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**Ministries of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Reeducation Camps
(Southern SRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)**

1. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, the Ministries of Interior (MOI) and National Defense (MND) established forward headquarters in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), which were structured along the same lines as that of their parent ministerial headquarters in Hanoi. The MOI forward headquarters was first known as the MOI Representative Office for South Vietnam and later as the MOI Permanent Office for South Vietnam; however, it is more commonly known as MOI-B. The MOI-B was responsible for all provincial, major city and special region public security offices (PSO's) in the southern SRV from Dac Lac and Phu Khanh Provinces southward to Minh Hai Province. The MOI headquarters in Hanoi had jurisdiction over all other southern provinces in central Vietnam from Gia Lai-Kontum and Nghia Binh Provinces northward through the former demilitarized zone province of Binh Tri Thien. Within their areas of jurisdiction, the MOI headquarters and MOI-B were responsible for the direct administration and management of their own central-level prisons, reeducation camps, and other detention facilities. Both provided staff guidance, direction, training, personnel, and logistical support to major city, provincial, and special region PSO prisons management offices and their various detention facilities.

2. On the military side, the MND headquarters in Hanoi had jurisdiction over the southern provinces in central Vietnam through the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN) Military Region 5 (MR-5) headquarters in Da Nang, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. The MND forward headquarters in HCMC had jurisdiction over the rest of the southern SRV. At least three MND entities have had a history of past involvement with prisons. They are the MND General Political Department's Enemy Military Proselytizing Department (Cuc Dich Van/CDV), Military Justice Department (Cuc Quan Phap/MJD), and Military Security Department (Cuc Bao Ve Quan Doi/MSD). In the southern SRV, the MJD and the MSD have at least one military prison facility of their own within PAVN MR-5, MR-7, MR-9, and HCMC which are subordinate to the MR-5, MR-7, MR-9 and HCMC Military Command Political Staff Department Military Justice and Military Security Offices. The CDV has no currently known detention facilities in the southern SRV. Although overtly under the MND

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5. Information on the MOI and MND prisons systems in the southern SRV is limited. All provincial PSO's and subordinate district PSO's have their own prisons and detention facilities, although only a few of these facilities have been commented upon in reporting, reviewed by this Agency. Unless specifically noted, foreign prisoners were not detained in most of these facilities. Facilities in the HCMC metropolitan area are excluded from this section and are the subject of a separate section. If available, UTM map grid coordinates have been provided as well as dates of information. All MND-administered reeducation camps were closed by 1978 and most were transferred to local provincial PSO control. Others were converted into PAVN facilities and some were torn down and razed. For ease of reference, all MOI and MND prisons, reeducation camps, and detention camps are listed under alphabetized province names.

An Giang Province

1. Chi Lang Reeducation Camp or Inter-Camp 2 (Lien Trai 2/LT-2): May 1975-November 1977. It was administered by the PAVN Military Region 9 (MR-9) 4th Division for ARVN detainees. Inter-Camp 2 consisted of five camps called Areas 5 through 9 and was located in the former ARVN 4th Corps Chi Lang Training Center near Tri Ton District Township about 30 kilometers west of Provincial Route 9. It was about 20 kilometers southeast of Chau Doc District Town and about 60 kilometers southwest of Long Xuyen City. The camp system held at its peak up to 3,000 ARVN officers. As of early 1976, it held about 1,400 ARVN inmates. Chi Lang was closed in November 1977 because of the Cambodian border situation. Most inmates were transferred to the MR-9 Vuon Dao and Bac Hoa Reeducation Camps in Tien Giang Province. The Canal No. 8 Reeducation Camp in Kien Giang Province was subordinate to Chi Lang aka Inter-Camp 2 and was transferred after 1977 to the control of the Kien Giang Province PSO. The Chi Lang Camp was converted into a MR-9 Training Center. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. E-50 or Ngo Bo Lo Gach Reeducation Camp: April 1977-November 1978. The camp was located in Sao Luoi Hamlet, Tuong Phi Village, Tri Ton District, about 40 kilometers southeast of Chau Doc City. The camp was administered by the PAVN MR-9 4th Division and held about 400 ARVN company grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. That Not Airfield Camp: May 1975-August 1976. The camp was used to detain ARVN inmates. No further information is available and no foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Long Xuyen Reeducation Camp (circa WS 3037). The camp was used to detain ARVN inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Long Xuyen City Prison: June-August 1975. The former GVN An Giang Province Prison held 1,500 ARVN/GVN prisoners during this period and was PAVN administered until 1978 when control was transferred to the An Giang Province PSO. On 8 May 1975, Herman McDonald, a black American civilian who was living in the area with his Vietnamese family, was arrested at the Nang Cu Church and was detained at this prison for a short period before being transferred to an unknown camp. McDonald, a former U.S. Army sergeant and helicopter crewman, was expelled from Vietnam on 1 August 1976 and flown out of HCMC on a French evacuation flight with 49 other stranded Americans and dependents. With the exception of McDonald, no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Chau Doc or Kham Lon Prison: 1977-1989. It was the former French-built GVN Province Prison (WS 1382) and was administered by the Chau Doc City PSO under the command of Nguyen Tuyen or Nam Tien (1977-1983). It held an average of 500 male and female Vietnamese inmates, former ARVN/GVN political prisoners and civil criminals, and was converted in 1989 into a Chau Doc City PSO Temporary Detention Camp (Trai Tam Giu) pre-trial facility which was authorized to hold inmates without trial or sentencing for up to two months. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Nui Cam Reeducation Camp: July-August 1981. As of August 1981, it was located at Nui Cam (WS 0262) in That Son District and held about 300 Cambodian and Vietnamese border crossers. With the exception of Cambodian inmates, no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Ben Tre Province

1. K-18 Reeducation Camp: 1984. It was opened in 1984 in Ben Tre Province. K-18 was a MOI-B facility, administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. K-20 Reeducation Camp or Chau Binh Reeducation Camp: July 1975-August 1988. K-20 was located at Chau Binh Village, Giong Trom District, northeast of the road between Giong Trom (XS 6523) and Ba Tri (XS 7510) with the Ba Lai River on its northern perimeter about 10 kilometers northeast of Giong Trom District Town and about 21 kilometers northeast of Ben Tre City. K-20 was an MOI-B facility which was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. K-20 had a 40-man staff. During the period June 1981-August 1985, K-20 was commanded by Senior Captain Nguyen Van Het or Muoi Tan Cong and his deputy, Senior Captain Bui Van Xa or Tu Nghia. As of August 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300 civil criminals, 125 ARVN/GVN political prisoners, and 75 boat escapees. As of May 1986, it had about 200 Vietnamese inmates, mostly boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. K-21 Reeducation Camp: 1976-August 1985. K-21 was located near Thanh Phu District Township (XR 7890) and was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. As of August 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300 civil criminals, 125 ARVN/GVN political prisoners, and 75 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. K-22 Labor Production Camp: 1982-August 1988. K-22 was located along the Co Chien River in Thanh Phu District about 120 kilometers southeast of Ben Tre City and was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO. K-22 was commanded by Major Nguyen Thanh Long, had a 40-man staff, and held about 300 Vietnamese inmates, boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. K-24 Reeducation Camp: January 1983-August 1988. K-24 was most likely administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO for Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. K-26 Reeducation Camp: January 1983-August 1988. K-26 was located at Phu Son Village (XS 3331) in Cho Lach District. K-26 was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO and was commanded by Major Doan Van Trung. K-26 held about 125 Vietnamese inmates: 50 civil criminals and 75 boat escapes. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Huong My Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1978. The camp was located near Huong My Village about 35 kilometers southwest of Truc Giang District Town and was administered by the PAVN. It was commanded by PAVN Senior Captain Le Van Thiep and when it closed down in 1978 about 800 ARVN second and first lieutenants were transferred to the K-20 Reeducation Camp in Ben Tre Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. F-15 of Ben Tranh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1982. It was located about nine to 15 kilometers southeast of Ben Tre City along the Ham Luong River at Phuoc Long Village in Chau Thanh District. F-15 was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO and as of August 1977 was commanded by Senior Captain Nguyen Thanh Hung (Hai Thanh Hung), who had a 40-man staff. F-15 initially functioned as a processing center for ARVN and GVN detainees. As of August 1977, F-15 held about 400 GVN village chiefs, popular forces outpost commanders, provincial civil servants, and about 30 ARVN junior grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Cau Ngang Reeducation Camp: 1981. It was administered by the Cau Ngang District PSO and held about 300 Vietnamese inmates, boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Thom Reeducation Camp: May 1975-February 1977. It was administered by PAVN near Thom Village about five kilometers west of Mo Cay District Township for about 600 ARVN junior grade officers until it was closed in February 1977 at which time about 150 ARVN officers were transferred to the Chi Lang Reeducation Camp in An Giang Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Ben Tre City Prison: June 1975 to date. It is the former GVN Province Prison located in the southwest section of Ben Tre City. Since June 1975, it has been administered by the Ben Tre City PSO with a 30-man staff. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Duc Ba Tang Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1976. It was administered by the Ba Tri District PSO under the command of Senior Captain Nguyen Thanh Tam (Sau Tam), and was located in the site of a former GVN Chieu Hoi (Rallier) Center. The Camp held about 250 ARVN and GVN National Police junior grade officers and GVN hamlet and village level officials until it was closed sometime after May 1976. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Ba Tri Ly Women's Center (Trung Tam Ba Tri Ly): May-September 1982. It was located in the center of Ben Tre City and was primarily used as a women's detention facility by the Ben Tre Province PSO. As of September 1982, it held about 750 female inmates and about 150 male youths less than 15 years old. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Temporary Detention Camp "A": May 1983-July 1985. It was administered by the Ben Tre Province PSO in an area about one kilometer northwest of Ben Tre City and was commanded by Major Anh Tu who had a 20-man staff. It held about 400 Vietnamese inmates, mostly boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

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Binh Tri Thien Province

1. Hoang Cat Reeducation Camp: 1982-1985. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien Province PSO in an area about 140 kilometers northwest of Hue City in Cam Nghia Village, Cam Lo District, off Route 9. It was composed of four subcamps (Hoang Cat, Xuong Giay, Vinh Thuy, Xoa) and by mid-1985 held about 900 Vietnamese inmates. The main Hoang Cat Camp held about 700 inmates, 600 civil criminals and 50 ARVN NCO's and officers up to lieutenant colonel rank. The Xuong Giay Camp was located four kilometers north of the main Hoang Cat Camp and held about 150 civil criminals. The Vinh Thuy Camp was located 80 kilometers north of the main Hoang Cat Camp in present day known Quang, Binh Province and was disbanded in February 1985. The Xoa Camp was located 16 kilometers southwest of the main Hoang Cat Camp, and held about 50 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Binh Dien Reeducation Camp: February 1978-March 1987. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien PSO in an area eight kilometers west of Binh Dien Village in Huong Tra District, and 15 kilometers southwest of Hue City. It consisted of five subcamps (1 through 5) and a female rehabilitation camp. It held at one time about 2,000 ARVN/police officers. As of June 1980, Camp 1 held about 300 ARVN officers; Camp 2 held about 300 ARVN/GVN police junior officers; Camp 3 held about 600 ARVN junior grade first lieutenants; Camp 4 held an unknown number of ARVN captains and field grade officers; and Camp 5 held about 300 ARVN second lieutenants. Camp 1 and Camp 2 inmates were released during June-October 1980; Camp 3 inmates were released by late 1981; and Camp 5 inmates had been released as of October 1982. After December 1982, the Binh Dien Camp held about 340 ARVN captains and field grade officers. As of July 1985, it held only civil criminals, boat escapees, and political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Ai Tu Reeducation Camp: June 1975-August 1978. It was administered by the PAVN in an area about 10 kilometers west-northwest of Quang Tri City and consisted of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). It held at one time about 2,500 ARVN officers. The Ai Tu Camp was closed in either August or December 1978 after most detainees had been released. The last group of 500 ARVN captains and field grade officers were

transferred to the Binh Dien Reeducation Camp near Hue City in December 1978. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Con Tien Reeducation Camp: July 1975-June 1977. It was established in July 1975 about six kilometers from a former U.S. military base adjacent to the DMZ near Con Tien Village, Cam Lo District in former GVN Quang Tri Province. It was administered by the PAVN and held about 700 ARVN officers in three subcamps (T-3, T-5, T-7). The camp was closed in June 1977 when its last group of 300 ARVN junior and field grade officers were transferred to the Ai Tu Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Lao Bao or Khe Sanh Reeducation Camp: March-November 1975. It was administered by the PAVN and held about 350 ARVN officers up to lieutenant colonel rank near the Lao border and about 20 kilometers west of Khe Sanh off of National Route 9. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Trieu Hoa Reeducation Camp: April-October 1975. It was administered by the PAVN at An Long Hamlet, Trieu Hoa Village, Trieu Phong District, Quang Tri Province, and was used as a processing center for about 700 ARVN/GVN personnel until October 1975 when it was closed. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Takon Reeducation Camp: June-July 1975. It was administered by the PAVN Quang Tri Province Unit at Khe Sanh Village, Huong Hoa District, 16 kilometers from a former U.S. Marine base and two kilometers east of the Lao border. The camp was established by the PAVN after the January 1973 Paris Ceasefire Agreement and was closed down in July 1975 with 300 ARVN inmates transferred to the Con Tien Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Dong Son Reeducation Camp: 1980-1985. It was administered by the Binh Tri Thien Province PSO and was commanded by Major Nguyen Ngoc Lai who had a 150-man staff. The camp was located 15 kilometers southwest of Dong Hoi Town (XE 7332) in currently known Quang Binh Province. In 1980, it received an unknown number of ARVN/GVN inmates from the Hoang Cat Reeducation Camp. During 1982-1984, it held 720 Vietnamese inmates: 400 civil criminals, 300 boat escapees, and 20 women. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. On 30 June 1989, Binh Tri Thien Province was divided into three provinces, which are currently named Quang Binh Province, Quang Tri Province, and Thua Thien-Hue Province.

Cuu Long Province

1. Ben Gia Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1985. It was administered by the Cuu Long Province PSO under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Huynh Quang Tru (Muoi Rua), who had a 200-man staff. It was located in an area about 60 kilometers southeast of Tra Vinh City near Long Huu Village in Duong Hai District and was composed of two subcamps (1 and 2). As of 1981, it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: 500 ARVN officers, 400 Phoenix personnel, and 100 police officers. As of 1985, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 100 criminal, 100 resistance, and 100 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Cuu Long Province Prison or Vinh Long City Jail (Kham Duong Thi Xa Vinh Long): It was located adjacent to the Vinh Long City market and was the former GVN Vinh Long Province Prison. As of October 1984, it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: civil criminals, boat escapees, and political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Dua Do Reeducation Camp: May 1975-April 1976. It was located near Don Hamlet, Nhi Long Village, Can Long District, about 20 kilometers south of Can Long District Town. It was administered by the Can Long District PSO, and held about 650 GVN hamlet, village and district officials. As of March 1986, it had become the Can Long District PSO detention facility for civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Thong Nhut Prison or Tra Vinh City Jail: December 1985-March 1986. It was located 600 meters southeast of Duong Hai District Town and was administered by the Duong Hai District PSO with a 40-man staff. As of December 1985, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 150 boat escapees, 120 civil criminals, and 30 political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Hien Thanh Agriculture Worksite: It was located seven kilometers north of Duong Hai District Town and was administered by the Duong Hai District PSO with a 20-man staff. In 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 300

boat escapees and 200 civil criminals. As of February 1986, it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 100 boat escapees and 200 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Long Ho Reeducation Camp: March-October 1985. It was administered by the Long Ho District PSO under the command of Aspirant Pham Tang with 20-man staff at An Duc Village along Inter-Provincial Route 7 about nine kilometers southwest of Vinh Long City. It held about 100 male and female Vietnamese boat escapees, civil criminals, and low-level political criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. My Tu Reeducation Camp: 1979-1983. It was administered by the PSO between My Tu Village and Tra Cu District Township and held about 300 Vietnamese boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. On 26 December 1991, Cuu Long Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Vinh Long Province and Tra Vinh Province.

Dac Lac Province

1. Meval Reeducation Camp: March 1975-February 1979. It was administered by the PAVN and located off Route 430 at Quang Nhieu Village in Ban Me Thuot District, 15 kilometers from Ban Me Thuot City. In mid-1977 it was turned over to the Dac Lac Province PSO. As of July 1977, it held 500 ARVN officers and GVN personnel of which 100 were transferred in July 1977 to an unknown camp in the northern SRV. As of February 1979, it held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates most of whom were ARVN/GVN police officers, or civil criminals who were tried and sentenced to more than three years imprisonment. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. A-90 Khue Ngoc Dien Reeducation Camp: July 1977. It was 60 kilometers east-southeast of Ban Me Thuot Town. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. A-91 Buon Ho Camp: July 1977: It was located northeast of Ban Me Thuot Town. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Province Prison: 1976-February 1979. It was the former French-built GVN Ban Me Thuot Province Prison in Ban Me Thuot City and was administered by the Dac Lac Province PSO. As of February 1979, it had about 1,300 Vietnamese inmates, including about 800 members of the United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FULRO) who had been arrested during the period 1976-1978, mostly in 1978. Another 60 ARVN/GVN officers were held in a detention facility inside the PSO headquarters compound. A new province prison was being built in 1979 near the Ban Me Thuot radio transmitter station. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Dong Nai Province

1. K-3, Z-30A, Gia Rai, or Xuan Loc Reeducation Camp: June 1975-February 1987. The camp was established in June 1975 by the MOI and was located seven kilometers from Gia Rai and Xuan Thanh Villages in Xuan Loc District at the foot of Nui Chua Chan Mountain, 30 kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Town. Z-30A was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Tuyen (1975), MOI Lieutenant Colonel Trinh Van Thich (1980-1986), and MOI Lieutenant Colonel Pham Van Thich (1982-1985). Lieutenant Colonel Trinh Van Thich had a 500-man staff, including 90 prisons management personnel provided by the MOI Prisons Management Police Department and one armed, public security battalion, for the guard force. Z-30A was composed of three subcamps (KA, KB, KC). The KA, KB and KC camps each had a 40-man staff and a 90-man armed public security company for a guard force. As of August 1981, this camp system held about 4,500 prisoners. The KA Camp held about 2,000 ARVN and GVN police officers who had been transferred from various camps (e.g., Ha Nam, Thanh Phong) in the northern SRV and some 50 FULRO resistance members. The KB and KC Camps each had about 1,200 detainees, mostly boat escapees and some resistance members. Civil criminals began arriving in the camp from Ho Chi Minh City in June 1981. As of February 1983, Z-30A held about 1,800 Vietnamese inmates; the KA Camp held 400 inmates; KB held 600; and KC held 750 inmates. In July 1984, Z-30A had about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates: 1,300 ARVN/GVN officers, 100 boat escapees, and 100 anti-SRV resistance group members. As of late 1984, it held about 800 Vietnamese inmates: 400 field grade officers, 300 junior officers, and, 100 other boat escapees and resistance members. In late 1984, it received 400 ARVN officers from the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp in Gia Lai-Con Tum Province. In the spring of 1985, the Z-30A Camp held about 1,400 ARVN and GVN police officers, plus 100 civil criminals. Its KC Camp was located at the headquarters base camp of the former ARVN 18th Infantry Division 52nd Regiment. Foreign visitors were allowed in the camp for a tour of the facilities in the spring of 1979 and early 1981. Around April 1979, Z-30A was visited by one French and one Japanese journalist. As of 1980, this camp was the only camp in the southern MOI prisons systems which gave courses in prisons management. In 1980, a three-month course was given to 200 MOI Prisons Management Department cadre. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. K-4 Reeducation Camp (Phan Trai Cai Tao K-4) or the K-4 Hard Labor Reeducation Camp (Trai Cai Tao Cuong Buc Lao Dong): June 1975-1986. K-4 was located in an area four kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Township off National Route 1. The camp was administered by the PAVN until 1977 when it was turned over to the Dong Nai Province PSO. Under the PAVN, it held about 1,500 ARVN/GVN inmates. Seven hundred of these inmates were transferred to camps in the northern SRV in 1976. Between 1977 and 1983 it was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Le Nhan aka Ut Nhan. As of April 1983, K-4 held about 900 Vietnamese inmates who were ARVN/GVN and boat escapees. As of 1984, the K-4 camp was a model showcase camp for foreign delegations and foreign press visitors and was composed of three camps (KA, KB, KC). It held about 1,600 Vietnamese inmates: 500 ARVN/GVN, 800 civil criminals with trial sentences, and 300 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Bau Lam Reeducation Camp: December 1975-1984. The camp was established by the MOI at Ba To Village in Xuyen Moc District near the Xuyen Moc Reeducation Camp and was 20 kilometers north of Inter-Provincial Route 23 from Ba Ria in the direction of Ham Tan. The Bau Lam Camp was administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO Prisons Management Office and had two subcamps. As of December 1975, the Bau Lam Camp held about 1,000 inmates. Its Lo Gach Subcamp was established in February 1977 at Ba To Village where it held about 400 ARVN police company grade officers. Its Bau Non Subcamp was located eight kilometers west of Ba To Village where, as of February 1980, it had 1,000 inmates: 800 GVN police, 100 GVN hamlet and village chiefs, and 100 boat escapees. The camp was commanded by MOI Captain Bui Tan Cong who had a 100-man staff and an unknown size guard force. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Xuyen Moc Reeducation Camp or TH-6: 1979-January 1986. The camp was established in 1979 by the MOI and was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Vo Cam (1979-1983), MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Cong Thuong (1983-1986), and MOI Major Nguyen Van Toan (1986). It was located on the Ray River (YS 5963) at Ba To Village in Xuyen Moc District 10 kilometers west of Bau Lam Village and had three subcamps (A, B, C). As of 1980, Camp "A" held about 1,800 inmates: 1,100 ARVN company grade officers and GVN officials, 200 GVN political party members, and 500 civil criminals. Camp "C" held about 700 inmates: 500 ARVN company grade officers and 200 civil criminals. As of early 1985, it held about 700 Vietnamese.

inmates: former ARVN and GVN police, resistance group members, civil criminals, and boat escapees. The Xuyen Moc Camp may or may not be identical with the Bau Lam Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Trang Bom Reeducation Camp: 1975-1978. The camp was administered by PAVN Group 775 for ARVN officers in an area five kilometers northwest of Trang Bom Village in Thong Nhut District and was composed of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Long Giao Reeducation Camp or L-9: June 1975-September 1978. The camp was located 40 kilometers from HCMC and 4.5 kilometers north of Xa Cam My at Long Giao Village on Inter-Provincial Route 2 in the base camp of the former ARVN 18th Infantry Division's 48th Regiment, 35 kilometers southeast of Xuan Loc District Township. The site had also been used as a former U.S. 1st Cavalry Division base camp. The camp was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 775 with a 200-man staff as a processing center for about 4,000 ARVN officers up to colonel rank and was reportedly the largest camp for ARVN officers in the southern SRV. ARVN J-2, Special Technical Directorate (STD), Military Security Service (MSS), Combined Military Interrogation Center (CMIC), and Capital Military District (CMD) officers were transferred first to the Tan Hiep Reeducation Camp in October 1975 before being transferred to various camps in the northern SRV in 1976-1977. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Dau Day Reeducation Camp: 1976. The camp was northeast of Xuan Loc District Township and held about 3,000 ARVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Tan Hiep or Suoi Mau Reeducation Camp (HT-1248): June 1975-1984. This is the former ARVN 3rd Corps POW Camp which was located near Ho Nai Village in Duc Tu District, four kilometers north of Bien Hoa City on National Route 1. The camp was administered by a 200-man staff from PAVN Group 775 under the command of Major Nguyen Xuan Nghe until late 1978 when it was transferred to MOI control. During the 1975-1978 period, the camp was composed of five subcamps (K-1 through K-5) and held over 5,000 ARVN in 1977-1978. Afterwards, Tan Hiep had a 200-man MOI staff, and the five subcamps. During 1980-1981, most inmates were transferred to camps in the northern SRV. In late 1980, K-3, K-4, one half of K-1, and one

half of K-5 were closed; K-2, one half of K-1 and one half of K-5 were the only subcamps with inmates. As of December 1980, the Tan Hiep Camp held about 2,000 ARVN. K-2 was closed next. In January 1981, the MOI began moving its remaining 1,000 inmates from K-1 and K-5 to the newly built MOI Central Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp in Song Be Province; Tan Hiep held at this time about 100 Hoa Hao religious sect prisoners, 100 civil criminals and about 500 ARVN officers. Tan Hiep was reportedly closed sometime during 1981-1982. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Dong Nai Province Prison or B-5: 1982-1984. It was the former GVN, Bien Hoa Province National Police Prison and was located adjacent to the National Route 1 junction of roads leading to Bien Hoa City and Long Khanh. It was administered by the Dong Nai Province, PSO's Prisons Management Police Office with a 200-man staff and held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Bien Hoa City Jail or B-6: 1982-1984. It was located near the Bien Hoa City market on the Dong Nai River and was under MOI control until 1983 when it was transferred to the control of the Dong Nai Province PSO's Prisons Management Police Office. As of 1983-1984, it held about 100 former SRV cadre (civilian, police and military) who had been convicted of various crimes. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Loc An Labor Camp: January-June 1982. It was administered by the Long Dat District PSO in an area 12 kilometers east of Long Dat District Town, and held about 600 Vietnamese inmates: 400 boat escapees, 150 civil criminals, and 50 corrupt SRV cadre. It was commanded by Major Chin Nhung. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Long Dat Prison: August 1981-October 1984. It was administered by the Chau Thanh (Ba Ria) District PSO in an area 18 kilometers northeast of the Chau Thanh District Township bus station along Inter-Provincial Route 23, and as of August 1981, held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: boat escapees, civil criminals, and corrupt SRV cadre. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Long Thanh Reeducation Camp "15/NV": June 1975-August 1976. It was established and administered by the MOI as an interrogation processing facility for high-level GVN officials. It was organized into four blocs (1, 2, 3, 4)

to hold some 3,700 ARVN/GVN officials. Bloc 1 held about 2,400 intermediate- and high-level GVN executive, legislative and judicial branch officers. Bloc 2 held about 300 intermediate- and high-level members of various GVN political parties. Bloc 3 held about 400 GVN CIO personnel. Bloc 4 held about 600 GVN National Police and other security service personnel. Over 1,000 inmates were transferred to the Thu Duc "16/NV" Prison in October 1975. Most Bloc 1 and Bloc 2 inmates were sent by ship during 1976-1977 to Quang Ninh Province, northern SRV, for processing to one of several central-level camp complexes for ARVN and GVN personnel. Long Thanh was transferred from direct MOI control to the Dong Nai Province PSO. As of 1979, it held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates: ARVN/GVN officials, boat escapees, civil criminals, and political offenders. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Thu Duc "16/NV" Prison: October 1975-1977. It was the former GVN Women's Prison in Thu Duc District Township. In October 1975, it received over 1,000 prisoners from the Long Thanh "15/NV" Reeducation Camp for further interrogation and processing. Included in this figure were about 400 GVN CIO and about 600 GVN National Police officers and personnel. As of August 1976, the "16/NV" Camp had about 800 inmates, including 15 GVN Ministers, 30 National Assemblymen, 50 ARVN field grade officers who had been in GVN civil administration positions, 100 intermediate to high level civil servants, 400 National Police officers, 100 CIO officers, and 50 political party leaders. Most "16/NV" inmates were transferred during 1976-1977 to central-level camps in the northern SRV, such as the MOI Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp in Ha Nam Ninh Province. The "16/NV" Camp was converted into an MOI Training School. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

15. Tran Tao Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 with a 50-man staff near the Tran Tao Railroad Depot, 40 kilometers northeast of Xuan Loc District Town. It was composed of four subcamps (T-1 through T-4) and held about 800 ARVN junior officers up to captain rank. By 1986, it had been converted into an agricultural worksite. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

16. Le Loi Reeducation Camp: July 1975-March 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 in a former ARVN camp

10 kilometers southwest of Xuan Loc District Town off of National Route 1 and held about 600 ARVN junior grade officers. By September 1977, the camp was closed and converted into a PAVN installation. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

17. Cat Lai Reeducation Camp: May 1975-June 1976. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 in the compound of the former ARVN Military Watchdog School. It was seven kilometers east of Nhon Trach Village in Long Thanh District and held 300 ARVN majors and lieutenant colonels. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

18. Thanh Hoa Reeducation Camp: May 1975-July 1976. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 775 in the former ARVN 92nd Ranger Regiment's enlisted men's family housing area along National Route 1, seven kilometers north of Bien Hoa City near Ho Nai Village in Duc Tu District. As of July 1976, it was commanded by PAVN Senior Captain Tam Tin and had a 40-man staff. It held about 500 ARVN junior grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Dong Thap Province

1. Cao Lanh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-January 1976. The camp was located nine kilometers southeast of Sa Dec City and held about 1,800 ARVN officers: 600 field grade and 1,200 junior grade, police officers, and phoenix personnel. In January 1976, 600 field grade officers were moved to the northern SRV. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
2. Tran Quoc Toan Reeducation Camp: May 1975-June 1976. The camp was administered by PAVN MR-9 in a former ARVN Training Center 15 kilometers northwest of Cao Lanh District Township along Provincial Route 30 and eight kilometers northwest of Cao Lanh City. It held about 4,500 ARVN officers up to lieutenant colonel rank and GVN civil officials of similar rank. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
3. Dong Thap-1 Reeducation Camp: June 1975-June 1978. It was administered by the Dong Thap Province Military Unit under the command of PAVN Major Le Van Mai aka Ba Mai between June and October 1975 in an ARVN 9th Infantry Division camp five kilometers west of Sa Dec City near Ninh Thuan Hamlet, Tan Binh Hoa Village, 60 kilometers northwest of Sa Dec City. Prisoners worked at the adjacent Dong Thap Agricultural Worksite. The Camp held about 1,000 ARVN lieutenants and was closed in June 1978 when 700 were released and 300 were transferred to the Lang Bien Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
4. Lang Bien Reeducation Camp: June-July 1978. The camp was located in the vicinity of the Dong Thap-1 Camp. It had 700 detainees: 450 ARVN lieutenants, 100 GVN hamlet and village chiefs, 10 police officers, and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.
5. Sa Dec Reeducation Camp: April 1975-February 1976. It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 Dong Thap Province Military Unit. It was commanded by PAVN Captain Muoi Ky who had a 40-man staff. The camp was located inside the former ARVN 9th Division 15th Regiment military housing area 4.5 kilometers outside Sadeq City. It held about 800 ARVN second and first lieutenants. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Dong Cat Reeducation Camp: April 1975-March 1977 (closed). It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 Dong Thap Province Military Unit and had a 40-man staff. Most of its 600 ARVN junior grade officers and GVN civil servants were released. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Gia Lai-Con Tum Province

1. Gia Trung Reeducation Camp: June 1975-May 1984. It was administered by the MOI at kilometer marker 124 on Route 19 in Mang Giang District between Pleiku and Qui Nhon Cities and was composed of six subcamps (K-1 through K-6) under the command of MOI lieutenant colonel Le Xuan Nhi with a 200-man staff. Camps K-1 through K-6 had 50-man staffs. As of January 1979 it held 7,000 inmates, including 2,500 ARVN officers. As of early 1981 it held 6,000 inmates, 2,000 of which were ARVN officers up to colonel rank. The K-1, K-2 and K-3 Camps held about 700 ARVN officers/GVN officials each and the K-4, K-5, and K-6 Camps held civil criminals. The K-2 and K-6 camps were closed in 1981 and the K-5 camp was closed in 1982. Afterwards, the K-3 and K-4 Camps held civil criminals and the K-1 Camp held about 800 Vietnamese inmates: 600 ARVN/GVN, 100 resistance group members, and 100 boat escapees. In January 1985, all remaining ARVN and GVN inmates were transferred to the Ham Tan Reeducation Camp in Thuan Hai Province and the camp was used exclusively for civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Gia Lai-Con Tum Province, T-15, or Pleibong Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1980. This camp was located near the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp and was administered by the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO under the command of Major Luong Van Trung at Plei Ta Dieng Hamlet, Ia Yen Village, Mang Yang District, off of Route 19. A French-Vietnamese male, Nguyen Van Minh, was sentenced to five years of imprisonment on espionage charges and was held in the T-15 Camp from June 1975 to early 1976 when he was transferred to the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp where he was detained until his release between 1983 and 1986. Three or four other Eurasian males were held at T-15 during and after 1976 on criminal charges. As of 1980, T-15 held about 1,200 inmates: 800 political and 400 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Duc Co Reeducation Camp: March-April 1975. Under PAVN control, it held about 1,200 ARVN (500 officers) near Duc Co Village. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Thanh Binh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-July 1976. Under PAVN control, it held about 500 ARVN officers near Thanh Binh Village in Chu Prong District. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Gia Lai-Con Tum Province Prison: 1975-1986... Under the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO it was the former French-built GVN Pleiku Province Prison in Pleiku City and held about 500 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Tra Ba or T-20 Reeducation Camp: April 1980-1989. It was opened in April 1980 by the Gia Lai-Con Tum Province PSO under the command of Captain Tran Viet Hung at Tran Ba Village east of Route 14 in Pleiku City and initially held 20 inmates. After its completion in 1984, it became the PSO's temporary detention camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. On 12 August 1991, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Gia Lai Province and Kon Tum Province.

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Hau Giang Province

1. Tra Noc Reeducation Camp, AH62NT, or Inter-Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1): May 1975-July 1976. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 for ARVN/GVN and was located nine kilometers northwest of Can Tho City near Tra Noc Village along Route 27 in the base camp of the former ARVN 33rd Regiment, 21st Infantry Division. Inter-Camp 1 held about 2,000 ARVN company grade officers who were held in one of four camps called D-1, D-2, D-3, and D-4. Camp D-1 was located in Tran Van Troi District, Minh Hai Province. The camp system held at one time up to 3,000 company grade ARVN and GVN police officers up to captain rank. Most were transferred to camps in the northern SRV in May-June, 1976. Other inmates were transferred to reeducation camps in Minh Hai Province when the camp was closed in June-July 1976. The camp was commanded by PAVN Lieutenant Colonel Ba Song and had a 210-man staff. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Phan Thanh Gian Temporary Camp: May-September 1975. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 and held about 1,800 ARVN company grade officers until it was closed in August-September 1975 when detainees were transferred to the Chi Lang aka Inter-Camp 2 in An Giang Province. The camp was located inside the Doan Thi Diem Girls' High School on Phan Thanh Gian High Street in downtown Can Tho City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Can Tho City "Chieu Hoi" Temporary Camp: May 1975-May 1976. This camp processed GVN civil servants and was the former GVN Region 4 Chieu Hoi Center near the Binh Thuy airbase. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Cai Rang Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1976. The camp was located in Cai Rang aka Chau Thanh District, three kilometers southwest of Can Tho City and was the site of the former Cai Rang Catholic Seminary along Route 4 south of Can Tho City. It was administered by the Hau Giang Province PSO and had a 50-man staff for about 600 ARVN intelligence, police special branch, and Provincial Reconnaissance Unit (PRU) officers. By May 1976, it was closed and returned to local Catholic Church authorities. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp, which may or may not be identical with the A Thanh Qua or Thanh Quang Reeducation Camp.

5. Con Cat Reeducation Camp or "State Farm": May 1975-September 1985. The camp was administered by the PSO in Thanh Nhut Village, Long Phu District, 12 kilometers east of Soc Trang City. By late 1985, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates - male and female boat escapees and civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Long Phu Reeducation Camp: May 1975-February 1986. The camp was administered by the PSO about 10 kilometers east of Soc Trang City near the Long Phu District Town market. It was commanded by Le Van Vien aka Hai Vien, and held about 200 Vietnamese inmates: 150 boat escapees and 50 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Soc Trang Prison: June 1975-October 1977. It was administered by the Soc Trang City PSO and was located two kilometers southeast of Soc Trang City in the former GVN-Soc Trang Province Chieu Hoi Center. As of October 1977, it held about 250 Vietnamese inmates. By 1990, it was abandoned with all inmates transferred to the Soc Trang City PSO Prison inside Soc Trang City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Soc Trang Prison: April 18-September 1975. It was the former GVN National Police Interrogation Center which was located two kilometers from the center of Soc Trang City. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 as a temporary screening center for about 600 ARVN inmates until it was closed in September 1975 when its inmates were transferred to the Bau Con Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Thanh Quang or "A Thanh Qua" Reeducation Camp: August 1975-January 1976. The camp was located inside the former Thanh Quang Seminary in Chau Thanh District, southwest of Can Tho City, where it was administered by the Hau Giang Province PSO. It held up to 1,500 GVN civil servants, particularly intelligence, security, phoenix program, CIO, police, political party and religious personages. This camp is probably identical with the Cai Rang Reeducation Camp. As of November 1975, it was commanded by Nguyen Tan Chanh aka Tan Chanh. The camp closed in January 1976 after 500 inmates were transferred to the Canal No. 5 Reeducation Camp in December 1975, and after an unknown number of remaining inmates were transferred to the Can Tho City "Chieu Hoi" Temporary Camp in December 1975. No foreign nationals were reported in detention in this camp.

10. Thom Rom Reeducation Camp: August 1975-early 1976. The camp held about 800 GVN civil servants and was located several kilometers east of O Mon (Phong Phu) District Town, northwest of Can Tho City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Quan Lao Reeducation Camp or Inter-Camp 3 (Lien Trai 3): May 1975-May 1985. The camp was administered by PAVN MR-9 Political Staff and was located in the former ARVN 4th Corps Prison for ARVN military officers, adjacent to the former ARVN 4th Corps POW Camp in the An Thoi section of Can Tho City. Inter-Camp 3 was a temporary processing prison for about 800 ARVN 4th Corps field grade officers. [redacted] was held here between 21 May and 7 October 1975 when he was flown to Hanoi and placed in the Bat Bat aka Son Tay Prison. [redacted] was released by Hanoi with his Vietnamese family on 6 September 1976. One unidentified Caucasian Frenchman who had served in the French forces during the first Indochina War died here in July 1975. This individual was later found to be dual French/U.S. Citizen [redacted] who had been arrested in Rach Gia where he was briefly detained at the Kien Giang Province PSO Prison before being transferred to Can Tho. All ARVN officers were transferred to camps in the northern SRV on 23 June 1976. The camp was transferred to Hau Giang Province PSO control in 1977. As of May 1985, the camp held about 250 Vietnamese inmates: anti-SRV resistance members, 80 boat escapees, and 140 criminals. It was reported to be the PAVN MR-9 H-85 Military Prison commanded by Major Duong Thanh Can and his deputies, Captains Nguyen Van Vinh and Nguyen Huy Hong. Other than [redacted], no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Canal No. 5 (Kinh 5) Reeducation Camp (Trai Cai Tao Kinh 5): May 1975-1986. The camp was located about 17 kilometers southwest of Vi Thanh District Town near Hoa Luu and Vinh Vien Villages in Long My District, 12 kilometers east-northeast of Kien Hung District Town. The camp was administered by an 80-man PAVN MR-9 staff. It held about 1,600 Vietnamese inmates, mostly ARVN intelligence, national police and PRU officers, NCO's and enlisted personnel who were categorized as "dangerous." In 1977, it was transferred to the MOI and was commanded by MOI Major Nguyen Van Cao aka Tam Cao, and Major Nguyen Van Hinh aka Hai Rau. It had a 150-man staff provided by the MOI Prisons Management Police Department. As of 1986, the camp held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: former

ARVN, boat escapees, religious and political dissidents, civil criminals, and corrupt SRV officials. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Co Co Reeducation Camp: July 1975-May 1977. It was administered by the PAVN My Xuyen District Military Unit and located 20 kilometers west of My Xuyen District Town in Thanh Thoi An Village, five kilometers southwest of Soc Trang City. The camp had a 60-man staff and was composed of two subcamps (A, B), which together held about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates. Camp "A" held about 750 GVN hamlet and village-level civil servants and Camp "B" held about 750 ARVN enlisted, NCO and officer personnel up to first lieutenant rank. Sometime after May 1977, the camp was converted into a fish farm and all inmates who had not been released were transferred to the Con Cat and Long Tien Reeducation Camps in Hau Giang Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. O Mon District Prison: 1983. It was administered by the O Mon District PSO with a 20-man staff and was located 10 kilometers southeast of O Mon District Town, 40 kilometers west-northwest of Can Tho City. It held about 200 male and female Vietnamese inmates: boat escapees, civil criminals, and political anti-regime reactionaries. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

15. Can Tho Prison: May 1975-December 1986. It was administered by the Can Tho City PSO inside the former GVN Region 4 National Police Directorate compound on Tran Phu (former Thu Khoa Nghia) Street, Can Tho City. The compound was initially the headquarters of the Western Nam Bo (aka Region 9) Internal Security Committee (Ban An Ninh Noi Chanh Mien Tay Nam Bo) and is currently the Hau Giang Province PSO headquarters compound. Between May and August 1975, it held about 800 Vietnamese prisoners of different categories: 700 ARVN and police junior grade officers, several ARVN colonels who were regional-level and province chief level civil administrators, and a few communist defectors to the GVN. It also held at least one known foreign national, a South Korean army warrant officer deserter who lived with his Vietnamese wife in Can Tho City. South Korean Army Warrant Officer Choi Ky Son was detained at the Can Tho City Prison from 18 May to 18 December 1975 when he was transferred to the MOI-B administered Chi Hoa Prison in HCMC. On 21 July 1984, American "So Fong" yachtsman [redacted] was arrested in Vietnamese waters with a crew of six foreign nationals: French citizen Annick L. Pollard and her two sons, French citizen Veronique Capron, and

(b)(1)

Australian citizen Michael Flecker. All were taken to Can Tho City. [redacted] and Flecker were held in the Can Tho PSO compound while the four others were put in a downtown hotel until their release on 20 September 1984 after the two Frenchwomen paid U.S. \$2,500 fines. Australian Flecker was released on 29 November 1984 and American [redacted] was released on 4 April 1985 after paying a U.S. \$10,000 fine. As of June 1986, the prison was used for political prisoners and civil criminals. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

16. Can Tho City Prison: May 1975-May 1984. It was located at 8 Ngo Gia Tu Street, Can Tho City (WS 8609), across the street from the city library and the Do Chieu Public Park. It was the former French-built GVN Province Rehabilitation Center (Trung Tam Cai Huan) or Province Prison and is administered by the PSO. No ARVN/GVN were detained in the prison during 1982-May 1984, although an unknown number of GVN civil servants and national police personnel were held in it during 1975-1981. As of May 1984, it held about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates: civil criminals, resistance group members, boat escapees, and corrupt SRV officials. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

17. Long Tuyen Reeducation Camp: 1981-March 1990. It was built in 1981-1982 to handle inmate overflow in the province and was administered by the Hau Giang Province PSO at Long Tuyen Village (WS 7903) in Chau Thanh District. It held some 1,500 inmates - 400 civil criminals, 200 political offenders, 800 boat escapees, and 100 Thai fishermen. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

18. Rung Tram Reeducation Camp: May 1975-December 1979. It was administered by the Soc Trang PSO at Canal No. 1 Dong (Kinh Mot Dong) Hamlet, My Phuoc Village (WR 8457), 18 kilometers west of Soc Trang City in the site of the former pre-May 1975 Communist Soc Trang Province Party Committee Headquarters. It was commanded by PSO Senior Captain Nguyen Thanh Chien aka Tu Chien and held about 500 mid-level GVN provincial and district officials, civil criminals, Vietnamese Catholic priests, and Vietnamese Buddhist monks. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

19. Tra Noc Reeducation Camp: June 1975-early 1976. It was located in the former ARVN 21st Infantry Division's 33rd Infantry Regiment base camp near Phong Dien District Town and held about 750 ARVN inmates. No foreign nationals were

reported in detention at this camp.

20. On 26 December 1991, Hau Giang Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Can Tho Province and Soc Trang Province.

Kien Giang Province

1. Canal No. 7 Labor, Reeducation Camp, (Trai Kinh Bay Ngan) or Upper U Minh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1991. The Canal No. 7 Camp was initially administered by the PAVN and consisted of five or six subcamps or agricultural worksites in the vicinity of WR 1270 in the Upper U Minh Forest in Vinh Thuan District, and initially held only ARVN officers and NCO's. It was based about 35 kilometers southeast of Rach Gia City. USG contract civilian [] was captured at Rach Gia on 30 April 1975 and was held in one of the camps between 1-20 May 1975, when he was transferred to PAVN MR-9 Inter-Camp 3 near Can Tho City. [] was then flown to Hanoi where he was placed in the MOI Bat Bat, (Son Tay) Camp. [] was eventually released on 21 September 1976. The Canal No. 7 Camp was transferred in 1977 to the Kien Giang Province PSO. As of June 1985, it was composed of three subcamps (A, B, C) which held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates: ARVN/GVN, boat escapees and civil criminals. Camp C was located near Dong Thai Village in An Bien District and held 500 inmates sentenced to two years or less (400 boat escapees and 100 civil criminals). Camp A held about 1,000 inmates in the same vicinity, and Camp B held inmates sentenced to three years or more (civil criminals and boat escapees). As of December 1988, it was the largest camp in Kien Giang Province with 3,000 inmates, the majority of whom were boat escapees and civil criminals. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Xeo Ro Reeducation Camp: 1975-1976. It was located about seven kilometers west-southwest of Kien An District Township. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Minh Luong Reeducation Camp: 1975-1976. It was located in Kien Tan District about seven kilometers south-southeast of Rach Gia City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Cau Vang Temporary Camp: April 1976-1980. The camp was built in 1978 and was administered by the Rach Soi (Chau Thanh) District PSO in an area (WR 1398) 1.5 kilometers southwest of Rach Soi District Town. As of October 1980, it reportedly held 297 Thai fishermen along with an unknown number of Vietnamese inmates. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Vam Rong Temporary Camp: 1978-1980. The camp was located north of Rach Gia City under the PSO for Vietnamese boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Province' Prison, Kham Lon or Nhom Lon Prison: 1975-December 1988. This is the former GVN Kien Giang Province Prison in Rach Gia City at 1 Ly Thuong Kiet Street (WS 0908) and was administered by the Kien Giang Province PSO. It held about 800 Vietnamese inmates - 500 political plus an unknown number of civil criminals. As of August 1984, the prison was commanded by Major Hai Cau and had a 100-man staff. [redacted]

[redacted] a
Caucasian male at this prison in mid-1975 who was held here briefly before being transferred to Can Tho. This person was later found to be dual French-U.S. citizen [redacted] who died at the PAVN MR-9, Quan Lao Reeducation Camp (Inter-Camp 3) in Can Tho City in July 1975. Two Caucasian males reportedly arrived at the prison around October 1982 but we have no further information on them. British citizen Richard Knight and American citizen [redacted] were captured on 16 June 1983 on Hon Tre Island (VS 2638) looking for Captain Kidd's buried pirate treasure and were immediately taken to the prison where they were held and interrogated on espionage charges before being transferred to the MOI-B Tran Binh Trong facility in HCMC. Knight [redacted] were brought back to the prison on 27-29 November 1983 and put on trial for violating Vietnamese laws, found guilty and fined U.S. \$10,000 each. Both were returned to the Tran Binh Trong facility in HCMC on 29 November 1983 and were eventually released after paying their fines. Two alleged American males were observed in the prison during the period mid-1984 to about September 1985, when they were seen being led from their cells for interrogation. We have no further information on these individuals. American [redacted]

[redacted] b)(1)
was arrested in August 1987 off the Cambodian coast onboard a Thai fishing trawler which had a Thai crew and a five-ton load of marijuana. Schooley was transferred to the prison where he was detained until at least mid-1989 when he was reportedly transferred to the MOI Headquarters. [redacted] b)(3)
may be identical with a Caucasian male who was seen by a former Vietnamese inmate at this prison in August 1987. No other Americans or other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

7. Nam Thai Son Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1977. It was

administered by PAVN MR-9 for about 1,000 ARVN company grade officers up to captain rank. The camp was located about eleven kilometers west of Tri Ton Village in Ha Tien (Kien Luong) District. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Duong Dong Camp: August 1975-1976. It was located on Phu Quoc Island and held about 5,000 ARVN officers up to major rank. By late 1975, about 12,000 ARVN personnel had been transferred to the reeducation camps on Phu Quoc Island. During May-August 1976, the North Vietnamese began shipping the camp's inmates to the northern SRV. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. An Thoi Camp: August 1975-1976. It was located on the southern tip of Phu Quoc Island and held about 3,000 GVN police, CIO, and military security officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Canal No. 8,000 Reeducation Camp (Trai Kinh Tam Ngan), Inter-Camp 2: August 1976-November 1978. It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 4th Division and was located north of Rach Gia City in Kien Luong District. It was a labor reform camp for about 1,500 low ranking ARVN/GVN. In February 1977, it received about 500 ARVN captains from the Camp 1 or Song Ong Duc Reeducation Camp in Minh Hai Province. In June 1977, it received 900 ARVN officers from the Canal No. 1 Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Ha Tien Detention Camp: 1982. It was administered by the PSO in an area one kilometer southwest of Ha Tien District Town and held 100 Vietnamese inmates (boat escapees and civil criminals). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Ta Nien Temporary Detention Camp, T--85, or Kham Lon Ta Nien Reeducation Camp: 1983-1991. It was administered by the PSO, consisted of six camps (1 through 6), and held about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates. It was located in an area (WR 1398) south-southwest of Rach Soi Town on the east side of the Ta Nien River, and reportedly held about 3,000 inmates in 1983. As of 1983, Camps 1 and 2 held criminal suspects; Camps 3 and 4 held 150 Thai fishermen each; Camp 5 held 200 boat escapees; and Camp 6 held 100 economic criminals. As of January 1986, it was composed of four areas (A, B, C, D) in a high security section. Seven other buildings were in a low

security section; Building 1 held laborers who worked outside the camp; Building 2 held criminal laborers who worked inside the camp; Buildings 3 and 4 held 200 Thai fishermen; Buildings 5 and 6 held boat escapees; Building 7 held civil criminals. By January 1986, one Japanese inmate who lived in Vietnam and who was caught in a boat escape had been transferred out of the Ta Nien Camp to an unknown location. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Canal No. 1 Reeducation Camp: March-June 1977. It was administered by the PAVN MR-9 4th Division in an area about ten kilometers northeast of the Ha Tien Cement Plant. It held about 900 ARVN officers until June 1977 when it was closed following an attack across the border by Pol Pot's DK forces. All inmates were then transferred to the Canal No. 8 Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Tan Hiep Reeducation Camp: July-October 1975. It is the Tan Hiep District PSO Jail and held 160 GVN policemen in 1975. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Lam Dong Province

1. Tan Rai Reeducation Camp: December 1975-September 1976. It was located in Bao Loc District at Tan Rai Village 20 kilometers southeast of Bao Loc District Town off of National Route 20. It was administered by the Lam Dong Province PSO with a 40-man staff and held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 20 ARVN junior grade officers, 30 civil criminals and 250 GVN provincial, district, village and hamlet civil servants. The camp was closed in September 1976 and 75 ARVN/GVN inmates were then transferred to the Madagoui Reeducation Camp, 40 kilometers south of Bao Loc District Town, and 75 other ARVN/GVN inmates were transferred to the Dai Binh Reeducation Camp. The camp then became a Bao Loc District PSO detention facility for civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Dai Binh Reeducation Camp: December 1975-December 1984. It was located in Bao Loc District near Dai Binh Village, 17 kilometers northeast of Bao Loc District Town off of National Route 20. It was administered by the Lam Dong Province PSO with a 150-man staff and held 1,500 Vietnamese inmates: 150 ARVN junior grade officers, 300 civil criminals, 100 anti-regime reactionaries, 800 GVN provincial, district, village and hamlet civil servants. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Cam Ly Reeducation Camp: October-December 1975. It was administered by the Dalat City Military Management Committee under the command of PAVN Senior Captain Pham Van Tuoc at the Cam Ly Airfield, three kilometers south of the Dalat City market. It held four VNAF pilots and 10 VNAF NCO's. All had been transferred from the Tra Noc Airfield near Can Tho City in Hau Giang Province to assist and train PAVN Air Force personnel on U.S. military aircraft at the Cam Ly Airfield. All detainees were sent home in December 1975 after completing their assigned mission. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Kinh Da Reeducation Camp: early 1976. It was located several kilometers outside Di Linh District Town and held about 1,500 ARVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Long An Province

1. Bac Hoa Reeducation Camp: May 1975-late 1978. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 and was located 20 kilometers south of Moc Hoa District Township until it was closed down in late 1978 when the 500 ARVN inmates were sent to the Vuon Dao Reeducation Camp in Tien Giang Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Nhan Hoa Lap Agriculture Worksite: June 1976-October 1986. It was administered by the Long An Province PSO under the command of Major Nguyen Van Tri aka Sau Tri. It had a 20-man staff and a 40-man guard force and was located 20 kilometers southwest of Moc Hoa District Township. It held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates - boat escapees, civil criminals, anti-regime political offenders, and corrupt SRV officials - who were serving up to four year sentences. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Long An Province Prison: July 1976-October 1981. It was administered by the Long An Province PSO under the command of Major Nguyen Van Thanh aka Ut Thanh. It had a 40-man staff and was located on Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street in Tan An City. As of November 1981, it held 1,300 Vietnamese inmates: about 900 boat escapees, 300 political offenders, and 100 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Con Dot Reeducation Camp: June 1975-June 1978. It was administered by PAVN under the command of Major Pham Van Luong (Sau Luong). It had a 50-man staff, and was located at Con Dot Airfield, two kilometers west of Tan An City. It held about 900 ARVN officers up to lieutenant colonel rank in 1975. ARVN captains to lieutenant colonels were transferred in 1976/1977 to the Vi Thanh Reeducation Camp in Hau Giang Province. In June 1978, the camp was closed and was converted into a PAVN MR-7 medical facility. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Moc Hoa Detention Camp (formerly GVN Province Prison): July 1975-May 1976. It was administered by the PSO under the command of Major Nguyen Van Hoang aka Sau Hoang at Tuyen Thanh Village inside Moc Hoa District Township. It held

about 450 Vietnamese inmates: 350 ARVN NCO military intelligence, military security, police special branch, and Provincial Reconnaissance Unit personnel, plus 100 civil and political criminals. In May 1976, the camp was closed with detainees transferred to the Long An Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Minh Hai Province

1. Song Ong Doc Labor Reform Camp, Camp 1 of Inter-Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1) or Lower U Minh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1979. It was initially administered by PAVN MR-9, and held about 1,500 ARVN captains until 1977. In February 1977 500 ARVN captains were transferred to the Canal No. 8 (Kinh Tam Ngan) Reeducation Camp in Kien Giang Province. Later, it was under Minh Hai Province PSO control and held about 1,000 Vietnamese prisoners, including 700 ARVN, 300 boat escapees, and some political and resistance group prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Cay Dua aka Cay Guia Reeducation Camp or Cay Guia Temporary Camp (Trai Tam Giam Cay Guia): 1978-1985. Under Minh Hai Province PSO control, the camp was located one kilometer from Route 4 in Gia Rai District on the banks of the Cay Guia River and about four kilometers from Tac Van Village between Ca Mau City and Gia Rai District Town. In August 1979, it held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates: 800 boat escapees, 500 ARVN/GVN police, criminals, and resistance types. As of 1983, it held about 4,800 Vietnamese inmates; its prison section held 4,000 inmates (2,000 boat escapees; 1,000 ARVN; 500 corrupt SRV officials; 500 civil criminals); and, its temporary pre-trial detention camp held about 800 other individuals. As of April 1985, it held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. Its prison section held about 500 males (250 boat escapees, 150 criminals, and 100 political types) and about 200 females (150 boat escapees and 50 criminals) who were tried and sentenced. Its temporary detention camp also held at this time about 500 prisoners for pre-trial processing. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Minh Hai Province Prison: Under the Minh Hai Province PSO, the prison held as of August 1979 about 900 Vietnamese inmates: political, criminal, boat escapees, and resistance members. In December 1986, the overt Hanoi press announced the release of 466 Thai fishermen who had been arrested by the PSO for poaching in Minh Hai Province waters. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

4. Gia Rai Reeducation Camp: Under the Gia Rai District PSO, it held as of June 1979 about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Bac Lieu City or Ben Da Prison: 1975-1986. Under the Bac Lieu District PSO, it held as of April 1979 about 200 Vietnamese inmates. It was the former GVN Bac Lieu Province Prison. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

6. Thoi Binh Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. One former Vietnamese inmate provided information about having seen one blond-haired 32-year-old American male at this camp in June 1975. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Nam Can Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Hon Da Dai Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Kien Vang Reeducation Camp: May 1975-May 1976. It held an unknown number of ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Reeducation Camp No. 2 (Trai Cai Tai So Hai) of Inter-Camp 1: 1976-1979. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 in Tran Van Troi District along the Da Bac (Song Da Bac) Canal and held over 200 ARVN captains in 1976. By 1979, it also held boat escapees. Other reporting noted that it was located in the vicinity of WR 4719 to WR 4848. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Coi Ba Reeducation Camp: December 1976-1977. It was administered by the PAVN in Coi Ba Hamlet, Tran Hoi Village, Tran Van Troi District, for about 120 ARVN officers and NCO's until it was closed in 1977 and all inmates transferred to the Cay Dua aka Cay Guia Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Canh Den Reeducation Camp: July 1975-April 1976. It was administered by the PSO near Canh Den Hamlet, Vinh Thuan Village, Gia Rai District, for about 200 ARVN company grade officers until it was closed in April 1976. No foreign nationals were reported in detention in this camp.

13. Dai Ngai Agricultural Camp: March-June 1976. It was commanded by Truong Sen Cang aka Ba Xinh (parent agency unknown) and had a 50-man staff. It was located on a small island in the mouth of the Hau Giang River near Dai Ngai Village in former GVN Ba Xuyen Province and held about 800 ARVN/GVN inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Nghia Binh Province

1. K-18 of Kim Son Reeducation Camp: 1976-1983. It was administered by the Nghia Binh Province PSO and was commanded by Major Nguyen Minh Thu. It was located in an area near Kim Son Hamlet, An Nghia Village, Hoai An District, one hundred kilometers northwest of Qui Nhon City. It was composed of six subcamps located at Binh Son, Kim Son-1, Kim Son-2, Long Son, Nuoc Nhoc and Nghia Dien. As of late 1980, the camp system held about 5,000 Vietnamese inmates. Kim Son-1 held about 2,000 civil criminals and political offenders. Kim Son-2 held about 1,500 ARVN and GVN civil servants: ARVN and police officers up to major rank, GVN hamlet to province-level civil servants, and ARVN/police NCO's. By late 1982, there were about 2,000 inmates in this camp system, including ARVN and GVN civil servants, civil criminals, boat escapees, and resistance members. The Nghia Dien Camp was located seven kilometers southwest of Kim Son at Nghia Dien Village, had a 40-man staff, and held about 400 inmates. The Long Son Camp was about seven kilometers from Nghia Minh District Township, held 400 inmates, and was closed in June 1979. The Nuoc Nhoc Camp held about 400 inmates until it was closed in early 1987. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Hanh Tin Reeducation Camp: 1977-1978. It was administered by the Nghia Binh Province PSO in an area about seven kilometers southwest of Nghia Hanh District Township, and held about 900 Vietnamese inmates: 100 civil criminals and 800 ARVN/GVN political offenders. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Son Nhom aka Son Ha Reeducation Camp: August 1975-1976. It was administered by the Nghia Binh Province PSO in an area about 50 kilometers south of Son Ha District Township and held about 600 ARVN/GVN political offenders. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. General Reeducation Camp No. 3: June 1975-March 1976. It was administered by the PAVN and was located 30 kilometers northwest of Duc Pho District Township and was composed of three subcamps (1, 2, 3) which held about 1,500 ARVN junior grade officers and GVN civil servants. Camp 3 was closed in March 1976 with remaining inmates transferred to the Nghia Binh Province PSO's Kim Son Rereducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Nghia Binh Province Prison: 1975-1986. Under the Nghia Binh Province PSO, it was the former GVN Binh Dinh Province Prison in Qui Nhon City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

6. On 30 June 1989, Nghia Binh Province was divided into two provinces currently named Quang Ngai Province and Binh Dinh Province.

Phu Khanh Province

1. A-20 Aka Xuan Phuoc Reeducation Camp: October 1975-November 1988. The camp was opened in October 1975 to accommodate 1,543 Vietnamese nationals who were repatriated from U.S. Guam Island on the Vietnamese "Thuong Tin-1" ship. It was administered by the Phu Khanh Province PSO under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Than Nhu Yen aka Nguyen Yen (1975-1984) and Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Bang (1984-1988), and was located in a mountainous area about 70 kilometers northwest of Tuy Hoa District Township near Dong Tre Hamlet (BQ 8770), Xuan Phuoc Village, Dong Xuan District (Phu Yen). It had a 25-man staff and a 50-man guard force and was initially composed of five subcamps, (A, B, C, D, E) for ARVN and GVN civilian personnel. Each subcamp had a 120-man staff. It had 4,000 Vietnamese inmates in 1975-1976 and about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates in 1984. Camp A fluctuated between 600 and 2,500 inmates and Camp B fluctuated between 450 and 2,000 inmates. Camps C through E were built in 1978 and were later closed. A-20 had about 1,400 inmates by October 1988. Camp A had 1,000 inmates: 600 political and 400 civil criminals with sentences of 20 years to life. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. A-30 Reeducation Camp: June 1975-February 1989. It was administered by the Phu Khanh Province PSO under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Tran Duc Hanh (1976-1981) and Major Truong Trong Binh in an area about 33 kilometers northwest of Tuy Hoa District Township in Song Thanh Village (BQ 9835), Phu Lam District. It was composed of two subcamps (1 aka A, 2 aka B) for ARVN, GVN personnel, boat escapees, civil criminals, and political offenders. It held about 10,000 Vietnamese inmates in August 1977 and about 7,000 inmates in late 1980. As of June 1981, it had about 2,700 inmates - Camp 1 had 1,500, and Camp 2 aka Vinh Son had 1,200. As of January 1984, A-30 had about 700 Vietnamese inmates serving three years or less sentences. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. A-40 Reeducation Camp: 1985. It was administered by the Phu Khanh Province PSO and was composed of two subcamps for Vietnamese inmates in an area about 20 kilometers northwest of Nha Trang City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. General Reeducation Camp No. 5 or Lam Son-Doc Mu Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1978. It was administered by the PAVN and was commanded by PAVN Major Thin (June 1975-April 1976) and Colonel Phan Dinh Nien (1977-1978). It had a 200-man staff, including 100 guard personnel, until late 1978 when the remaining inmates were transferred to the Phu Khanh Province PSO's A-30 Reeducation Camp. As of April 1976, Camp 5 was located at the former ARVN Lam Son Training Center near Tuy Hoa District Township, about 14 kilometers west of Van Ninh District Town. Camp No. 5 held about 5,000 ARVN officers up to colonel rank in at least three subcamps known as Camps 51, 52 and 54. Camp 51 held about 300 ARVN officers at a site about 35 kilometers north of Tuy Hoa District Township. Camp 52 was near Tuy Hoa Town and was closed in September 1977 with 300 inmates moved first to Camp 54 and later in December 1978 to the A-30 Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Dong Gang Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1986. It was administered by the Phu Khanh Province PSO in an area about 35 kilometers southwest of Nha Trang City in Dien An Village, Dien Khanh District, about 35 kilometers southwest of Nha Trang City and about 20 kilometers from Dinh Khanh District Town. It initially held about 2,600 ARVN and GVN civil servants and was later converted to a facility for civil criminals and boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Nha Trang City Temporary Detention Center: April 1975-November 1980. It was administered by the Phu Khanh Province PSO and was located behind the Nha Trang airport along Hoang Dieu Street in downtown Nha Trang City, across the street from the Phu Khanh Province PSO headquarters, and just inside the former GVN Region 2 National Police Command Headquarters compound. It held about 300 ARVN/GVN police junior grade officers and was used as a screening facility before transferring prisoners to other detention facilities in the province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. On 30 June 1989, Phu Khanh Province was divided into two provinces currently named Phu Yen Province and Khanh Hoa Province.

Quang Nam-Da Nang Province

1. Tien Lanh Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1983. It was administered by the Quang Nam-Da Nang Province PSO at a site about 5 kilometers from Tien Lanh Village in southwestern Tien Phuoc District. It was commanded by Colonel Bui Van Ban (1977-1982) and his deputy, Major Tran Ngoc Lenh. It was composed of five subcamps known as Tien Lanh-1, Thon-5, Na Son aka Nam Son, and Cua Hang, which held at one time about 5,000 ARVN and GVN civil servants. As of August 1983, the camp system held about 2,300 Vietnamese inmates. The main Tien Lanh-1 Camp had a 60-man staff plus a 120-man guard force, and held about 1,600 ARVN and GVN political offenders, including about 100 women. The Thon-5 Camp had a 25-man staff plus a 50-man guard force, and was a disciplinary camp with about 550 inmates and was located about five kilometers from the main camp. The Na Son Camp or the Na Son Agriculture Worksite had a similar staffing and held about 500 inmates. The Cua Hang Camp had a similar staffing, held about 500 inmates, and was known as a "graveyard" camp where few survived. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. An Diem Reeducation Camp: 1977-April 1986. It was administered by the MOI and had a 90-man staff in an area about 45 to 50 kilometers west of Dai Loc District Town near Dai Lanh Village. It held about 500 inmates by April 1986: 400 boat refugees and 80 ARVN junior grade officers. In June 1979, the camp held about 1,600 ARVN and GVN National Police officers up to major rank. The An Diem Camp had two subordinate camps, one of which was the Suon Gia Reeducation Camp. As of October 1981, the Suon Gia Camp was located about 11 kilometers west of its parent An Diem Camp in Dai Loc District. The Suon Gia Camp was commanded by Senior Captain Dao Van Tan and held about 600 Vietnamese inmates: 400 GVN political prisoners, 100 anti-regime reactionaries, 100 civil criminals, and 30 boat escapees. As of December 1984, the An Diem Camp held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 400 boat escapees and 100 ARVN/GVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Phu Tuc Reeducation Camp: June 1975-1982. It was administered by the Quang Nam-Da Nang Province PSO in Thuong Duc District and held about 1,000 GVN civil servants. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Da Nang City Prison: June 1975 to date. It was administered by the Quang Nam-Da Nang Province PSO. It held an unknown number of Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

5. Hoi An Prison: June 1975 to present. It was the former GVN Quang Nam Province Prison administered by the Quang Nam-Da Nang Province PSO. It held an unknown number of Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

6. Ky Son, Reeducation Camp or General Reeducation Camp No. 2: March 1975-September 1979. It was administered by PAVN MR-5 near Ky Son and Tam Linh Villages in Tam Ky District and was 20 kilometers west of Tam Ky District Town. It had a 100-man PAVN headquarters staff and was composed of five subcamps (Ky Son-1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for up to 3,000 ARVN officers up to colonel rank until it was closed in September 1979. It was one of the last PAVN-administered camps in MR-5. In September 1979, General Reeducation Camp No. 2 was closed and 500 ARVN officers were transferred to the Quang Nam-Da Nang Province PSO's An Diem Reeducation Camp. The Ky Son-1 Camp was closed in December 1978 and 400 ARVN officers were transferred to the Tien Lanh-1 Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Hiep Duc Reeducation Camp: 15 April 1975-1977. It was administered by PAVN with a 70-man staff in an area about 48 kilometers southwest of Da Nang City for 500 ARVN junior grade officers. By 1978, the camp was converted into a new economic zone with all remaining prisoners released or transferred to the Ky Son Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. T-10 Military Prison: August-September 1989. T-10 was a military prison administered by PAVN MR-5 and was located about 20 kilometers west of the Nuoc Man Railroad Station in Binh Khuong Village, Binh Son District. It held about 150 PAVN military offenders, including some company grade officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

Song Be Province

1. Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp or Tong Le Chan Agriculture Worksite: September 1979-1986. This central-level MOI-B camp was built during 1979-1981 about 2.5 kilometers north of An Loc Town near Dong Hoa Village and 15 kilometers west of the National Route 13 turnoff point between An Loc and Thu Dau Mot City. It is one of the largest central-level MOI reeducation camps in the southern SRV. It was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Sam, and was initially divided into two zones (A and B) which had a total of 1,000 Vietnamese inmates: 900 ARVN junior grade and 100 field grade officers. It was later expanded into five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). The K-1 Camp held about 3,000 inmates, while the K-2 through K-5 Camps held about 1,000 each. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Dong Hoa Agriculture Worksite: 1980-1986. It was administered by the HCMC PSO's Prisons Management Police Office near Dong Hoa Village in Binh Long (An Loc) District, about 50 kilometers northwest of Thu Dau Mot City and 25 kilometers south of Binh Long District Town. It was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Dang Duong, had a 150-man staff and consisted of three subcamps (K-1, K-2, K-3) which held about 4,000 Vietnamese inmates. The K-1 and K-3 Camps held about 600 inmates each: 200 boat escapees, 350 civil criminals, and 50 political offenders. Each camp had a 30-man staff. The K-2 Camp held 2,500 inmates: 1,500 civil criminals, 500 boat escapees, 250 political prisoners, and 250 corrupt SRV cadre. It was located seven kilometers south of the MOI-B Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp. The K-3 Camp was located at Dong Nai Village, Binh Long District, 18 kilometers south of K-2 and 20 kilometers south of Binh Long District Town. One of the subcamps was known as the Binh Thanh Agricultural Worksite, was administered by the HCMC PSO's Binh Thanh District PSO, and held about 500 inmates: boat escapees, civil criminals, and ARVN junior grade officers. Between about November 1980 and November 1981, one South Korean, one Cambodian, seven Thai and two Taiwanese were sent here for hard labor from the MOI-administered "E" Wing of Chi Hoa Prison in HCMC. All returned to the MOI-administered "E" Wing of Chi Hoa Prison in November 1981. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Song Be Reeducation Camp or Province Prison: May 1975 to present. It was the former French-built GVN Binh Duong Province Prison in Thu Dau Mot City (former GVN Phu Cuong City). It was administered by the Song Be Province PSO's Prisons Management Police Office. As of August 1975, it had a 50-man staff under the command of Major Nguyen Van Thanh aka Sau Thanh. As of early 1978, it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates: 250 ARVN/GVN, and 250 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Nha Do Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1978. It was administered by the Song Be Province PSO and had a 120-man staff plus an unknown size guard force. It was located in an area about 30 kilometers northwest of Thu Dau Mot City near Chinh Phu Hoa and Phu Giao Villages in Don Luan District. As of August-October 1975, the camp was commanded by Major Nguyen Van Binh aka Bay Binh, and had a 125-man headquarters staff. The camp was primarily utilized as a processing center for some 3,000 inmates: ARVN officers up to captain rank, GVN civil servant equivalent ranks, civil criminals, and Cambodian refugees. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Minh Hung Reeducation Camp: 1977-April 1978. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 at Bu Loi Village and consisted of three subcamps (K-1, K-2, K-3) for about 700 ARVN officers up to major rank. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Phuoc Long Reeducation Camp: 1977-1979. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 and was located 22 kilometers from Phuoc Long District Township near Minh Hung Village. It consisted of five subcamps, D-1 through D-5 aka L-3136 through L-3140. The D-3 Camp held about 1,400 ARVN junior grade officers in 1977. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Dong Phu Reeducation Camp: 1981. It was administered by the Song Be Province PSO, was located 20 kilometers from Dong Phu (Dong Xoai) District Township, and was composed of two subcamps (1 and 2). Camp 1 was located at the main camp headquarters and held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 300-400 women. Camp 2 was located about 20 kilometers from Phuoc Long District Township and held about 500 ARVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

8. Bu Gia Map Reeducation Camp: June 1975-December 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 for ARVN until it was closed in December 1977 when its remaining 450 ARVN officers were transferred to the Bu Dang Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Thu Dau Mot (Phu Cuong) City Jail: June 1975-February 1978. It is administered by the Thu Dau Mot City PSO and is a French-built prison. As of early 1978, it had about 500 inmates: 250 ARVN/GVN, boat escapees, FULRO resistance members, civil criminals, and captured Democratic Kampuchea/DK soldiers. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this jail.

10. Tan Hiep Reeducation Camp No. 2 or Agricultural Worksite: November 1977-1986. It was established by the MOI in November 1977 in an area about 40 kilometers north of Chon Thanh District and 12 kilometers from the Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp near Dong Hoa Village. Its eastern perimeter abutted National Route 24, northwest of Binh Long Town. It served as a labor facility for the main Tan Hiep Reeducation Camp in Dong Nai Province. It was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Dao Luong (1979-1980). As of September 1980-January 1981, it consisted of two subcamps (K-1, K-2) which held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. By February 1986, it was turned over to the HCMC PSO and held about 1,000 inmates in one of three subcamps (A, B, C). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Dak Mo Reeducation Camp: October 1976-February 1978. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 at Duc Hanh Village about 30 kilometers north of Phuoc Long District Town near the Cambodian border. The camp was known as L4T5 and held about 200 ARVN lieutenants. The camp was transferred to Song Be Province PSO control sometime after February 1978. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. T-40 aka Bo La Reeducation Camp: November 1979-November 1982. It was administered by the Song Be Province PSO in an area (XT 8839) north of Tan Uyen in Tan Hung Village, Phuoc Hoa District. T-40 was commanded by Major Le Nghia and held over 1,000 Vietnamese inmates in Areas A, B and C. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. Phu Vang Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1980. It was initially administered by the PAVN until 1977 when it .

was transferred to Song Be Province PSO control. During the period 1978-1980, it held about 2,500 juvenile delinquent inmates who were mostly homeless orphans released from various former GVN orphanages in April-May 1975. The camp was closed in 1980. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

14. Bu Dang Reeducation Camp: 1976-October 1978. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 and was located off Route 14 in former GVN Quang Duc Province, four kilometers from the D-4 Reeducation Camp. It held an unknown number of ARVN inmates until October 1978 when it was closed and the remaining inmates transferred to the MOI Ham Tan reeducation complex in Thuan Hai Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

15. Do Ri Reeducation Camp: June 1976. The camp was located near Duc Xuyen Village, Duc Lap District, former GVN Quang Duc Province, and held about 700 ARVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Tay Ninh Province

1. Katum Reeducation Camp or Camp L-6: May 1975-1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 with six camps (T-1 through T-6) and initially held about 6,000 ARVN officers up to captain rank. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Trang Lon Reeducation Camp aka Camp L-3: May 1975-October 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 at the former ARVN 25th Infantry Division base camp near the Tay Ninh West Airfield and was composed of several subcamps. Subcamp T-9 held about 250 ARVN company grade officers. As of February 1977, the camp held about 4,000 ARVN junior grade officers out of 8,000 initially sent here. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Dong Bon Reeducatin Camp aka Camp L-2: May 1975-October 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 for ARVN in an area between Tay Ninh City and Katum Village off of Route 4. It was composed of several subcamps and initially held several thousand ARVN before it was closed in October 1977. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Cay Cay Reeducation Camp: May 1975-October 1977. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 for ARVN at the former ARVN Thien Ngon airfield fire support base off Route 22 north of Tay Ninh City at Cay Cay Hamlet (Ap Thanh Binh) near Thanh Tan Village in Tan Bien District. It was composed of two subcamps (A and B) which held 2,000 ARVN. The camp was transferred in 1977 to Tay Ninh Province PSO control. During 1984-1985, its two subcamps were consolidated into one main camp. On 27 February 1992, the Cay Cay Camp was the subject of Live Sighting Investigation C-006/Tay Ninh, which resolved the case of five separate black American sightings that turned out to be a male French Cameroon-Vietnamese metis. The camp was commanded by PSO Lieutenant Colonel Le Van Lung (1983-1992). With the above exception, no other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Bau Co Reeducation Camp: 1978-1980. It was administered by the Tay Ninh Province PSO near Tan Hung Hamlet

in Tan Bien District and was composed of Zones A and B. Zone A held about 300 ARVN junior grade officers who were later released and Zone B held about 400 civil criminals and anti-regime elements who had been sentenced to five or more years of imprisonment. As of 1986, it was used exclusively for convicted civil and political criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Province Temporary Detention Camp or B-3: June 1975 to present. It was administered by the Tay Ninh Province PSO and was located on Vo Tanh Street across the street from the Tay Ninh Province court house in Tay Ninh City. During the period June 1975-November 1976, it had a 20-man staff, and held about 400 Vietnamese inmates, including ARVN field grade officers, senior GVN Tay Ninh Province officials, plus some 20 ARVN Military Security Service and Military Intelligence Unit 101 officers. As of November 1976, about 100 inmates were transferred to camps in the northern SRV, leaving the camp with about 200 inmates. The camp prison facility consisted of 10 four-by-six meter cells, and four solitary confinement cells. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. K-45 Military Prison: May-December 1980. It was administered by PAVN MR-7 and was located near the Katum market (XT 3389). K-45 had a 50-man staff and held about 300 inmates, mostly PAVN military offenders and some unspecified Cambodians. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

1. Ham Tan Reeducation Camp: 1975-September 1980. The Ham Tan Camp complex was built in 1975 and was administered by the MOI-B with a headquarters at the former ARVN 18th District Firebase 6, one kilometer east of National Route 1 near Kilometer Market-1763 (KM-1763). It was commanded by Major Pham Hue and had a 150-man staff. As of September 1980, it held about 2,000 ARVN/GVN inmates, and was composed of two camps (K-1 and K-2). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

2. Z-30B Reeducation Camp: 1975-1980. It was administered by MOI-B and held about 600 ARVN inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. Z-30C Reeducation Camp: 1976-January 1986. It was built in 1976 and administered by the MOI-B under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Pham Hue who had a 250-man staff and guard force. Z-30C was located 12 kilometers east of the Z-30D Reeducation Camp at the former ARVN Firebase 6, about 25 kilometers north of Ham Tan District Town. It was composed of three subcamps (K-1, K-2, K-3) for ARVN/GVN prisoners. Between 1981 and 1984, the K-1 Camp held up to 2,000 ARVN/GVN who were transferred from MOI camps in the northern SRV; the number fluctuated greatly with groups of new arrivals from the north and with groups released from reeducation. The K-1 Camp Zone C held a relatively stable number of about 300 ARVN colonels and lieutenant colonels. By January 1986, all remaining ARVN/GVN inmates were transferred to the Z-30D Reeducation Camp, and the Z-30C Camp was thereafter used exclusively for convicted and sentenced criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Z-30D or Thu Duc Reeducation Camp: August 1978-April 1986. It was established in August 1978 by the MOI-B and was commanded by Major Doan Mach (1980-1983) and Major Tran Y (1984-1985). It was located on the site of former ARVN Firebase 5 about two kilometers north of National Route 1 near Da Mai and Xuan Hoa Villages, north of Ham Tan District Township, and about six kilometers northwest of Nui May Tao. Z-30D was composed of three subcamps (K-1, K-2, K-3) for primarily ARVN/GVN prisoners. Each camp had a 50-man staff

plus a 100-man guard force. In December 1979, it held about 3,000 ARVN/GVN personnel up to the rank of colonel, and was the subject of a publicized visit by Amnesty International. Between 1981 and 1984, the population fluctuated greatly with groups of new arrivals transferred from central-level MOI reeducation camps in the northern SRV and with groups released from reeducation. Foreign delegations from Canada, the Netherlands, and the USSR visited the camp during 1983-1984. As of late 1984, the K-1 Camp held about 800 Vietnamese inmates: 650 ARV and 150 civil criminals. The K-2 Camp held about 340 Vietnamese inmates, including 300 ARVN/GVN. In November 1985, the MOI began transferring inmates to the Z-30D Camp from its Z-30C Camp. As of April 1986, the K-1 Camp held about 1,000 inmates: ARVN/GVN intelligence, security, and police officers, boat escapees, civil criminals, and resistance members. The K-2 and K-3 Camps held about 200 each. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. Huy Khiem Reeducation Camp, Duc Linh Agriculture Worksite or Tanh Linh Camp (Trai Tanh Linh): 1975-January 1985. It was located in an area (YT 9131) in Duc Linh District and was administered by the Thuan Hai Province PSO. It held civil criminals who worked in the adjacent Duc Linh Agriculture Worksite and was also referred to as the Duc Linh Camp. As of January 1985 the camp was commanded by Major Nguyen Xuan Ba and his deputy, Major Pham Xuan Thao, and held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates, of which 700 were ARVN/GVN national police officers, and 500 civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. Ca Tot Reeducation Camp (Trai Cai Tao Ca Tot): June 1975-late 1976. It was established in June 1975 for ARVN/GVN personnel. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Phan Rang City Prison (Trai Phan Rang): June 1975 to present. It was administered by the Phan Rang City PSO and was the former GVN Ninh Thuan Province Prison in Phan Rang City. It held an unknown number of Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

8. My Duc Temporary Camp (Train Tam Giam My Duc): 1975-1976. It was a pre-trial detention facility south of Phan Rang City operated by the Phan Rang City PSO for minor offenders. It held an unknown number of Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

9. Song Mao Reeducation Camp (Trai Cai Tao Song Mao): July 1975-1978. It was administered by PAVN for ARVN officers and was composed of three subcamps (A, B, C) which held at one time almost 7,000 ARVN officers. It was located in Bac Binh District about 80 kilometers northeast of Phan Thiet City. Camp "A" held 700 field grade officers; Camp "B" held 4,000 first lieutenants and captains; and, Camp "C" held about 2,000 second lieutenants. These camps were closed in 1978 with the remaining detainees sent to either the Thuan Hai Province PSO's Song Cai Reeducation Camp in Thuan Hai Province or to the Phu Khanh Province PSO's A-30 Reeducation Camp in Phu Khanh Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

10. Song Luy Reeducation Camp or Song Luy Agriculture Worksite: July 1975-1977. It was administered by the Thuan Hai Province PSO and was composed of two subcamps, 1 and 2. One camp held GVN police personnel who were transferred in late 1976 to the Thuan Hai Province PSO's Song Cai Reeducation Camp, and the other camp held ARVN junior grade officers who were later transferred to either the Song Cai Reeducation Camp in Thuan Hai Province or to the Phu Khanh Province PSO's A-30 Reeducation Camp in Phu Khanh Province. The Song Luy Camp was used after 1977 to detain civil criminals and political offenders, and was located near Song Luy Village in Bac Binh District about 80 kilometers northeast of Phan Thiet City. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

11. Song Cai Reeducation Camp: 1976-1981. It was administered by the Thuan Hai Province PSO and was commanded as of early 1981 by Major Le Van Chau who had an 70-man staff plus a 100-man guard force. It was located in An Son District. As of early 1981, it was composed of two camps (A, B); Camp A held 450 ARVN junior grade officers and about 150 GVN civil servants, and Camp B held about 500 civil criminals. As of October 1982, it had about 1,500 Vietnamese inmates: anti-regime, boat escapees, civil criminals, and ARVN. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

12. Xom Mia Temporary Detention Camp: 1978-1979. It was administered by the Ham Thuan District PSO and held about 600 Vietnamese inmates, mostly boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

13. On 26 December 1991, Thuan Hai Province was divided into two provinces, which are currently named Ninh Thuan Province and Binh Thuan Province.

Tien Giang Province

1. Tien Giang Province Prison, My Tho Prison, or Temporary Detention Camp (Trai Tam Giam): 1978-July 1985. This is the former GVN Dinh Tuong Province Prison at kilometer marker 4 (XS 5344) in Tan My Chanh Village east of My Tho City. It was administered by the Tien Giang Province PSO and was commanded, as of July 1985, by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Kiem (1977-1985) and his deputy, Captain Bach Van Oai (1977-1980). As of 1982, it held about 1,500 Vietnamese civil criminals, political offenders and boat escapees. By July 1985, it held about 2,500 Vietnamese inmates, including about 2,000 boat escapees. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

2. My Phuoc Labor Reform Camp: 1978-1983. It was administered by the HCMC PSO 5th Precinct PSO. In January 1978, the HCMC press cited Lieutenant Colonel Luu Soai Tiep as the camp director and described the camp as being one of the HCMC PSO's labor reform camps run by its 5th Precinct PSO. As of April 1983, it was commanded by Major Ho Huu Du aka Tam Du. It was located in My Phuoc Tay Village in Chau Thanh District near the Ba Beo Canal three-way intersection and along the Long Dinh Canal, about 20 kilometers northwest of My Tho City. As of 1983 about 1,700 inmates - 900 boat escapees, 700 criminals, and 100 ARVN/GVN - who had been sentenced to five years or less. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

3. My Duc Tay Reeducation Camp: 1982-1983. It was administered by the Tien Giang Province PSO and was located in My Duc Tay Village in Cai Be District. It held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

4. Vuon Dao or My Phuoc Tay Reeducation Camp: May 1975-March 1980. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 Inter-Camp 2 and located at My Phuoc Tay Village, about 23 kilometers west-northwest of Cai Lay District Town. The camp held about 1,000 to 1,400 ARVN junior grade officers and was commanded by PAVN Major Tran Thang aka Hai Thau. The camp was closed and razed in March 1980. All inmates were transferred to the MOI-B Xuyen Moc Reeducation Camp in Dong Nai Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp..

5. My Loi Agriculture Camp: 1980-1981. It was administered by the Tien Giang Province PSO and was located in My Loi Village, Cai Be District. As of late 1981 it held about 300 Vietnamese inmates: 200 boat escapees, 70 criminals, and 30 SRV corrupt officials. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

6. My Tho City Jail: January-September 1980. It was administered by the My Tho City PSO and as of September 1980, held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates who were either ARVN/GVN or civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

7. Bac Hoa Reeducation Camp: June 1975-late 1978. It was administered by PAVN MR-9 Inter-Camp 2 and was located about 20 kilometers south of Moc Hoa District Town and southwest of My Tho City. It held an unknown number of ARVN until it was closed in late 1978 at which time 500 ARVN inmates were transferred to the Vuon Dao Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region

1. Con Dao or Con Son Island Prison: 1980-1984. It was administered by the Con Dao District PSO and held about 150 inmates in ten cells. Most inmates were boat escapees. Cell No. 4 held about six Thai fishermen as of late 1984. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

2. Vung Tau Prison: 1983-1984. It was administered by the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region PSO in a facility about four kilometers north of downtown Vung Tau City. It was composed of four subcamps (KA, KB, KC, KD), and held about 1,500 inmates - boat escapees and civil criminals - as of late 1984. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

3. Special Region Prison, Temporary Detention Camp (Trai Tam Giam), Vung Tau City Jail: May 1975-October 1984. It was initially administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO's Vung Tau City PSO between May 1975 and 1980 when the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region was established with its own PSO. During the period 1975-1980 it was known as the Vung Tau City PSO Jail and was located at 32 Thong Nhat Street. In 1980 the PSO's Prisons Management Police and Interrogation Offices moved out of this site with all inmates to a new prison facility which was built in the former GVN Veterans Area (Khu Cuu Chien Binh) in the Thang Nhi Nhi Ward near the Nga Tu Gieng Nuoc three-way intersection off Truong Cong Dinh Street behind the "Soviet Village" that was under construction. The old jail was razed for the construction of new PSO quarters. The new prison facility became known as the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region PSO Prison or Temporary Detention Camp. It was composed of two subcamps (A and B). Camps A and B held about 800 inmates each and as of August 1983 most inmates were boat escapees. Camp A was a pre-trial facility which as of 1982 held about 20 to 30 Thai fishermen who were awaiting trial after being picked up off Con Dao Island after 1979. Camp B was further divided into Zones A through D. As of January 1984, Camp A was commanded by Senior Captain Lam Si Hung and had a 70-man staff. Camp B was commanded by Senior Captain Dinh who also had a 70-man staff. Camp B held 450 Vietnamese inmates: 400 boat escapees and 50 civil criminals. During June-October 1984 some 10 Thai fishermen were held in Camp B; Zone A held about 200 female inmates; Zones B and C were solitary confinement areas; and Zone D held

about 500 male inmates. The camp held about 800 inmates equally divided between Camps A and B. As of August 1983, all inmates were arrested boat escapees. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

4. Vung Tau City Reeducation Camp: May 1975-1978. It was administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO's Vung Tau City PSO and was located inside the former ARVN frogman training center in temporary quarters off Route 15. In mid-1978, it was dismantled and all inmates transferred to the Dong Nai Province PSO-administered Bau Lam Reeducation Camp. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

5. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region became part of the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province which was formed on 12 August 1991.

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