO BE ENGLISH. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IF AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE IN HANOI THEY WERE PROBABLY IN THIS LOCATION. [REDACTED] RIGHT AFTER THE 29 JUNE BOMBINGS OF OIL DEPOTS OUTSIDE HANOI A PILOT CAPTURED IN THE ATTACK WAS TAKEN ALONG THE STREET FROM THE 45 AREA TO THE 131 AREA BY A RAILROAD TRACKS AND THEN TO A LOCATION IN THE AREA OF THE INTERNATIONAL

(classification) (dissem controls)

IN 28753

TDCS DB-315/03178-66

PAGE 3 OF 7 PAGES

(dissem controls)
CONTROL COMMISSION OFFICE IN THE 170 AREA. HE WAS THEN TAKEN
BACK ALONG THE SAME STREET. [REDACTED] COMMENT. TDCSDB-315/
02978-66 REPORTED THAT [REDACTED]
BELIEVED THE AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE LOCATED IN THE HANOI CITY
JAIL IN A BLOCK BOUNDED BY DAI LO HAI BA TRUNG, HANG BONG, PHO
HOA LO, AND PHO HO QUAN SU, IDENTIFIED AS COORDINATE WJ-884248 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT LOCATION AND THE ONE
REPORTED HERE DO NOT APPEAR TO BE IDENTICAL.)

3. AFTER THE 29 JUNE BOMBINGS MIG-17'S FLEW OVER HANOI
DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS ALMOST DAILY. THE PLANES WENT THROUGH
MANEUVERS THERE, DIVING AND BANKING SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET UP.
THEY STAYED UP FOR A SHORT TIME, THEN DISAPPEARED. ONCE IN
SEPTEMBER MIG-21'S FLEW OVER HANOI. ON A SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER AN
ILYUSHIN-14 WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE MARKINGS LANDED IN THE [REDACTED] AREA.

[REDACTED]
49. RIGHT AFTER THE BOMBINGS THE SHOPS IN THE HO HOAN KIEN
LAKE AREA ([REDACTED]) WERE SHUTTERED UP AND THE AREA DESERTED IN THE
DAYTIME. THE PEOPLE WERE SENT TO WORK IN THE COUNTRYSIDE DURING
THE DAY BUT RETURNED HOME AT NIGHT. AS OF THE END OF AUGUST, HOWEVER,
[REDACTED]

(dissem controls)
13 682

(classification)

(dissem controls)

THE SHOPS HAD REOPENED, AT LEAST FOR SEVERAL HOURS A DAY. THE STATE STORE [REDACTED] NEAR A HOSPITAL WAS OPEN MORNINGS FROM 0600 HOURS TO 0800 HOURS. THERE WERE NO REFUGEE CAMPS IN HANOI NOR EVIDENCE OF SHANTIES OR TEMPORARY REFUGEE HOUSING. NO SCHOOLS WERE OPEN IN HANOI. CHILDREN WHO LIVED IN HANOI ATTENDED SCHOOLS IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE.

5. FACTORIES THROUGHOUT HANOI WORKED A FULL SCHEDULE. THE FACTORY TWO BLOCKS FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR [REDACTED] WHICH SEEMED TO BE A STATIONERY FACTORY, WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK.

6. THERE WAS NO SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE AND OIL SUPPLIES FOR FOREIGNERS IN HANOI AFTER THE 29 JUNE BOMBINGS. THEY COULD BE PURCHASED FREELY AT ONE OF THREE STATE OUTLETS. OIL TANKS WERE BEING REPAIRED IN THE WAREHOUSE AREA ALONG THE RED RIVER [REDACTED] WHEN THE WELDING, SURFACING, AND PAINTING WERE COMPLETED, THE TANKS WERE MOVED OUT FROM THIS AREA BY TRUCK.

7. SINCE JUST BEFORE DECEMBER 1965 EACH PERSON HAD BEEN ALLOWED A RATION OF 300 GRAMS OF MEAT A MONTH. SOME VIETNAMESE SAID IN MID-SEPTEMBER 1966 THAT THEY WERE NOT GETTING THEIR QUOTA. RICE WAS RATIONED BUT WAS IN SUFFICIENT SUPPLY. HOWEVER, WHEAT AND RICE BREAD WERE BEING SUBSTITUTED FOR THE RICE RATION IN CERTAIN AREAS OF HANOI. MATCHES WERE RATIONED AS OF LATE OCTOBER 1966. TWO BOXES PER PERSON WERE ISSUED TO LAST UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR. THE RATIONING OF SOAP ALSO BEGAN IN LATE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OCTOBER, WITH ONE BAR OF SCRUBBING SOAP PER ADULT FOR THREE MONTHS. ONLY CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR WERE PERMITTED TO LET SOAP AND THIS WAS RATIONED AT THE SAME RATE. SUGAR WAS RATIONED, BUT PEOPLE WERE ABLE TO GET THEIR QUOTAS.

8. TRUCK CONVOYS, OFTEN OF 12 OR MORE TRUCKS, PARKED ALONG THE RED RIVER [REDACTED] THE TRUCKS APPEARED TO BE OF CZECH MANUFACTURE. THE DRIVERS SLEPT IN THE CABS, POSSIBLY AWAITING NIGHTFALL, AS THE SOUND OF TRUCKS MOVING OUT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LONG BIEN BRIDGE COULD BE HEARD AT NIGHT. THERE WERE MORE TRUCKS IN RECENT WEEKS IN HANOI THAN THERE HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY.

9. THERE WAS VERY LITTLE POLICE CONTROL OF THE POPULATION IN HANOI ITSELF. POLICE AT CHECKPOINTS AT THE BASE OF THE LONG XIEN BRIDGE ON THE HANOI SIDE SEEMED MOST CONCERNED WITH REGULATING TRAFFIC. VIETNAMESE WERE OFTEN NOT CHECKED, AND ONLY THOSE WITH LARGE CARTS WHICH MIGHT IMPEDE TRAFFIC ON THE BRIDGE WERE HELD UP. OTHER CHECKPOINTS WERE AT THE CROSSROADS AT NGA TU SO, AT PHUONG LEAT [REDACTED], AND AT THE CROSSROAD [REDACTED] BETWEEN THE PARK AND THE CEMETERY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10. JUDGING FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH VIETNAMESE WORKING FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS AND SHOP OWNERS IN THE HO HOAN KIEN LAKE AREA, IT APPEARED THAT THE VIETNAMESE WERE CONVINCED HANOI WOULD BE BOMBED.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

BUT THEY TOOK THE PROSPECT OF BOMBING CALMLY, AS THEY DID STORIES OF BOMBING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. THERE WERE MANY SINGLE-PERSON SEMI-CONCRETE BOMB SHELTERS BEING CONSTRUCTED ON THE STREETS ALL OVER HANOI. THEY WERE ABOUT TWO FEET IN DIAMETER AND FIVE FEET HIGH WITH A CONCRETE LID. WHEN FINISHED THEY WERE BURIED IN THE GROUND.

[REDACTED] WHEN QUESTIONED, SOME VIETNAMESE APPEARED TO BE UNCLEAR AS TO WHY NORTH VIETNAM WAS FIGHTING. ONE BOURGEOIS VIETNAMESE FUNCTIONARY MADE THE COMMENT IN EARLY 1966 THAT SOLDIERS WHO WENT TO SOUTH VIETNAM NEVER CAME BACK AND WERE NEVER HEARD FROM AGAIN. THERE WERE NO WAR VETERANS OR WOUNDED IN EVIDENCE IN HANOI.

[REDACTED]

WORKED FOR THE FRENCH MISSION AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER SAID THAT WHEN HE HAD TAKEN A GROUP OF FRENCH TO HAIPHONG JUST AFTER THE 29 JUNE BOMBINGS HE OBSERVED THAT MANY OF THE BRIDGES HAD BEEN DESTROYED AND PLANKS USED TO CONSTRUCT SINGLE-LANE WOODEN BRIDGES OVER WHICH TRUCKS COULD PASS.

11. THE AI MO AREA ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RED RIVER FROM HANOI APPEARED TO BE USED AS A MILITARY TRAINING AREA. TROOPS WALKED IN GROUPS IN THIS AREA WITH GUNS AND PACKS ON THEIR BACKS. ANOTHER RESTRICTED AREA WAS IN THE O YEN PHU SECTION JUST NORTH OF THE HO TRUC

• BACH LAKE, THIS WAS SURROUNDED BY A WALL AND THERE WAS A SIGN

(classification) (dissem controls)

GOING "NO ENTRY". SOVIET BLOC PERSONNEL FREQUENTED THE AREA.

[REDACTED] COMMENT. THE AREA COULD HAVE BEEN A LOCAL PRISON.)

12. A NUMBER OF SOVIET BLOC PERSONNEL WERE CONCENTRATED IN [REDACTED] HANOI NEAR BA DINH SQUARE. THERE WAS NO NOTICEABLE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN SOVIET BLOC PERSONNEL IN RECENT MONTHS. THE SOVIETS HAD NO CHECKPOINT RESTRICTIONS AND WERE FREE TO LEAVE HANOI AS THEY WISHED. BUSLOADS OF SOVIET PERSONNEL OFTEN WENT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LONG BIEN BRIDGE AND ALONG THE ROAD TOWARD THE AIRPORT DURING THE DAYTIME.

13. [REDACTED] HAD SEEN HO CHI MINH SOMETIME IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS IN OCTOBER.

14. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE ARMY AIR CINCPAC PACFLT PACAF ARPAC USMACV-SAIGON 7TH AIR FORCE [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

PRIORITY
IN 99267
PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SOU

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200807Z

CITE TDCS -314/11914-66

DIST 20 SEPTEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM
DOI 19 AUGUST 1966
SUBJECT REPORTED VIET CONG USE OF CAPTURED AMERICAN PILOTS
FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

[Handwritten initials]

ACQ

SOURCE

[Large redacted area]

*S-268
OVER*

1. TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS DESCRIBED AS CAPTURED PILOTS AND
12 VIETNAMESE MILITARY PERSONNEL WERE USED AT A PROPAGANDA MEETING
IN TAM PHU VILLAGE, THOI BINH DISTRICT, AN XUYEN PROVINCE (WR 170453)
THE NIGHT OF 19-23 AUGUST. ABOUT 253 VILLAGERS ATTENDED THE MEETING.
THE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WERE DESCRIBED AS COMING FROM HUYEN SU
POCI, TAM PHU. THE PILOTS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER
CAMAU. *[Redacted]* COMMENT: NO DATE WAS GIVEN.)

S-1

2. THE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS WERE REQUIRED TO TAKE PART IN A
CONVERSATION AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT. THE TWO AMERICANS
ALSO WERE REQUIRED TO SPEAK TO THE CROWD. A VC CADRE ACTING AS
[Redacted]

DIA #52 (OVER)

*Log 233
#216*

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DATE 2 6 1993

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[REDACTED]

(classification) (dissem controls)

INTERPRETER STATED THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN VIETNAM UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. AFTER THE MEETING THE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO THE END OF CANAL 7. THEIR FINAL DESTINATION WAS NOT KNOWN. (VIETNAMESE SERVICE COMMENT: AN EARLIER REPORT STATED THAT 3 AMERICANS WERE BEING HELD BY THE VC AT WR 012463.)

3. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USAID JUSPAO USMACV USARV NAVFORV 7TH AIR FORCE DIST 52/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

~~9-200~~
~~8-768~~

[REDACTED]

Info received via TELETYPE from [REDACTED] 17 Oct 66

7 cells - 2 mi

hidden under thick branches of trees

45 ARVN in 6 cells

3 US - in 1 cell

guards - 1 VC platoon

WR 052452 → WR 090459

Many other PW camp between above coordinates - mostly for ARVN - used in forced labor

INFO: J3-1 J5-1 SACSA SAMAA-1
SECDEF-7 ASD/ISA-5 DIA-15 CSA-1
CNO-2 CSAF-5 CNC-3 FILE-10XXXX
CJCS-1 (44)/ETO/LDM

GENCE AGENCY

Intelligence Information Cable

84154
ROUTINE
IN 89270
CALL 53337
FOR INSEC/MC GCS
PAGE 1 OF 1

STATE/INR DIA ARMY NAVY AIR (JCS) SECDEF NSA NIC AID USIA SDC

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] *WAF A/C 48-3167*

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031551Z CITE TDCS -314/11080-66

DIST 3 SEPTEMBER 1966

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM
DOI EARLY JULY, 7 AUGUST 1966
SUBJECT REPORTED DETENTION OF AMERICAN PRISONERS BY
THE VIET CONG IN TAY NINH PROVINCE

ACQ
SOURCE

[REDACTED]

1. IN EARLY JULY 1966, A UNIT DRAWN FROM THE VIET CONG (VC)
TAN BIEN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF TAY NINH PROVINCE ESCORTED 16
AMERICAN PRISONERS FROM THE BORDER OF BINH LONG PROVINCE AND
TAY NINH TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE JUNGLE NEAR BEN CO STREAM,
BEN RA AREA (VICINITY WT 932813). THE CAMP, MADE UP OF SIX SHEET
METAL-ROOFED BUILDINGS, WAS SUPERVISED BY A VC COLONEL NAMED HIEP.

COMMENT: POSSIBLY LAM HIEP, REPORTED DEPUTY POLITICAL
OFFICER OF THE 800TH BATTALION, FOURTH REGIMENT, FIFTH VC
DIVISION.) ON 7 AUGUST, AT LEAST 12 AMERICANS WERE STILL DETAINED

[REDACTED] *July 1966*
[REDACTED] (Encl 50 (S-47, 601/DB-4H) 3 689

DIA #50

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#219

IN 89270

TDCS -314/11080-66

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

[REDACTED]

AT THE CAMP. ONE BATTALION OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE VOLUNTEER DIVISION, HEADED BY GENERAL DUNG VAN CONG, AND VC REGIMENT Q 763 WERE ASSIGNED TO PROTECT THE CAMP. [REDACTED] COMMENT: POSSIBLY DUNG VAN CONG, REPORTED DEPUTY COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE VC CENTRAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH VIETNAM (COSVN) AND COMMANDER OF THE VIET CONG MILITARY REGION THREE, WHO WAS SAID TO BE COMMANDER OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE 336TH DIVISION IN NORTH VIETNAM. Q 763 HAS BEEN REPORTED TO BE THE DESIGNATOR FOR THE THIRD REGIMENT OF THE VC NINTH DIVISION, WHICH IS SUBORDINATE TO COSVN.) THE TROOPS WERE ENCAMPED IN THE BEN RA AND LO GO AREAS.

2. [REDACTED] DISSEM: STATE USAID JUMSPAO USMACV USARV
7TH AIR FORCE DIST 52/OSI 525TH MIG CINCPAC ARPAC PACAF PACFLT.

[REDACTED]

13 690

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

14166-35

COUNTRY SOUTH VIETNAM/CAMBODIA REPORT NO. CS-311/08182-65

SUBJECT VIET CONG HOSPITAL AND ARMS DEPOT. DATE DISTR. 2 JULY 1965

LOCATED IN HAU NGHIA PROVINCE, SOUTH VIETNAM, AND SVAY RIENG PROVINCE, CAMBODIA NO. PAGES 1 (30)

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. MID-JUNE 1965

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

AS OF MID-JUNE 1965 THE VIET CONG /VC/ WERE MAINTAINING A HOSPITAL, SAID TO BE THE MAIN VC MEDICAL INSTALLATION, IN THE BORDER AREA OF HAU NGHIA PROVINCE, VIETNAM, AND SVAY RIENG PROVINCE, CAMBODIA. THE PRINCIPAL VC ARMS DEPOT FOR SOUTH VIETNAM WAS ALSO REPORTEDLY LOCATED AT THIS HOSPITAL. THE CAMBODIAN PORTION OF THE HOSPITAL WAS LOCATED IN SAMRONG HAMLET, SVAY RIENG, AND THE VIETNAMESE PORTION, WHICH WAS OF LESSER IMPORTANCE THAN THE CAMBODIAN, WAS LOCATED IN BA THU HAMLET, DUC HUE DISTRICT, HAU NGHIA. A NUMBER OF AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE WORKING IN THE HOSPITAL.

5 [REDACTED] 5

4 [REDACTED] 4

3 [REDACTED] 3

2 [REDACTED] 2

1 [REDACTED] 1

STATE #	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBA	AID #	USIA #
(S/VN)	USMACV #	2ND AIR DIV #	9TH FLD STA #	CINCPAC #	PACFLT #	PACAF #	ARPAC #

(Note: Field distribution indicated by "#")

INFORMATION REPORTED BY [REDACTED]

DIA # 46

ATTACHING FOR RELEASE

13 691000146

275

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY	LAOS	REPORT NO.	TDCS -37502,491
SUBJECT	1. PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT NONG HET 2. PRESENCE OF VIETNAMESE COMMUNISTS IN NONG HET AREA	DATE DIST.	20 FEBRUARY 1962
DATE OF INFO.	NOVEMBER 1961 - FEBRUARY 1962	PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES	DA 30628
APPRAISAL	b		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2. UPON ARRIVING AT THE PRISON CAMP AT NONG HET, [REDACTED] WAS INTERROGATED BY SGT. NAO PAO YANG WHO WANTED BIOGRAPHIC

[REDACTED] *127*

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT

DA IN 204336

Encl 45 (S-47601) (08-44)

DIA #45

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 26 JUN 1978
13 692 000145

#229

[REDACTED] 100-37300749
PAGE 2

INFORMATION AND LOW LEVEL ORDER OF BATTLE INFORMATION. AFTER INTERROGATION [REDACTED] WAS LED ACROSS PRISON YARD AND PLACED IN A CELL WITH FOUR AMERICANS AND FOUR MEOS.

3. IN ANOTHER ADJACENT CELL WERE SEVEN LAO INCLUDING POLICE COLONELS KAN KEO AND KAM PONG WHO WERE TAKEN ALONG WITH THE RETREATING KONG LE FORCES IN DECEMBER 1960. [REDACTED] COMMENT. PARA 3 OF [REDACTED] REPORTED SIMILAR NAMES.) HOUSED IN THE SAME ROOM WITH THE SEVEN LAO WAS A FILIPINO.

4. [REDACTED] SAID THAT WITHIN THE PRISON COMPOUND THERE WERE TEN BUILDINGS:

- A. FOUR BILLETS FOR VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST TROOPS;
- B. ONE MESS HALL;
- C. ONE WELL SHED;
- D. ONE WAREHOUSE FOR AMMO, FOOD AND SALT;
- E. ONE KITCHEN;
- F. ONE GENERATOR SHED;
- G. ONE LARGE BUILDING DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS: CELL

NUMBER ONE, CELL NUMBER TWO, MEOS PL GUARD BILLETS AND VC TROOPS BILLETS.

THE PRISON COMPOUND WAS SURROUNDED BY A CONCRETE WALL APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FEET HIGH. THE COMPOUND WAS FORMERLY A FRENCH FORT BUILT ON THE ROAD JUNCTION (UG 9456) AND FIFTY YARDS FROM ROUTE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

[REDACTED]

DA IN 204336

TDCS-3/502,491

REF 30625

PAGE 3

7 ON WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF NONG HET.

5. THE PRISONERS WERE RESTRICTED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE CELLS. THEY WERE NOT ASSIGNED WORK DETAILS AND EXERCISE WAS LIMITED TO GUARDED WALKS TO AND FROM THE LATRINE. THE AMERICANS EXERCISED IN THEIR CELL. MEALS WERE BROUGHT TO THE CELLS AND FOOD WAS SUBSTANDARD. HEALTH WAS GENERALLY GOOD AND MORALE WAS FAIR. PRISONERS WERE NOT UNDOULY HARASSED. AT NIGHT, HOWEVER, THEIR HANDS WERE TIED TO A STICK INSERTED BETWEEN THEIR BACKS AND ARMS. THEIR ANKLES WERE PLACED IN AN INTERCONNECTED LOCKING DEVICE CAPABLE OF RESTRAINING EIGHT PEOPLE. UNLOCKING THE DEVICE SIMULTANEOUSLY RELEASED ALL PRISONERS.

6. ON 5 FEBRUARY 1962 AT 2100 HOURS [REDACTED] WHO HAD GAINED THE CONFIDENCE OF SGT. NOR PAO YANG, ENTERED [REDACTED] CELL AND RELEASED ALL PRISONERS. SUSPECTING A TRAP, THE AMERICANS REFUSED TO LEAVE. THE LAO PRISONERS IN THE ADJACENT CELL ALSO REFUSED TO LEAVE. [REDACTED] THREE [REDACTED] MEO PRISONERS AND [REDACTED] THEN LEFT THE COMPOUND TOGETHER. STAYING CLEAR OF ROUTE 7 AND KEEPING IN KNOWN FRIENDLY TERRITORY, THE GROUP REACHED BAN PHA KHA (UG 4846) ON 8 FEBRUARY 1962.

7. [REDACTED] THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON ENEMY DISPOSITIONS AND MOVEMENTS:

A. AT APPROXIMATELY ONE KILOMETER NORTHWEST OF PRISON COMPOUND THERE WAS AN AIRFIELD 2,500 TO 3,000 FEET LONG. [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

DA IN 204336

13 694

[REDACTED] THOUGHT THAT THE STRIP WAS CAPABLE OF RECEIVING C-46'S BUT HAD NEVER SEEN OR HEARD AIRCRAFT LANDING OR TAKING OFF.

B. EVERY FIVE DAYS 40 TO 50 SOVIET FOUR BY TWO TRUCKS PASSED THE PRISON COMPOUND COMING FROM NORTH VIETNAM AND TRAVELING WEST. [REDACTED] WORKED OCCASIONALLY IN THE MESS HALL AND COULD SEE TRUCKS PASSING THE PRISON COMPOUND SITUATED ON MOUND OVERLOOKING ROUTE 7. PL GUARDS TOLD HIM THAT THE TRUCK CONVOYS STOPPED OVERNIGHT AT BAN KAUANG (UG 9356). TRUCKS CARRIED RICE AND GASOLINE.

C. IN THE PRISON COMPOUND THERE WERE 50 VIETNAMESE MALES AND 10 FEMALES WHO APPEARED TO BE CIVILIANS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE ARMED WITH SOVIET MANUFACTURED CARBINES. ALL WERE ENGAGED IN ROAD REPAIR ALONG ROUTE 7. THE GROUP WAS HEADED BY A CHIEF ENGINEER. THERE WERE FOUR MEO PL GUARDS ARMED WITH SOVIET SMALL ARMS. HEAVIEST WEAPONS IN THE COMPOUND WERE SOVIET MACHINE GUNS (NUMBER NOT SPECIFIED.)

D. THREE MEMBERS OF [REDACTED] TOLD [REDACTED] BEFORE HIS CAPTURE BY PL [REDACTED] THAT THEY HAD FOUND BODY OF DEAD VC SOLDIER AT POINT 300 METERS FROM BAN PHA KHA (UG 4846) AT THE TIME OF RECAPTURE OF BAN PHA KHA IN NOVEMBER 1961. THE THREE [REDACTED] FOUND DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS ON THE BODY WHICH INDICATED HE WAS A VC SOLDIER. [REDACTED]

COMMENT. [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) REPORTED SIX VC SOLDIERS KILLED WHEN ENEMY ATTACKED PHA KHA ON 9 OCTOBER. AT THAT TIME NORTH VIETNAMESE BILLS AND COINS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TWO NOTEBOOKS WRITTEN IN VIETNAMESE WERE FOUND. THIS IS PROBABLY SAME INCIDENT REFERRED TO BY [REDACTED] WHO IS SOMEWHAT HAZY ON DATES.

8. [REDACTED] TOLD [REDACTED] THAT THERE WERE 60MM MORTARS AND 57MM RECDILLESS RIFLES (NUMBERS NOT GIVEN) MANNED BY 15 ENEMY AT POSITION ABOUT ONE KILOMETER NORTHEAST OF PRISON CAMP. ON HILL APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF KILOMETERS EAST OF THE PRISON CAMP THERE WAS ONE 12.7MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN MANNED BY APPROXIMATELY 15-30 MEN. A FIRST-AID STATION AND MESS HALL WERE LOCATED ABOUT ONE HALF KILOMETER NORTH OF THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN POSITION.

9. [REDACTED] DISSEM. STATE ARMY MAAG USOM USDEL GENEVA CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF.

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

ACTION: ALSI, NAVY, AF, JCS, OSD
INFO: DESOP, ORD
LA IN 204336

