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Ministries of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Interrogation Facilities
Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) Area

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministry of Interior Permanent Office for South Vietnam (MOI-B) in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC/Saigon) was established in June 1975 with the responsibility for the supervision of all Provincial Public Security Offices (PSO's) in the southern SRV from Phu Khanh Province southward to Minh Hai Province, as well as the Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region PSO's. Since its establishment in June 1975, MOI-B has been structured along the same department, and later general department lines, as the MOI Headquarters in Hanoi. Between June 1975 and October 1981, the MOI-B KH-6 Prison Management Police Department was responsible for the administration and management of all central national-level prisons and reeducation camps; and, provided guidance and direction to the HCMC, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Region, PSO's which have their own prisons, reeducation camps and district-level detention facilities. They also trained prison personnel for assignment to central-, major city-, and provincial-level public security service prison facilities, and through the MOI-B and HCMC PSO Specialist Groups assigned to the People's Republic of Kampuchea Ministry of Interior, advised and directed the development of its prison system beginning January 1979. The MOI-B KH-5 Interrogation Department had similar responsibilities in the interrogation field in the southern SRV where it had no known training facilities of its own.

2. The MOI-B KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department was located inside the Chi Hoa Prison on Hoa Hung Street, 3rd Precinct, HCMC. Chi Hoa Prison was the only known central-level prison administered by KH-6 in HCMC until late 1980. In late 1980, three zones (AH, BC, FG) of the Chi Hoa Prison were turned over by MOI-B KH-6 to the HCMC PSO's Prisons Management Police Office, leaving KH-6 with its own staff in control of one zone (ED), which held national-level political offenders and some foreign nationals. As of mid-1981, the MOI-B KH-6 Department at Chi Hoa Prison was headed by Colonel Ngoan Sy, a KH-6 Deputy Director. MOI-B KH-6 prisons management police personnel were assigned to the X-4 Interrogation and Detention Center (former GVN National Police Interrogation Center/NPIC) and to the KH-6 "ED" Zone of Chi Hoa Prison.

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3. The MOI-B KH-5 Interrogations Department maintained its staff office inside the MOI-B Headquarters compound on Nguyen Trai Street at the X-4 Interrogation and Detention Center (former GVN/NPIC). X-4 was part of the MOI-B Counterespionage and Intelligence Bloc between June 1975 and October 1981. MOI-B KH-5 interrogation personnel were also assigned to the MOI-B Counterespionage and Intelligence Bloc's Tran Binh Trong and Ton Duc Thang Facilities, which were former special GVN Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) interrogation and detention facilities. These three facilities were national-level pre-trial interrogation and investigation facilities for political and espionage suspects.

4. Following the reorganization of the MOI into a general department structure in October 1981, the MOI-B KH-5 Interrogation Department and the KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department were reorganized. MOI-B KH-5 Interrogation ... Department responsibilities for domestic and foreign political counterreactionary, counterrevolutionary, economic security, sabotage, espionage, and national security pre-trial interrogation and investigation cases were placed under the A-24B Security Interrogation-Investigations Department (Cuc An Ninh Dieu Tra Xet Hoi) of the newly established MOI General Department for People's Security (Tong Cuc An Ninh Nhan Dan/GDPS), which later became known as the General Department for Counterintelligence (Tong Cuc Phan Gian/GDCI) in 1989. A-24B had at least the three above noted national-level facilities (X-4, Tran Binh Trong, Ton Duc Thang) in HCMC. MOI-B KH-5 Interrogation Department responsibilities for civil criminal pre-trial cases were placed under the C-16B Police Interrogations-Investigations Department (Cuc Canh Sat Dieu Tra Xet Hoi) of the newly established General Department for People's Police (Tong Cuc Canh Sat Nhan Dan/GDPP). The MOI-B KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department was reorganized with functions split between the C-24B Prisons Management Police Department (Cuc Canh Sat Quan Ly Trai Giam) of the GDPP, and the A-19B Reeducation Management Department (Cuc Quan Ly Nguoi Hop Tap Cai Tao) of the GDPS, later known as the GDCI.

5. The HCMC PSO's Interrogation and Prisons Management Police Offices were similarly reorganized in October 1981. Civil criminal and political security cases were respectively placed under the new PC-16 Police Interrogation-Investigations and PA-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Offices. Responsibilities for prisons were placed under the new PC-24 Prisons Management Police and PA-19B Reeducation Management Offices.

6. The MOI-B and the HCMC PSO had several prisons and interrogation detention facilities within the boundaries of HCMC which held American and foreign nationals at one time or another after April 1975 but no unaccounted for U.S. POW's/MIA's lost in military actions during the Vietnam War.

7. During the May 1975-March 1977 period, an unknown number of American and foreign nationals were stranded in HCMC after the communist takeover on the prisons system of South Vietnam; however, only a handful appeared in reporting available to this Agency. On 19 June 1975, about 85 South Koreans applied for exit permits; however, South Korean and Taiwanese nationals were then refused permits to depart. On 6 November 1975, a French evacuation flight carried out the first American with U.S. military deserter status - Veto H. Baker who deserted in 1973 when his Vietnamese wife was not allowed to leave South Vietnam. As of December 1975, about 100 to 150 European nationals remained in HCMC, plus some 5,000 Vietnamese-French with French passports. An unknown number of foreign nationals were subsequently evacuated on Air France flights. For example, a special 1 August 1976 flight carried 49 Americans and dependents and a 10 August 1976 flight carried 37 Filipinos and dependents. A 21 September 1976 flight had 128 passengers, including USG civilian contract employee Arlo Gay and his family. Three flights in November 1976 carried a total of 292 passengers, including 19 Chinese, 4 Cambodians, 2 Koreans, 2 Indonesians, 4 Iranians, 142 French, 190 Vietnamese, 25 Taiwanese, 1 Japanese, 1 German, 1 British, and 1 Singaporean. Four flights in March 1977 carried a total of 524 passengers, including 254 French, 192 Vietnamese, 5 Japanese, 19 Cambodians, 29 Chinese, 1 German, 13 Koreans, 2 Spanish, 2 Indians, 3 Filipinos, 2 Senegalese, 1 Belgian, and 1 Canadian passenger. Four flights in May 1977 carried a total of 509 passengers, including 260 French, 176 Vietnamese, 1 Indian, 5 Greek, 18 Chinese, 26 Cambodians, 5 Filipinos, 1 Swiss, 3 Japanese, and 14 Korean passengers.

8. On the military side, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) established an MND Forward Headquarters in HCMC inside the headquarters compound of the former ARVN Joint General Staff (JGS), which was located adjacent to but outside the Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The MND Forward Headquarters had a geographical area of jurisdiction which was like the MOI-B. The MND Forward Headquarters was structured along the same general department and department lines as the MND Headquarters in Hanoi. The MND Forward Headquarter's General Political Department had three services which were involved in varying

degrees with the handling of the massive number of some one million plus ARVN/GVN personnel. The 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) were the primary MND services involved. Although overtly under the MND General Political Department, the MSD was the MOI's K-32 Military Security Department and the CDV was the MOI's K-30 Enemy Military Proselytizing Department.

9. The MND Forward Command's People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN) was given limited responsibility for the administration of a reeducation camp system within its area of jurisdiction in the southern SRV between May 1975 and 1977 when all reeducation camps for ARVN/GVN were transferred to MOI control. Although reporting identified camps and other detention facilities under PAVN control, the parent PAVN agency was rarely specified.

10. Fragmentary reporting noted that the MJD provided external guard force personnel between May 1975 and at least June 1977 for reeducation camps that held ARVN personnel; however, the MJD was not responsible for maintaining reeducation camp records nor for the administration, interrogation, and indoctrination of ARVN inmates. The MOI was responsible for the administration of the reeducation camp system for ARVN and the maintenance of inmate name lists and records, and for the interrogation and indoctrination of ARVN personnel. In June 1977, MJD responsibilities for the ARVN reeducation camp system were turned over to the MOI's KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department.

11. PAVN Group 875 (parent agency unknown) was created in August 1975 under the HCMC Military Management Committee's Reeducation Board to supervise the reeducation of ARVN personnel who had been assigned to the former ARVN Saigon Capital Military Region. PAVN Group 875 had several camps under its jurisdiction in HCMC and in adjacent Dong Nai Province.

12. PAVN Group 500 was formed under the PAVN MR-7 Reeducation Management Office to administer and supervise a number of reeducation camps for ARVN personnel in Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh Provinces and in the HCMC area. One former CDV major noted that the MR-7 Reeducation Management Office was headed by CDV Colonel Bui Thiep and his two deputies, CDV Lieutenant Colonels Pham Dinh Thu and Pham Ban.

The MR-7 Reeducation Management Office was colocated with the MND Forward Command Headquarters inside the former ARVN JCS headquarters compound outside the Tan Son Nhut Air Base. Group 500 was headquartered at the Hoc Mon aka Thanh Ong Nam Reeducation Camp, which was located inside the former ARVN 5th Engineers Group headquarters compound in Hoc Mon District, HCMC.

13. The MJD and the CDV were associated with those reeducation camps which had an "L" or "LT" prefixed numerical designation. "L" and "LT" were abbreviations used to designate PAVN-administered Inter-Camp (Lien Trai/LT) reeducation camps for ARVN personnel within PAVN Military Regions 7, 9, and HCMC.

14. Following the transfer of PAVN reeducation camps for ARVN to MOI control in June 1977, the MJD was left with responsibilities for some facilities which held PAVN military offenders. The MSD also had some facilities which held PAVN military offenders. As far as can be determined, the CDV had no known detention facilities in the HCMC area or in the southern SRV.

15. Information on MOI and MND detention and prison facilities in the HCMC area is fragmentary. All former ARVN/GVN detention facilities within the current geographical boundaries of HCMC were put into immediate use by the MOI and the MND after PAVN forces entered Saigon on 30 April 1975; however, there is no complete listing of these facilities by location. The MOI-B and the HCMC PSO have at least some 30 detention, interrogation and prisons facilities within the boundaries of HCMC. The HCMC PSO has 18 district PSO's: 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th 8th, 10th 11th, Binh Thanh, Phu Nhuan, Go Vap, Tan Binh, Hoc Mon, Thu Duc, Binh Chanh, Nha Be, Cu Chu, and Duyen Hai. Each district PSO has at least one detention facility.

16. If available in the reporting, UTM map grid coordinates have been noted for the following facilities and the date of the information on each facility has also been provided:

. The T-30 Central Chi Hoa Prison

17. The T-30 Central Chi Hoa Prison held about 6,000 inmates during the June 1975-late 1980 period, including several American and foreign nationals who were stranded in HCMC after the communist takeover in April 1975. All American and other foreign nationals were under direct central-level.

MOI-B control. Chi Hoa Prison (XS 828914) is the largest prison facility in HCMC and is located at the end of Hoa Hung Street. It was a totally MOI-B KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department administered and staffed central-level prison. Its interrogation staff was provided by the MOI-B KH-5 Interrogation Department which was based at the X-4 Interrogation and Detention Center (the former GVN National Police Interrogation Center/NPIC) inside the MOI-B Headquarters compound on Nguyen Trai (former Vo Tanh) Street. In 1977, MOI-B KG-3 Technical Department Audio Operations Office 1 completed the installation of audio devices in a number of selected cells inside the Chi Hoa Prison and the X-4 Interrogation and Detention Center in HCMC. In late 1980, the MOI-B reorganized the Chi Hoa Prison. Three zones (AH, BC, FG) were turned over by MOI-B KH-6 to the HCMC PSO's Prisons Management Police Office. This left MOI-B with its KH-6 staff in control of one zone (ED), which was then exclusively reserved for national-level political offenders and foreign nationals.

18. Based on reporting reviewed by this Agency, Chi Hoa held the following numbers of foreign nationals during the period 1975-1980: three Americans, four South Koreans (three diplomats and one South Korean army warrant officer deserter who had a Vietnamese wife), several Taiwanese, one Filipino, one French metise male, one Japanese, and one Malay-Chinese. Foreign nationals were held on various floors and cells of the "A," "B," "D" and "E" wings of Chi Hoa. American citizen Larry Feigan was arrested in June 1975 and held at Chi Hoa until his release on 2 December 1975. American citizen William Cooper was arrested in July 1975 and held at Chi Hoa until his release in January 1976. American citizen Tucker Gougleman was arrested in July 1975 and was held in Chi Hoa until he died there in June 1976. His remains were returned in 1977. No other Americans were reported in detention at Chi Hoa. The French metise male and the Filipino were released during the first six months of 1976 after being transferred from the Can Tho City PSO to the Chi Hoa Prison on 18 December 1975 with South Korean Army Warrant Officer deserter Choi Ky Son. The Japanese and Malay-Chinese were released in August 1977. Three South Korean diplomats, Minister/Charge d'Affairs Yi Tai Yong, Consul Ahn Hui-wan, and Political Attache So Pyong Ho, were detained at Chi Hoa between October 1975 and 12 April 1980 when they were released.

19. Following the late 1980 reorganization of Chi Hoa, several foreign nationals continued to be held in the MOI-B.

KH-6 administered "ED" Zone of Chi Hoa during the period late 1980-23 April 1987. Cell 5, Second Floor (European-style), "E" Wing, "ED" Zone was used exclusively for foreign nationals between February 1982 and 23 April 1987. During this period, the MOI-B KH-6 "ED" wing of Chi Hoa held at least the following foreign nationals: South Korean Army Warrant Officer deserter Choi Ky Son; one Cambodian; 12 Thai; two Taiwanese (journalist Lau Yat-Seng); and, one Hong Kong Chinese smuggler. Seven Thai fishermen smugglers were arrested in 1982 and were transferred from the Rach Gia City PSO Prison to Chi Hoa Zone "ED," where they were held until their release in April 1987. Five other Thai fishermen were in the "E" Wing between May 1984 and September 1987. The Hong Kong Chinese smuggler was still detained in the Cell 5, Second Floor (European-style), E Wing, "ED" Zone, as of 23 April 1987. On 23 April 1987, 150 Chinese (including Taiwanese reporter Lau Yat-Seng) were released and repatriated to Taiwan on the same plane with South Korean Army Warrant Officer deserter Choi Ky Son. South Korean Army Warrant Officer deserter Choi Ky Son was detained at Chi Hoa between 18 December 1975 and 23 April 1987 when he was released. Choi Ky Son was arrested on 18 May 1975 in Can Tho City and was held at the Can Tho City PSO until his transfer to the Central Chi Hoa Prison on 18 December 1975 with one Filipino and a French metise male.

20. As of April 1987, the Chi Hoa Prison was divided into four zones (ED, AH, BC, FG) and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Phan Ngoc Rang (May 1984-September 1987). The ED Zone was under MOI-B control and was composed of two wings (E, D) and held some 1,400 inmates. The ED Zone functioned as a pre-trial interrogation and detention facility and held political prisoners who were sentenced from five years to life, as well as political prisoners who had been tried and given death sentences. The "E" Wing had four cells (45 inmates each) on the ground floor (European-style first floor), first, second, and third floors; the "D" Wing was setup similarly. The HCMC PSO was in charge of the AH, BC and FG Zones which also had a capacity of about 1,400 inmates each.

The B-24 Interrogation-Investigations Facility
(3C Ton Duc Thang Street)

21. The B-24 Interrogation-Investigation Facility (XS 871918) was a national-level facility of the MOI-B GDCI's A-24B Security Interrogation-Investigations Department between October 1981 and March 1987. As of March 1985, Colonel Nguyen Van Tien aka Hai Tien was Director of B-24. Tien was also .

concurrently a Deputy Director of the MOI-B A-24B Security Interrogation-Investigations Department. The B-24 facility aka Camp "C" (Trai C) had a 40-man staff and about 50 cells which were designed to hold one person each. It was used as a special detention and interrogation facility for political cases. B-24 occupied the compound of the former GVN Central Intelligence Organization's (CIO) National Interrogation Center (NIC) at former 3B Bach Dang Street, 1st Precinct. Between June 1975 and October 1981, it was one of several MOI-B Interrogation Department facilities in HCMC; however, its designation was not known during this period. In March 1987, B-24 was transferred to the HCMC PSO's PA-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Office which moved its staff office to the B-24 compound.

22. B-24 was one of two MOI-B A-24B national-level facilities in HCMC where caucasian Americans were held after May 1975. On 2 March 1984, British national Richard Knight and American national Frederick K. Graham were transferred to the B-24 facility from A-24B's Tran Binh Trong facility in HCMC. Graham was released on 17 May 1984 after his family in the U.S. paid his U.S. \$10,000 fine. Knight was released later after paying his U.S. \$10,000 fine. Knight and Graham were the first known Americans to have been held at B-24. As of early 1984, B-24 held two caucasian foreign nationals (Graham and Knight), and 12 other foreign nationals (eight Thai, two Hong Kong Chinese, one Japanese, and one Taiwanese), according to a former Vietnamese inmate.

The B-34 Interrogation-Investigations Facility and its Colocated T-82 Prison

23. The B-34 Interrogation-Investigations Facility is a national-level facility of the MOI-B General Department for Counterintelligence (GDCI) A-24B Security Interrogation-Investigations Department, and is colocated with the MOI-B's T-82 Prison. B-34 and T-82 occupy the pre-May 1975 National Police Interrogation Center (NPIC) of the GVN National Police Special Branch. They are colocated inside the MOI-B Headquarters compound (former GVN National Police Command Headquarters) at 258 Nguyen Trai Street (former GVN Vo Tanh Street), 1st Precinct. B-34 and T-82 handled only serious national-level political and security-related cases.

24. During the period June 1975–October 1981, B-34 was known as the X-4 Interrogation and Detention Center of the MOI-B Counterespionage and Intelligence Bloc. The MOI-B's KH-5 Interrogation Office maintained its staff office at X-4 and provided interrogators for the facility. The X-4 Center was the principal central-level pre-trial interrogation and detention facility of MOI-B. It was used as a solitary confinement facility to detain and interrogate suspects involved in major political counterreactionary, counterrevolutionary, economic security, sabotage, espionage, and national security cases. It was commanded by Major/Lieutenant Colonel Lien. Suspects were arrested on orders from either the MOI-B or HCMC PSO Counterespionage and Intelligence Blocs. Staff doctors and nurses of the MOI-B's 30 April Hospital were assigned to treat prisoners at the X-4 Center and to review cases of prisoners at X-4 who committed suicide or who had lost consciousness under interrogation. Most X-4 Center inmates were ethnic Vietnamese, although unspecified references were also made of ethnic Cambodia, Lao and Thai prisoners. Although prisoners were on occasion escorted to the MOI-B's 304th Hospital for minor medical treatment, prisoner medical records were kept at X-4. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] it held a British journalist. In 1977, MOI-B KG-3 Technical Department Audio Operations Office 1 completed the installation of audio devices in a number of selected cells inside the X-4 Center.

25. Based on information available to this Agency, there were no American-born citizens reported in detention after October 1981 at the B-34 Center or at its colocated T-82 Prison. The T-82 Prison was commanded by MOI Colonel Le Trung Tien aka Tam Y and his two deputies, Majors Hoang Hong (a GDCI A-24B staff officer) and Le Tien (a GDCI A-15 Foreign Counterespionage Department staff officer). T-82 was divided into four zones (A, B, C, D). Zone-A held parolees, Zone-C was a two-story building where female and elderly prisoners were held on the second floor, and Zone-D was a five storey-building with solitary confinement cells. During the period October 1980–December 1981, B-34 reportedly held a 65-year-old Japanese citizen named Yoshida who was released later in the 1980's. The exact date of the release is unknown. During the period February 1983–September 1986, it held several captured members of the Le Quoc Tuy National Restoration Movement, such as Mai Van Hanh and Huynh Viet Sanh as well as Vietnamese members with

Canadian, U.S., and French citizenship. An ethnic Vietnamese French citizen named Mai Van Hanh was put on public trial in December 1984 for anti-regime resistance activities and was sentenced to death. Huynh Viet Sanh was later transferred to the MOI-B's Central Tong Le Chan Reeducation Camp in Song Be Province. Mai Van Hanh was subsequently released through the intercession of the French Government and was expelled to France. The facility also held several captured members of Hoang Co Minh's resistance through April 1989.

The Tran Binh Trong Interrogation-Detention Facility

26. The Tran Binh Trong Interrogation-Detention Facility (XS 840899) is another national-level facility of the MOI-B GDCI's A-24B Interrogation-Investigations Department. It occupies a former GVN CIO Counterintelligence (CI) Directorate annex which had several solitary confinement cells in a area bordered by Tran Binh Trong, Tran Phu and Hung Vuong Streets. The Tran Binh Trong facility held national-level political and security-related espionage suspects in isolation. It held, for example, senior anti-regime resistance prisoners, high-ranking SRV officials, and former People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) Prime Minister Pen Savann.

27. Tran Binh Trong was one of two central-level A-24B (former KH-5) facilities in HCMC which were known to have held American and British citizens who were arrested and transferred to MOI-B control in HCMC on suspected espionage charges. The three-man American Brillig yacht crew, Cornelia Dellenbaugh, Leland Dickerman, Charles Affel, were the first Americans known to have been held in this facility. The Brillig crew was picked up on 12 October 1977 in Vietnamese waters off the Ca Mau Peninsula, and the three American crew members were transferred to HCMC on 15 October 1977. They were detained at the Tran Binh Trong facility on suspicion of being American spies until their release on 12 January 1978 when they were given back possession of the Brillig and escorted out of Vietnamese waters. One of the Vietnamese interpreters at the facility noted that he had interpreted during the interrogation of a British citizen (nfi) who had been arrested on charges of being a spy.

28. On 15 June 1983, British national Richard Knight and American national [redacted] landed on Hon Tre Island (VS 2638), Kien Giang Province, with two Thai boat crew members looking for Captain Kidd's buried pirate treasure. They were

captured on 16 June and were transferred to the Kien Giang Province PSO Prison in Rach Gia City on espionage charges. On 2 July 1983, Knight [] were transferred to the Tran Binh Trong facility where they were detained and interrogated. On 27 November 1983, they were taken to Rach Gia City and put on trial for violating Vietnamese laws, found guilty, and fined U.S. \$10,000 each. On 29 November 1983, they were returned to the Tran Binh Trong facility where they stayed until 2 March 1984 when they were transferred to the A-24B B-24 facility at 3C Ton Duc Thang Street, 1st Precinct, HCMC.

29. Robert W. Schwab was the next American known to have been detained at the Tran Binh Trong facility. Schwab left the Philippines alone in an 18-foot dorry on 10 April 1985 with the objective of landing in Vietnam where he would appeal to Vietnamese authorities to let his Vietnamese finance out of Vietnam. Schwab was picked up by a Vietnamese fishing boat in Vietnamese waters on 23 April 1985 and was towed to Qui Nhon City where he was held temporarily in a local Border Guards Command facility before being transferred in late April 1985 to a presumed Border Guards Command compound in Danang City. Schwab was held there until he was returned to Qui Nhon City where he was placed in a local security service facility (nfi) from late May to late June 1985 when he was transferred to HCMC where he was placed in the MOI Tran Binh Trong facility. Schwab was held at Tran Binh Trong until 15 August 1986 when he was released after being fined U.S. \$10,000. Based on information available to this Agency, Schwab was the last known American held at the MOI-B Tran Binh Trong facility.

Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Office Detention Facilities

30. T-20 Phan Dang Luu Prison aka Ba Chu Prison (DOI: May 1976-October 1985) was the former GVN Gia Dinh Province Le Van Duyet Prison in Binh Thanh District located at No. 4 Phan Dang Luu (former GVN Chi Lang) Street (XS 843941). It was administered by the HCMC PSO Prisons Management Police Office as a pre-trial temporary detention facility and was commanded by Major Phan Tot aka Nam Tot (1981-1984). As of early 1980, T-20 held about 2,000 Vietnamese boat escapees. During the period April 1980-March 1981, T-20 held about 1,500 to 1,800 inmates. Although most were political prisoners (boat escapees, boat organizers, counterrevolutionaries), T-20 also held about eight to 10 foreign nationals such as Cambodian Armed Forces Colonel Sonn Sach, a Malay Muslim businessman, and

six to eight Pakistanis. As of July 1983-October 1985, T-20 held about 700 male and female Vietnamese inmates in one of three detention zones (A, B, C). Zone A had about 250 male Vietnamese boat escapees, Zone B held 150 female inmates, plus 20 males in its solitary confinement area, and, Zone C held 300 male Vietnamese political, boat escapee and civil criminals. Four 20-man interrogation teams, composed mostly of northern MOI interrogators from Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces, worked inside T-20: one team worked on boat escapee cases; one team worked on political cases; another team worked on economic cases; and, the fourth team worked on civil criminal cases. Interrogations were conducted by HCMC PSO's PA-15 Foreign Counterespionage Office, PA-17 Economic Security Office, and PA-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Office personnel. No other foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

31. T-40 Dai Loi Prison (DOI: May 1976-December 1980) was located on Thoai Ngoc Hau Street and was administered by the HCMC PSO Prisons Management Police Office. It held an unknown number of corrupt SRV government, party and public security officials. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

32. T-50 Te Ban aka Chu Y Prison (DOI: 1975-1985) was the former GVN Te Ban Prison (XS 8587) at the end of Ba Trach Street (XS 852879) in the 8th Precinct. It was administered by the HCMC PSO Prisons Management Police Office and held common civil criminals. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

33. PA-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Office Detention Facility (DOI: 1976-May 1987) occupied the former GVN Saigon Municipal Police Interrogation Center (SMIC) inside the HCMC PSO Headquarters compound at 268 Tran Hung Dao Street, 1st Precinct. It is directly subordinate to the HCMC PSO. During July 1983-May 1987, PA-24 was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Lam Quoc Hung aka Tu Hung and his deputy, Major Le Hieu Nghia aka Sau Nghia. In March 1987, PA-24 assumed control over the B-24 Interrogation-Investigations Facility at 3C Ton Duc Thanh Street, 1st Precinct, and moved its staff office into the B-24 compound. In May 1987, Lieutenant Colonel Lam Quoc Hung was replaced by Nguyen Anh Tuan, who had two deputies, Nguyen Hai and Le Huu Nghia. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at the PA-24 facility (former SMIC) inside the HCMC PSO headquarters compound at 268 Tran Hung Dao.

34. 1st Precinct PSO Jail (DOI: 1981-1982) was administered by the HCMC PSO's 1st Precinct PSO, had a 40-man staff, and held about 600 Vietnamese inmates, including 400 civil criminals, 100 boat escapees, 60 anti-regime political criminals, and 30 corrupt SRV cadre. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this facility.

35. 5th Precinct PSO Detention Facilities (DOI: 1975-January 1984) administered at least three facilities as of January 1984. They were the Ba Hoa Jail on Le Thi Rieng Street, which had a 500 inmate capacity; a Labor Camp (Trai Lao Dong) in Tien Giang Province, which held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates (civil criminals, boat escapees) with less than four year sentences under the command of Captain Nguyen Van Om and his deputy, Senior Lieutenant Nguyen Van Ba; and, a model agricultural worksite, which was established in Binh Thanh District, HCMC, in early 1983. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at any of these facilities.

36. 6th Precinct PSO Jail (DOI: April 1981) was administered by the HCMC PSO's 6th Precinct PSO on Ba Lai Street and held about 800 to 1,000 Vietnamese criminal inmates. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this facility.

37. Binh Thanh District PSO Detention Facilities (DOI: 1979-April 1984) had a prison located at the Bang Ky Bridge at 360A No Trang Lon Street and a detention facility at 120 Vo Thi Sau (former GVN Gia Dinh Province Le Van Duyet) Street which held an unknown number of Vietnamese civil criminals and political prisoners. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at any of these facilities.

38. Can Gio Detention Camp (DOI: January 1978-June 1979) was administered by the HCMC PSO in an area (YS 1651) in eastern Can Gio District of former GVN Gia Dinh Province. As of June 1979, it held about 50 to 100 Vietnamese inmates (draft dodgers and anti-SRV resistance members). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

39. Huynh Quang Tien Camp (DOI: 1981-June 1984) was administered by the HCMC PSO's Phu Nhuan District PSO and was located on the left side of an alley about one city block off of Huynh Quang Tien Street. In 1981-1982 it held about 500 Vietnamese inmates (civil criminals and boat escapees), and as of June 1984, held about 600 Vietnamese inmates (civil criminals and boat escapees). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

40. Cong Nong Labor Camp (DOI: September 1982-June 1984) was administered by the HCMC PSO's Phu Nhuan District PSO in the Tam Thon Hiep area of Duong Hai District, about 40 kilometers southeast of HCMC. As of June 1984, it held about 300 to 500 Vietnamese inmates who had been tried and sentenced up to two years of imprisonment. Inmates included civil criminals, boat escapees and PAVN deserters. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

41. Thanh Thoi Labor Camp (DOI: 1984) was administered by the HCMC PSO's Duyen Hai District PSO and was located about five kilometers northwest of Can Thanh Village in Duyen Hai District. As of 1984, it held about 120 Vietnamese inmates (100 boat escapees and 20 minor civil criminals). No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

42. To Hien Thanh Street Military Prison and Temporary Detention Center (DOI: 1 May 1975-1988) was the former U.S./ARVN Combined Military Interrogation Center (CMIC) at XS 819908 in the 11th District. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, the CMIC was taken over by PAVN which turned it into a PAVN-administered military prison and temporary detention facility for PAVN military offenders, deserters and draft dodgers. Reporting also noted that the former CMIC provided quarters for the HCMC City Military Command's TK-52 and TK-59 Military Prisons. As of early 1978, it had over 100 PAVN inmates, mostly AWOL's and deserters. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at these facilities.

43. Hoc Mon aka Thanh Ong Nam Reeducation Camp (aka L-19 DOI: May 1975-March 1979) was administered by PAVN MR-7 Group 500 inside the former ARVN 5th Engineers Group headquarters camp. MR-7 Group 500 was also headquartered in the Hoc Mon Camp and was in charge of a series of camps with an "L" prefix number designation within the boundaries of HCMC and MR-7. The Hoc Mon Camp had a 300-man staff provided by the HCMC Military Management Committee and was composed of six subcamps (T-1 through T-6) which held about 4,000 to 5,000 ARVN company and field grade officers. All field grade officers were sent to camps in the northern SRV in late 1976 and most remaining inmates were transferred to the Gia Trung Reeducation Camp in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province during January-March 1979. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.

44. K-25 Military Prison (DOI: October 1975-June 1976) was located in Go Vap District (XS 838981) and was administered by the PAVN MR-7 Military Justice Office. It was the former ARVN Military Prison in Go Vap. As of early 1976, it held about 800 ARVN officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this prison.

45. Cu Chi Reeducation Camp (DOI: June-December 1975) was administered by the PAVN under the HCMC Military Management Committee's Reeducation Board, had a 100-man staff, and held about 800 ARVN officers. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at this camp.