

# DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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| 1. COUNTRY: <b>CAMBODIA</b>                                                          | 8. REPORT NUMBER: <b>1516-0450-69 (5800-05)</b>                                                                        |
| 2. SUBJECT: <b>(U) Facilities and Training in Cambodia</b>                           | 9. DATE OF REPORT: <b>15 May 69</b>                                                                                    |
| 3. ISC NUMBER: <b>179.410, 790.000, 780.100, 780.500, 787.500, 744.102</b>           | 10. NO. OF PAGES: <b>19</b>                                                                                            |
| 4. DATE OF INFORMATION: <b>Jun 68 to Jan 69</b>                                      | 11. REFERENCES: <b>DIRM IN2, 1Q17, SICK U-UPE-22000, BLACK BEARD 6a(3)(a), (b), (c), 6b(1) (a), (b), 6b(2)(a), (b)</b> |
| 5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: <b>II Corps CIC, Pleiku Province, RVN; 3 Apr 69</b>        | 12. ORIGINATOR: <b>BTA 200, 230, 260, EMPTY FLASK, Hq 6499th Special Activities Group</b>                              |
| 6. EVALUATION: SOURCE <b>F</b> INFORMATION <b>3</b>                                  | 13. PREPARED BY: <b>DENNIS E. SHIELDS, Sgt, USAF, Det 6, 6499th Sp Acty Gp</b>                                         |
| 7. SOURCE: <b>Captive NGUYEN Duc Phuong (NGUYEENX, DUWCS FUOWNG), CMIC No A-2503</b> | 14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: <b>Colonel [Signature] William Hamblen, Colonel, USAF</b>                                     |

15. SUMMARY: (C) This report provides information on the activities of the K-20 NVA Bn, B-3 Front, in Cambodia, to include travel procedures used and facilities utilized. Source received training at three different locations and was a patient at the 71st Hospital in Cambodia. This report also contains limited information on the training received by the K-20 Bn.

## 1. (C) BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- a. Name: NGUYEN Duc Phuong (NGUYEENX, DUWCS FUOWNG)
- b. Rank: Private First Class
- c. Duties and Unit of Assignment: Sapper; 2d Sqd, 2d Plt, C-58 Co, K-20 NVA Bn, B-3 Front.
- d. DPOB: Unknown day and month in 1949; 13th Hamlet, KIM DINH Village, Kim Son District, Ninh Binh Province, NVN.

16. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:

17. DOWNGRADING DATA:

18. ATTACHMENT DATA:

GROUP III  
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e. Parents' Names: Father: NGUYEN Duc Thanh (NGUYEENX, DUWCS THANH), living; Mother: NGUYEN Thi Kim (NGUYEENX, THIV KIML), living.

f. At 0300 hours on 21 Mar 69, Source's unit attacked the ARVN 42d Regt base at TAN CANH in Kontum Province, RVN. After Source had crawled through the fence, ground fighting started and the area was brightly illuminated by flares. To avoid being seen, Source took cover in a bunker and was captured there the following morning.

g. Significant Activities: Source attended school at his POB in 1957. From 1958 until 1963 he attended school in KIM THANH Village, Kim Son District, Ninh Binh Province, NVN. Source then farmed at his POB for the village cooperative until 30 Jan 67 when he was drafted.

(1) After being assigned to the 5th Sqd, 3d Plt, C-5 Co, K-5 Bn, 4th Region, Source received approx one month of training in Ngoc Lac District, Thanh Hoa Province, NVN. The 4th Region was composed of Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh, Nghe An and Quang Binh Provinces (NFI), NVN. Source was reassigned to the 7th Sqd, 3d Plt, C-5 Co, K-5 Bn, 2d Regt, 35th NVA Div. On 5 Mar 67 the K-5 Bn started walking to Quang Ninh District, Quang Binh Province, NVN. (Interrogator's Note: The K-5 Bn to which Source was reassigned was not the same as the K-5 Bn with which he received training). Upon arriving in Quang Ninh District, the K-5 Bn received 20 days of refresher training and then rested.

(2) On 28 Apr 67 the K-5 Bn, composed of 500 men, started its infiltration. On the first day it started crossing the TRUONG SON Mountains and on 17 May 67 it crossed Route 9 in Laos. Three days later they arrived at an unknown location near LANG VEI Village, unknown district, Quang Tri Province, RVN. The K-5 Bn operated in this area for approx two months and on 30 Jul 67 the entire 2nd Regt returned to NVN for retraining and rest. Walking via the DMZ the K-5 Bn arrived in Quang Ninh District, Quang Binh Province, NVN, on 20 Aug 67. The K-5 Bn rested seven days and on 27 Aug 67 it started re-infiltration via the DMZ. After walking approx 15 days the K-5 Bn arrived at a location near DANG CHI Hill in Quang Tri Province, RVN.

(3) Source became ill with malaria five days later and was sent to the 41st Hospital in Bo Trach District, Quang Binh Province, NVN. He was released from the hospital on 10 Mar 68 and walked one kilometer to a rest area of the 35th Div. After resting for approx one month, Source and 16 other men started infiltration. Walking via Laos they arrived at the T-40 Station in Cambodia in late Jun 68. They continued walking until they arrived at a replacement camp for the 35th NVA Div which was located in Cambodia.

(4) Source rested there for approx three days and was then assigned to the 2d Sqd, 2d Plt, C-58 Co, K-20 NVA Sapper Bn, no regiment, 35th Div. He walked to the K-20 Bn camp which was located near the 35th NVA Div replacement camp. Five days later the K-20 Bn was reassigned to the B-3 Front. The K-20 Bn then started walking south through Cambodia and arrived at the T-6 Station in Cambodia in early Aug 68. The men of the K-20 Bn received 15 days of sapper and political training at the T-6 station. On 23 Aug 68 the C-58 Co attacked the SA PA camp (vic YU8273; 1225N/10735E, Sheet ND 48-16) in Duc Lap District, Quang Duc Province, RVN.

(5) After the battle the K-20 Bn returned to the T-6 Station and rested there for approx 8 days. During that time Source became ill with malaria and was sent to the 71st Hospital in Cambodia for 12 to 13 days.

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When released, he walked for approx 10 days and arrived at the T-14 Station in Cambodia where he met the rest of the K-20 Bn and received 20 days of refresher training. The K-20 Bn then moved to the T-10 Station in Cambodia where the men received more political and sapper training. On 5 Dec 68 the K-20 Bn started walking to a campsite southeast of DAK TO Camp (vic ZB0223; 1439N/10748E, Sheet ND 48-8) Kontum Province, RVN. They arrived at this campsite on 5 Jan 69 and rested and retrained until 20 Mar 69, when they attacked the ARVN 42nd Regt base and Source was captured.

h. Additional References: Maps: Series 1501, Sheet ND 48-8 ND 48-12 and ND 48-16, Edition 1, dated 1965, Scale 1:250,000.

## 2. (C) OBSERVATION OF FACILITIES AND TRAINING IN CAMBODIA:

a. General. In mid-Jun 68, Source and 16 other men arrived at the T-40 Station (exact location unknown) after infiltration via Laos. They were told that this was the first station in Cambodia. After walking through the T-48 Station (exact location unknown), they arrived at the T-1 Station (exact location unknown).

(1) They continued walking until they arrived at the 35th NVA Div replacement camp which was a two and one-half hour walk south of the T-3 Station in Cambodia (See Para 2f). Source remained there three days during which he visited friends at their battalion base camps. Source was then assigned to the 2d Sqd, 2d Plat, C-58 Co, K-20 Bn, no regiment, 35th NVA Div. He walked to the K-20 Bn camp which was located a one hour walk north of the 35th Div replacement camp. While camped there for approx six days, the K-20 Bn was reassigned to the B-3 Front and began walking south through Cambodia. From the K-20 Bn camp, they walked first to the T-4 station, then through all intermediate stations (T-5, T-6, etc) until they reached T-12.

(2) After leaving T-12, they walked for approx one hour and arrived at the "canal of the PO KO River." After crossing the canal by boat, they walked south for three hours and then crossed a dirt and gravel road approx three meters wide. One and one-half hours later, they passed through the T-13 Station. They continued walking and waded across an unidentified river immediately after arriving at the T-19 Station. At this point, the numbering system changed and they proceeded to walk through T-1 Station to T-6 Station in Cambodia. They arrived at the T-6 Station in early Aug 68 and received sapper and political training there for approx 15 days.

(3) On 23 Aug 68, the companies of the K-20 Bn made attacks on various places in Duc Lap District, Quang Duc Province, RVN. Source's company, the C-58 Co, attacked the SA PA camp (vic YU8273; 1225N/10735E, Sheet ND 48-16). The K-20 Bn returned to the T-6 Station after the battles and rested there until 2 Sep 68 when it started the journey north through Cambodia.

(4) During the rest at Station T-6, Source had become ill with malaria and was taken to the 71st Hospital which was located between the T-5 and T-6 Stations. He remained there for 12 to 13 days and was then released. With 15 men, five of whom were members of the K-20 Bn, he walked north, crossed a river and arrived at the T-14 Station after a 10 day walk. Source met the K-20 Bn at the T-14 Station and received 20 days refresher training with his company.

(5) Upon completing refresher training the K-20 Bn walked north to the T-10 Station and arrived there in mid Oct 68. They received more

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sapper and political training at the T-10 Camp and on 5 Dec 68 they departed for Kontum Province, RVN. They walked north to the T-2 Station and then turned northeast and walked through the T-1 Station which was located in Cambodia. After walking for one month, the K-20 Bn arrived at a campsite located southeast of DAK TO Camp (vic ZB0223; 1439N/10748E, Sheet ND 48-8), Kontum Province, RVN (Interrogator's Note: Source could not give enough information with which to gain map references).

b. Travel Schedule. While traveling through Cambodia, the K-20 Bn walked from 0600 to 1100 hours at which time they would stop to eat. At 1120 hours, they resumed walking until 1400 or 1500 hours depending upon when they arrived at their campsite. The cooks would prepare breakfast at 0300 hours, and the evening meal at 1700 hours after arriving at the next camp. All cooking was done on HOANG CAM underground stoves.

c. Trails. All trails were from 0.7 to one meter wide and hidden from aerial observation by dense jungle canopy. The trails were winding and thus the battalion could only walk between 13 and 15 kilometers a day. On several occasions, there was rain which made the trails slippery and slowed the group down.

d. Camps. The K-20 Bn camped at visitor areas near commo-liaison stations. Source never saw a commo-liaison station but had heard from his commander that there was a station near each visitor area. The visitor areas were located either alongside the trail or up to 400 meters away with as many as two to three visitor areas at each station. After eating their evening meal, the men would put their hammocks in trees where they slept. Every night each company placed one platoon on guard duty to provide area security. Taking turns, each man would be on duty for one hour. Because of "Special Forces" operating in Cambodia, guard duty was necessary. The battalion commander had told the men that there were Special Forces soldiers operating in Cambodia (NFI).

e. Supplies. Whenever the K-20 Bn needed supplies, the battalion commander would send his assistant to the commo-liaison station with a request for supplies. The supplies would then be brought to their campsite by an unidentified transportation group from the station, which was composed of approx 36 NVA soldiers. The supplies consisted of rice and seasoning, and occasionally dried meat, in enough quantities to feed the men for approx one week.

(1) While camped at the T-6 Station near Duc Lap District, Quang Duc Province, RVN, the battalion once picked up supplies at a storage area near the T-5 Station. Source accompanied the group that went to pick up the supplies and he observed a building eight meters long, four meters wide and 3.5 meters high. This building was located in heavy jungle 200 meters from the trail. From this building they obtained a one month supply of rice and seasoning.

(2) Enroute to the T-6 Station where the K-20 Bn received training, the battalion had received 110kg of TNT at the T-4 Station. A transportation platoon consisting of nine NVA soldiers brought the TNT to them. Source did not know when the TNT was ordered, where it had been obtained or where it had been made.

(3) While retraining at the T-14 Station, the K-20 Bn received supplies at the T-15 Station but Source had no knowledge of the storage area.

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(4) They received supplies from a site near the T-9 Station while training at the T-10 Station. Source once accompanied a group that went to get supplies. Located 20 meters from the trail in dense jungle, the storage area was approx two kilometers south of the T-9 Station. The storage area was composed of two wooden buildings, each 10 meters long, four meters wide and 3.5 meters high. One of the buildings was "half" full of rice and the other building was "one-third" full of canned meat and seasoning. Four or five NVA soldiers, armed with AK47 and CKC rifles, guarded the area. Source did not talk to the guards.

(5) While in Cambodia, Source did not observe any transportation groups walking along the trails. He did not observe any ammo or weapon storage and never saw a transportation unit carrying ammo or weapons.

f. Replacement Camp of the 35th NVA Div. After Source arrived in Cambodia, he walked to the replacement camp of the 35th NVA Div. The replacement camp was located a two and one-half hour walk south of the T-3 Station in Cambodia (Interrogator's Note: It is believed that the T-3 Station is located near YB5000 so the 35th Div replacement camp is probably located within a 10 kilometer radius of YB5000; 1428N/10719E, Sheet ND 48-8). Covered with dense jungle, the camp was located in a cleared area between mountains approx 300 meters east of the trail. The camp consisted of 27 various sized wooden buildings, with thatched roofs. The smallest building was two meters long, two meters wide, and two meters high, the largest was seven meters long, 2.5 meters wide and two meters high. When Source arrived at the camp, there were approx 270 NVA soldiers there. A company of three platoons was stationed there to maintain discipline. Source stayed at the camp for three days, during which he was told by a high ranking cadre that the 35th NVA Div Base Camp was located a one hour walk northwest of the replacement camp. Source also visited some friends of his that were assigned to the K-17 and K-18 Artillery Bns of the 35th NVA Div (See Figure 1 for a sketch of the 35th Div replacement camp).

g. Base Camp of the K-17 and K-18 Artillery Bns. While staying at the 35th Div replacement camp, Source visited friends who were assigned to the K-17 and K-18 Artillery Bns of the 35th NVA Div. Source went to their base camp which was located approx 600 meters northwest of the replacement camp. He walked for one half hour through dense jungle and crossed a trail before reaching the camp. Visiting the K-17 Bn camp first, Source talked with his friends about their homes, families, and how much they wanted to return home. While talking, Source observed seven wood frame structures each of which was approx two meters long, two meters wide and two meters high. These structures consisted only of a frame in which the men slept after covering the frame with raincoats, ponchos, or tent halves. Source observed a 12.7mm AAA weapon beneath one of the frame structures and his friend told him that the K-17 Bn had a total of nine 12.7mm AAA pieces. Source did not see the other eight weapons; the one he saw was not set up to fire. After talking to his friend in the K-17 Bn for 10 minutes, Source went to the K-18 Bn area, which was 100 meters south, to visit a friend. Source observed "some" frame structures; beneath one of these structures he observed an 82mm mortar. His friend told him that the K-18 Bn was equipped with 12 such mortars (NFI). After talking at the K-18 camp for approx 10 minutes, Source returned to the replacement camp. (See Figure 2 for outline of the base camp of the K-17 and K-18 Artillery Bns.)

h. The K-20 Bn Camp. After staying at the 35th NVA Div replacement camp for three days, Source was assigned to the K-20 Bn. He walked north for one hour to the camp, which was located on two hills with a stream between them. Source was assigned to the C-58 Co which was camped on one hillside;

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the remaining part of the K-20 Bn was camped on the opposite side. When Source arrived at the camp, he observed 13 wood frame structures two meters long, two meters wide, and two meters high. Foxholes (See Figure 7) 1.5 meters deep, 2.2 meters long and 1.5 meters wide, were spread haphazardly through the area. An inverted "V" shaped roof, constructed of wood and bamboo, covered these foxholes. The base of the roof rested 0.5 meters below the surface and the apex of the roof even with the surface. The roof was then covered with approx 0.6 meters of earth. The stream, which separated the C-58 Co from the C-56 Co, the C-60, and the battalion hq, was approx one meter wide. Source did not know the layout of the other camp areas but knew their approximate location. He also knew that a distance of 30 meters separated the C-58 Co camp from battalion hq. (See Figure 3 for layout of the K-20 Bn camp).

1. T-6 Station and Training. After resting at the K-20 Bn camp for six days, the K-20 Bn moved south through Cambodia. Between the T-8 and T-9 Stations it was joined by the C-54 Co of the NONG TRUONG 1 NVA Div. In early Aug 68, the K-20 Bn arrived at the T-6 Station. The T-6 Station was located a two day walk northwest of DAK SAK (vic YU9175; 1226N/10740E, Sheet ND 48-16) and a one and one-half day walk northwest of SA PA Camp (vic YU8273; 1225N/10735E, Sheet ND 48-16) both of Quang Duc Province, RVN. It was also a two and one-half hour walk northwest of the Cambodia/RVN border. (Interrogator's Note: The T-6 Station could be located northeast of PHNUM NAM LYR Mountain, YU7685; 1231N/10732E, Sheet ND 48-16, in Cambodia). Upon arriving at the T-6 Station in Cambodia, the companies of the K-20 Bn split up and each company set up camp in a different area. The members of the C-58 Co immediately dug the type of foxhole they used at the K-20 Bn camp near the T-3 Station (See Paragraph 2h and Figure 7) with the exception of covering it with one meter of earth rather than 0.6 meters of earth. The foxholes were spaced 10 meters apart and had a capacity of three men. The area in which the C-58 Co camped in was approx 300 meters long and 200 meters wide. Within this area, the men constructed wood and bamboo frame structures four meters long, two meters wide, and two meters high. Whenever the men heard bombing or artillery at night they slept in the foxholes. While camping there for approx 20 days, the K-20 Bn received sapper training. Source's company was taught by the company commander and each company trained separately. The C-59 Co received their training within the company camp. The men were awakened at 0500 hours and ate breakfast at 0600 hours. From 0630 to 1130 hours they received training and from 1130 to 1330 hours they would eat and rest. They then received training from 1330 to 1700 hours. After that they ate, relaxed, and slept when they chose. While training, they practiced walking on their tiptoes for one or two hours each day. This technique was to be used when approaching an installation they were to attack. They also trained in cutting wire, crawling through perimeter defenses, and detection of mines and trip flares.

(1) Wire Cutting. The men of the C-58 Co practiced cutting three types of wire defenses. They constructed models of these fences out of strands of bamboo. Concertina was cut by snipping it with wire snips at the top and bottom. It was then spread out to make a gap 0.6 meters wide. Of the other two types of fence, (See Figure 8) one type was to have a hole 0.6 meters wide and 0.5 meters high cut in it and the other was to have a gap cut in it.

(2) Mines and Trip Flares. Source received limited training in disarming one type of mine which had three small feelers sticking out of it. To disarm this mine they were to stick a piece of wire into an area around the feelers. (Interrogator's Note: Source could not remember what they were supposed to stick the wire in.) Although they did not practice on any

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other types of mines, they were told about one type of mine that had the figure "S" on one side on the top and the figure "6" on the other side of the top. There was also a mechanism centered on top in the shape of an arrow, and in order to disarm the mine, the arrow had to be turned to point at the six. The men were trained to find mines by feeling for the mines with their hands or by prodding for the mines with a piece of wire one millimeter in diameter and 20 centimeters long. They used a manioc plant to simulate the type of mine with feelers, with the stem substituting for the feelers. Using a model made of bamboo, the men also learned to find trip flares. They learned to find the trip wire by gently feeling for it and upon finding it they would trace the wire to the trip flare. They would then pull the pin out and replace it with a piece of bamboo or wrap it up with wire.

(3) Penetration of Installations. The men of the C-58 Co also learned how to crawl through perimeter defenses. To crawl through the fences, the men would slowly crawl on their stomachs, 20 centimeters at a time, then pull their weapon up even with them. If their weapon had a steel stock, they were to wrap it in cloth to avoid making any noise. The men also carried TNT with them when attacking an installation. In a platoon sized attack, there were three teams of four men each. The first team to enter was composed of one man with a B-40 rocket launcher, two men armed with AK-47s and two kilograms of TNT each, and one man carrying four kilograms of TNT. The second team was composed of four men. Two men, including the platoon leader, carried AK-47s and two kilograms of TNT each and two carried four kilograms of TNT each. The third team was composed of two men carrying four kilograms of TNT each and two men, including the assistant platoon leader, carrying AK-47s and two kilograms of TNT each. The TNT was carried in little cloth bags and was broken down into bars weighing 0.4 kilograms each.

j. The 71st NVA Hospital. During the 23 Aug 68 attack on the SA PA Camp in Duc Lap District, Quang Duc Province, RVN, three men were killed, five were wounded and seven or eight were missing in action. The attack failed because the men were detected before they reached to perimeter of SA PA Camp. After the attack, the K-20 Bn returned to the T-6 Station to rest. The five wounded men were sent to the 71st NVA Hospital. During the rest Source became ill with malaria and he too was sent to the hospital.

(1) Located 200 meters from the trail, the hospital was situated between the T-5 and T-6 Stations in a valley surrounded by hills and mountains with a stream 2.5 meters wide, running through the hospital area. The hospital area was covered with dense jungle. (Interrogator's Note: The 71st Hospital is probably located within a five kilometer radius of the spot elevation 1499, vic YU7696, 1237N/10733E, Sheet ND 48-16).

(2) There were three sections in the hospital, but each section did not have a different capacity or a specific duty. Each section had approx 24 to 25 wooden thatched buildings each 15 meters long, five meters wide and 3.5 meters high. Of the 24 to 25 buildings one was used as an office, one was a surgical ward, one was a pharmacy, one was a mess hall, one was a kitchen and 19 or 20 were used to quarter NVA patients. Although there were 16 bamboo beds in each of the patient quarters, Source only observed nine to 10 patients in each building. Source had been in the pharmacy on several occasions and, although he did not know what medicines were available, he did know that medicine for malaria and diarrhea, plasma and pain killers were available. Source had never been in the surgical ward, office or kitchen.

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(3) Source was hospitalized in the first section which was operated by one male NVA doctor, two male NVA medics and approx 25 male and female VC aids. Source also observed an unknown number of male and female VC laborers who repaired buildings and did other odd jobs. While talking with a patient he was told that "slightly" sick patients and the hospital laborers were sent to the T-5 Station to get supplies (NFI). Source observed eight NVA soldiers who were assigned to the hospital to guard it which they accomplished by having two of their men guard the trail that ran by the hospital (NFI). Personnel assigned to the first section slept in the office and pharmacy.

(4) During the time Source was a patient he did not see or hear of any deaths. When a patient had recovered, he was sent back to his unit. However, Source was told by another patient that if the patient was an amputee he was sent back to NVN. Source once observed six amputees leave the hospital and walk north on the trail. After spending approx 12 to 13 days in the hospital, Source was released and returned to his unit which at that time was camped near the T-14 Station north of the 71st Hospital. (See Figure 4 for a sketch of the 71st Hospital).

k. Camp Near the T-14 Station. When Source returned to the K-20 Bn, its camp site was located approx 200 meters from the trail and a one hour walk southeast of the T-14 Station. The area at the campsite was surrounded by low hills and covered by dense jungle with a small stream 1.5 meters wide running past the camp. Individual foxholes (one meter long, 0.6 meters wide and 1.5 meters deep) were spread throughout the area. These foxholes were covered with wood and dirt that was approx 0.6 meters thick and steps were constructed that led into the foxhole. Since there were no buildings in the area, the men had to sleep in hammocks hung from trees. Source was at this camp for approx 20 days and during that time the men of the K-20 Bn reviewed the training they had received at the T-6 station using the same procedures and the same time schedule. In mid-Oct 68 the K-20 Bn moved its location north to the T-10 Station.

l. The 66th NVA Regt. After leaving the T-14 Station in mid Oct 68, Source observed a large unit following the K-20 Bn. The battalion commander informed the members of the K-20 Bn that three battalions of the 66th Regt, NONG TRUONG 1 NVA Div, composed the group that was following them. At the T-13, T-12 and T-11 Stations the three battalions of 66th Regt camped in visitor areas approx 200 meters from the visitor area used by the K-20 Bn. Three hours north of the T-11 Station, Source observed the three battalions of the 66th Regt turn off the trail. Seven days after the K-20 Bn arrived at their campsite at the T-10 Station, Source walked south along the trail looking for water cress. When he arrived at the area where the 66th Regt had walked off the trail, he observed three new frame structures and seven or eight NVA soldiers. Since Source was walking on the trail, he was not able to observe all of the area. While at the T-14 station, the K-20 Bn commander had told the men that the 66th NVA Regt was retraining at a camp "near" them (NFI). Source never talked to any members of the 66th Regt.

m. PO KO River Canal. After leaving the T-13 station on its walk to the T-10 station, the K-20 Bn walked north for one and one-half hours and crossed a dirt and gravel road three meters wide. It walked for three more hours and then arrived at the PO KO River Canal. (Interrogator's Note: This is probably the TONLE SAN River which connects with the RVN border at YA6626, 1347N/10727E, Sheet ND 48-12. The TONLE SAN River is called the PO KO River in the RVN.) The terrain in this area was flat and covered with heavy jungle and the river ran from east to west. (Interrogator's Note: According to Source's description of the area and taking the road into

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consideration, the K-20 Bn could have crossed the river near spot elevation 420, YA6324; 1346N/10725E, Sheet ND 48-12.) The K-20 Bn was met at the river by nine NVA soldiers who piloted three wooden boats 10 meters long, 1.5 meters wide and one meter deep. Two of the boats were lashed together with rope and all three boats were powered by an unknown type engine. The boats were moored to the river bank and no effort had been made to conceal them. Since each boat could contain 40 men and the K-20 Bn was composed of 230 men the boats had to make two crossings. To cross, the boat travelled straight across and moored to the bank on the other side. Upon completion of the river crossing, the K-20 Bn walked north for approx one hour and arrived at the T-12 Station. The K-20 Bn had first crossed the river in mid July 68 when they were walking south to the T-6 Station. They had camped at the T-12 Station and on the following morning they were met by the nine NVA soldiers at the visitor area. They then walked south to the river and made the crossing. Source was told by the C-58 Co commander that these men were members of the T-12 commo-liaison station.

n. T-10 Station and Training. In mid-Oct 68, the K-20 Bn arrived at the T-10 Station where they were to receive training. (Interrogator's Note: Since the K-20 Bn was able to walk between 13 to 15 kilometers a day on winding trails and because they possibly crossed the TONLE SAN River near YA6324, the T-10 Station could be located near and south to southwest of spot elevation 1184, YA5148; 1400N/10719E, Sheet ND 48-12).

(1) Upon arriving at the T-10 Station, the three companies split up and went to different campsites. The C-58 Co campsite was located 30 meters from the trail which ran east and west at that location. The C-60 Co camp was located 300 meters southwest of the C-58 Co Camp and 100 meters from the trail. The K-20 Bn headquarters was 250 meters west of the C-58 Co Camp and 30 meters from the trail. The camp of the C-56 Co was located 300 meters from the trail and 400 meters northwest of the C-58 Camp.

(2) Within the C-58 Co camp, Source observed 14 wooden thatched buildings which he guessed to be one year old and heavily used. Four buildings were used by each platoon and these were three meters long, two meters wide and two meters high. The C-58 Co Hq consisted of two buildings five meters long, two meters wide and two meters high. The headquarters consisted of the company and assistant company commander, the political and assistant political officer, two liaison men and three aid men. Fifty meters south, and on the opposite side of the trail, was the site of the kitchen and quarters for the mess sergeant and his three cooks. There were two buildings at this site and each building was three meters long, two meters wide and two meters high. Foxholes (two meters long, one meter wide, one meter deep, and covered with wood and dirt 0.6 meters deep) were spread haphazardly around each building of the C-58 Co Camp. These foxholes were already constructed when the C-58 Co arrived at their camp and Source believed that the foxholes were approx one year old. Source did not see the other areas of the K-20 Bn camp well enough to know how many buildings were located at each area or their size.

(3) While at this camp the C-58 Co received retraining which was of the same type as they received at the T-6 Station. The men were awakened at 0500 hours. At 0530 hours they ate breakfast. At approx 0630 hours training started and at 1100 training was halted and the men ate and rested. At 1330 hours training was resumed and at 1700 hours training was terminated; the men then ate and rested. The men of the cook squad would cook the meals for the men at 0300, 1000 and 1700 hours.

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(4) Twice a week, the C-58 Co would practice attacking a compound which was located 500 meters northwest of the C-58 camp. This compound was on a small hill and was an area 200 meters long and 100 meters wide. Six or seven frame structures were haphazardly situated within the compound and foxholes six to seven meters apart were situated half-way around the perimeter. The frame structures were six meters long, two meters wide and two meters high. The foxholes were one meter square and one meter deep. Two rows of model concertina wire, made of bamboo, surrounded the outside of the perimeter.

(5) From 1830 to 2100 hours, the C-58 Co practiced attacking the compound with three platoons attacking at three different points 100 meters apart. The men started crawling 100 meters from the fence and were to crawl to the fences, cut them and crawl through to the buildings, plant dummy explosive charges, and exit by the same path they entered. As they crawled through the fence, they were to feel for trip flares and mines which were the same type models as used at the T-6 Station during training. Since members of the C-58 Co were hiding in the foxholes in the compound, the attacking platoons had to make the assault without being seen or heard (NFI). On 5 Dec 68 the K-20 Bn left the T-10 Station enroute to Kontum Province, RVN. (See Figure 5 for a sketch of the K-20 Bn camp at the T-10 Station and Figure 6 for a sketch of the training hill).

o. Aircraft. Three or four times a week, Source observed L-19 aircraft. (Interrogator's Note: Source had been told by a friend that these type aircraft were L-19s). Whenever an L-19 aircraft came into sight the K-20 Bn would stop what it was doing and stand still even though it was under dense jungle foliage. Source does not believe they were ever seen by L-19 aircraft. While at the T-10 Station, Source heard bombing a "long" distance to the east and he assumed that the bombing was taking place in RVN. Source also observed three unknown type helicopters fly over the T-10 Station at 0900 one morning but he could not see them clearly due to the dense jungle canopy covering the camp (NFI). On several occasions Source heard jet aircraft fly over the T-10 Station at night (NFI).

P. Cambodians. The K-20 Bn was repeatedly told by the commander and cadre that they were not to talk or trade with Cambodians. Source observed Cambodians on three occasions in Nov 68 and once on 5 Dec 68.

(1) First occasion. Source was walking with 15 other men to the T-9 Station to pick up rice. After having walked one hour after leaving the T-10 Station, 12 Cambodians, men, women and children, walked out of the jungle and followed Source's group for approx 100 meters and walked into the jungle again. The Cambodians were carrying machetes and baskets. The contents of the baskets were unknown. No conversation was carried on with the Cambodians (NFI).

(2) Second Occasion. Source and two other men were walking along the trail near the T-10 Station looking for water cress. They met four Cambodian men walking the opposite direction on the trail and each group continued walking past the other. The Cambodians were carrying machetes and baskets. There was no conversation between the two groups.

(3) Third Occasion. At approx 1200 one day at the T-10 Station Source observed two Cambodian men walking through the C-58 Co campsite. No action was taken against the Cambodians and they walked through freely. The Cambodians were carrying machetes and baskets.

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(4) Fourth Occasion. On 5 Dec 68 the K-20 Bn left the T-10 Station enroute to Kontum Province, RVN and after walking for approx one and one-half hours Source observed eight Cambodians sitting along the edge of the trail. This group of Cambodians was composed of men, women and children and each had a basket that contained either a chicken or rice. The K-20 Bn walked past the group of Cambodians and did not stop (NFI).

## 2. (C) INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO NVA SOLDIERS IN THE EVENT THEY ARE CAPTURED:

a. While training at the T-10 Station in Cambodia during Oct and Nov 68 the political officer of the C-58 Co, K-20 Sapper Bn, B-3 Front, gave the members of the company instructions on what to do in the event of their capture. The political officer instructed the men not to disclose any information to interrogators if they were captured. He stressed that they not reveal their name, place of birth, date of birth or any information on NVN. He also stressed that they not disclose their unit and its location, storage areas, base camps, past activities and future plans.

b. If captured they would be beaten and tortured until they talked but it would be best not to cooperate as all prisoners are killed whether they cooperate or not. The political officer did not tell the men to lie or to try to escape if captured (no further information).

## COMMENTS OF THE PREPARING OFFICIAL:

4. (C) Source was cooperative but had a difficult time remembering details about the training he received. He occasionally gave conflicting information but this interrogator believes it was a result of forgetfulness rather than an effort to give false information. Any conflicting information was discussed with Source until he gave a definite answer. Source had no knowledge of political groups in Cambodia.

5. (C) This report partially satisfies SICR U-UPE-22000. Collection action against this SICR is terminated on Source.

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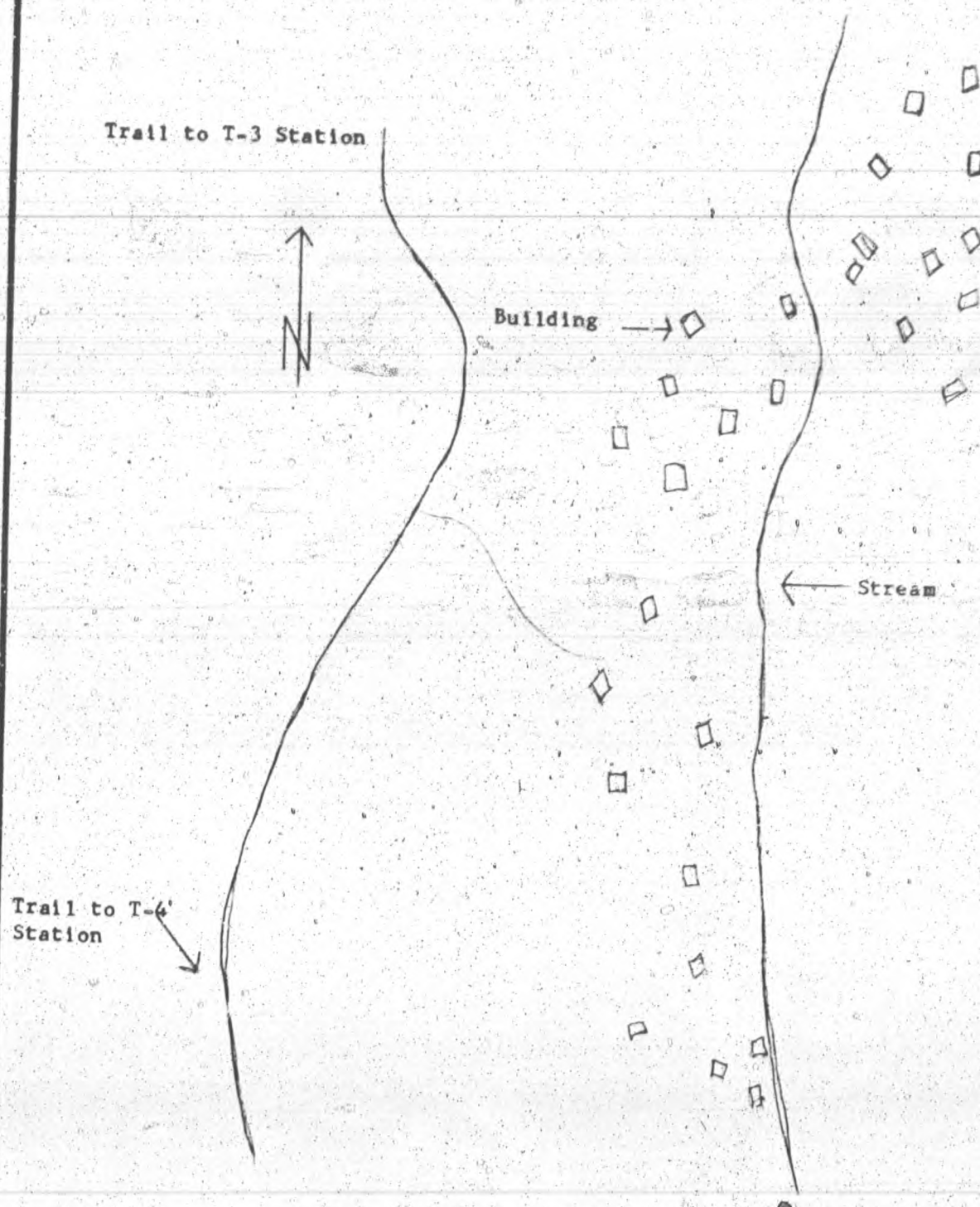
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FIGURE 1

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE 35th NVA DIV REPLACEMENT CAMP (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN), CAMBODIA

AS OF: Jul 68

SCALE: None



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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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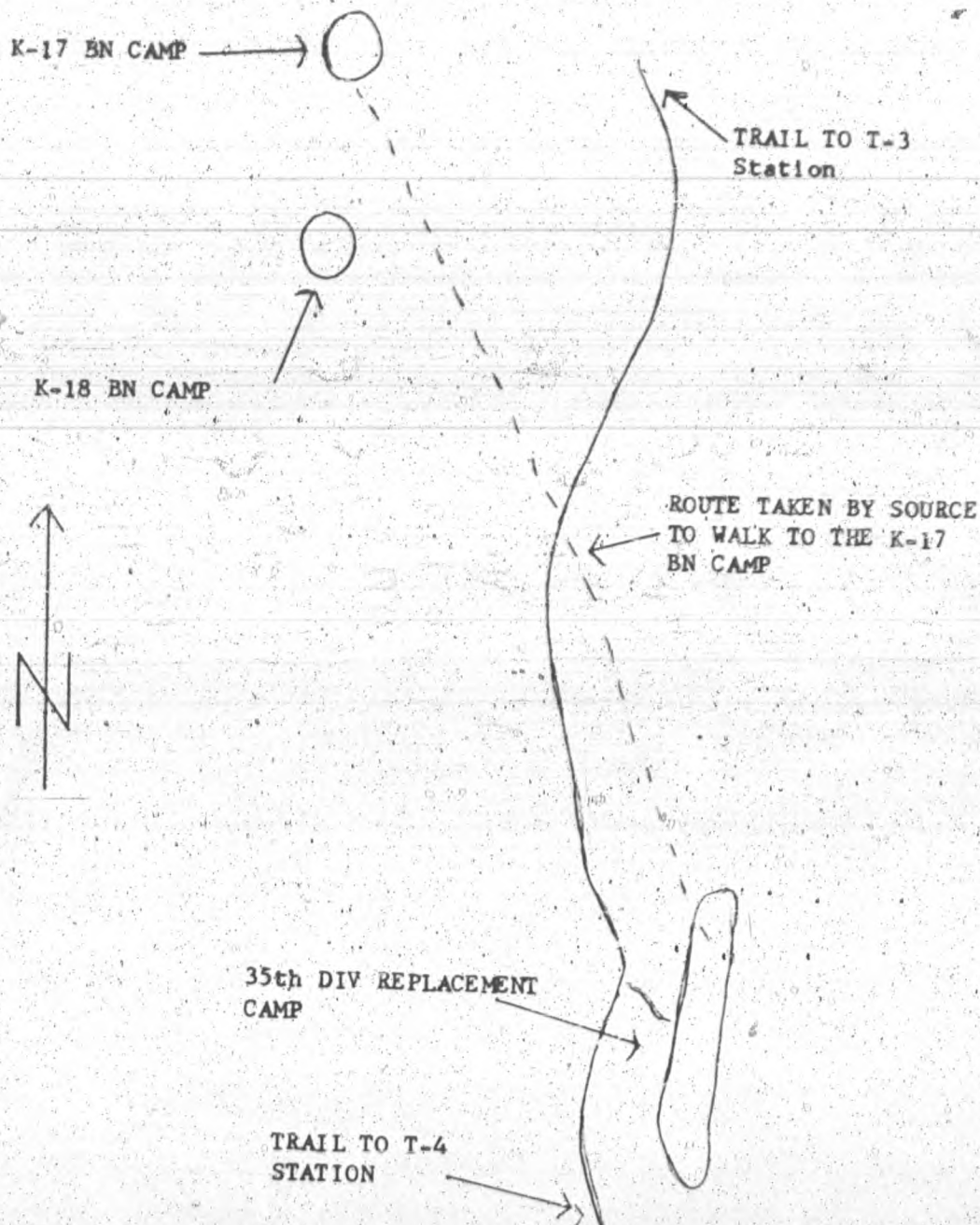
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FIGURE 2

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE BASE CAMP ON THE K-17 AND K-18 NVA ARTILLERY BNS  
(EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA

AS OF: Jul 68

SCALE: None



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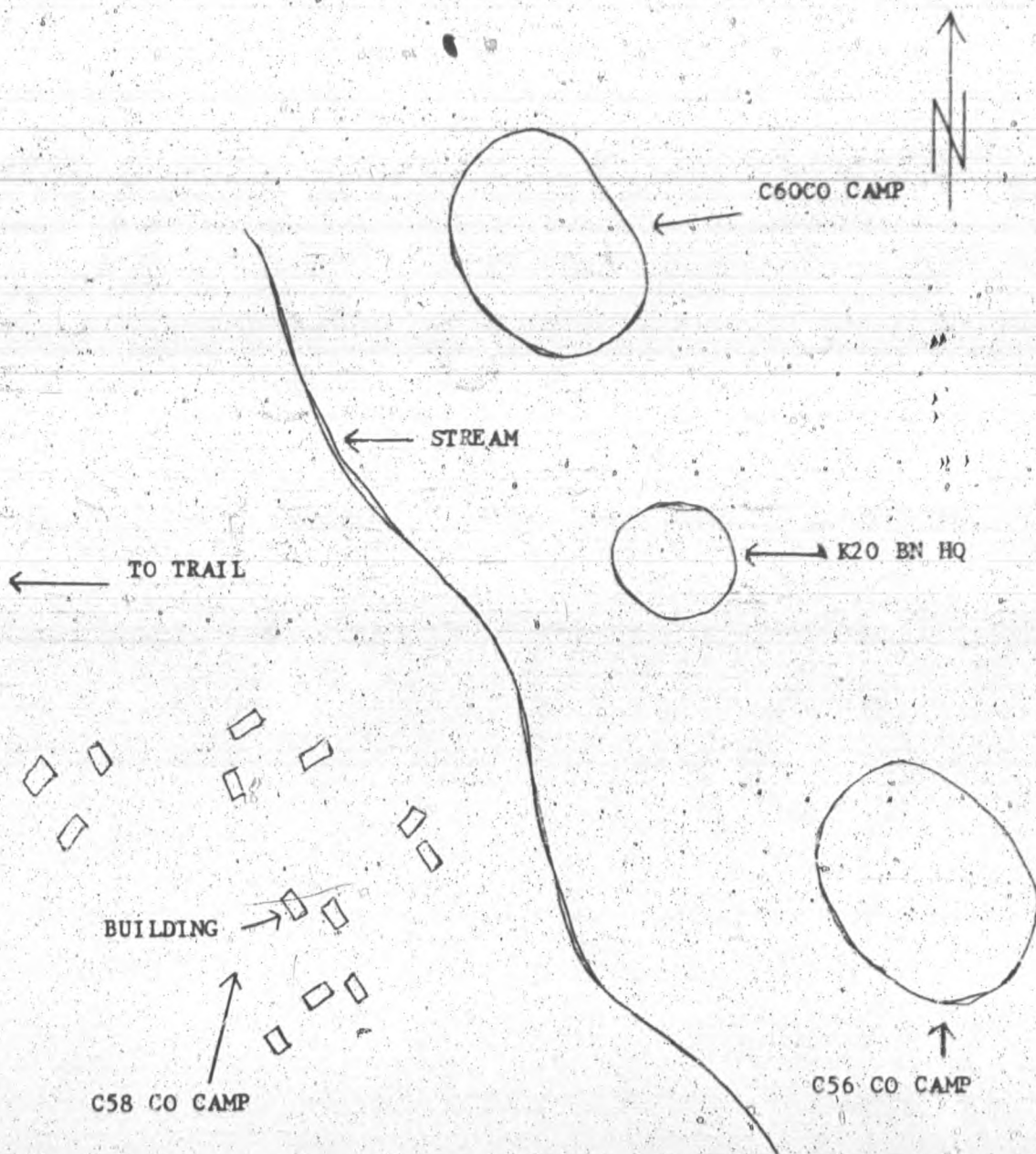
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FIGURE 3

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE K-20 BN CAMP (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA.

AS OF: Jul 68

SCALE: None



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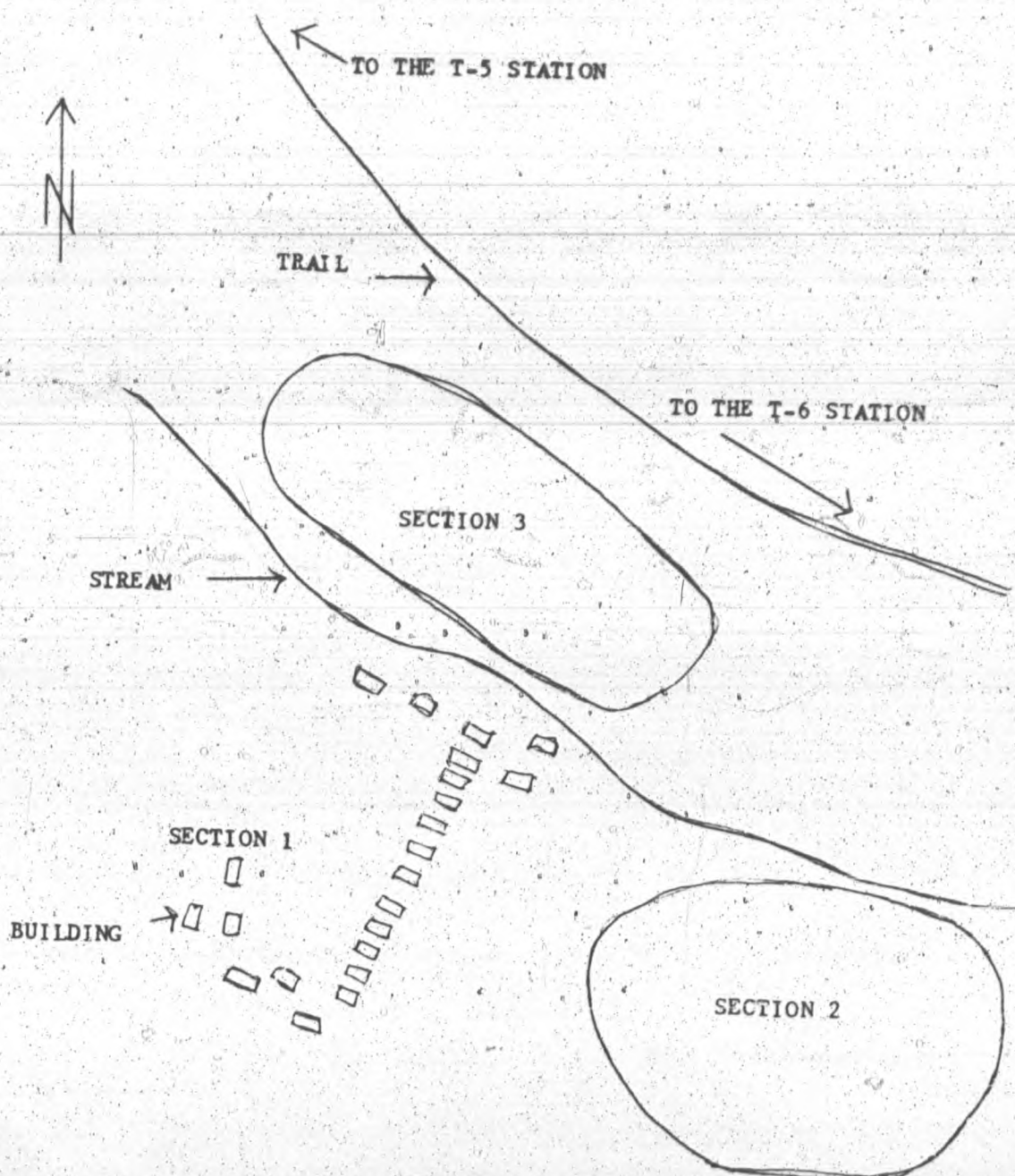
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FIGURE 4

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE 71ST HOSPITAL (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA.

AS OF: Sept 68

SCALE: None



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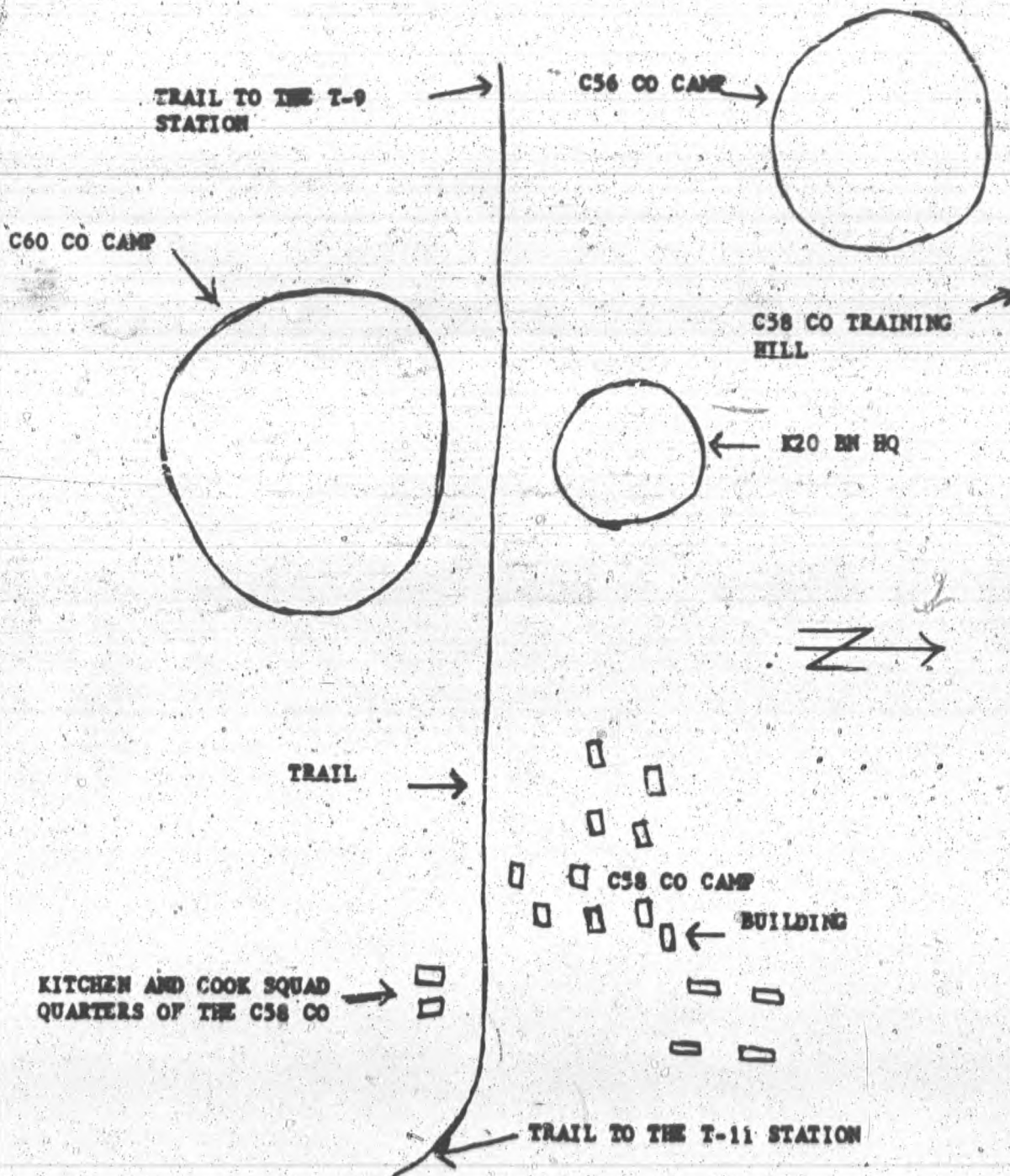
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FIGURE 5

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE K20 BN CAMP AT THE VISITOR AREA OF THE T-10 STATION (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA.

AS OF: Dec 68

SCALE: None



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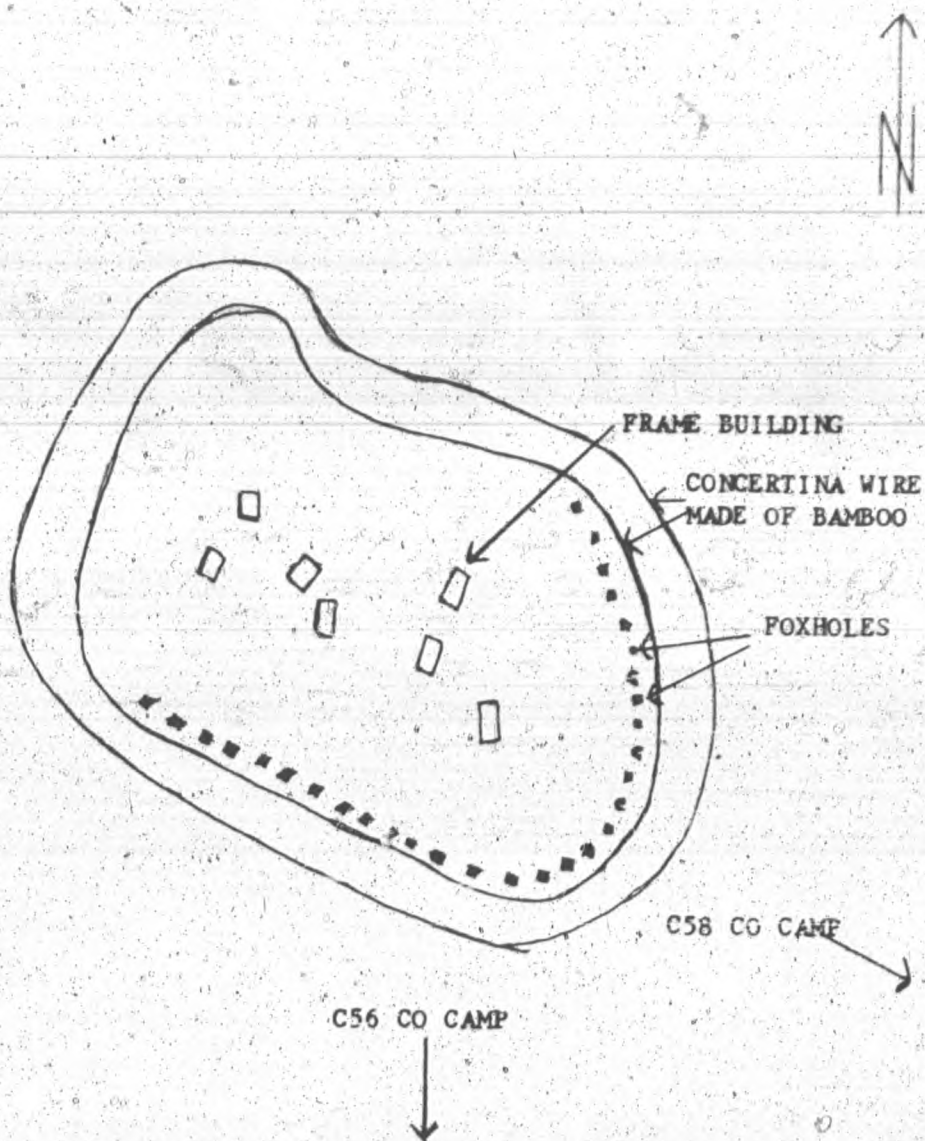
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**FIGURE 6**

**MEMORY SKETCH OF THE TRAINING HILL UTILIZED BY THE C58 CO AT THE T-10 STATION IN CAMBODIA**

AS OF: Dec 68

SCALE: None



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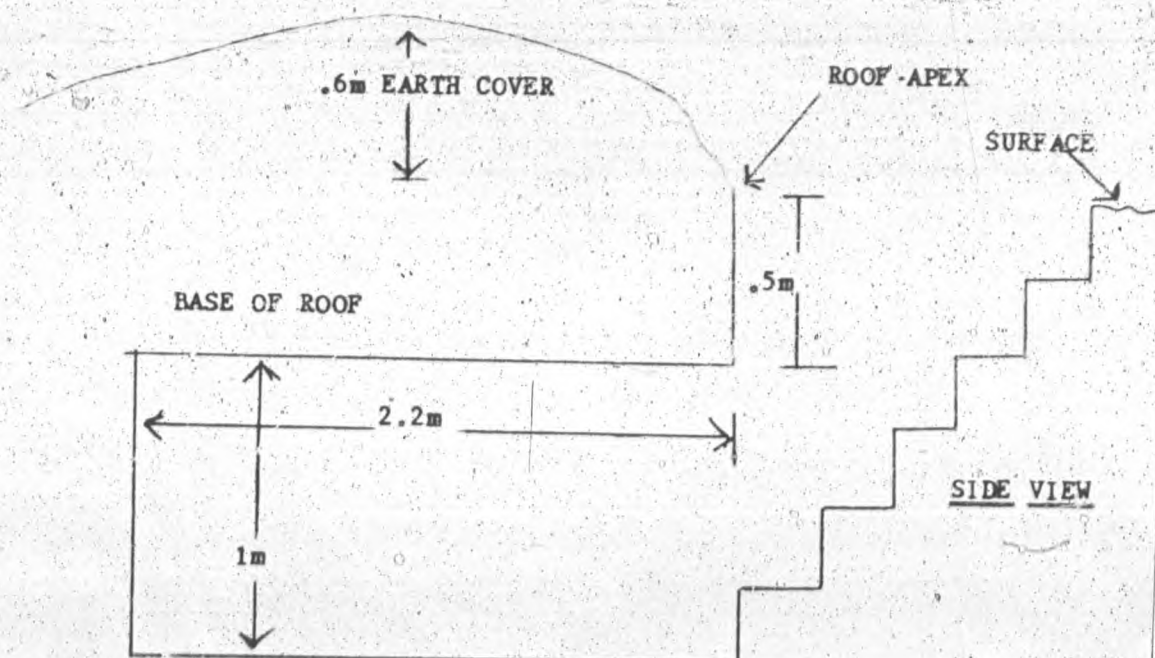
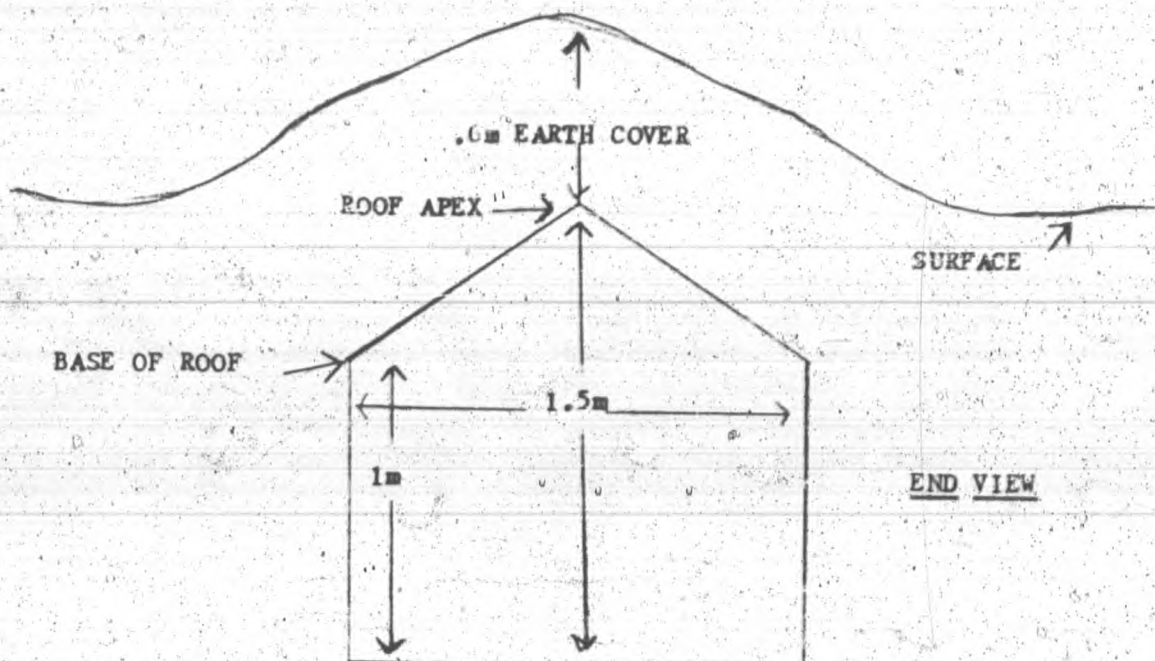
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FIGURE 7

MEMORY SKETCH OF THE FOXHOLES UTILIZED BY THE K20 BN AT ITS CAMP NEAR THE T-3 STATION (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA.

AS OF: Jul 68

SCALE: APPROX 1:25



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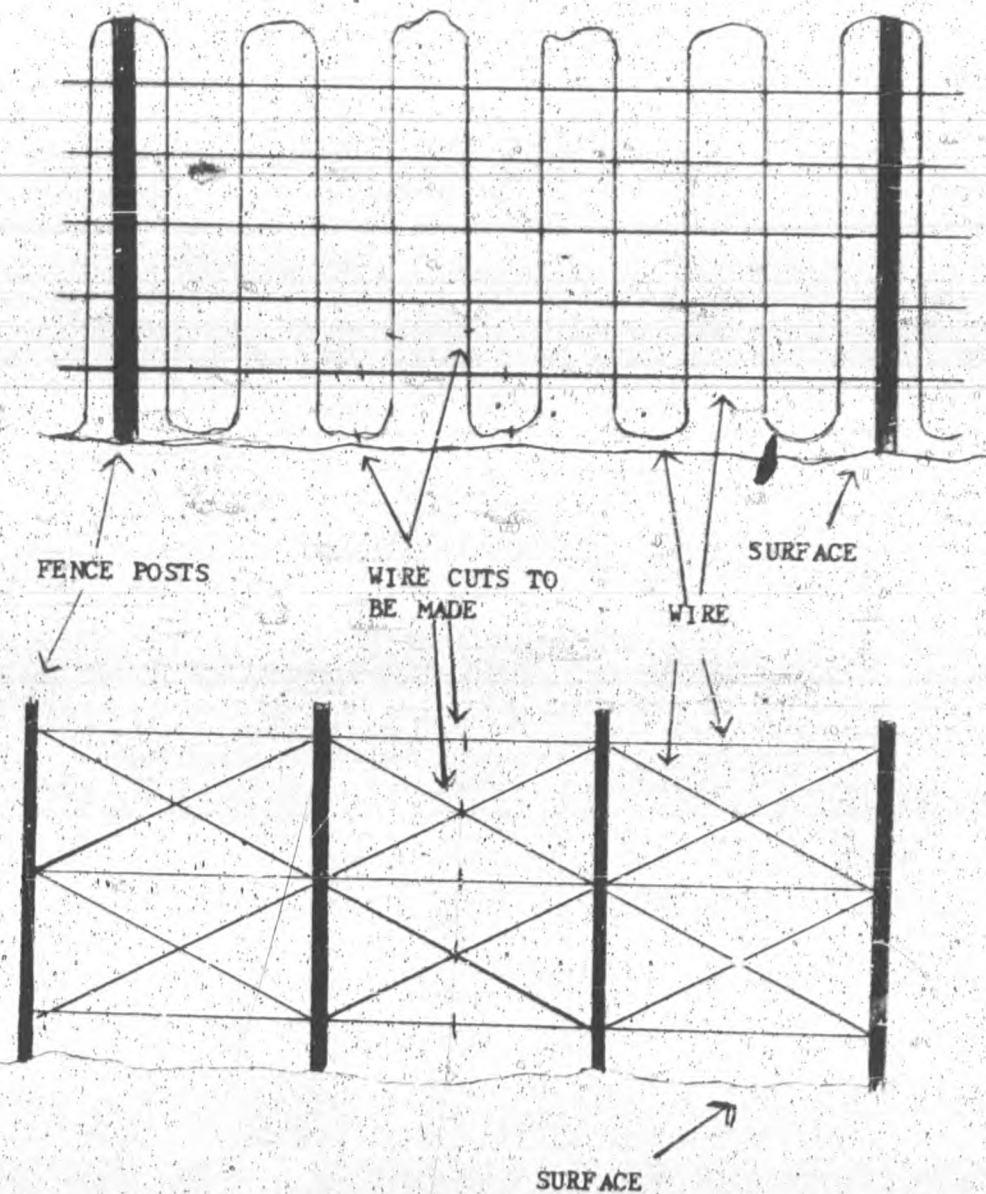
Hq 6499th Sp Acty Gp

**FIGURE 8**

MEMORY SKETCH OF TWO TYPES OF FENCES THAT THE K20 BN. LEARNED TO PENETRATE WHILE TRAINING AT THE T-6 STATION (EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN) IN CAMBODIA.

AS OF: Aug 68

SCALE: None



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