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Central Intelligence Agency

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Washington, D.C. 20505

22 June 1992
OCA 0764-92/1

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to the Committee's request of April 3, 1992 for information on the Ministry of Interior organization, structure and management of the prison camp system in Vietnam. A review of all Agency file holdings and intelligence reporting on the security services of Vietnam was done in order to prepare the enclosed recently completed six-part study. This required the careful review of extensive file holdings on the services, as well as the review of over 500 intelligence reports. The elements of the study may be found at the following tabs:

TAB A: Ministry of Interior
Prisons and Interrogation Systems

TAB B: Ministry of Interior Reeducation
Camps and Prisons (Northern SRV
Except the Hanoi Area)

TAB C: Ministry of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Reeducation Camps (Southern
SRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)

TAB D: Ministry of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Interrogation Facilities
(Ho Chi Minh City Area)

TAB E: Ministry of National Defense Group 776
Reeducation Camp Complex (Northern SRV
1976-1978)

TAB F: Ministry of National Defense Military
Security Department

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED
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The Honorable John F. Kerry

During our search for information on this subject, we located a study published in 1975 by the Counterintelligence Staff entitled "North Vietnam: The Responsibilities of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Intelligence and Security Services in the Exploitation of American Prisoners of War" (CIOL-00167-75). There is a statement in the introduction to the publication which states that the DRV planned to keep some Americans secretly. In light of the seriousness of this implication, we are assembling the documentation used in the study in an attempt to clarify how such a conclusion was reached. The author of the report is participating in the review. We are taking this very seriously and hope to have this review completed by the end of June. We will provide the report together with the results of our review to the Committee as soon as they are available.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosures

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Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

22 June 1992
OCA 0764-92/2

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

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TAB A: Ministry of Interior Prisons and Interrogation Systems

TAB B: Ministry of Interior Reeducation Camps and Prisons (Northern SRV Except the Hanoi Area)

TAB C: Ministry of Interior and National Defense Prisons and Reeducation Camps (Southern SRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)

TAB D: Ministry of Interior and National Defense Prisons and Interrogation Facilities (Ho Chi Minh City Area)

TAB E: Ministry of National Defense Group 776 Reeducation Camp Complex (Northern SRV 1976-1978)

TAB F: Ministry of National Defense Military Security Department

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Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

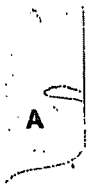
Enclosures

OCA 0764-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Kerry/Smith, POW/MIA Committee, re January 17, 1992 Request

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/[ ] (18 Jun 92)

C06010945



Ministry of Interior
Prisons and Interrogations System

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministry of Interior and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (MPS) were responsible for the administration and management of all labor reform, reeducation, prison, interrogation, and temporary detention facilities for various categories of domestic civil and political criminals, including civilian and military SRV government and communist party officials who committed criminal and political offenses. Through its Military Security Department, which was overtly under the Ministry of National Defense General Political Department, it had extended responsibilities for all interrogation, prison, and detention facilities for military offenders, which were administered, managed and/or guarded by the Military Security Department or under the name of the MND General Political Department's Military Justice Department. The MOI and its predecessor MPS were also responsible for the administration and interrogation of non-Vietnamese foreign nationals in special detention and interrogation facilities which were usually reserved for national-level political, espionage, and security-related cases.

2. The MOI central authority for prisons dates back to the official overt establishment date of the security service on 19 August 1945, and has been known by several name variants since it became a departmental entity under its predecessor MPS in 1961/1962. Between July 1954 and 1961, it was called (Prisons) Labor Reform Service 5 (Vu Cai Lao 5) aka Reeducation Management Service 5 (Vu Quan Giao 5). During the period 1962-June 1975, it was most often referred to as the Prisons Management Department (Cuc Quan Ly Trai Giam) or Department C-51 (1961-1970) or Department K-54 (1970-June 1975). It was also known as the Labor Reform Department (Cuc Cai Tao Lao Dong/Cuc Cai Lao), Reeducation Department (Cuc Cai Tao), and Reeducation Management Department (Cuc Quan Giao).

3. The Prisons Management Department was responsible for the direct administration and management of all central-level prisons, labor reform and reeducation camps. It provided staff guidance and direction to major city and provincial public security offices (PSO's), which had their own prisons, reeducation camps, and district-level detention facilities. It

trained prison personnel for assignment to central-, major city-, and provincial-level public security service prisons and detention facilities. Between August 1964 and March 1973, it was responsible for the administration of all U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam.

4. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam in April 1975, the Prisons Management Department effected the management of its functions and responsibilities in the southern SRV through its MOI Forward Headquarters in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) which was known as the MOI Permanent Office for South Vietnam (more commonly known as MOI-B). The MOI-B People's Police Bloc Prisons Management Police Department had geographical jurisdiction over the southern prison system extending from Dac Lac and Phu Khanh Provinces southward to southernmost Minh Hai Province. The MOI People's Police Bloc Prisons Management Police Department Headquarters in Hanoi had geographical jurisdiction for the rest of central and northern Vietnam. Through MOI specialist groups assigned to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and People's Republic of Kampuchea Ministries of Interior, the Prisons Management Police Department advised and directed the development of the prison systems in Laos and Cambodia.

5. Between June 1975 and October 1981, the Prisons Management Department was officially called the KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department (Cuc Canh Sat Quan Ly Trai Giam) of the MOI's People's Police Bloc (Khoi Canh Sat Nhan Dan aka the KH Bloc). The KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department was responsible for the administration and management of all central-level prisons and detention facilities and the central reeducation camp system for criminal and political offenders, including former ARVN/GVN personnel. It provided professional guidance to all major city and provincial PSO prisons management police offices which administered and managed their own prisons, reeducation and temporary detention facilities at the major city, province, and precinct/district level. KH-6 assumed total responsibility for the ARVN/GVN reeducation camp system in 1977/1978 when the ARVN/GVN reeducation camp system administered by the MND General Political Department's "Military Justice" Department was transferred to the MOI.

6. KH-6 was the only department in the MOI People's Police Bloc which administered its own professional prisons police training school. The MOI's Noncommissioned Officers' School near Bac Giang City in Ha Bac Province was reserved for

KH-6 personnel and offered six- to 18-month courses in prisons management, internal camp security, indoctrination (education management) and interrogation. Indoctrinators and interrogators received 18-month courses, while internal camp security personnel took six-month courses. Graduates were assigned to KH-6 administered facilities, as well as to prisons and temporary detention facilities administered by the prisons management police offices of major city and provincial PSO's. A KH-6 School Annex was established sometime before 1980 at the MOI-B KH-6B Prisons Management Police Department's Z-30A Reeducation Camp in Dong Nai Province, southern SRV. As of 1980, the Z-30A Camp was the only camp in the southern MOI-B prisons systems which gave courses in prisons management. In 1980, a three-month course was given to 200 MOI-B KH-6B Prisons Management Police Department cadre.

7. As of mid-1981, KH-6 had the largest number of personnel in the MOI with at least 7,000 personnel under its direct supervision. KH-6 maintained staff offices at the Central Hoa Lo Prison and at 10 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. As of mid-1981, Major General (one-star) Le Huu Qua had been the KH-6 Director since at least 1968. Senior Colonel Nguyen Sang became a deputy director in 1979 and was known as one of the harshest and most infamous prisons directors while at the Central Quyet Tien Prison during 1964-1972. Senior Colonel Ngoan Sy was a KH-6 Deputy Director who headed the MOI-B KH-6B Prisons Management Police Department in HCMC. The MOI-B KH-6B Department was located inside the Chi Hoa Prison in HCMC where Senior Colonel Ngoan Sy had his staff office.

8. In developing its prisons system in the early 1960's, the MOI's MPS predecessor separated its professional interrogation functions from routine prisons management, internal prison security, inmate education management, and external prison security guard functions. This occurred in 1961/1962 when a professionally-staffed Interrogation Department (Cuc Chap Phap) or Department C-44 evolved out of MPS Prisons Labor Reform Service 5 Interrogation Office 4. The Interrogation Department was responsible for the pre-trial interrogation and investigation of criminal, political, and espionage suspects, and for providing staff guidance, direction and personnel to major city and provincial public security service interrogation offices/sections.

9. Between June 1975 and October 1981, the Interrogation Department was officially designated as the KH-5 Interrogation

Department (Cuc Chap Phap) of the MOI's People's Police Bloc. KH-5 continued to be responsible for the pre-trial interrogation and investigation of major civil criminals and political offenders for statements to be used by state prosecutors in people's trial proceedings. KH-5 had the power of arrest and the authority to conduct warrantless physical searches for evidence, which were officially requested by the MOI's People's Police, Counterespionage and Intelligence, and Economic Security Blocs. KH-5 had no known responsibilities for the interrogation of foreigners and suspected espionage cases, which fell under the purview of the MOI's Counterespionage and Intelligence Bloc.

10. The KH-5 Interrogation Department was headed by Senior Colonel Tran Lung (1976-1981) and his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Thiep. KH-5 was headquartered inside the Central Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi and had a small staff in the large "U-shaped" building inside the main MOI Headquarters compound at 15 Tran Binh Trong Street. KH-5 had about 200 professional male and female staff interrogators under its direct control, an unknown number of whom were assigned to special interrogation facilities in the Hanoi area and in HCMC.

11. Following the reorganization of the MOI into a general department structure in October 1981, the KH-5 Interrogation Department and the KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department were reorganized. KH-5 Interrogation Department responsibilities for civil criminal pre-trial interrogations and investigations were placed under the C-16 Police Interrogation-Investigations Department (Cuc Canh Sat Dieu Tra Xet Hoi) of the newly established MOI General Department for People's Police (Tong Cuc Canh Sat Nhan Dan/GDPP). 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-24 Security Interrogations and 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. As of mid-1991, A-24 was headed by Colonel Hoang Duy Vien and his deputy, Colonel Nguyen Cong Nhuan. The KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department was reorganized with functions split between the C-24 Prisons Management Police Department (Cuc Canh Sat Quan Ly Trai Giam) of the GDPP and the A-19 Reeducation Management Department (Cuc Quan Ly Nguoi Hop Tap Cai Tao) of the GDPS which became the GDCI in 1989.

12. During the Vietnam War years, the MPS had primary responsibility for the administration, care, detention, interrogation, and exploitation of U.S. POW's. Although the Ministry of National Defense (MND) was involved in the handling, interrogation and exploitation of U.S. POW's, MND entities were required to obtain MPS authorization before interrogating U.S. POW's in MPS-administered facilities. Several MPS departments were involved with U.S. POW's during the period August 1964-March 1973. Although other MPS departments may have been involved, only the MPS General Research, Intelligence, Interrogation, Logistics (Rear Services), Prisons, and Technical Departments, and the MPS People's Armed Public Security Forces (PAPSF) have been specifically mentioned in HUMINT reporting. PAPSF responsibilities were limited to providing external perimeter guard force personnel for MPS-administered facilities for U.S. POW's.

13. The MND was reported to have complete records on all U.S. aircraft shot down in North Vietnam by date, time, place, and was reported to have complete records on all captured U.S. personnel. The MND also had records, presumably less complete, on dead air crew members who were shot down over North Vietnamese soil in areas where they were observed and/or were searched for crash sites. Available reporting indicates that U.S. POW's were not kept in MND-administered facilities, although some facilities were guarded by the MND.

14. The MPS was similarly reported to have kept complete records on all U.S. POW's who had been captured in North Vietnam and who had been transferred to prison facilities which were administered by the MPS and where interrogations were conducted. The Hoa Lo Prison, better know as the Hanoi Hilton, was the central processing detention and interrogation facility for all U.S. POW's who were so detained and interrogated. It was administered and staffed by the MPS Prisons Management Department. Since all known U.S. POW's who were transferred to Hanoi were first processed through the Hoa Lo Prison before being placed in other known prison annexes in North Vietnam, the MPS Prisons Management Department should have records on all transfers of U.S. POW's between Hoa Lo and all other known prison annexes in North Vietnam for U.S. POW's. This would include records on U.S. POW's who were placed in facilities that were reportedly jointly administered with the MPS by the MND General Political Department's Military Security Department, or were reportedly jointly guarded by the MND General Political Department's Military Justice Department.

15. One report noted in general terms that the MND Military Justice Department provided the external guard force for the Son Tay Prison and other U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam before 1973 and that the internal administration of these facilities was under the MPS which maintained U.S. POW prison records and directed the interrogation of U.S. POW's at these facilities. Other reporting noted that the MND Military Justice Department was responsible for the Son Tay or Camp Hope Prison of the 1970 Son Tay Raid fame, the Bat Bat or Briarpatch Prison (WJ 355388), and the Dan Hoi or Camp Faith Prison (WJ 751295). The Camp Hope Prison was not used again after the November 1970 Son Tay Raid but the facility continued to be administered by the MND Military Security Department until 1979. Although overtly under the MND General Political Department, the Military Security Department was in reality the MPS K-32 Military Security Department. The Bat Bat Prison was jointly administered by the MPS Prisons Management Department and by the Military Security Department. One former inmate who was released in the late 1970's claimed it was guarded by the Military Justice Department, although his release certificate was signed by the Military Security Department. The Dan Hoi facility was located inside a much larger compound which was occupied between the early 1970's and 1981 by the 75th Technical Reconnaissance (SIGINT) Regiment of the MND General Staff Department's Military Intelligence or Research Department (Cuc Nghien Cuu/CNC).

16. The MPS K-67 Technical Department (Cuc Ky Thuat) was tasked with providing mail and technical coverage at U.S. POW detention facilities. Audio Operations Office 1 personnel installed audio devices in detention cells and interrogation rooms in the Central Hoa Lo ("Hanoi Hilton") and at a number of other U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam during the period 1968-1972. Audio Office 1 personnel manned listening posts which tape recorded conversations between U.S. POW's in bugged cells. Transcribed information was used to crosscheck interrogation statements. Audio Office 1 personnel were also used as English interpreters during the interrogation of U.S. POW's. The Son Tay, Hoa Binh and Vinh Phu facilities were the only facilities mentioned by their general provincial geographical locations rather than by their more specific prison names and locations.

17. The Son Tay facility is most likely the MPS Bat Bat or Mo Chen (Son Tay, Xom Ap Lo, "Briarpatch") Prison located at

WJ 355387 where over 65 U.S. POW's were detained and interrogated during 31 August-20 September 1965 and early December 1965-2 February 1967. The Hoa Binh facility is most likely the D-1 (Duong Ke, "Farnsworth") Camp located at WJ 689017 some 30 kilometers southwest of Hanoi in former Hoa Binh Province where about 35 U.S. POW's were held during the period 28 August 1968-25 November 1970. The Vinh Phu facility is most likely the "KA" Subcamp ("Dogpatch"/"Mountain Camp") of the MPS Central Vinh Quang Reeducation Camp located near Dao Tru Village in Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province, where 209 U.S. POW's were detained during May 1972-January 1973.

18. K-67 Technical Department Mail Censorship Office 2 personnel were also assigned to U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam with the mission of intercepting and breaking written communications codes between U.S. POW's in the facilities. Office 2 personnel opened parcels and letters sent by relatives in the U.S. for contraband items (tiny saws, iron files) and censored outgoing letters written by U.S. POW's to relatives in the U.S. in order to detect secret writing messages. Office 2 personnel also interrogated U.S. POW's on their attempts to communicate between themselves and on methods used to send secret written messages to relatives in the U.S.

19. The MOI and its Hanoi Public Security Office (PSO) have at least twenty-two detention facilities in the Hanoi metropolitan area. However, information is not available on the detention facilities of the Hanoi PSO's fifteen district PSO's (Ba Dinh, Dong Anh, Dong Da, Gia Lam, Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem, Thanh Tri, Tu Liem, Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, Phuc Tho, Ba Vi, Soc Son, Me Linh), or of the Son Tay and Ha Dong Township PSO's. U.S. POW's were held at three major facilities during the period August 1964-March 1973. Two of these three facilities were used to detain American and foreign nationals who were arrested after the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975. Comments follow on five MOI detention and interrogation facilities in the Hanoi metropolitan area.

Central Hoa Lo Prison

1. The French-built Central Hoa Lo Prison (WJ 884248) was located in downtown Hanoi and was directly administered by the MOI, and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (MPS), since 1954 as a temporary pre-trial detention and interrogation facility. Hoa Lo was bordered by Hai Ba Trung, Hoa Lo, Hang Bong Ruom, and Quan Su Streets, and was a shared facility with the Hanoi PSO. The MOI and its Hanoi PSO used Hoa Lo to detain and interrogate major civil and political criminal suspects who had been arrested by the MOI or by the Hanoi PSO. Petty criminals were not reprimanded to Hoa Lo for pre-trial detention and interrogation. Political criminal suspects included anti-regime counterreactionary, counterrevolutionary, economic security, sabotage, and espionage cases. Hoa Lo could accommodate at least 300 inmates. After trial and sentencing, convicted Vietnamese inmates were transferred to MOI central-level prisons where they served their prison terms.

2. During the period 11 August 1964-16 March 1973, the end of Operation Homecoming, Hoa Lo was the central processing, detention and interrogation facility for U.S. POW's captured in North Vietnam who called it the "Hanoi Hilton." To accommodate the inflow of U.S. POW's at Hoa Lo, northern prisoners and captured ARVN/GVN commando-spies, singleton agents, and Mike Force personnel were transferred to other MPS central-level facilities in and outside the Hanoi area. When Hoa Lo began filling up with U.S. POW's they were transferred to one of eleven known annexes in and outside the Hanoi area. These annexes included those that were known by U.S. POW returnees as:

A. "Alcatrez," inside the Ministry of National Defense (MND) Headquarters compound bordering on Ly Nam De Street, Hanoi.

B. "Citadel" or the "Plantation" on Ly Nam De Street, across the street from the Ministry of National Defense Headquarters compound in downtown Hanoi.

C. "Cu Loc" or "Zoo" Prison off National Route 6 near the Bach Mai Airfield in southwestern Hanoi.

D. "D-1" Duong Ke, "Farnsworth" or Hoa Binh Camp (WJ 689017) about 30 kilometers southwest of Hanoi in former Hoa Binh Province.

E. Dan Hoi or "Camp Faith" (WJ 751295), 200 meters north of National Route 11A, across from Lai Village, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi.

F. "Dirty Bird" or "Power Plant," near the Hanoi Thermal Power Plant on Pham Hong Thai Street, Hanoi.

G. "Dogpatch", "Mountain Camp" or "KA" Camp of the MPS Central Vinh Quang Reeducation Camp, near Dao Tru Village, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province.

H. "Rockpile" or Camp "ME" of the MPS Central Nam Reeducation Camp, about 65 kilometers south of Hanoi near Ba Sao and Phu Ly Villages in Phu Ly District, Ha Nam Ninh Province.

I. "Skidrow" or Thanh Liet Prison (WJ 851178), about 10 miles south of downtown Hanoi near Bang Liet and Thanh Liet Villages, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi.

J. Son Tay or "Camp Hope" (WJ 5337), administered by the MOI's MPS predecessor K-32 Military Security Department, target of the November 1970 Son Tay Raid.

K. Xom Ap Lo, "Briarpatch" Bat Bat, Mo Chen, or Son Tay Prison (WJ 355387), jointly administered by the MPS and its K-32 Military Security Department about 55 kilometers west of downtown Hanoi in Ba Vi District, west of Suoi Hai Lake near Ba Vi Mountain.

## Thanh Liet Special Prison

1. The Thanh Liet Special Prison (Trai Biet Giam) was another French-built prison (WJ 851178) about 10 miles south of downtown Hanoi near Bang Liet and Thanh Liet Villages in Thanh Tri District, Hanoi. It was also known as the Bang Liet, Thanh Tri, and Xa Lim Bo Prison. It was a central-level pre-trial special detention and interrogation annex of the Central Hoa Lo Prison under the MOI/MPS Prisons Management Police Department. Between 1961 and 1969, captured ARVN/GVN and Royal Lao Vang Pao commando team members were held in isolation at Thanh Liet while the MPS exploited doubled (i.e. recruited) team radio operators to lure in resupply drops and augmentation teams. Northern political prisoners were also held at Thanh Liet without trial on temporary confinement orders.

2. Released ARVN commando inmates noted that the first U.S. POW's did not arrive at Thanh Liet until mid-1968, when Thanh Liet received several Americans and three Hong Kong Chinese who had been captured in Hue City during the 1968 Tet offensive. U.S. POW's were held at Thanh Liet between July 1968 and November 1971, during which period it was called "Camp Huey," "Skidrow," and other names by former U.S. POW detainees who were returned to the U.S. during the 1973 Operation Homecoming. Some 49 U.S. POW's spent some time in this facility.

3. In late 1969 - early 1970, all ARVN/GVN commando-spies, doubled radio operators and team members were transferred from Thanh Liet to the Central Quyet Tien Prison in Hoang Lien Son Province. Nine Royal Lao Vang Pao commandoes were held at Thanh Liet between July 1970 and March 1971 when they were transferred with 20 other ARVN/GVN commandos to Central Prison No. 1 in Hoang Lien Son Province.

4. As of July 1979, Thanh Liet was still used as a pre-trial temporary detention prison by the MOI Prisons Management Police Department. Following the October 1981 MOI reorganization, Thanh Liet became known as the B-14 Facility of the A-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Department, General Department for People's Security (GDPS). The GDPS was later renamed the General Department for Counterintelligence (GDCI) in 1989.

5. During the period December 1981-April 1984, one 64-year-old male French-Vietnamese metis was held in B-14 Zone A along with several Chinese-recruited Vietnamese spies. As of July 1988-March 1989, B-14 was composed of two areas: one was used to detain convicted and sentenced SRV government civilian and PAVN political prisoners, and the other was used as a pre-trial temporary detention facility. The detention of PAVN personnel indicates that B-14 is a shared facility with the MOI's Military Security Department (Cuc Bao Ve Quan Doi/MSD).

6. On 30 March 1991, ethnic Vietnamese U.S. naturalized citizen Bui Duy Tam was arrested on charges of attempting to take sensitive classified material out of Vietnam which he had been allegedly given by SRV writer Madame Duong Thu Huong. She was arrested on national security charges on 14 April 1991. Bui Duy Tam and Madame Duong Thu Huong were detained at B-14. Tam was released and expelled from Vietnam on 31 May 1991 and Madame Huong was released on 20 November 1991. During the April-May 1991 period, SRV poet Nguyen Chi Tien, SRV doctor Ngo Quang Trung, and ethnic Vietnamese Australian citizen Vo Dai Ton (an anti-SRV resistance leader who was captured while leading a resistance force en route to Vietnam in 1981 by PAVN/Laos forces in Laos), were also held at B-14. Vo Dai Ton was released on 10 December 1991 and returned to Australia after ten years of imprisonment in Vietnam.

## The Bat Bat (Mo Chen, Son Tay) Prison

1. The Bat Bat, Mo Chen or Son Tay Prison (WJ 355388) was located about 55 kilometers west of downtown Hanoi in Ba Vi District, west of Suoi Hai Lake near Ba Vi Mountain. It was about three kilometers southeast of Dam Long Lake (WJ 3441), two kilomters southeast of Bang Y Village (WJ 3440), and one kilometer south of Bang Ta Village (WJ 3641). Although more commonly called Bat Bat, it was originally known as the Mo Chen Prison. Bat Bat was one of three known prisons in the Son Tay area and was one of two called "Son Tay." It is not the Son Tay Camp of the November 1970 U.S. Son Tay Raid fame which was located west of Son Tay Township at WJ 5337. Bat Bat was one of the original central-level prisons in North Vietnam between 1954 and the early 1960's when it was known as Central Prison No. 1 (Trai Cai Tao Trung Uong So 1). As the inmate population increased at Bat Bat, the MPS expanded its prison system in the early 1960's with the construction of the Central Quyet Tien Prison and a new Central Prison No. 1 in Hoang Lien Son Province near the Chinese border. Bat Bat inmates were transferred to the Quyet Tien and Pho Lu Prisons to serve long prison terms at hard labor.

2. Bat Bat was reorganized with one subcamp under central MPS control and one adjacent subcamp transferred to its Military Security Department (MSD) which was overtly under the MND General Political Department. The two subcamps were located within 500 meters of each other. The MPS portion of Bat Bat became a special pre-trial interrogation and detention annex of the Central Hoa Lo Prison and was categorized as being a temporary detention prison (trai tam giam). The MSD portion of Bat Bat was also a pre-trial interrogation and detention facility for serious PAVN military offenders. Individuals sentenced to one year or less served their sentences at Bat Bat, while those who were convicted of more serious national-level offenses with longer sentences were transferred to MPS central-level prison facilities for the term of their sentences. The MPS portion of Mo Chen held political offenders and captured ARVN commando-spies, singleton agents, and ARVN Mike Force personnel. Captured ARVN/GVN commando-spies and singleton agents were held in this facility between 1962 and at least 1970. Commando-spy inmates were usually transferred after a year to the Central Yen Tho and Yen Hoa Prisons, later

combined into the Central Tan Lap Reeducation Camp, before final transfer to the Central Quyet Tien Prison.

3. The Bat Bat or Mo Chen facility was one of several MPS facilities which held U.S. POW's between August 1964 and March 1973 in North Vietnam. The Bat Bat Prison held U.S. POW's between 31 August-20 September 1965 and between early December 1965 and 2 February 1967 when all 56 U.S. POW inmates were transferred back to the Central Hoa Lo (Hanoi Hilton) Prison and its Cuu Loc (Zoo) annex. Former U.S. POW's knew it as the Xom Ap Lo Camp, the "Farm," "Briarpatch" or "Tic-Tac-Toe."

4. Former U.S. Marine Corps Private Robert R. Garwood stated that he was also at this same Son Tay Prison between February 1971-May 1975. Garwood's account of his stay here in a segregated hut outside the confinement areas is described in his book "Conversations with the Enemy".

5. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam in April 1975, a number of PAVN personnel who had rallied and cooperated with the GVN were shipped from the South to the North where they were placed in the MSD-administered area of Bat Bat. Ten American civilian missionaries and USG officials who were captured during March-April 1975 in the southern SRV were transferred via air to Hanoi where they were placed in the MPS/MOI portion of the Bat Bat Prison. All were released with the Paul Struharik, a USAID official, group on 30/31 October 1975. USG civilian contract barge operator Arlo Gay, captured 30 April 1975 in Rach Gia, was held here between 7 October 1975 and 6 September 1976, when he was flown to HCMC where he was released on 21 September 1976 with his family.

6. A former Vietnamese inmate claimed he saw a Caucasian American living in a 5 x 2.5 meter hut between a stream and the detention area during August-October 1975. Another former Vietnamese inmate claimed he saw a Caucasian American in a small building near the camp kitchen by a stream during June-August 1976. At this time, Bat Bat was also known as the T-771 Camp and was commanded by Public Security Senior Captain Xinh. It held Northern political criminals, former PAVN defectors to the GVN, as well as two ARVN Military Security Service (MSS) colonels, one of whom was MSS Counterintelligence Directorate Chief Colonel Nguyen Xuan Hoc. One former ARVN officer who claimed to belong to an anti-SRV resistance group provided hearsay information from unnamed subsources who allegedly told him about 230 U.S. POW's were being held in 1977 at Bat Bat.

7. As of June 1987, U.S. narcotics traffickers James Cotton and Eric Ingram were the only confirmed Americans still held in detention in the northern SRV. They were picked up on their yacht "Sea Tiger" in 1977 off Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province, southern SRV with an unknown size marijuana shipment which they were smuggling out of Thailand. The two were first imprisoned in Rach Gia City, Kien Giang Province, before being transferred to Hanoi where they were placed in the Bat Bat Prison.

## Ba Vi Prison

The Ba Vi Prison (WJ 435332) was located 10 kilometers southeast of the Bat Bat Prison on the north side of provincial route 213 in Ba Vi District, Hanoi. It was said to be an annex of the Bat Bat Prison, and held northern political prisoners in the 1960's. There has been no reporting on this facility since the early 1970's and no foreign nationals were reported in detention at this facility.

## The Ba Vanh Reeducation Camp

The Ba Vanh Reeducation Camp was an MOI-administered facility which occupied a 500 meter square compound about three kilometers south of Ba Vanh Hill (WJ 455 300) on the east side of Provincial Route 213 in Ba Vi District. This camp has been named the Ba Vanh Camp because of its proximity to the nearest reported geographical feature - Ba Vanh Hill. Its official name and designation is not known. As of August 1982, it held about 100 northern civilian political offenders. No foreign nationals were reported in detention in this camp.

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Ministry of Interior
Reeducation Camps and Prisons
(Northern SRV Except the Hanoi Area))

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministry of Interior (MOI) and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (MPS) were responsible for the administration of central-, provincial-, and district-level prisons, temporary pre-trial detention facilities, and reeducation or labor reform camps. Information on the MOI prisons system in the northern SRV is fragmentary, and unless specifically noted, foreign non-Vietnamese prisoners were not detained in most of these facilities. Facilities in the Hanoi metropolitan area are the subject of a separate section. If available in the reporting, UTM map grid coordinates have been provided for those camps where appropriate.

2. Central Prison No. 1 (aka T-1, Pho Lu, Lao Cai) was officially known as Central Reeducation Camp No. 1 (Trai Cai Tao Trung Uong So Mot/T-1), and was some 15 kilometers from the Chinese border in Bao Thang District, Hoang Lien Son Province. T-1 was built by the French and was used by the MPS Labor Reform Department or Prisons Department to incarcerate northern civil and political criminals. Sentences for T-1 inmates ranged from 15 years to life imprisonment. T-1 was categorized by the MPS as being a Hard Labor Prison (Trai Cuong Buc Lao Dong). Several hundred ARVN commando-spies and 15 Taiwanese commandos were transferred from the Central Quyet Tien Prison to T-1 for pre-release indoctrination during late 1972-September 1973, when all returned to Quyet Tien. T-1 was commanded by MOI Major Ngo Ba Toan (1971-1973), MOI Lieutenant Colonel Tran Ba Phuc (1976-1977), Major Dang Thien Thuan (1978), and MOI Major Nguyen Dinh Chieu (1979). T-1 had a 400-man staff which manned five subcamps (K-1 through K-5). K-1 was the largest with a 120-man staff, while K-2 through K-5 had 70-man staffs. Prior to January 1976, T-1 was a hard labor camp for northern political prisoners and captured ARVN commando spies. Subcamp K-1 Area "A" held captured ARVN commando spies and Subcamp K-1 Area "B" held northern political prisoners. Subcamp K-2 was reserved for northern female prisoners. Subcamp K-3 held northern civil criminals. Subcamp K-4 or the Hong Thang Agricultural Worksite was a parolee camp for informants and doubled ARVN commando spies and radio operators. Doubled ARVN commandos and radio operators are defined as those persons who were captured, recruited by

the MPS, and were exploited operationally by the MPS to deceive the ARVN Special Technical Directorate parent agency into believing that their ARVN commando teams and singleton agents were operating on their assigned missions. MPS-recruited (doubled) radio operators were effectively used to transmit reports and to request resupply and personnel augmentation drops, which were then captured by the MPS at drop zones in the northern SRV. T-1 did not receive any ARVN/GVN civilian officials until January 1976 when about 700 GVN civilian officials were transferred to T-1 from camps in the southern SRV. Included in this figure were 300 high-ranking GVN officials, 250 National Assemblymen and political party leaders, 50 Christian Chaplains, and 50 Buddhist Chaplains. They were joined by about 1,500 ARVN officers in 1977. As of mid-1978, T-1 held about 3,000 inmates. Subcamp K-1 held 1,300 inmates comprised of 1,000 ARVN Military Security Service, Military Intelligence Unit 101, GVN Central Intelligence Organization, National Police officers, deputy district to deputy province chiefs, bank directors, and 300 convicted northern criminals. Subcamp K-2 held about 300 northern female criminals and political offenders. Subcamp K-3 held 700 inmates, 500 ARVN officers and 200 northern criminals. Subcamp K-4 held 750 inmates: 250 ARVN commando "spies" captured during 1961-1971, and 500 northern criminals. Subcamp K-5 held 250 northern political offenders. Between June 1978 and January 1979 all ARVN/GVN inmates were transferred to the MOI Central Ha Tay (Ha Son Binh Province) and Tan Lap (Vinh Phu Province) Reeducation Camps. T-1 was subsequently destroyed during the Chinese attacks in February-March 1979. With the exception of the above noted Taiwanese commandos, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at in T-1.

3. Central Prison No. 2 (aka T-2 aka Phong Quang) was commonly known as Central Reeducation Camp No. 2. T-2 was located eight kilometers south of Lao Cai City in Hoang Lien Son Province, about 15 kilometers south of the Chinese border. T-2 existed since the early 1960's as a central-level facility for convicted and sentenced northern criminals. T-2 also held a small number of captured ARVN/GVN singleton spies during 1972-1973. During December 1976-October 1978, T-2 held about 600 Vietnamese inmates in two subcamps camps (K-1 or A, K-2 or B). Camp-"A" held about 300 ARVN/GVN inmates, including 40 ARVN field grade and 100 ARVN junior grade military intelligence, military security, psychological warfare, GVN Central Intelligence Organization and National Police/Special Branch officers, and North Vietnamese cadre who had defected to

the GVN. Camp-"B" also had 300 inmates, including 100 northern criminals and 200 ARVN/GVN intelligence and security officers. By October 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other central-level MOI facilities, leaving about 100 northern criminals at T-2. During February-March 1979, T-2 was overrun by Chinese forces. There were no foreigners reported in detention at T-2.

4. Central Reeducation Camp No. 3 (Trai Cai Tao Trung Uong So 3/T-3 aka 30A/TD63/03NT) was located 15 kilometers west of Tan Ky District Town near Nghia Dung Village in Nghe Tinh Province, 1.5 kilometers northwest of Nghia Duy Village in Tan Ky District, and about 20 kilometers northwest of Do Luong District Town. T-3 was about 40 kilometers from the Lao border in a deep valley. T-3 had been in existence since at least 1961. During the period 1961-1964, ARVN/GVN commandos and spies captured in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces of People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN) Military Region 4 (MR-4) were first interrogated and exploited for pre-trial investigation by the Provincial Public Security Services. With two exceptions, they were tried, convicted and sentenced by the MR-4 Military Tribunal in Vinh City on espionage charges and were transferred to T-3 where they were isolated from other northern civil and political criminals in a special detention zone (khu biet giam). In 1965, all ARVN/GVN commando-spies with sentences of 15 years to life were transferred to the Central Quyet Tien Prison and those with lessor sentences were sent to the Yen Tho or Yen Hoa Prisons (later combined into the Central Tan Lap Prison) for one year before being transferred to the Central Quyet Tien Prison. T-3 was commanded by MOI Major Hoang Tuat (1982-1983), had a 150-man headquarters staff, and was composed of five subordinate subcamps (K-1 through K-5) which each had 60-man staffs. During the period December 1978-December 1981, T-3 held 3,000 Vietnamese inmates (2,000 ARVN officers and 1,000 northern civil and political criminals). Subcamp K-1 held 600 ARVN officers and 200 FULRO Montagnard resistance members. Subcamp K-2 held about 600 northern civil criminals. Subcamp K-3 held 600 ARVN officers, 100 field grade and 500 junior grade. Subcamp K-4 held 800 ARVN officers. Subcamp K-5 held 300 ARVN officers and 300 northern criminals. During 1981-1985, most ARVN officers were transferred to camps in the southern SRV, and the K-3, K-4 and K-5 Subcamps were closed. As of January 1985, T-3 held about 1,500 inmates. Subcamp K-1 held 700 inmates, including 150 ARVN officers, 200 FULRO resistance members, 15 Taiwanese commandos captured in the early 1960's, 15 Royal Lao Vang Pao

reconnaissance team members captured in the late 1960's, and, according to one source, one Hong Kong Chinese boat captain who had been arrested sometime between 1983 and January 1985 on suspicion of working for U.S. intelligence. Subcamp K-2 held 800 northern civil criminals. Subcamp K-3 was disbanded in 1982-1983 when 500 ARVN were transferred to other camps in the southern SRV and 100 ARVN were moved to K-1. Subcamp K-4 was disbanded in early 1983 after 600 ARVN officers were transferred to other camps in the southern SRV and 200 ARVN officers were moved to K-1. Subcamp K-5 was disbanded in 1981 with ARVN inmates transferred to K-1, K-3, K-4, and Northern criminals moved to K-2. Other than the above noted Taiwanese, Royal Lao Vang Pao commandos, and the Hong Kong Chinese boat captain, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at T-3.

5. Central Reeducation Camp No. 4 (Trai Cai Tao Trung Uong/T-4, Phu Son 4, Thai Nguyen Prison, or 60A/TD63/04Bac Thai) was located about 10 to 12 kilometers east of Thai Nguyen City in Dai Tu District, Bac Thai Province. T-4 was commanded by MOI Major Dang Huu (1976-1979), had a 300-man staff which manned four camps (A, B, C, Phu Luong), and held about 2,500 Vietnamese inmates as of March 1979. Each camp had a 70-man staff. Camp "A" had 800 inmates: GVN National Assemblymen, province chiefs, political party figures, judges, and Catholic priests. Camp "B" had 600 ARVN and GVN National Police junior grade officers. Camp "C" had 800 ARVN and GVN National Police officers, including 200 majors and lieutenant colonels. The Phu Luong Camp detained several hundred women. In March 1979 all ARVN/GVN inmates were transferred to central-level MOI camps in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh Provinces because of the Chinese border attacks. There were no foreigners reported in detention at T-4.

6. Central Reeducation Camp No. 5 (T-5, Trai Nam Lam Son, Lam Son Reeducation Camp, Ly Ba So Prison or 50A/TD63/05) was located 50 kilometers northwest of Thanh Hoa City at Cam Thuy, about 50 kilometers from the Lao border. T-5 was commanded by MOI Major/Lieutenant Colonel Do Nam (1982-1985) and had a 300-man staff which manned four subcamps (A, B, C, D). Each camp had a 70-man staff. As of 1981-1982, T-5 held about 3,000 Vietnamese inmates: 1,500 ARVN/GVN and 1,500 northern criminals. Camp "A" had 800 inmates: 500 ARVN/GVN and 300 northern criminals. Camp "B" had 700 northern criminals. Camp "C" had 800 inmates: 300 northern criminals and 500 ARVN/GVN military intelligence, military security, central intelligence

organization, and national police officers. Camp "D" had 800 inmates, including 300 northern criminals and 350 ARVN/GVN officers. About 200 ARVN commando-spies captured during 1961-1971 and some Taiwanese commandos were transferred in late 1977 to T-5 from the Central Quyet Tien Prison's K-2 Tuyen Quang Camp. All were transferred to the Central Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp's K-1 Subcamp in May 1979. Other than the Taiwanese commandoes, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at T-5.

7. Central Reeducation Camp No. 6 (T-6 or 60A/TD63/06) was located northwest of Thanh Chuong District Town near Thanh My Village, Nghe Tinh Province, about 20 kilometers from the Lao border. T-6 was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Thanh Thuong (1979-1982) and had a 300-man staff which manned four subordinate subcamps (K-1 through K-4). Each camp had a 70-man staff. Prior to 1977, T-6 detained only northern criminals. In late 1977, it began receiving ARVN inmates when PAVN began transferring ARVN reeducation inmates to MOI control. In January 1978, about 1,200 ARVN officers were transferred to T-6. At its peak, T-6 held about 2,000 Vietnamese inmates, 1,500 ARVN and 400 northern criminals. By mid-1982, all ARVN inmates were moved to other camps in the northern SRV, or to central-level MOI reeducation camps in the southern SRV, i.e. the Tong Le Chan Camp in Song Be Province, the Gia Trung Camp in Gia Lai-Con Tum Province, and the Ham Tan Camp complex in Thuan Hai Province. As of August 1982, T-6 held about 1,500 northern criminals and was transferred from direct MOI control to the Nghe Tinh Province Public Security Office (PSO). There were no foreigners reported in detention at T-6.

8. Central Quyet Tien Prison (Worksite 45A or Cong Truong 45A) was located in Quan Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, near the Chinese border. The Quyet Tien Prison was one of two central-level special detention prisons (trai biet giam) established by the MPS Labor Reform or Prisons Management Department in the early 1960's as a maximum security hard labor camp for captured ARVN/GVN commandos and spies, and for other serious national security-related northern political criminals. It had one main camp, K-1 and an annex known as the K-2 Tuyen Quang Prison. K-1 eventually had three detention zones (A, B, O). During the period 1961-1964, with two exceptions, all ARVN/GVN commando-spies captured north of Nghe An Province were transferred in stages to Quyet Tien after being tried, convicted on espionage charges, and sentenced by military

tribunals. They were joined in 1964/1965 by a group of 15 Taiwanese commandos who were captured in Quang Ninh Province in July 1963. In 1965, all convicted ARVN/GVN commando-spies with sentences of 15 years to life were transferred to Quyet Tien from Central Prison No. 3 in Nghe An Province. They were joined in 1966 by another group of ARVN/GVN commando-spies who had been sent to the Yen Tho or Yen Hoa Prisons, later combined into the Central Tan Lap Prison, in Vinh Phu Province in 1965 from Central Prison No. 3. As of late 1965, there were about 300 ARVN commando-spies, and 15 Taiwanese commandos held at Quyet Tien in Zones A and B. There were no new arrivals at Quyet Tien between late 1965 and late 1967, when a number of doubled ARVN/GVN commando radio operators were transferred to Quyet Tien and isolated in its special detention zone (khu biet giam) called Zone "O." Quyet Tien received another large group of ARVN/GVN commandos in 1969 from the Yen Tho Prison who had been captured after 1965. In late 1969, Quyet Tien received its first group of northern political prisoners, who were convicted and sentenced for Soviet "revisionism," and who were held in Special Detention Zone "O." Quyet Tien did not receive its first group of northern civil criminals until late 1972/early 1973. ARVN and Taiwanese commandos were transferred to Central Prison No. 1 Camp K-4 for pre-release indoctrination in late 1972, and returned to Quyet Tien by September 1973. During 1974-1977, Quyet Tien held about 600 inmates: 350 northern political prisoners, 250 ARVN commando-spies, and 15 Taiwanese commandos. Special Detention Zone "O" had 50 inmates: 25-30 MPS-doubled ARVN commandos team members, radio operators, informant parolees, and a small number of pro-Soviet northern "revisionist" cadre who had been arrested in the late 1960's. In 1976, most Taiwanese commandos were transferred to the Quyet Tien K-2 (Tuyen Quang Prison) or to the Central Ha Tay Reeducation Camp. The K-2 Tuyen Quang Camp was located two kilometers south of Tuyen Quang City in Ha Tuyen Province. It was the former French-built Tuyen Quang Province PSO prison. By mid-1977, all Quyet Tien inmates were moved to the K-2 Tuyen Quang Camp. In late 1977, K-2 inmates were transferred to Central Reeducation Camp No. 5 in Thanh Hoa Province and K-2 was closed and dismantled in 1977. Quyet Tien was commanded by Senior Captain/Major Nguyen Sang (1964-1973) and Major Nguyen Duy Quy (1973-1977). The main Quyet Tien Prison had 200 personnel assigned to its headquarters staff (30), plans (5), education management (25), and security (140) sections. Its 110-man People's Armed Public Security Forces (PAPSF) company was responsible for the external security of the prison and was equipped with German Shepherd-type guard dogs. A 30-man

internal security platoon manned the guard towers, main gate, and internal camp patrols. Other than the above noted Taiwanese commandos, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quyet Tien Prison.

9. Central Tuyen Quang Prison was built in 1977-1978 on the grounds of the dismantled Central Quyet Tien Prison's K-2 Tuyen Quang Camp. The new concrete structure prison was in operation by 1979 and had been expanded into two camps under the MOI People's Police Bloc's Prisons Management Police Department (KH-6). There were no foreigners reported in detention at the new Central Tuyen Quang Prison.

10. Central Vinh Tien Prison was built in 1962/1963 and was located near Ha Giang City, Ha Tuyen Province. It held northern civil and political criminals and on occasion held ARVN commando-spies for short periods before they were returned to the Central Quyet Tien Prison. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Vinh Tien Prison.

11. Central Tan Lap Prison (Phu Tho Prison or Yen Ha) was located in Song Thao and Yen Lap Districts, Vinh Phu Province, and was formed between 1969 and 1972 with the merger of the French-built Central Yen Tho and Yen Hoa Prisons. During the period 1961-1969, the Yen Tho and Yen Hoa Prisons held convicted and sentenced ARVN/GVN commando-spies who had been captured in the southern PAVN MR-4 provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh, and who were first detained at Central Prison No. 3 in Nghe An Province. All ARVN/GVN commando-spies were transferred in 1966 and 1969 to the Central Quyet Tien Prison in Hoang Lien Son Province. The Yen Tho and Yen Hoa Prisons held northern political criminals. In 1962, a northern Catholic seminarian was transferred from Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi with 50 other northern political suspects to the Yen Tho Prison on a three-year non-trial confinement order which was extended for 15 years until his release in 1977. Tan Lap was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Pham Huy Thuy (1977-1982) and Major/Lieutenant Colonel Bui Van Chieu (1978-1982), and had a 500-man staff which manned seven subcamps (K-1 through K-7) for northern male inmates, plus one camp for northern female prisoners. Each camp had a 70-man staff. The headquarters camp was located in forrested midlands terrain near mountains in an area north of Viet Tri Town, east of the Song Lo River, across the Song Day River, northeast of An Lap Village (WJ 5763) in an area called Yen Phu. The K-4 Camp was located 20 kilometers northwest of the Am Thuong Railroad Station and

about two kilometers from the Ben Ngoc Ferry Landing. The K-5 Camp was at Yen Lap Village in Song Thao District. To reach it, inmates debarked at the Am Thuong Railroad Station, took a ferry on the Song Hong (Red River) about 1.5 kilomters to the Song Thao tributary, then went up the Song Thao about 1.5 kilometers to the Suoi A-Mai Stream until they debarked at the Ben Ngoc Ferry Landing. They then walked about 3.5 kilometers to K-5 which was in a valley between mountain ranges where the French had built a prison before 1954 for Viet Minh prisoners. Local residents noted that K-5 was in Yen Lap District. K-4 was located about four kilometers from K-5 and K-7 was across from the Ben Ngoc Ferry Landing in Song Thao District. As of early 1982, Tan Lap held about 4,000 Vietnamese inmates: 3,000 ARVN/GVN police officers and 1,000 male and female Northern criminals. K-1 held 900 ARVN/GVN police officers up to lieutenant colonel rank. K-2 had 500 ARVN/GVN police officers up to the rank of major. K-3 held 500 ARVN officers. K-4 had 500 ARVN/GVN police officers. K-5 held 600 ARVN/GVN police officers and 300 northern criminals. K-6 had some captured ARVN commando spies for a short period (1978-1979) and then several hundred northern criminals until it was closed in 1981. K-7 was built in 1979 across from the Ben Ngoc Ferry Landing in Song Thao District. The women's prison held about 500 female northern criminals. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Tan Lap Prison during the period 1961-1982.

12. Central Vinh Quang Reeducation Camp (97A/TD63/VQ or 67A/TD63VQ2) was located 15 kilometers northwest of the Tam Dao Mountain in a valley near Tan Lien Hamlet, Dao Tru Village in Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province, about three kilometers from the Ha Tuyen Province border. It was commanded by MOI Major Nguyen Cac (1981-1982) and had a 300-man staff which manned three subordinate camps (A or KA, B or KB, C or KC). Each camp had a 70-man staff. At its peak in mid-1978, Vinh Quang held about 2,000 ARVN officers and about 1,000 northern criminals. "KA" and "KB" each held 1,000 ARVN officers and 100 northern criminals, while "KC" had 800 northern civil criminals. By September 1981, the total number of ARVN inmates for Vinh Quang had decreased to about 600. In October 1982, the last 200 ARVN officers were transferred to the MOI Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp. Other ARVN officers had either been released or transferred to MOI reeducation camps in the southern SRV. Vinh Quang was then left with about 1,000 northern criminals, and was in the process of being turned over to the Vinh Phu Province PSO. Various released inmates noted

that the "KA" Camp had held U.S. POW's before 1973. The "KA" Camp correlates to one which former U.S. POW's called "Dogpatch" or the "Mountain Camp" where 209 U.S. POW's were held between May 1972 and January 1973. With the exception of these U.S. POW's, no other foreigners were held at the Central Vinh Quang Reeducation Camp.

13. Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp (25A/TD63/NH or Ba Sao Reeducation Camp) was located near Ba Sao and Phu Ly Villages, 10 kilometers west of Kim Bang (Phu Ly) District Town, Ha Nam Ninh Province, about 65 kilometers south of Hanoi. Nam Ha was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Tran Manh Xuyen (1975-1981) and MOI Lieutenant Colonel Luu Van Han (1984), and had a 500-man staff which manned five subordinate camps (A, B, C, D, ME). During the period August 1976-1981, Nam Ha held about 4,000 Vietnamese inmates. Camp-"A" held about 1,500 ARVN officers/GVN officials: 800 field grade officers, 500 junior grade officers, 200 GVN senior officials, ministers, national assemblymen, CIO and national police officers, political party and religious leaders, chaplains, province chiefs, and several general-grade officers. Camp-"B" held about 500 ARVN/GVN police officers up to lieutenant colonel rank and 500 northern criminals. Camp "C" held 500 northern criminals. Camp-"D" held 500 northern criminals, and Camp-"ME" was a solitary confinement area for some 400 disciplinary cases. Between 1981 and 1985, a special translation section was setup with 35 senior ARVN officers headed by ARVN Colonel Lai Duc Chuan (former J-1, ARVN), who worked on translating captured U.S. military documents in a project supervised by MND Research Department Senior Colonel Cao Nham. As of early 1985, only 500 ARVN/GVN officials remained at Nam Ha after others were either released or transferred to camps in the southern SRV. In March 1987, the Hanoi press noted the visit of the first Western reporter Swedish journalist Janne Bengtsson to the Nam Ha Camp which held about 350 ARVN/GVN inmates including Colonel Lai Duc Chuan and an unnamed former head of the ARVN Military Security Service who was working for the General Staff in Hanoi. Various released inmates noted that one section of Nam Ha had held U.S. POW's before 1973. One former senior-level GVN inmate provided hearsay information subsourced to a Northern criminal inmate about the alleged imprisonment of a group of U.S. pilots, who had been moved from Camp "A" to a small house, used as an apricot liquor factory about 1.5 kilometers from Camp "A" before the arrival of the first group of 200 GVN officials at Nam Ha from the southern SRV on 11 August 1976.

The Nam Ha facility correlates to one which was called the "Rockpile" by former U.S. POW inmates who noted it was adjacent to a large prison complex for Vietnamese prisoners. The "Rockpile" was a newly built cell bloc opened in March 1971 for U.S. POW's who were held in there until 28 January 1973 when they were transferred to the Central Hoa Lo aka Hanoi Hilton Prison. Other than this, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at the Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp.

14. Central Ha Tay Reeducation Camp (T-52 or 52A/TD63/HT) was located near Kilometer Marker 52 (KM-52) from Hanoi about 10 kilometers south of Ha Dong City near Thuong Trang Hamlet, Binh Da Village, Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province. The Ha Tay Camp (WJ 8412) was commanded by MOI Major Nguyen Van Day (1978-1982) and MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Mo (1982) and had a 250-man staff which manned three camps (A, B, F). Each camp had a 70-man staff. During the period July 1978-1982, Ha Tay held about 1,200 Vietnamese inmates. Camp-"A" held about 850 ARVN/GVN national police and CIO officers, 450 junior grade, 150 colonels, 240 lieutenant colonels, and 20 majors. Camp-"B" had about 200 northern criminals. Camp-"F" was a maximum security solitary confinement area which held about 100 senior ARVN/GVN officials, 30 generals, 20 national assemblymen, and 25 political party leaders. In 1983, all ARVN and GVN inmates were transferred to the Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp leaving Ha Tay with only northern criminals. Some ARVN commando-spies, who were captured during 1961-1971, were held at Ha Tay during October 1974-October 1976 and June 1978-May 1979. Some Taiwanese commandoes were transferred from the Central Quyet Tien Prison to Ha Tay in 1976. In May 1979, the ARVN commando-spies and the Taiwanese commandos were transferred to the Central Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp's K-4 Thanh Lam Camp which held parolees. Ha Tay was a model showcase camp for foreign delegations and visitors. About 15 foreign delegations visited the camp annually during the period 1979-1982. With the exception of the above noted Taiwanese commandos, no other foreigners were reported in detention at the Central Ha Tay Reeducation Camp. One northern boat refugee provided information about the alleged presence during 1982-1985 of 50 to 70 U.S. POW's at Camp 52, which was subsourced to MOI Reeducation Department (Cuc Lao Cai) Director Colonel Vo Dinh Nhan in May 1985. Colonel Nhan reportedly said that MOI Camp 52 held between 50 and 70 U.S. POW's. This same source noted that Camp 52 was administered by the MOI in an area about 200 meters off National Route 1 at KM-52 south of Hanoi.

15. Central Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp was located near Thanh Phong and Thanh Lam Villages in Nhu Xuan District about 80 kilometers northwest of Thanh Hoa City, Thanh Hoa Province, near the Central Thanh Cam Reeducation Camp. It was commanded by MOI Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van Thuy (1980-1983) and his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel To Bao Oanh (1980-1981), and had a 350-man staff which manned five subordinate camps (K-1 through K-5). Each camp had a 70-man staff. During 1979-1983, Thanh Phong had about 2,700 inmates: 1,000 ARVN officers, 300 ARVN and Taiwanese commando-spies captured during 1961-1971, and about 1,400 northern criminals. Its K-1 Camp held about 250 ARVN and Taiwanese commando-spies who were transferred from Central Reeducation Camp No. 5 in May 1979 and about 150 northern criminals. K-2 had about 500 ARVN officers and 100 northern criminals. K-3 had 500 northern criminals. K-4 had 400 parolees, including 45 ARVN commando-spies and some Taiwanese commandos, who were paroled to K-4 in May 1979 from the Central Ha Tay Reeducation Camp. K-5 had 500 ARVN and 300 northern criminals. By August 1982, about half of the 300 ARVN commando spies had been released. The last 120 non-criminal inmates, 40 GVN CIO/police, 50 ARVN commando spies, 15 Lao Vang Pao commando spies, and 15 Taiwanese commando spies, were transferred to Central Prison No. 3 in June 1983. Thong Phong was then closed down and consolidated with the Thanh Cam Reeducation Camp. Other than the above noted Royal Lao Vang Pao and Taiwanese commando-spies, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at the Central Thong Phong Reeducation Camp.

16. Central Thanh Cam Reeducation Camp (90A/TD63/TC) was located 70 kilometers northwest of the Thanh Hoa City Railroad Station in the mountains near the Central Thanh Phong Reeducation Camp. It was commanded by MOI Major Le Van Su (1977-1982) and Senior Captain Nguyen Le Xuan Thuc (1982-1983). It had a 400-man staff which manned five subordinate camps (K-1 through K-5). Each camp had an 80-man staff. Thanh Cam held about 2,500 Vietnamese inmates, northern civil and political criminals, and PAVN deserters. As of 1980, it held about 800 ARVN/GVN police officers who were released or transferred to other camps by March 1983. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Thanh Cam Camp.

17. Central Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp was located 70 kilometers west of Thanh Hoa City, and was composed of two camps (K1, K2). As of 1984-1986, Cam Thuy had about 2,700 Vietnamese inmates. K-1 had 1,800 northern political

criminals, including boat escapees, and about 60 ARVN/GVN Catholic and Protestant Chaplains. K-2 held about 800 Sino-Vietnamese and San Dieu Tribesmen who were accused of spying for China. One source claimed he saw two Caucasians at the Cam Thuy Detention Center Zone Z near Cam Thuy Village during the period late 1980 or early 1981 to June 1981. Another northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. This person noted that the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp was also known as Reeducation Camp 90A/TD63, which was located on top of a hill in Cam Thuy about ten kilometers from Thanh Hoa City via Route 15 and about 20 kilometers west of the Cam Thuy railroad station. Prior to 1975, the Cam Thuy Camp only held Northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and after 1975, it held ARVN officers in compartmented areas.

18. Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp (Dong Vai Prison, Hoanh Bo Prison, or 60A/TD63/QN) was a French-built prison about 12 kilometers west of Hon Gai City near Dong Vai (YJ 2030) in Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province. It had a 200-man staff which manned two subordinate camps (KA, KB). Prior to May-June 1976, it held northern criminals who had been tried and sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment. Most were transferred to other facilities to make room for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV in mid-1976. Between June 1976 and December 1978 it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 20 ARVN field grade officers, 60 GVN national police colonels, 100 GVN CIO officers, 200 GVN national police officers, 100 GVN civil servants and 300 northern civil criminals. By August 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other camps in the northern SRV leaving it with only northern civil criminals. The camp was evacuated in late 1978 before the 1979 Chinese border attacks and was later transferred to the control of the Quang Ninh Province PSO. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp during the period 1976-1988. One northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh

Province. This person noted that the Dong Vai Camp was a MOI central-level camp which was located near Dong Dang Town in an area called Dong Vai and that it held northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and who had been sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor. A second northern boat refugee provided hearsay information on an unknown number of alleged U.S. POW's, including one colonel, who were held at the Dong Vai Camp as of 1977-1978 and who had all been moved out of the Dong Vai Camp in 1978 to an unknown location. According to this second person, the Dong Vai Camp was located about 124 kilometers northeast of Lang Bang (YJ 1926) in Hoanh Bo District and had its Bai Muoi or Dong Muoi Camp annex in the Cao Thang Ward (YJ 1920) of Hon Gai City.

19. Central Trai Sau Camp was located near Trai Loc Dam, Hong Son Hamlet, Yen Sinh Village, Dong Trieu District, Quang Ninh Province. Trai Sau was built in 1981 to hold northern political criminals, Chinese POW's, and serious PAVN criminal offenders. Other than the Chinese POW's, no other foreigners were reported in detention at the Central Trai Sau Camp.

20. Central Phi Liet Prison was located 25 kilometers northwest of Thuy Nguyen District Town off Route 14 near the Ben Dun River in Lien Khe Village, Haiphong Province. Phi Liet was built in 1982 and was administered by the MOI's Prisons Management Police Department. During the period 1982-1986, about 700 Vietnamese inmates were organized into 14 production units (doi san xuat); and, by 1988, it had about 1,800 Vietnamese inmates, all northerners, assigned to 20 production units. Of the 1,800 inmates in 1988, 200 with PAVN criminal offenders, 60 were MOI criminal offenders, 50 were corrupt SRV cadres, 500 were boat escapees, and 1,000 were male and female civil criminals. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Phi Liet Prison during the period 1982-1986.

21. The Quang Ninh Province Prison was also known as Temporary Detention Camp 14, (Lan-14). It was built in 1975 with an East German prison design, and was administered by the Quang Ninh Province PSO. It had a 90-man staff under the command of Captain Hoang Ngo and was located in Ha Lam Ward off Route 18 about eight kilometers northeast of Hon Gai City. With one exception, it held only northern civil criminals and boat escapees during the period 1979-January 1991. The exception occurred in 1983 when it held about 40 arrested Chinese spies. Its camp inmate population fluctuated between

300 and 1,200 northern inmates, civil criminals and boat refugees, who had been tried and sentenced to less than two years of imprisonment. Inmates were also held at its subordinate Hang Son and Hang Luon Camps. The Hang Luon Camp (YJ 2618) held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, all boat escapees, as of November 1987. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Quang Ninh Province Prison.

22. The Haiphong Province Prison was also known as Prison 175, the Nguyen Duc Canh Prison, and the Tran Phu Prison. It was administered by the Haiphong Province PSO at 175 Tran Phu Street (later renamed as part of Nguyen Duc Canh Street) in Haiphong City. Its current address is 125 Nguyen Duc Canh Street, Haiphong City. It held about 2,000 northern civil criminals, and two Chinese (not further identified) during at least the period May 1979-February 1982. It had about 1,200 northern Vietnamese inmates, including 500 SRV state employees, during the period December 1983-January 1985. The Haiphong PSO PA-24 Security Interrogation-Investigations Office and the Haiphong PSO PC-16 Police Interrogation-Investigations Office were co-located inside the prison. As of 1989, PA-24 was headed by Nguyen Truong Ninh. Overflow inmates were held in the Cay Thi Prison which was located in Kien An District. Other than the two noted Chinese inmates, there were no other foreigners reported in detention at the Haiphong Province Prison.

23. Thanh Hoa Province Reeducation Camp 974 was located eight kilometers from Vinh Loc Town, about 65 kilometers from Thanh Hoa City, and about 20 kilometers from Central Reeducation Camp No. 5 (Lam Son) in Thanh Hoa Province. Camp 974 was built in September 1974 as a severe hard labor camp for arrested, tried and sentenced SRV and PAVN cadre. There were no foreigners reported in detention at Camp 974.

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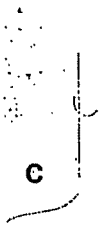

Ministries of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Reeducation Camps
(Southern SRV Except Ho Chi Minh City)

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

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.

3. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, the MND military services (CDV, MJD, MSD) were involved with the handling of some one million plus ARVN/GVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam/Government of Vietnam) personnel. Available reporting notes that the PAVN was given responsibility for the administration of a reeducation camp system in the southern SRV for ARVN from May 1975 to 1977 when all reeducation camps for ARVN were transferred to MOI control. Reporting indicates that the CDV and the MJD were given leading roles, and while reporting identified camps under PAVN control, the parent PAVN agency was rarely specified.

4. Reporting noted that PAVN Group 875 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. 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. In February 1977, the Vietnamese press identified Colonel Bui Thiep as the MR-7 Reeducation Service Director. During an interview, Colonel Thiep stated that 21,000 ARVN junior officers were still in reeducation from the MR-7 and the Saigon-Gia Dinh area. Other reporting noted that the MJD only provided external guard force personnel for ARVN reeducation camps between April 1975 and June 1977 and was involved with those camps that had an "L" or "LT" prefixed numerical designation. "L" and "LT" were abbreviations used to designate PAVN-administered Inter-Camp (Lien Trai) reeducation camps for ARVN personnel within at least MR-7, MR-9 and HCMC. Although the MJD provided external guard force personnel, the MOI was responsible for camp administration, camp inmate records maintenance, interrogations, and indoctrination. In June 1977, MJD responsibilities for reeducation camp guard force personnel were turned over to the MOI KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department.

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. Thot 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 except 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 Thep 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 or 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.

## 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 Thuoc 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 arrest 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 visted 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 processiong 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 bout 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 Sadec 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.

## Hau Giang Province

1. Tra Noc Reeduation 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. Arlo Gay 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. Gay 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 John Claude LeCornec, 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 Arlo Gay and John Claude LeCornec, 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 William M. Mathers 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

Australian citizen Michael Flecker. All were taken to Can Tho City. Mathers 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 Mathers was released on 4 April 1985 after paying a U.S. $10,000 find. 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 Arlo Gay 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. Gay was then flown to Hanoi where he was placed in the MOI Bat Bat (Son Tay) Camp. Gay 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 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. A former Vietnamese inmate provided information about having seen 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 John Claude LeCornex 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 Frederick K. Graham 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 and Graham 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 narcotics smuggler Thomas James Schooley aka Thomas James Burns 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. Schooley 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 Twon 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 or 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 Lond 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.

Thuan Hai Province

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 Kilomter 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, icluding 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 as 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 initally administered by the Dong Nai Province PSO's Vung Tau City PSO between May 1975 and 1980 when the Vung Tau-Con Dai 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 Dau 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 Vietnamse 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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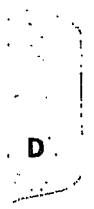

Ministries of Interior and National Defense
Prisons and Interrogation Facilities
Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) Area

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.

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 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 Proselytzing 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. A former pre-1975 U.S. Embassy local Vietnamese employee claimed he was held in this facility between June 1975 and February 1979, during which period he also claimed 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 Frederick K. Graham 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 and Graham 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.

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~~S E C R E T~~

Ministry of National Defense Group 776
Reeducation Camp Complex (Northern SRV)
(1976-1978)

1. In a coordinated action, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ministries of Interior (MOI) and National Defense (MND) transferred large numbers of former ARVN/GVN personnel in 1976 from its reeducation camp systems in the southern SRV to central-level camp systems in the northern SRV. The MND camp system in the north for ARVN/GVN inmates was administered by People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN) Group 776. The MND parent agency for Group 776 has not been definitively identified by former ARVN/GVN inmates in Agency reporting on the Group 776 reeducation camp system.

2. Based on reporting reviewed, Group 776 should have had some affiliation with the Military Justice Department (Cuc Quan Phap/MJD) and/or the Military Security Department (Cuc Bao Ve Quan Doi/MSD) of the MND's General Political Department. PAVN Colonel Pham Thai was reported to be responsible for ARVN detention facilities in the northern SRV after the communist takeover of South Vietnam in April 1975. Colonel Pham Thai may or may not be identical with Senior Colonel Pham Thai, a Deputy MSD Director (1969-1977), who had unspecified responsibilities up to 1973 for the administration of U.S./ARVN POW detention facilities and for the release of U.S./ARVN POW's. The MSD was also known as the K-32 Department of the MOI and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security. Colonel Thai may also be identical with the Colonel Thai who was described by former USMC Private Robert R. Garwood in his book "Conversations with the Enemy" as in charge of Group 776 and as "the security chief of the DRV."

3. Other reporting indicates that between April 1975 and June 1977, the MND General Political Department's Military Justice Department (Cuc Quan Phap/MJD) had responsibility for the arrest of former ARVN personnel and provided external guard force personnel for reeducation camps that held ARVN inmates. The MJD, however, was not responsible for maintaining camp records and was not responsible for the interrogation and indoctrination (i.e., education management) of ARVN inmates. During this period, the MOI was responsible for maintaining inmate name lists and records, interrogations, indoctrination,

and the administration of the ARVN reeducation camp system. In June 1977, MJD responsibilities for the ARVN reeducation camp system were turned over to the MOI People's Police Bloc's KH-6 Prisons Management Police Department.

4. PAVN Group 776 was headquartered near Yen Bai City and its subordinate Inter-Camp 1 in Hoang Lien Son Province. Group 776 directed six large reeducation camp complexes (Inter-Camps 1 through 6) in Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, and Son La Provinces which were established in June-July 1976 and held an estimated 16,000 to 20,000 ARVN/GVN officers and equivalent ranking civil servants. During the period July-September 1978, the Group 776 camp system was closed down after all ARVN/GVN inmates were transferred to central-level reeducation camps administered by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in the northern SRV.

5. Based on reporting from released ARVN/GVN inmates who spent varying periods of imprisonment in the Group 776 camp system (primarily with Inter-Camps 1 and 4 subcamps), inmates reported that they had seen or heard information about a Caucasian male who worked in a support capacity in the Group 776 Headquarters support area. The Caucasian male was reported to be an American who had deserted and chose to remain in Vietnam. He had adopted a Vietnamese name, and lived in a small hut near the Group 776 Headquarters cadre quarters and wore a Group 776 uniform. He had a pet monkey, rode a bicycle or walked unescorted, drove a Group 776 truck, and was in charge of electrical generator maintenance and repair at various Group 776 detention camps. This Caucasian male fits the description of former U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Private First Class (E-1) Robert R. Garwood who recounted and described his activities with Group 776 during the period June 1975-March 1979 in his book, "Conversations with the Enemy".

6. At least one former ARVN/GVN inmate of Group 776 Inter-Camp 1 provided information about having seen the above noted Caucasian male, as well as one black man (not further identified) at the Group 776 Headquarters. Camp guards reportedly told the former inmate that both the Caucasian male and the black man had volunteered to remain in Vietnam after the war.

7. The Group 776 camp system was a segregated camp system for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV. It apparently held no other categories of prisoners in any of its subordinate camps described below. If available, UTM map grid coordinates have been provided. The Group 776 camp system consisted of the following camps as provided by former ARVN/GVN inmates:

A. Inter-Camp 1 (Lien Trai 1/LT-1/IC-1) was located in the vicinity of VJ 8594 about six to ten kilometers west or southwest of Yen Bai City at Viet Hong Village and was under the command of PAVN Lieutenant Colonel Doan Hanh. IC-1 was composed of 14 subcamps (Camps 1 through 14 aka T-1 through T-14) and held about 4,000 ARVN officers and GVN civil servants from the rank of lieutenant colonel upwards. IC-1 initially held 25 ARVN generals and 300 ARVN full colonels. Within several months of arrival however, general grade officers were transferred to the MOI's Central Ha Tay aka T-52 Reeducation Camp and full colonels to either the MOI's Central Ha Tay Camp or the MOI's Central Nam Ha Reeducation Camp. Each subcamp had a 70-man staff, including a 50-man guard force, and held about 300 inmates. T-1 was a French-built prison located near VK 8903. It functioned as a logistics-support processing center for new arrivals, departures, and transfers to other camps. As of June 1976 T-1 held about 180 ARVN privates through lieutenant colonel rank who had been captured before 1975. T-2 was about 45 kilometers southeast of Yen Bai City and held about 2,000 ARVN NCO and enlisted personnel between 1972 and June 1976 who had been captured in Central Vietnam during and after the Tet 1968 offensive and during the 1971 ARVN Lam Son-719 operation in lower Laos. T-3 was located about seven kilometers southwest of Yen Bai City near Viet Hong Village and held 300 ARVN majors and lieutenant colonels. T-4 was located within 10 kilometers of Yen Bai City. T-5 was located near Yen Bai City, and held about 300 ARVN junior grade officers, with two-thirds being military intelligence, military security, psychological warfare officers, and national police/special branch personnel. T-6 was located about 25 kilometers north-northwest of Yen Bai City and held about 250 ARVN junior grade officers until June 1977 when the camp was converted into an agricultural worksite (tea plantation). T-7 was about 12 kilometers southeast of Yen Bai City near Viet Cuong Village and was established in 1972 to handle about 300 ARVN officers who had been captured during the 1971 ARVN Lam Son-719 operation in lower Laos and in Quang Tri Province. T-8 was about seven kilometers northwest of Yen Bai City and held 300 majors and lieutenant colonels. T-9 was about four kilometers from the IC-1 Headquarters. T-10 was about five kilometers west of Yen Bai City and held 300 officers. The location of T-11 is not known. T-12 was about 25 kilometers north of Yen Bai City in Tran Yen District and held 350 ARVN/GVN national police junior grade officers. T-13 was located near T-12. T-14 was about 40 kilometers northwest of Yen Bai City with 300 ARVN officers.

B. Inter-Camp 2 (Lien Trai 2/LT-2/IC-2) aka the Son La Reeducation Camp was located about 15 kilometers north of Phu Yen District Town inside Son La Province near the Hoang Lien Son Province border. IC-2 was composed of seven subcamps (T-1 through T-7) and held about 2,000 ARVN officers, including about 1,200 field grade officers. Each subcamp had a 70-man staff, including a 50-man guard force, and held about 300 inmates. T-1 was a French-built prison near Muong Thai Hamlet, Phu Luong Village, about 15 kilometers northwest of Phu Yen District Town. T-1 was built by the French before 1945 to hold Viet Minh prisoners and was administered by the Ministry of Public Security (now known as the MOI) after 1954, and was the only IC-2 subcamp in existence in June 1976. Before 1975, T-1 was used to hold Thai and ARVN POW's. As of June 1976, T-1 held some 30 ARVN officers who had been captured during the 1968 Tet attack in Hue and during the 1971 ARVN Lam Son-719 campaign in lower Laos. In June 1976, IC-2 T-1 received its first group of 600 ARVN officers who had been shipped from camps in the southern SRV and who were used to build Camps T-2 through T-6. By 1978, T-1 held 300 ARVN majors and lieutenant colonels. T-2 was located near Ba Khe Village and held 300 ARVN majors and lieutenant colonels. T-3 through T-7 were located within five kilometers of each other and held 300 ARVN officers each. T-3 and T-5 also held 300 ARVN lieutenant colonels each. By September 1978, all inmates had been transferred to MOI-administered central-level reeducation camps, and IC-2 was dissolved by PAVN Group 776. Other than the Thai prisoners previously mentioned, there were no foreign prisoners or individuals who appeared to be foreign reported in the IC-2 camp area after 1975 by former inmates.

C. Inter-Camp 3 (Lien Trai 3/LT-3/IC-3) aka the Tran Phu Reeducation Camp was located near My Village, Van Chan District, Hoang Lien Son Province. IC-3 was composed of five subcamps (T-1 through T-5), and held about 2,000 ARVN officers (including about 300 ARVN field grade officers). Each subcamp had a 70-man staff (including a 50-man guard force), and held about 300 inmates. There were no foreign prisoners or individuals who appeared to be foreign reported in the IC-3 camp area.

D. Inter-Camp 4 (Lien Trai 4/LT-4/IC-4) was located about seven kilometers north-northwest of Ham Yen District Town near Nhan Muc Village, Ha Tuyen Province. IC-4 was composed of nine subcamps (T-1 through T-9) and held about 3,000 ARVN officers, including about 300 ARVN field grade officers. Each subcamp had a 70-man staff, including a 50-man guard force, and held about 300 inmates. T-1 was located near Bang Coc aka Tich Coc Hamlet, Cam Van Village, Ham Yen District. T-2 was at Nhan Muc Village about seven kilometers north-northwest of Ham Yen District Town. T-3 was at Xuong Lai (Xuan Lai) Village, Yen Binh District, Hoang Lien Son Province. T-4 was at Cam Nhan Village, Yen Binh District. T-5 was about two kilometers north of the Cho Ngoc Ferry Landing in Yen Binh District. The location of T-6 is not known. T-7 was about one kilometer north of Xuong Lai (Xuan Lai) Village, Yen Binh District. T-8 was about two kilometers north of Xuong Lai (Xuan Lai) near Cam Nhan Village, Yen Binh District. T-9 was one kilometer from T-5 near the Cho Ngoc Ferry Landing in Yen Binh District. Several released Vietnamese inmates described a Caucasian male who was reported to be an American working on the IC-4 electrical generator. This Caucasian male is also believed to be identical with former USMC Private Robert R. Garwood. Other than this individual, there were no other individuals who appeared to be foreign reported in the IC-4 camp area by former inmates.

E. Inter-Camp 5 (Lien Trai 5/LT-5/IC-5) was located near Duong Qui Village, Van Ban District, Hoang Lien Son Province, about 75 kilometers northwest of Yen Bai City. IC-5 was composed of 14 subcamps (T-1B through T-14B) and held about 3,000 ARVN lieutenants and captains. Each subcamp had a 70-man staff, including a 50-man guard force, and held about 200 inmates. T-3B was near Duong Qui Village, Van Ban District, and T-14B was near Than Uyen District Township. There were no foreign prisoners, or individuals who appeared to be foreign, reported in the IC-5 camp area by former inmates.

F. Inter-Camp 6 (Lien Trai 6/LT-6/IC-6) was located about 25 kilometers northwest of Yen Bai City in Hoang Lien Son Province. IC-6 was composed of at least five subcamps (T-1 through T-5) and held about 2,000 ARVN lieutenants and captains. Each subcamp had a 70-man staff, including a 50-man guard force, and held about 400 inmates. There were no foreign prisoners, or individuals who appeared to be foreign, reported in the IC-6 camp area by former inmates.

G. The Song Muc Reeducation Camp was located in a remote area of Nhu Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province, where it was reportedly established in June or September 1977 by PAVN Group 76 (sic) to support the adjacent Song Muc Hydroelectric Plant. During the period June 1977-May 1978 it held some 1,000 ARVN inmates who had been transferred from the Ai Tu Reeducation Camp in Binh Tri Thien Province. Inmates cleared land for the construction of a dam and fish farm. The camp was closed down in May 1978 and the camp site was turned over to the Song Muc Hydroelectric Plant. All ARVN inmates were transferred back to the Ai Tu Reeducation Camp. There were no foreign prisoners, or individuals who appeared to be foreign, reported in the camp area by former inmates.

C06010945

Ministry of National Defense
Military Security Department

1. The Military Security Department (Cuc Bao Ve Quan Doi/MSD) is a military intelligence and security service, which has historically had a military prisons and detention system in the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam (PAVN). Although overtly under the General Political Department of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's (SRV) Ministry of National Defense (MND), the MSD was covertly subordinate to the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The MSD has been under the MOI and its predecessor Ministry of Public Security (1951-1975) and Directorate General for Public Security (1946-1951), since its official establishment under the MND/PAVN on 22 March 1946. Between the early 1970's and October 1981, the MSD was a staff-line department of the MOI/MPS with the designation K-32. The K-32 Military Security Department was subordinate to the MOI's Protection Bloc (Khoi Bao Ve) between June 1975 and October 1981. In October 1981, the MOI underwent a major reorganization, which resulted in the upgrading of its professional blocs into a general department (tong cuc) structure with subordinate departments. The MOI's Protection Bloc was dissolved with subordinate departments placed under the MOI's General Department for the Development of Forces, the General Department for People's Police, and the General Department for People's Security which was renamed the General Department for Counterintelligence in 1989.

2. The MSD has primary responsibility for the internal security of the MND and PAVN. It is the only known military service with the power to investigate, arrest, detain and interrogate criminal and espionage suspects in the MND/PAVN. Espionage and national security investigations are coordinated with the MOI which is responsible for the conduct of all counterintelligence and national security cases. CDV officers served as military prosecutors in espionage and national security related cases brought before military tribunals. The MOI provided the MSD with professional guidance, technical equipment, personnel, and training.

3. The MSD also has a vertical chain of command over all military security components in the PAVN down to the battalion level. Corps, front and military region political staff departments have military security offices, which have at least

one temporary detention facility with a 75-man staff for military offenders. Division, brigade, major city and provincial military command political staff offices have military security sections, which have at least one temporary pre-trial detention facility with a 30-man staff for military offenders. There were no formalized detention facilities at the regimental and battalion levels. Military offenders, who were tried, convicted and sentenced before military tribunals, were transferred to MOI/MPS-administered prisons (reeducation camps) to serve more than one year sentences.

4. The MSD was headed by Chinese-trained Senior Colonel/Major General Tran Kinh Chi from September 1966 to September 1974, Senior Colonel/Major General Pham Kiet, June 1958-September 1966, and Senior Colonel Tran Hoai An, 1955-1958. Senior Colonel Tran Kinh Chi was acting director between 1959 and September 1966. Deputy Directors included Soviet KGB-trained Senior Colonel Pham Thai aka Nam Thai aka Tran Quoc Hung, August 1969 to at least 1977, KGB-trained Senior Colonel Nguyen Chi, 1961 to September 1974, Colonel Nguyen Nhu Kinh, 1971 to September 1974, Lieutenant Colonel Le Minh Tien aka Le Van Tien, 1973-1974, Lieutenant Colonel Tran Kinh Chi, 1955-1959. Of these individuals, only Senior Colonel Pham Thai has been directly associated with POW's by name. Senior Colonel Pham Thai had previously headed the MSD's Forward Command in South Vietnam between April 1964 and August 1969, during which he had an undefined role in the release of POW's. A Senior Colonel Pham Thai was later reported to be in charge of the PAVN Group 776 complex of reeducation camps in the northern SRV which held about 20,000 ARVN/GVN officers and officials between mid-1976 and autumn 1978, when the PAVN Group 776 complex was closed with all ARVN/GVN inmates transferred to central-level MOI reeducation camps. This Senior Colonel Pham Thai may be identical with MSD Deputy Director Senior Colonel Pham Thai.

5. The MSD maintained, as of 1981, a 30-man headquarters staff inside the main U-shaped building inside the MOI headquarters compound at No. 15 Tran Binh Trong Street, Hanoi. The 30-man staff at this MOI headquarters address included the MSD Director and his Deputy Directors. The MSD telephone number (unknown), as well as the residential telephone numbers (unknown) for the MSD Director and Deputy Directors were listed in the classified MOI telephone book. Other MSD staff offices were located inside the MND headquarters Citadel compound.

6. Of the known MSD headquarters staff offices, Interrogation Office 50 (Phong 50 Chap Phap) was the central authority over MSD interrogation and detention facilities. All information on Office 50 is dated September 1974. Office 50 had the authority to arrest, detain and interrogate national-level suspects and provided guidance for military security temporary detention facilities throughout the MND/PAVN. Office 50 had at least three central-level temporary pre-trial detention and interrogation facilities in North Vietnam as of 1974, designated Z-5, Z-15, and Z-25. No further information is available on these three facilities which presumably had 50-man staffs. Office 50 had a professional staff of 20 interrogators under the command of Soviet KGB-trained Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Bich and his deputies Majors Ngo Dang Nien and Vu Xuan Ca. MSD Lieutenant Colonels Ho Ngoc Nhuan and Nguyen Van Hau were also involved with Office 50.

7. During the Vietnam War years, the MSD was directly involved with POW's in both North and South Vietnam. Between 1965 and 1969, the MSD was reported by one source to be responsible for coordinating interests within the MND for the exploitation of U.S. POW's; however, the nature of this coordination was not further specified. The MPS, rather than the MND, had primary responsibility for the administration, care, detention, interrogation, and exploitation of U.S. POW's, and kept complete records on all U.S. POW's, who had been captured in North Vietnam and who had been transferred to prison facilities which were administered by the MPS and where interrogations were conducted. This would include records on U.S. POW's who were placed in facilities that were reportedly jointly administered by the MPS Prisons Management Department and the MSD, or were reportedly jointly guarded by the MPS and the MND General Political Department's Military Justice Department (Cuc Quan Phap/MJD). However, the involvement of the MJD in administering or providing guard force personnel for U.S. POW detention facilities has yet to be confirmed or adequately addressed. The MJD had no arrest powers, no known interrogation or guard force responsibilities, and no known prison system to administer in North Vietnam during the Vietnam War years. The MSD had a military prison system to administer, arrest powers, interrogation, and security guard force responsibilities. The MSD and the MOI/MPS had shared responsibilities for the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum guard force and for providing bodyguard protection for general-grade officers, who were Vietnamese Communist Party (VNCP) Politburo and Central Committee members. Other reporting stated that the

the "green" uniformed troops of the MPS People's Armed Public Security Forces (PAPSF) provided the external perimeter guard force personnel for prisons and detention facilities in North Vietnam, not the PAVN.

8. One fragmentary report noted in general terms that the MND Military Justice Department provided the external security force personnel for the Son Tay Prison and other U.S. POW detention facilities in North Vietnam before 1973. The same report further stated that the internal administration of these facilities were under the MPS which maintained U.S. POW prison records and which directed the interrogation of U.S. POW's at these facilities. Other reporting noted the MND Military Justice Depoartment was responsible for the Son Tay or Camp Hope Prison (WJ 5337) of the 1970 Son Tay Raid fame, the Bat Bat or Briarpatch Prison (WJ 355388), and the Dan Hoi or Camp Faith Prison (WJ 751295), which held U.S. POW's before March 1973. Although the Camp Hope Prison was not used again after the November 1970 Son Tay Raid, the facility was administered by the MSD until 1979. The Bat Bat Prison was jointly administered by the MPS Prisons Management Department and the MSD. One former inmate who was released in the 1970's claimed it was guarded by the Military Justice Department, although his release certificate was signed by the MSD.

9. During the Vietnam War, the MSD had two major forward commands in South Vietnam: the PAVN Military Region 5 (MR-5) Political Staff Department's Military Security Office; and, the PAVN's South Vietnam Liberation Army (SVNLA) Political Staff Department's Military Security Office. PAVN MR-5 had jurisdiction over the area between GVN Khanh Hoa and Darlac Provinces and the demilitarized zone. The PAVN's SVNLA was the military arm of Hanoi's Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN) which had jurisdiction over the rest of South Vietnam and Cambodia. Of the two major forward commands, little is known about the MR-5 Political Staff's Military Security Office other than that it was commanded during the period 1971-October 1973 by Majors Phuong and Nhu and had at least one detention camp (T-15).

10. The SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office (Phong Bao Ve aka Office 5) had a number of administration, counterespionage, surveillance, technical staff, and interrogation section (ban chap phap). The Interrogation Section (Section 5) administered one major camp with three subcamps at national-level for PAVN SVNLA military offenders and captured GVN "spies." Its B-50 Camp was established

in 1965 with three subcamps (B-50A, B-50B, B-50C). B-50 was later redesignated as the K-55 Camp which had three subcamps (1, 2, 3). As of 1973, K-55 was commanded by Major Nam Sanh, who was supported by a 150-man staff and was located one kilometer north of Choam Village, Mimot District, Kompong Cham Province, Cambodia. Subcamps 1, 2, 3 had 45-man staffs. As of May-September 1974, the three subcamps were known as K-5, K-15 and K-25; K-5 was located near Katum in Tay Ninh Province, and K-15 and K-25 were located within 1,500 meters of K-5. K-5 held PAVN SVNLA offenders convicted on major criminal charges; K-15 held PAVN SVNLA offenders convicted on counterrevolutionary charges (ralliers); and K-25 held PAVN SVNLA offenders convicted on espionage charges, as well as captured GVN spies. No foreign nationals were reported in detention in this camp complex.

11. Although the SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office was not responsible for the administration of detention facilities for U.S. POW's or other foreign nationals, it reportedly had access to U.S. and foreign POW's who were detained in the SVNLA Political Staff's Enemy Proselytizing Office (Phong Dich Van) camp complex. According to one source, SVNLA Military Security Office personnel were allowed to interrogate POW's in this camp camplex during the period April 1968-April 1970. Although this same source noted that military security personnel interrogated ARVN POW's who were being considered for release, the source claimed no knowledge of pre-release military security interrogations of U.S. POW's who were released in October 1968 and January 1969 in Tay Ninh Province.

12. The SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office was commanded by KGB-trained Colonel Pham Thai aka Nam Thai aka Tran Quoc Hung (April 1964-August 1969) and KGB-trained Lieutenant Colonel Le Quoc Sung aka Ba Sung (August 1969 to September 1974). Deputy Chiefs included KGB-trained Major Le Quoc Sung (1966-August 1969), Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tai Giam aka Bay Sang (1966 to September 1974), KGB-trained Lieutenant Colonel Vu Binh aka Nam Binh (1974), Lieutenant Colonel Le Van Sen aka Nam Sen (1966-1970), and Major Le Huu Giang (67-73). As of September 1974, Colonel Le Quoc Sung supervised Technical Section 4, Interrogation Section 5, and Security Guard Section 6. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tai Giam supervised Surveillance Section 2; Lieutenant Colonel Vu Binh supervised General Research Section 1, Surveillance Section 3, Surveillance Inter-Unit 75, and Detention Camps K-5, K-15 and K-25. Colonel Pham Thai had an undetermined role in

the release of POW's during the period he headed the SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office. Upon return to Hanoi in August 1969, Thai became an MSD deputy director in charge of operations in South Vietnam and was promoted to senior colonel rank.

13. Like its MSD Headquarters, the SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office sat on top of a vertical chain of command over all military region, division, sub-region and provincial military command political staff military security components, which administered at least one detention camp for military offenders. However, little information is available on these facilities or their location.

14. For example, the PAVN 1st Infantry Division had a detention camp as of September 1973 for PAVN deserters and military criminals in the Ben Van area (VS 515 776) in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, Cambodia. The PAVN 9th Infantry Division had the C-5 Camp with a 30-man staff for about 115 inmates in the Ta Pan area (WU 776352) of Kompong Cham Province, Cambodia. The PAVN Military Region C-40 Political Staff's Military Security Section had at least two camps as of August 1971 for PAVN offenders in Cambodia. They were: the A-35 Camp held major PAVN criminal offenders in an area (WU 393874) about 2.5 kilometers north of Thma Samlieng Village, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, Cambodia; and the H-50 Camp held minor PAVN criminal offenders in an area (WT 404906) about 5.5 kilometers north of Thma Samlieng Village, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province. Military Region C-40 was established in late 1970, and was responsible for the operational area of Kompong Thom, Siem Riep, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Battambang Province, and for Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces west of the Mekong River, Cambodia. The PAVN Military Region C-50 Political Staff's Military Security Section had four camps as of April 1974 for PAVN offenders in Cambodia. They were: the C-14 Camp had about 120 inmates in the Bau Rau area (XT 024048), Kompong Rau District, Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia; the C-15 Camp had a 50-man staff for 300 inmates in the Phtream area (WT 9825), Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia; the D-50 Camp, location not mentioned; and the T-100 Camp, location not mentioned. Military Region C-50 was formed in April 1972 with the merger of Military Regions C-20 and C-30 and had an operational area which covered Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Provinces, Cambodia, and northern Tay Ninh Province. As of January 1975, C-50 was headquartered in northern Phuoc Ninh District, Tay Ninh Province. The PAVN Military Region 3 Political Staff's

Military Security Office had the J-39 Camp as of January 1972 in the area of Khanh Binh Tay Village (VR 8419), Song Ong Doc District, An Xuyen Province. No foreign nationals were reported in detention at any of these camps.

15. In the case of Laos, the MSD Headquarters Foreign Relations Office 47 monitored and supervised the Pathet Lao military security branch, whose officers were trained by the MSD, and the MSD Headquarters Battlefield Security Office 49 monitored the security situation in Laos. The MSD sat on top of a vertical chain of command over all MSD personnel and units assigned to the political staffs throughout the PAVN in Laos. Major division and brigade political staff military security components presumably administered at least one detention camp for military offenders. There is a paucity of information on these facilities and no comments can be made on whether any of the facilities held prisoners other than PAVN military offenders.

16. Following the communist takeover of South Vietnam in April 1975, Hanoi established a MND Forward Headquarters in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) inside the headquarters compound of the former ARVN Joint General Staff (JGS) which was located adjacent to but outside the Tan Son Nhut Airbase. The MND Forward Headquarters had jurisdiction over the area from Phu Khanh and Dac Lac Provinces southward to southernmost Minh Hai Province. The MND Forward Headquarters was structured along the same general department and department lines as the MND Headquarters in Hanoi. The PAVN SVNLA Political Staff's Military Security Office relocated to HCMC and became known as the MND Forward General Political Department's MSD. The MND Forward Headquarters was given limited responsibility for the administration of a reeducation camp system for captured ARVN/GVN between May 1975 and June 1977 when all reeducations 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. MSD involvement with the PAVN reeducation camp complex system is unknown.

17. The MSD Forward Headquarters in HCMC sat on top of a vertical chain of command over all military region, corps (4th), division, and provincial military command political staff military security components, which administered at least one detention camp for military offenders. There is a paucity of information on these facilities and no indication that any of them held other than PAVN military offenders.

18. Following the PAVN invasion and overthrowal of Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea (DK) in early January 1979, Hanoi deployed over 200,000 combat troops in Cambodia. Five PAVN Forward Commands were established in Cambodia. Front Political Staff Department Military Security Offices had at least one temporary detention facility with a 50-man staff. Subordinate division military security offices also had at least one temporary detention camp. Fragmentary reporting did comment on the following camps: Front 479 had the K-39 "Discipline" Camp (UV 7279) near Siem Riep City, Siem Riep-Oddar Meanchey Province which held about 250-300 military offenders on desertion and minor criminal charges. Major offenders were transferred to either Military Region 7 facilities in the southern SRV or to the MOI-B Chi Hoa Prison in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC). The Front 479's 302nd Infantry Division had a temporary "discipline" camp at Chong Kal (UA 4643), Siem Riep-Oddar Meanchey Province which held about 60 inmates. The camp was commanded by Captain Vu Ngoc Minh and his deputy, Senior Lieutenant Nguyen Van Can. Minor offenders were held about three months before being returned to their units, while other more serious offenders were transferred for further disposition to Front 479's K-39 Camp. Front 479's Military Specialist Group 7705 for Siem Riep-Oddar Meanchey Province had its K-38 Discipline Camp at Chong Kal (UA 4543), Siem Riep-Oddar Meanchey Province. The Front 779's 317th Infantry Division had the TK-60 Reeducation Camp in Tay Ninh Province, southern SRV. Cambodian criminal suspects and captured DK and Cambodian non-communist resistance members were held a few days before being turned over to unspecified People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) authorities. In this MSD-administered detention system, prisoners were held under guard in barracks quarters at the battalion level. Regimental commanders had the authority to detain prisoners for up to three days; prisoners were held at the division level for a maximum of seven days; front commands could held prisoners up to 90 days; and, their parent military regions held prisoners with sentences of more than 90 days. Except for ethnic Cambodians, no other foreign nationals were reported in detention in this MSD-administered combat zone camp system. As of 1 October 1989, all PAVN combat forces had been withdrawn from Cambodia, leaving only a small PAVN military advisory presence which should have continued its relationship with the PRK MND. At least one PAVN advisory specialist was assigned to all departments in the PRK MND's general department structure. MSD advisory specialists worked closely with their PRK MND MSD counterparts who were trained by the MSD in Vietnam.

C05999551

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Washington, D.C. 20505

6 August 1992
OCA 0886-92/1

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Enclosed is the analysis requested in your letter of July 13, 1992 regarding the photography dated January 22, 1988.

If you need anything further, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

Downgrade to UNCLASSIFIED When
Separated From Enclosure

SECRET

OCA 0886-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re July 13 Request Regarding Photography January 22, 1988

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ [ ] (4 Aug 92)

C05999551

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

30 July 1992

Washington, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings Near Muang Tan, Laos (C)

REFERENCE: Senate Select Committee Memo, dated 13 July 1992, Requesting Analysis of (C)

1. showed what appeared to be ground markings resembling possible numbers and letters in rice paddies 500 meters south of the village of Muang Tan, about 43 kilometers southeast of Xieng Khouang provincial town, on Highway 42. These markings resembled (depending on the orientation) "A5!", "K5!", "i5Y", or "iSY" in one rice paddy, and in the other paddy either "07" or "L0". Although a conclusive assessment of the origin and the intent of these markings may never be achieved, recent analysis has provided some additional information that may be useful in determining whether or not these markings can be attributed to a possible American POW/MIA presence. (S)

2.

(S)

3. Our review indicates that the possible markings most likely were associated with the rehabilitation of terraced rice paddy dikes.

- shows the realignment of the rice paddy containing the possible markings resembling "07/L0". The "7/L" marking actually resulted from a shadow cast by the rising sun on

SECRET

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Muang Tan, Laos (C)

an angular but--at the time--disconnected section of terraced dike. [redacted] shows a completed dike with the "7/L"-shaped angle incorporated into a lengthier terrace. The "0" (actually resembling a square with rounded corners) had disappeared by the [redacted] but one side of this round-cornered square had been incorporated into a new terrace dike. However, this shape routinely occurs throughout rice paddies in this region, and may represent a small diked area employed in the growing, harvesting, or processing of rice.

- Similar analysis of the [redacted] terraced rice paddy in which the possible "A5!/K5!/i5Y/iSY" marking was previously observed indicated that portions of the possible "5/S", the "!/i" and the "A/K/Y" were also part of an effort to rehabilitate and realign the dike. However, only a portion of the possible markings can readily be attributed to shadow caused by the buildup in height of a section of dike wall. The remainder may result from shadows in depressions--possibly caused by excavation of soil to rebuild the dike.

- [redacted] shows that much of the roughly 90,000 square meter paddy area containing the possible markings/shadows had been rehabilitated. The repair and rehabilitation of terraced paddies is a routine occurrence in Southeast Asia. This work generally occurs in the dry season (November through April), after the rice harvest. ([redacted]

4. We also reviewed other sources to assess contemporaneous activity in the Xieng Khouang area in 1988.

- There was a small number of [redacted] reports during this time regarding either sightings or the lack of sightings of possible American POWs in Xieng Khouang Province. Evidence cited in many of these is inconclusive, and often contradictory.

- A few Soviet military advisors were involved--at least in the earlier stages--in a long-term effort beginning in

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings Near Muang Tan, Laos (C)

1975 to upgrade the Xieng Khouang (aka Thong Hai Hin) Airfield. Some probably were still in the area in 1988.

- The Lao resistance was active in Xieng Khouang Province in 1987-1988, although the small size of the insurgency limited it to hit-and-run attacks against government outposts in the countryside. This may account for some reports of unusual activity.

- In 1986, the US Embassy Vientiane reported on an ongoing ordnance disposal effort by the Mennonite Central Committee. The Mennonites reportedly were given access to Xieng Khouang Province (and the western sections of Savannakhet) beginning in 1977, but we are unaware if this access has produced any significant reporting of a possible POW/MIA presence. (S [redacted])

Attachments:
1. Explanation of Graphics
2. Line Drawing
3.
4. [redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

ATTACHMENT 1 OF 4

## Explanation of Graphics of Possible POW/MIA Markings

The attached graphics are based on analysis of terrain features at two rice paddies in Laos. The black and white drawing (Attachment 2) provides a view of the estimated 90,000 square meter area in question, along with the drafter's representation of the possible markings present at that location. Attachments 3 and 4 are computer enhancements using color application to show variations in the appearance of possible markings against the paddy background. Attachments 3 and 4 have been subdivided into two [redacted] of the same location for comparison of the possible marking with and without the color enhancement. (C)

[redacted]

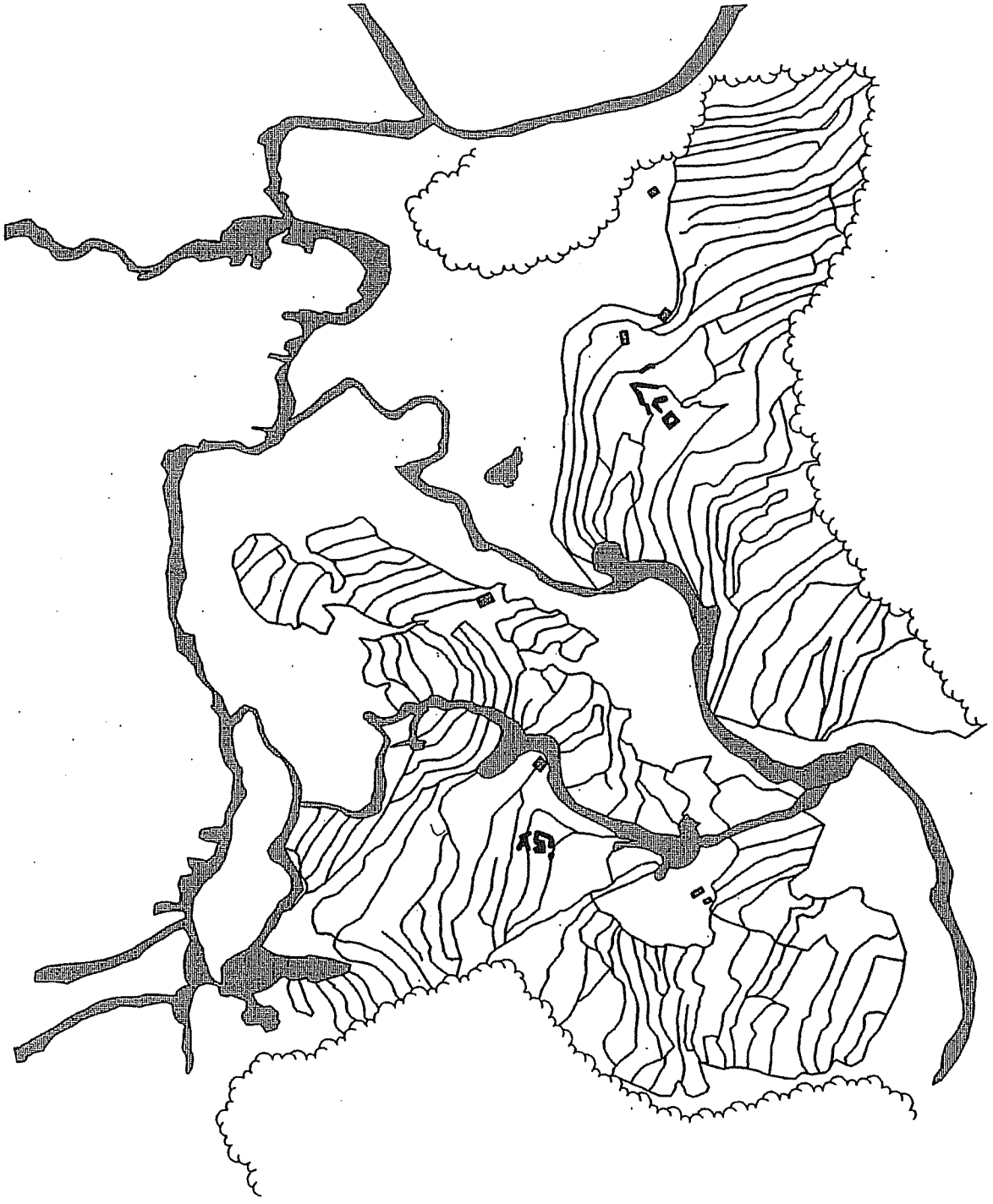
SECRET

C05999551

SECRET

Attachment 2 of 4

# Surface Markings
# Muang Tan, Laos
# 22 January 1988



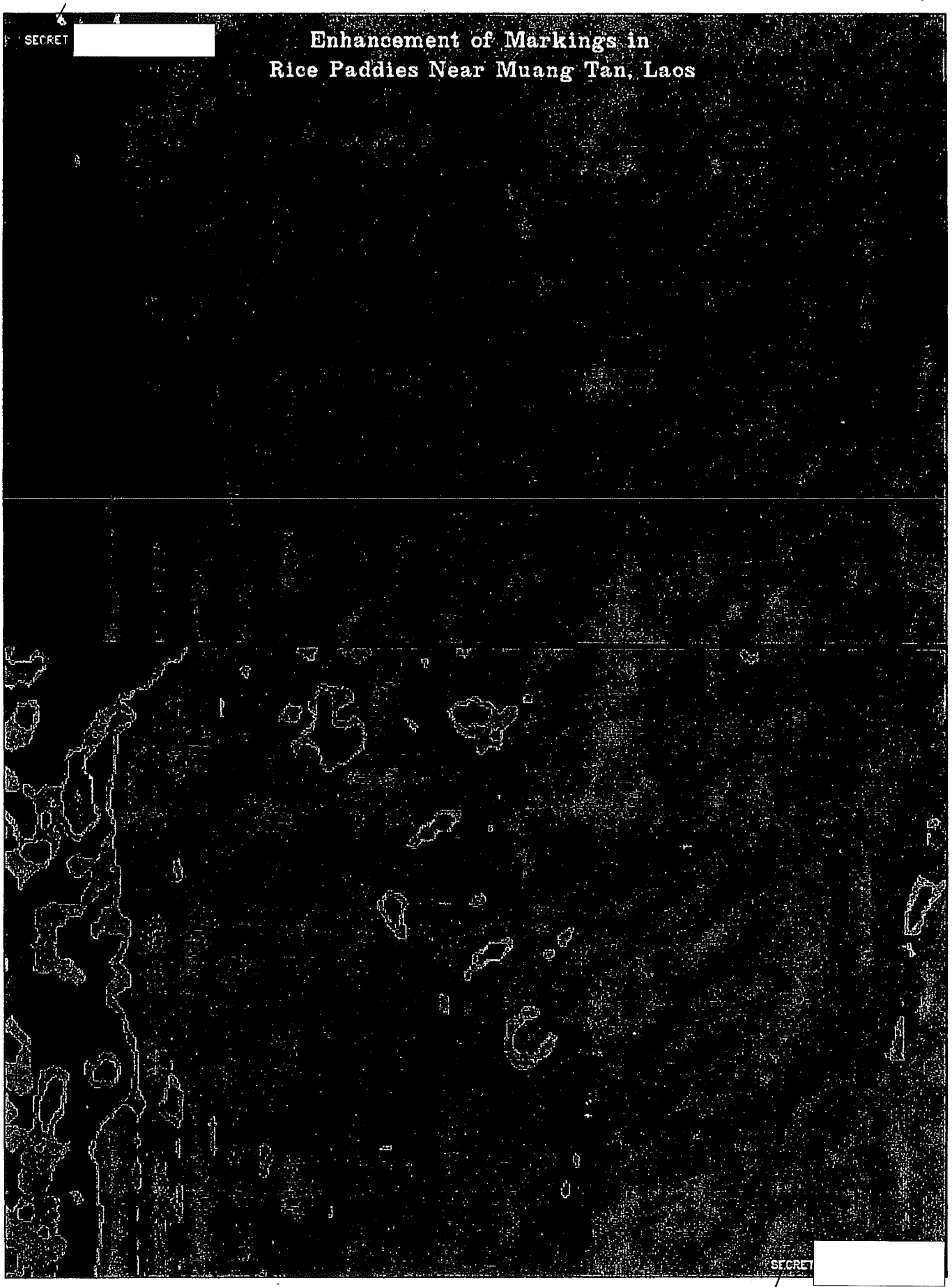
SECRET

C05999551

*Attachment 3 of 4*

SECRET [redacted]

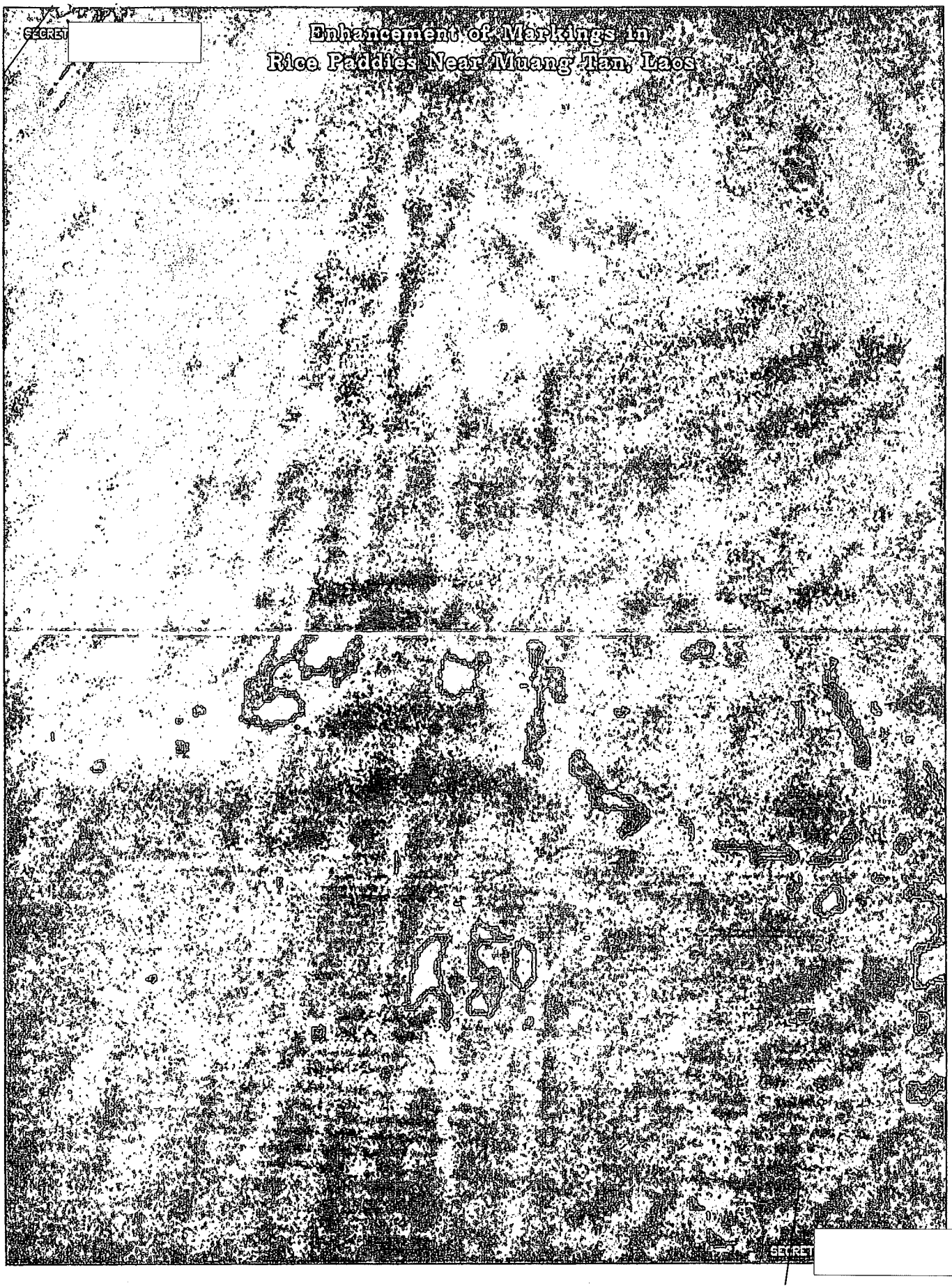
# Enhancement of Markings in Rice Paddies Near Muang Tan, Laos



SECRET [redacted]

C05999551

Attachment 4 of 4



C05999553

[redacted] (b)(3)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

6 August 1992
OCA 2653-92

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Your letter of July 14, 1992 to the National Security Council asked, in part, that the CIA Inspector General review its files for any documents or reports on the POW/MIA issue. This letter is to advise you that such a search has been undertaken and no documents or reports responsive to your request have been found.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert W. Magner
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

C05999553

OCA 2653-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA re IG Search

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah [redacted] (6 Aug 92)

[redacted]

C05999554

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Inspector General

(b)(3)

30 July 1992

NOTE FOR: Robert W. Magner
Deputy Director for
Senate Affairs

Bob,

Per your request of 17 July 1992, a search of OIG records indices and files has failed to locate any IG material on the POW/MIA issue.

[redacted]

Bertram F. Dunn
Deputy Inspector General

C05999562

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

(b)(3)

OCA 2690-92
12 August 1992

Mr. Bob Taylor
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In response to your letter of July 29, 1992 and in accordance with your follow-up conversations with myself and officers in the Office of Imagery Analysis, forwarded herewith are the unclassified reports you requested including two briefing boards.

As you will appreciate, considerable effort has gone into this response, and I hope that it is useful to the Committee and satisfies your needs.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert W. Magner
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures
1. 2 Copies of Report
2. Briefing Board - Dong Mang, Vietnam
3. Briefing Board - Ban Kouanpho, Laos

OCA 2690-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Bob Taylor, POW/MIA re 29 Jul Request

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah [redacted] (12 Aug 92)

[redacted]

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
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NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
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FRANCIS A. EWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

July 29, 1992

Mr. Bob Magner
Deputy Director
Legislative Affairs,
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Magner Bob

Per our phone conversation of 27 July, I am forwarding specific information to enable your agency to fully meet the Committee request of 9 July, for declassification of imagery and related written analysis. For clarification, the Committee is interested in "declassifying" the original documents, with the original analysis intact.

The Committee's intent in requesting the imagery's declassification, even in the form of line diagrams, was to depict the possible symbols discovered at each site, listed on attachment "C" of the 9 July request. It also was the Committee's intent to receive line diagrams that were essentially identical to the imagery photographs in the possession of the Committee, to include all labelling and annotations.

Several of the diagrams, forwarded by CIA do not depict any symbols, that were present on original photography. None of the original analysis, much of which originated from the CIA, was declassified or forwarded as requested. Specifically, we are seeking the following:

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, an accurate line diagram with all annotations taken from the 20"x 24" blow-up of imagery taken of Dong Mang, 30 July 75.

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, a declassified copy of the CIA Imagery Analysis Service report of 6 July 1976 of the Dong Mang camp, with all attached diagrams.

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, a declassified copy of the CIA Imagery Analysis Service memorandum for the record, dated 9 July 76.

-- An accurate line diagram with all annotations and labelling from the CIA 30 December 80 imagery, titled Detention Camp East of Thakhek; with labels and arrows as shown in the original copy forwarded this Committee, i.e. "5" and "2".

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

-- A declassified copy of the 6 January 1981 CIA "Spot Report", with imagery analysis assessment of "52" and possible "K", and the noted meaning the "K".

-- A declassified copy of the recent CIA evaluation prepared and forwarded to this Committee pertaining to the "USA" photograph, as well as the CIA evaluation on the Muang Tan area symbols, currently being prepared by CIA (SSC ltr dtd 13 July 92).

-- A revised line diagram of the Muang Tan diagram sent this Committee, covering a wide enough area to depict all the symbols, not shown in the copy forwarded.

The Pseudocolor enhancements need not be added to any of the line diagrams.

We would appreciate these and any other contemporaneous analysis pertaining to the photos identified in attachment "C", or any photos revealing symbols. As I mentioned earlier, we now plan to address these items in a hearing scheduled for 12 ~~July~~ August. Thanks Bob.

Sincerely,

Bob T

Bob Taylor
SSC POW/MIA Affairs

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C05999564

SECRET

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

CRES-504/92
7 August 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

FROM: Charles Boykin
Acting Chief, Collection Requirements and Evaluation Staff, DI

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

1. Action: Approve the declassification of the attached document on **Possible POW/MIA-Associated Markings in Southeast Asia.** This will respond to a Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs request. (U)

2. Background: We have been working with OIA to provide the Committee with documentation and graphics describing possible evidence that American POW/MIAs made markings on a prison roof in Vietnam and on the ground in Laos. OIA has analyzed this possibility using historical imagery. (S/ )

3. On 29 July, the Committee's lead staffer on this issue wrote to the Office of Congressional Affairs seeking declassification of imagery and classified OIA documents already provided to the Committee. [redacted]. We believe public release of the imagery will raise, not reduce speculation about the POW/MIAs. It would surely increase pressure to release additional satellite imagery on other high interest issues, and give the media, Congress, and others the opportunity to second guess analysis of raw intelligence data. (S/ )

4. Proposed Approach: OIA has prepared two unclassified line drawings to satisfy the 29 July request. The lead staffer recently visited OIA and expressed general satisfaction with the drawings. We think including the declassified text will fulfill the request. We maintained the substance of the original documents (enclosed in folder), but removed text we consider sensitive [redacted] (S/ )

[redacted]

SECRET

C05999564

SECRET

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

5. Staff Position: We recommend declassification of the attached document. In the event this fails to meet the requirements of the Committee, we have a draft memo to the DCI through you requesting declassification of the actual imagery, including implications of a decision to do so and suggestions on how to handle it procedurally. (S/ )

No

Charles Boykin

Attachment

APPROVED:

Deputy Director for Intelligence

11 AUG 1992
Date

DISAPPROVED:

Deputy Director for Intelligence

Date

SECRET

C05999564

SECRET
NOFORN

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

DI/CRES/IPG/RWeber:raw/[redacted] (7 Aug 92)

Distribution
Orig - addressee, w/att
1 - [redacted]
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -

NOFORN
SECRET

10 August 1992

# *Possible POW/MIA-Associated Markings in Southeast Asia*

## Introduction

This information was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency for the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. It is a summary of CIA analysis performed in 1976, 1980, 1981, and 1992 of areas in Vietnam and Laos where markings on buildings and terrain were evaluated as evidence of possible links to US POW/MIAs in Southeast Asia.

## July 1976 Analysis of Dong Mang Prison Camp, North Vietnam

The prison is located at 21-04-00N/107-07-15E, approximately 26 kilometers west-northwest of the port of Cam Pha. It is located in a secluded area at the base of the foothills about 1 kilometer north of Dong Mang and 2 kilometers north of Route 183.

Although we were unable to find any conclusive evidence that this prison might contain American POWs, there are several unique features in this prison that differ from other known Vietnamese prisons. It is secluded in a relatively remote area and has an access control point on the road leading to the camp. Walls within the compound physically and visually segregate the prisoners. The visual segregation of prisoners indicates it is

not a forced labor camp. The only other known prison that used internally walled compounds to segregate the prisoners was the former POW camp at Dan Hoi.

There was roof repair work on one of the confinement buildings/living quarters in July 1975. A study of this revealed a unique alternating light and dark pattern on the roof. This pattern, in the form of squares, was repeated three times at different locations on the roof. Because of the seemingly unusual manner in which the roof was being repaired, we attempted to discern if this pattern was coincidental or purposeful. We were unable to make this distinction and realize that the prospect of it being purposeful is remote. It is not known if prisoners would be used or allowed to make these repairs. However, we did investigate this possibility. An attempt was made to transpose this pattern into Morse code. The white squares, being larger than the dark ones, were considered as dashes and the dark squares as dots. A dash-dot-dash in Morse code transposes as the letter K. However, two less conspicuous possibilities exist. These are the letters NT and TA that are variations of the same dash-dot-dash pattern. We contacted an individual in the Department of Defense who has extensive knowledge of the POW situation. According to this individual, the letter K was the permanently designated signal letter assigned to air crews should they be downed and unable to recall the monthly and/or daily assigned signal letters. This information has been confirmed through discussions with former POWs.

The prison was under construction adjacent to a small possible detention camp in July 1972. The possible detention camp consisted of a secured compound containing approximately ten small, semipermanent buildings. As work on the present prison progressed, the semipermanent facility was dismantled.

The currently existing prison consists of a walled compound containing eight confinement buildings/living quarters, one probable messhall, two support buildings, at least four latrines, ten unidentifed buildings and two probable guard houses/towers. The interior of the compound is divided into 14 separately secured areas. Each area is secured by a solid wall with a single access. The only buildings in the compound that are not separately secured are the probable messhall and two support buildings. Studies of prisons in North Vietnam known to contain POWs during the war have shown efforts to segregate the prisoners by using walls or other materials to obscure visibility. However, none were as extensively segregated as at this compound. A small building, possibly used for solitary confinement, is located outside of the walled compound. The building is secured on three sides by fencing and on one side by the east wall of the compound. Two possible guard houses/towers are at the two outer corners of the fenced area. Another guard tower is located on a hillside outside of the compound near the southeast corner and it affords good visibility of the entire prison.

During construction of one of the confinement buildings/living quarters, we determined that there would be eight rooms or cells. Assuming the other confinement buildings also contain eight rooms and if two to four prisoners were in

each room, the compound could contain between 130 and 260 prisoners.

A large area behind the east (rear) wall of the compound has been cleared and leveled. Portions of an outer wall have been constructed around the compound with one segment of this outer wall extending into the cleared area. The height of this outer wall is about three times higher that the existing wall securing the prison. If this cleared area is for enlarging the compound, it could increase the current capacity by approximately 50 percent.

The administration and support facility for the prison is located just outside the prison compound. This facility consists of one administration building, three barracks, one probable messhall and several support buildings.

A possible satellite/auxiliary detention camp is located 1,100 meters northwest of the main compound. This camp began to develop as construction of the main compound progressed. It may have been constructed to hold personnel from the possible detention camp that was dismantled to make room for the main compound. If this satellite area is a detention facility, it indicates an effort to separate the prisoners being kept there from those being confined at the main compound. Otherwise the main compound would have originally been constructed of sufficient size to accomodate these prisoners.

This possible satellite compound is triangular shaped and contains four to five possible confinement buildings/living

quarters and several support buildings. These buildings are much smaller than those at the main compound. Two walls of the compound are in the open, but vegetation covers the area where we expect the third wall to be. There is a large opening where the two walls should meet. This large opening raises questions about the security of the compound. Nine administration/support buildings are located outside of the compound.

**December 1980 Analysis of Nhommarath Detention Camp East of Thakhek, Laos**

A detention camp is located in central Laos, 67 km east of Thakhek at 17-30-46N/105-25-19E. It is in a relatively isolated area. The camp was established between April 1978 and September 1979. We determined it was occupied in December 1980, but could not identify persons in the camp.

The camp is located in the northwest of a large cleared area of slash and burn activity. What appears to be a low fence is present at the tree line around part of the clearing. The camp consists of an outer area and an inner area, each of which is enclosed by a fence.

The outer stockade-type fence is about 2-3 meters tall and encompasses an area of about 18,200 square meters. Between this outer fence and the inner fence, there are guard force quarters, a trench, an automatic weapons position, two observation towers, and row crops. The observation towers are thatch-roofed and each has a platform estimated to be 3-4 meters above the ground. The

only entrance through the outer fence is at the southwest corner. A trail leads from this entrance to Route 12, about 500 meters to the west. The trail is wide enough for vehicles but there was no indication of vehicular use.

The inner compound is located near the center of the camp. The compound encompasses an area of about 2,800 square meters and is enclosed by a stockade-type fence about 2-3 meters high. The main entrance to this compound is near the southwest corner with a second entrance near the northwest corner. The inner compound contains five buildings, several sheds, and various unidentified structures/objects located mostly along the compound perimeter. The two largest buildings appear to be barracks. A narrow fenced corridor extends from the southeast corner of the inner compound into a cluster of trees.

A flat, nearly square cleared area of about 760 square meters is about 40 meters east of the camp. Its function is unknown. A small possible earthen dam is located on a stream that flows through the east side of the camp. A few buildings, which could have some relation to the camp, are located in the forest south of the slash and burn area around the camp.

The assessment that this facility is for the detention of personnel, rather than to keep out personnel or animals, is based on several factors. First, the two stockade-type fences are not typical of defensive measures in the area nor do villages in the area use fences. Second, the observation towers are located outside of but near the inner compound, providing a good view of the compound, but only a limited view of areas beyond the outer

fence. Third, the camp is located near the edge of the slash and burn area and the vegetation has been allowed to grow back outside the outer fence on the northern and western sides. Fourth, the facility was not built on high ground for control over the surrounding terrain. Finally, the low level of activity between the camp and the surrounding villages and Route 12 indicates little contact with the outside.

In April 1978, only a narrow foot trail passed through the heavy forest now containing the camp. By September 1979, the primary structures had been constructed but the camp did not seem complete.

**January 1981 Analysis of Nhommarath Detention Camp, Laos**

A detention camp is located in central Laos, 67 km east of Thakhek at 17-30-46N/105-25-19E. It is in a relatively isolated area. The camp was established between April 1978 and September 1979 and was occupied in December 1980. We could not identify persons in the camp.

The camp is located in the northwest of a large cleared area of slash and burn activity. What appears to be a low fence is present at the tree line around part of the clearing. The camp consists of an outer area and an inner area, each of which is enclosed by a fence.

The outer stockade-type fence is about 2-3 meters tall and encompasses and area of about 18,200 square meters. Between this

outer fence and the inner fence, there are guard force quarters, a trench, an automatic weapons position, two observation towers, row crops, and what appears to be the number 52 on the ground. Also located between the two fences is a stream with two earthen dams used to impound water, probably for the row crops. The observation towers appear to be positioned for observing the inner compound. The towers are thatch-roofed and each has a platform estimated to be 3-4 meters above ground. The only entrance through the outer fence is at the southwest corner. A trail leads from this entrance to Route 12, about 500 meters to the west. The trail is wide enough for vehicles, but there was no evidence of vehicular traffic.

What appears to be the number 52 is on the ground in the row crop area between the inner compound and the stream on the east side of the camp. Each numeral is 1-2 meters wide and 3 meters high. The two numerals appear to be shallow depressions, possibly with low vegetation along some of the outer edges. If the numerals had been formed by vegetation, growth over time would have enhanced their shape. However, this is not the case according to comparative analysis. The location of the numerals is such that they most likely cannot be seen from either of the two observation towers because of trees located in the line of sight.

The inner compound is located near the center of the camp. The compound encompasses an area of about 2,800 square meters and is enclosed by a stockade-type fence about 2-3 meters high. The main entrance to this compound is near the southwest corner with a second entrance near the northwest corner. The inner compound

contains five buildings, several sheds, and various unidentified structures/objects located mostly along the compound perimeter. The two largest buildings appear to be barracks. The inner compound seemed to be occupied in December 1990. Two parallel fenced corridors extend from the southeast corner of the inner compound into a cluster of trees.

A gently sloped, nearly square, cleared area of about 760 square meters is located about 40 meters east of the camp. A tree was left standing in one corner of the area and a possible automatic weapons position was recently dug in another corner. This cleared area's function is unknown. A third earthen dam is located outside the fenced camp on the stream that flows through the east side of the camp. A few buildings, which could have some relation to the camp, are located in the forest south of the slash and burn area around the camp.

The assessment that this facility is for the detention of personnel, rather than to keep out personnel or animals, is based on several factors. First, the two stockade-type fences are not typical of defensive measures in the area nor do villages in the area use fences. Second, the observation towers are located outside of but near the inner compound, providing a good view of the compound, but only a limited view of areas beyond the outer fence. Third, the camp is located near the edge of the slash and burn area and the vegetation has been allowed to grow back outside the outer fence on the northern and western sides. Fourth, the facility was not built on high ground for control over the surrounding terrain. Finally, the low level of activity

between the camp and the surrounding villages and Route 12 indicates little contact with the outside.

In April 1978, only a narrow foot trail passed through the heavy forest now containing the camp. By September 1979, the primary structures had been constructed but the camp did not appear complete.

**1992 Analysis of Surface Markings at Sam Neua, Laos**

Our analysis of January 1988 information focused on several unusual markings--the letters USA and what resembled a US Air Force escape and evasion symbol known as a Walking Kilo (essentially the letter K used to indicate a downed pilot)--on the ground west of Sam Neua, Laos. We are uncertain as to who may have made these markings, but recently completed analysis gives us a better understanding of how the markings were made, how long the markings may have been present, and what activity may have been going on concurrently in the surrounding region.

We obtained early 1987 and mid-1988 information on the Sam Neua area, but the markings were not present as in January 1988. Technical analysis enabled us to more confidently determine that there was a relative age difference between the USA letters and the possible Walking Kilo. It also enabled us to make an assessment as to the method used to create the markings. Our analysis suggests the following:

-- The USA letters were newer by not more than a few

months than the possible Walking Kilo.

-- The USA markings were manmade. Because of the apparent decay of the possible Walking Kilo, it could not be determined if it was manmade, although that possibility cannot be ruled out.

-- No other markings or symbols were identified in the Sam Neua area.

-- The markings appear to have been created by forming depressions in the ground--either stamped, or more likely dug--that were then filled with water. The area surrounding the letters may indicate recently dug soil, and the narrow portions of the S may indicate that the water was drying up. The markings do not appear to be formed from manmade material or from vegetation.

-- Since the markings were constructed in a rice paddy, it is likely that the USA was formed after the harvest season, which ends in December, and would have been obliterated by the beginning of the rainy seasons in May, when rice shoots are transplanted into the flooded paddies.

In related analysis, our study indicates that the markings may have been visible from a portion of Route 6 just to the northeast. The letters were positioned so that an individual traveling along Route 6 from the northeast to southwest could have seen them. In addition, the markings would have been

clearly visible to an aircraft or helicopter taking off from the airfield at Sam Neua, which is 3.2 km to the west northwest, if that aircraft took off from east to west into the prevailing winds and flew in the direction of Vientiane or Xiangkhoang.

Finally, we studied other information to assess activity in Hua Phan Province in general and the Sam Neua area in particular. We reached the following conclusions:

-- An historical precedent exists for suggesting the presence of American POWs in the Sam Neua area. Photographs taken by a reconnaissance aircraft in October 1969 show what may be as many as 20 non-Asians accompanied by Pathet Lao guards near caves at Ban Nakay Teu, 20 km east of the Sam Neua markings. Sam Neua at that time was a major Pathet Lao stronghold.

-- There was a substantial amount of reported sightings of American POWs in this region following the discovery of the Sam Neua markings, indicating that DIA's investigations probably prompted locals to offer information after the markings were found. However, in no case did further analysis confirm any of these reports.

-- Reports indicate that there was in 1988, and continues to be to this day, a certain amount of insurgency activity--best described as low-level hit-and-run--in the vicinity of Sam Neua. This in turn prompted some counterinsurgency operations by Lao government forces, and may account for some reports of unusual activity.

-- It is very likely that a small number of Soviet personnel (mainly pilots) occasionally visited Sam Neua as late as 1988. A limited number of other Westerners similarly traveled to the town, sometimes up Route 6 past the site of the Sam Neua markings.

**1992 Analysis of Surface Markings Near Muang Tan, Laos**

Our analysis of January 1988 also focused on what appeared to be ground markings resembling possible numbers and letters in rice paddies 500 meters south of the village of Muang Tan, about 43 km southeast of Xieny Khouang provincial town, on Highway 42. These markings resembled (depending on the orientation) A5!, K5!, i5Y, or iSY in one rice paddy, and in the other paddy either 07 or L0. Although a conclusive assessment of the origin and the intent of these markings may never be achieved, recent analysis has provided some additional information that may be useful in determining whether or not these markings can be attributed to a possible American POW/MIA presence.

When the USA marking was detected near Sam Neua, Laos, we reexamined other areas in Laos and discovered the possible markings near Muang Tan. We obtained late 1988 and early 1989 information on the Muang Tan area, but the markings were not present as in January 1988.

Our review indicates that the possible markings most likely were associated with the rehabilitation of terraced rice paddy dikes.

-- We compared the January 1988 information with later data and found a realignment of the rice paddy contain- in the possible markings resembling 07/L0. The 7/L marking actually was the result of a shadow cast by the rising sun on an angular but--at the time--disconnected section of terraced dike. Subsequently, a completed dike with the 7/L shaped angle was incorporated into a longer terrace. The 0 (like a square with rounded corners) had disappeared, but one side of this round-cornered square had been incorporated into a new terrace dike. This shape routinely occurs throughout rice paddies in this region, and may represent a small diked area employed in the growing, harvesting, or processing of rice.

-- Similar comparative analysis of the terraced rice paddy in which the possible A5!/K5!/i5Y/iSY marking was noted indicated that portions of the possible 5/S, the !/i and the A/K/Y were also part of an effort to rehabilitate and realign the dike. However, only a portion of the possible markings can readily be attributed to shadow caused by the buildup in height of a section of dike wall. The remainder may result from shadows in depres- sions--possibly caused by excavation of soil to rebuild the dike.

-- Much of the roughly 90,000 square meter paddy area containing the possible markings was being rehabilitated in 1988 and 1989. The repair and rehabilitation of terraced paddies is a routine occurrence in Southeast Asia. This work generally occurs in the dry season (November through April), after the rice harvest.

We also assessed other activity in the Xieng Khouang area in 1988.

-- There were some reports regarding sightings or lack of sightings of possible American POWs in Xieng Khoung Province. Evidence cited in many of these reports is inconclusive and often contradictory.

-- A few Soviet military advisors were involved--at least in the earlier stages--in a long-term effort beginning in 1975 to upgrade the Xieng Khoung (aka Thong Hai Hin) Airfield. Some probably were still in the area in 1988.

-- The Lao resistance was active in Xieng Khouang Province in 1987-88, although the small size of the insurgency limited it to hit-and-run attacks against government outposts in the countryside. This may account for some reports of unusual activity.

C06001404

Central Intelligence Agency

OCA FILE SSPOW

RECEIPT #

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2690-92
12 August 1992

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

Mr. Bob Taylor
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In response to your letter of July 29, 1992 and in accordance with your follow-up conversations with myself and officers in the Office of Imagery Analysis, forwarded herewith are the unclassified reports you requested including two briefing boards.

As you will appreciate, considerable effort has gone into this response, and I hope that it is useful to the Committee and satisfies your needs.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert W. Magner
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures
1. 2 Copies of Report
2. ~~Briefing Board - Dong Mang, Vietnam~~
3. Briefing Board - Ban Kouanpho, Laos

C06001404

OCA 2690-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Bob Taylor, POW/MIA re 29 Jul Request

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ (12 Aug 92)

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN
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CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
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JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
FRANCES A. EWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM GODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

July 29, 1992

Mr. Bob Magner
Deputy Director
Legislative Affairs,
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Magner Bob

Per our phone conversation of 27 July, I am forwarding specific information to enable your agency to fully meet the Committee request of 9 July, for declassification of imagery and related written analysis. For clarification, the Committee is interested in "declassifying" the original documents, with the original analysis intact.

The Committee's intent in requesting the imagery's declassification, even in the form of line diagrams, was to depict the possible symbols discovered at each site, listed on attachment "C" of the 9 July request. It also was the Committee's intent to receive line diagrams that were essentially identical to the imagery photographs in the possession of the Committee, to include all labelling and annotations.

Several of the diagrams, forwarded by CIA do not depict any symbols, that were present on original photography. None of the original analysis, much of which originated from the CIA, was declassified or forwarded as requested. Specifically, we are seeking the following:

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, an accurate line diagram with all annotations taken from the 20"x 24" blow-up of imagery taken of Dong Mang, 30 July 75.

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, a declassified copy of the CIA Imagery Analysis Service report of 6 July 1976 of the Dong Mang camp, with all attached diagrams.

-- From your 22 June 92 letter, TCS 2522-92, a declassified copy of the CIA Imagery Analysis Service memorandum for the record, dated 9 July 76.

-- An accurate line diagram with all annotations and labelling from the CIA 30 December 80 imagery, titled Detention Camp East of Thakhek, with labels and arrows as shown in the original copy forwarded this Committee, i.e. "5" and "2".

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

-- A declassified copy of the 6 January 1981 CIA "Spot Report", with imagery analysis assessment of "52" and possible "K", and the noted meaning the "K".

-- A declassified copy of the recent CIA evaluation prepared and forwarded to this Committee pertaining to the "USA" photograph, as well as the CIA evaluation on the Muang Tan area symbols, currently being prepared by CIA (SSC ltr dtd 13 July 92).

-- A revised line diagram of the Muang Tan diagram sent this Committee, covering a wide enough area to depict all the symbols, not shown in the copy forwarded.

The Pseudocolor enhancements need not be added to any of the line diagrams.

We would appreciate these and any other contemporaneous analysis pertaining to the photos identified in attachment "C", or any photos revealing symbols. As I mentioned earlier, we now plan to address these items in a hearing scheduled for 12 ~~July~~ August. Thanks Bob.

Sincerely,

Bob T

Bob Taylor
SSC POW/MIA Affairs

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

C06001404

~~SECRET~~

CRES-504/92
7 August 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Intelligence

FROM: Charles Boykin
Acting Chief, Collection Requirements and Evaluation Staff, DI

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

1. Action: Approve the declassification of the attached document on **Possible POW/MIA-Associated Markings in Southeast Asia.** This will respond to a Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs request. (U)

2. Background: We have been working with OIA to provide the Committee with documentation and graphics describing possible evidence that American POW/MIAs made markings on a prison roof in Vietnam and on the ground in Laos. OIA has analyzed this possibility using historical imagery. (S/NF)

3. On 29 July, the Committee's lead staffer on this issue wrote to the Office of Congressional Affairs seeking declassification of imagery and classified OIA documents already provided to the Committee. [redacted] We believe public release of the imagery will raise, not reduce speculation about the POW/MIAs. It would surely increase pressure to release additional satellite imagery on other high interest issues, and give the media, Congress, and others the opportunity to second guess analysis of raw intelligence data. (S/NF)

4. Proposed Approach: OIA has prepared two unclassified line drawings to satisfy the 29 July request. The lead staffer recently visited OIA and expressed general satisfaction with the drawings. We think including the declassified text will fulfill the request. We maintained the substance of the original documents (enclosed in folder), but removed text we consider sensitive and which directly refers to sources. (S/NF)

[redacted]
CLBY:
DECL:
DRVFM:

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C06001404

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

5. Staff Position: We recommend declassification of the attached document. In the event this fails to meet the requirements of the Committee, we have a draft memo to the DCI through you requesting declassification of the actual imagery, including implications of a decision to do so and suggestions on how to handle it procedurally. (S/NF)

No

Charles Boykin

Attachment

APPROVED:

Deputy Director for Intelligence

11 AUG 1992
Date

DISAPPROVED:

Deputy Director for Intelligence

Date

~~NOFORN~~

C06001404

SECRET

SUBJECT: Declassification of Document on POW/MIAs (U)

DI/CRES/IPG/RWeber:raw, (7 Aug 92)

SECRET

C06001404

10 August 1992

# *Possible POW/MIA-Associated Markings in Southeast Asia*

## Introduction

This information was prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency for the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. It is a summary of CIA analysis performed in 1976, 1980, 1981, and 1992 of areas in Vietnam and Laos where markings on buildings and terrain were evaluated as evidence of possible links to US POW/MIAs in Southeast Asia.

## July 1976 Analysis of Dong Mang Prison Camp, North Vietnam

The prison is located at 21-04-00N/107-07-15E, approximately 26 kilometers west-northwest of the port of Cam Pha. It is located in a secluded area at the base of the foothills about 1 kilometer north of Dong Mang and 2 kilometers north of Route 183.

Although we were unable to find any conclusive evidence that this prison might contain American POWs, there are several unique features in this prison that differ from other known Vietnamese prisons. It is secluded in a relatively remote area and has an access control point on the road leading to the camp. Walls within the compound physically and visually segregate the prisoners. The visual segregation of prisoners indicates it is

not a forced labor camp. The only other known prison that used internally walled compounds to segregate the prisoners was the former POW camp at Dan Hoi.

There was roof repair work on one of the confinement buildings/living quarters in July 1975. A study of this revealed a unique alternating light and dark pattern on the roof. This pattern, in the form of squares, was repeated three times at different locations on the roof. Because of the seemingly unusual manner in which the roof was being repaired, we attempted to discern if this pattern was coincidental or purposeful. We were unable to make this distinction and realize that the prospect of it being purposeful is remote. It is not known if prisoners would be used or allowed to make these repairs. However, we did investigate this possibility. An attempt was made to transpose this pattern into Morse code. The white squares, being larger than the dark ones, were considered as dashes and the dark squares as dots. A dash-dot-dash in Morse code transposes as the letter K. However, two less conspicuous possibilities exist. These are the letters NT and TA that are variations of the same dash-dot-dash pattern. We contacted an individual in the Department of Defense who has extensive knowledge of the POW situation. According to this individual, the letter K was the permanently designated signal letter assigned to air crews should they be downed and unable to recall the monthly and/or daily assigned signal letters. This information has been confirmed through discussions with former POWs.

The prison was under construction adjacent to a small possible detention camp in July 1972. The possible detention camp consisted of a secured compound containing approximately ten small, semipermanent buildings. As work on the present prison progressed, the semipermanent facility was dismantled.

The currently existing prison consists of a walled compound containing eight confinement buildings/living quarters, one probable messhall, two support buildings, at least four latrines, ten unidentifed buildings and two probable guard houses/towers. The interior of the compound is divided into 14 separately secured areas. Each area is secured by a solid wall with a single access. The only buildings in the compound that are not separately secured are the probable messhall and two support buildings. Studies of prisons in North Vietnam known to contain POWs during the war have shown efforts to segregate the prisoners by using walls or other materials to obscure visibility. However, none were as extensively segregated as at this compound. A small building, possibly used for solitary confinement, is located outside of the walled compound. The building is secured on three sides by fencing and on one side by the east wall of the compound. Two possible guard houses/towers are at the two outer corners of the fenced area. Another guard tower is located on a hillside outside of the compound near the southeast corner and it affords good visibility of the entire prison.

During construction of one of the confinement buildings/living quarters, we determined that there would be eight rooms or cells. Assuming the other confinement buildings also contain eight rooms and if two to four prisoners were in

each room, the compound could contain between 130 and 260 prisoners.

A large area behind the east (rear) wall of the compound has been cleared and leveled. Portions of an outer wall have been constructed around the compound with one segment of this outer wall extending into the cleared area. The height of this outer wall is about three times higher that the existing wall securing the prison. If this cleared area is for enlarging the compound, it could increase the current capacity by approximately 50 percent.

The administration and support facility for the prison is located just outside the prison compound. This facility consists of one administration building, three barracks, one probable messhall and several support buildings.

A possible satellite/auxiliary detention camp is located 1,100 meters northwest of the main compound. This camp began to develop as construction of the main compound progressed. It may have been constructed to hold personnel from the possible detention camp that was dismantled to make room for the main compound. If this satellite area is a detention facility, it indicates an effort to separate the prisoners being kept there from those being confined at the main compound. Otherwise the main compound would have originally been constructed of sufficient size to accomodate these prisoners.

This possible satellite compound is triangular shaped and contains four to five possible confinement buildings/living

quarters and several support buildings. These buildings are much smaller than those at the main compound. Two walls of the compound are in the open, but vegetation covers the area where we expect the third wall to be. There is a large opening where the two walls should meet. This large opening raises questions about the security of the compound. Nine administration/support buildings are located outside of the compound.

**December 1980 Analysis of Nhommarath Detention Camp East of Thakhek, Laos**

A detention camp is located in central Laos, 67 km east of Thakhek at 17-30-46N/105-25-19E. It is in a relatively isolated area. The camp was established between April 1978 and September 1979. We determined it was occupied in December 1980, but could not identify persons in the camp.

The camp is located in the northwest of a large cleared area of slash and burn activity. What appears to be a low fence is present at the tree line around part of the clearing. The camp consists of an outer area and an inner area, each of which is enclosed by a fence.

The outer stockade-type fence is about 2-3 meters tall and encompasses an area of about 18,200 square meters. Between this outer fence and the inner fence, there are guard force quarters, a trench, an automatic weapons position, two observation towers, and row crops. The observation towers are thatch-roofed and each has a platform estimated to be 3-4 meters above the ground. The

only entrance through the outer fence is at the southwest corner. A trail leads from this entrance to Route 12, about 500 meters to the west. The trail is wide enough for vehicles but there was no indication of vehicular use.

The inner compound is located near the center of the camp. The compound encompasses an area of about 2,800 square meters and is enclosed by a stockade-type fence about 2-3 meters high. The main entrance to this compound is near the southwest corner with a second entrance near the northwest corner. The inner compound contains five buildings, several sheds, and various unidentified structures/objects located mostly along the compound perimeter. The two largest buildings appear to be barracks. A narrow fenced corridor extends from the southeast corner of the inner compound into a cluster of trees.

A flat, nearly square cleared area of about 760 square meters is about 40 meters east of the camp. Its function is unknown. A small possible earthen dam is located on a stream that flows through the east side of the camp. A few buildings, which could have some relation to the camp, are located in the forest south of the slash and burn area around the camp.

The assessment that this facility is for the detention of personnel, rather than to keep out personnel or animals, is based on several factors. First, the two stockade-type fences are not typical of defensive measures in the area nor do villages in the area use fences. Second, the observation towers are located outside of but near the inner compound, providing a good view of the compound, but only a limited view of areas beyond the outer

fence. Third, the camp is located near the edge of the slash and burn area and the vegetation has been allowed to grow back outside the outer fence on the northern and western sides. Fourth, the facility was not built on high ground for control over the surrounding terrain. Finally, the low level of activity between the camp and the surrounding villages and Route 12 indicates little contact with the outside.

In April 1978, only a narrow foot trail passed through the heavy forest now containing the camp. By September 1979, the primary structures had been constructed but the camp did not seem complete.

**January 1981 Analysis of Nhommarath Detention Camp, Laos**

A detention camp is located in central Laos, 67 km east of Thakhek at 17-30-46N/105-25-19E. It is in a relatively isolated area. The camp was established between April 1978 and September 1979 and was occupied in December 1980. We could not identify persons in the camp.

The camp is located in the northwest of a large cleared area of slash and burn activity. What appears to be a low fence is present at the tree line around part of the clearing. The camp consists of an outer area and an inner area, each of which is enclosed by a fence.

The outer stockade-type fence is about 2-3 meters tall and encompasses and area of about 18,200 square meters. Between this

outer fence and the inner fence, there are guard force quarters, a trench, an automatic weapons position, two observation towers, row crops, and what appears to be the number 52 on the ground. Also located between the two fences is a stream with two earthen dams used to impound water, probably for the row crops. The observation towers appear to be positioned for observing the inner compound. The towers are thatch-roofed and each has a platform estimated to be 3-4 meters above ground. The only entrance through the outer fence is at the southwest corner. A trail leads from this entrance to Route 12, about 500 meters to the west. The trail is wide enough for vehicles, but there was no evidence of vehicular traffic.

What appears to be the number 52 is on the ground in the row crop area between the inner compound and the stream on the east side of the camp. Each numeral is 1-2 meters wide and 3 meters high. The two numerals appear to be shallow depressions, possibly with low vegetation along some of the outer edges. If the numerals had been formed by vegetation, growth over time would have enhanced their shape. However, this is not the case according to comparative analysis. The location of the numerals is such that they most likely cannot be seen from either of the two observation towers because of trees located in the line of sight.

The inner compound is located near the center of the camp. The compound encompasses an area of about 2,800 square meters and is enclosed by a stockade-type fence about 2-3 meters high. The main entrance to this compound is near the southwest corner with a second entrance near the northwest corner. The inner compound

contains five buildings, several sheds, and various unidentified structures/objects located mostly along the compound perimeter. The two largest buildings appear to be barracks. The inner compound seemed to be occupied in December 1990. Two parallel fenced corridors extend from the southeast corner of the inner compound into a cluster of trees.

A gently sloped, nearly square, cleared area of about 760 square meters is located about 40 meters east of the camp. A tree was left standing in one corner of the area and a possible automatic weapons position was recently dug in another corner. This cleared area's function is unknown. A third earthen dam is located outside the fenced camp on the stream that flows through the east side of the camp. A few buildings, which could have some relation to the camp, are located in the forest south of the slash and burn area around the camp.

The assessment that this facility is for the detention of personnel, rather than to keep out personnel or animals, is based on several factors. First, the two stockade-type fences are not typical of defensive measures in the area nor do villages in the area use fences. Second, the observation towers are located outside of but near the inner compound, providing a good view of the compound, but only a limited view of areas beyond the outer fence. Third, the camp is located near the edge of the slash and burn area and the vegetation has been allowed to grow back outside the outer fence on the northern and western sides. Fourth, the facility was not built on high ground for control over the surrounding terrain. Finally, the low level of activity

between the camp and the surrounding villages and Route 12 indicates little contact with the outside.

In April 1978, only a narrow foot trail passed through the heavy forest now containing the camp. By September 1979, the primary structures had been constructed but the camp did not appear complete.

**1992 Analysis of Surface Markings at Sam Neua, Laos**

Our analysis of January 1988 information focused on several unusual markings--the letters USA and what resembled a US Air Force escape and evasion symbol known as a Walking Kilo (essentially the letter K used to indicate a downed pilot)--on the ground west of Sam Neua, Laos. We are uncertain as to who may have made these markings, but recently completed analysis gives us a better understanding of how the markings were made, how long the markings may have been present, and what activity may have been going on concurrently in the surrounding region.

We obtained early 1987 and mid-1988 information on the Sam Neua area, but the markings were not present as in January 1988. Technical analysis enabled us to more confidently determine that there was a relative age difference between the USA letters and the possible Walking Kilo. It also enabled us to make an assessment as to the method used to create the markings. Our analysis suggests the following:

- The USA letters were newer by not more than a few

months than the possible Walking Kilo.

-- The USA markings were manmade. Because of the apparent decay of the possible Walking Kilo, it could not be determined if it was manmade, although that possibility cannot be ruled out.

-- No other markings or symbols were identified in the Sam Neua area.

-- The markings appear to have been created by forming depressions in the ground--either stamped, or more likely dug--that were then filled with water. The area surrounding the letters may indicate recently dug soil, and the narrow portions of the S may indicate that the water was drying up. The markings do not appear to be formed from manmade material or from vegetation.

-- Since the markings were constructed in a rice paddy, it is likely that the USA was formed after the harvest season, which ends in December, and would have been obliterated by the beginning of the rainy seasons in May, when rice shoots are transplanted into the flooded paddies.

In related analysis, our study indicates that the markings may have been visible from a portion of Route 6 just to the northeast. The letters were positioned so that an individual traveling along Route 6 from the northeast to southwest could have seen them. In addition, the markings would have been

clearly visible to an aircraft or helicopter taking off from the airfield at Sam Neua, which is 3.2 km to the west northwest, if that aircraft took off from east to west into the prevailing winds and flew in the direction of Vientiane or Xiangkhoang.

Finally, we studied other information to assess activity in Hua Phan Province in general and the Sam Neua area in particular. We reached the following conclusions:

-- An historical precedent exists for suggesting the presence of American POWs in the Sam Neua area. Photographs taken by a reconnaissance aircraft in October 1969 show what may be as many as 20 non-Asians accompanied by Pathet Lao guards near caves at Ban Nakay Teu, 20 km east of the Sam Neua markings. Sam Neua at that time was a major Pathet Lao stronghold.

-- There was a substantial amount of reported sightings of American POWs in this region following the discovery of the Sam Neua markings, indicating that DIA's investigations probably prompted locals to offer information after the markings were found. However, in no case did further analysis confirm any of these reports.

-- Reports indicate that there was in 1988, and continues to be to this day, a certain amount of insurgency activity--best described as low-level hit-and-run--in the vicinity of Sam Neua. This in turn prompted some counterinsurgency operations by Lao government forces, and may account for some reports of unusual activity.

-- It is very likely that a small number of Soviet personnel (mainly pilots) occasionally visited Sam Neua as late as 1988. A limited number of other Westerners similarly traveled to the town, sometimes up Route 6 past the site of the Sam Neua markings.

**1992 Analysis of Surface Markings Near Muang Tan, Laos**

Our analysis of January 1988 also focused on what appeared to be ground markings resembling possible numbers and letters in rice paddies 500 meters south of the village of Muang Tan, about 43 km southeast of Xieny Khouang provincial town, on Highway 42. These markings resembled (depending on the orientation) A5!, K5!, i5Y, or iSY in one rice paddy, and in the other paddy either 07 or L0. Although a conclusive assessment of the origin and the intent of these markings may never be achieved, recent analysis has provided some additional information that may be useful in determining whether or not these markings can be attributed to a possible American POW/MIA presence.

When the USA marking was detected near Sam Neua, Laos, we reexamined other areas in Laos and discovered the possible markings near Muang Tan. We obtained late 1988 and early 1989 information on the Muang Tan area, but the markings were not present as in January 1988.

Our review indicates that the possible markings most likely were associated with the rehabilitation of terraced rice paddy dikes.

-- We compared the January 1988 information with later data and found a realignment of the rice paddy containin the possible markings resembling 07/L0. The 7/L marking actually was the result of a shadow cast by the rising sun on an angular but--at the time--disconnected section of terraced dike. Subsequently, a completed dike with the 7/L shaped angle was incorporated into a longer terrace. The 0 (like a square with rounded corners) had disappeared, but one side of this round-cornered square had been incorporated into a new terrace dike. This shape routinely occurs throughout rice paddies in this region, and may represent a small diked area employed in the growing, harvesting, or processing of rice.

-- Similar comparative analysis of the terraced rice paddy in which the possible A5!/K5!/i5Y/iSY marking was noted indicated that portions of the possible 5/S, the !/i and the A/K/Y were also part of an effort to rehabilitate and realign the dike. However, only a portion of the possible markings can readily be attributed to shadow caused by the buildup in height of a section of dike wall. The remainder may result from shadows in depressions--possibly caused by excavation of soil to rebuild the dike.

-- Much of the roughly 90,000 square meter paddy area containing the possible markings was being rehabilitated in 1988 and 1989. The repair and rehabilitation of terraced paddies is a routine occurrence in Southeast Asia. This work generally occurs in the dry season (November through April), after the rice harvest.

We also assessed other activity in the Xieng Khouang area in 1988.

-- There were some reports regarding sightings or lack of sightings of possible American POWs in Xieng Khoung Province. Evidence cited in many of these reports is inconclusive and often contradictory.

-- A few Soviet military advisors were involved--at least in the earlier stages--in a long-term effort beginning in 1975 to upgrade the Xieng Khoung (aka Thong Hai Hin) Airfield. Some probably were still in the area in 1988.

-- The Lao resistance was active in Xieng Khouang Province in 1987-88, although the small size of the insurgency limited it to hit-and-run attacks against government outposts in the countryside. This may account for some reports of unusual activity.

C06001406

OCA FILE

Central Intelligence Agency RECEIPT #

Washington, D.C. 20505

11 August 1992
OCA-2461-92/3

(b)(3)

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In your letter of June 24, 1992, you requested access to information pertaining to the ongoing POW/MIA investigation that may be contained in The President's Daily Brief. We have just completed a search of this publication for the period 1972 to 1992. Our search revealed a number of entries concerning US POWs, almost all of which date to the latter stages of the war in Southeast Asia.

In accordance with our letter of July 24, 1992, a chronology and summary of these entries has been prepared and can be reviewed by appropriately cleared Committee staff at CIA. Your staff should contact my office to arrange access to this information.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

C06001406

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

11 August 1992
OCA 2461-92/4

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

In your letter of June 24, 1992, you requested access to information pertaining to the ongoing POW/MIA investigation that may be contained in The President's Daily Brief. We have just completed a search of this publication for the period 1972 to 1992. Our search revealed a number of entries concerning US POWs, almost all of which date to the latter stages of the war in Southeast Asia.

In accordance with our letter of July 24, 1992, a chronology and summary of these entries has been prepared and can be reviewed by appropriately cleared Committee staff at CIA. Your staff should contact my office to arrange access to this information.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

OCA 2461-92/3

SUBJECT: Letter to Kerry/Smith, POW/MIA Cmte re Access to DO Files and President's Daily Brief

OCA/Senate/TEAuld:jah/ (11 Aug 92)

C06001414

Central Intelligence Agency

OCA FILE: SSCUS
RECEIPT #:

Washington, D.C. 20505

(b)(3)

6 August 1992
OCA 2653-92

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Your letter of July 14, 1992 to the National Security Council asked, in part, that the CIA Inspector General review its files for any documents or reports on the POW/MIA issue. This letter is to advise you that such a search has been undertaken and no documents or reports responsive to your request have been found.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Robert W. Magner
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

C06001414

OCA 2653-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA re IG Search

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ [redacted] (6 Aug 92)

[redacted]

C06001416

SECRET

[redacted]

OCA FILE: SSPOW

REGISTRY #:

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

6 August 1992
OCA 0886-92/1

Mr. J. [redacted]
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Enclosed is the analysis requested in your letter of July 13, 1992 regarding the photography dated January 22, 1988.

If you need anything further, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

Downgrade to UNCLASSIFIED When
Separated From Enclosure

[redacted]

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[redacted]

SECRET

OCA 0886-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re July 13 Request Regarding Photography January 22, 1988

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ [redacted] (4 Aug 92)

[redacted]

C06001416

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

30 July 1992

Washington, D.C. 20505

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings Near Muang Tan, Laos (C)

REFERENCE: Senate Select Committee Memo, dated 13 July 1992, Requesting Analysis (C)

1. showed what appeared to be ground markings resembling possible numbers and letters in rice paddies 500 meters south of the village of Muang Tan, about 43 kilometers southeast of Xieng Khouang provincial town, on Highway 42. These markings resembled (depending on the orientation) "A5!", "K5!", "i5Y", or "iSY" in one rice paddy, and in the other paddy either "07" or "L0". Although a conclusive assessment of the origin and the intent of these markings may never be achieved, recent analysis has provided some additional information that may be useful in determining whether or not these markings can be attributed to a possible American POW/MIA presence. (S)

(S)

3. Our review indicates that the possible markings most likely were associated with the rehabilitation of terraced rice paddy dikes.

- shows the realignment of the rice paddy containing the possible markings resembling "07/L0". The "7/L" marking actually resulted from a shadow cast by the rising sun on

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an angular but--at the time--disconnected section of terraced dike. [redacted] shows a completed dike with the "7/L"-shaped angle incorporated into a lengthier terrace. The "0" (actually resembling a square with rounded corners) had disappeared by [redacted] but one side of this round-cornered square had been incorporated into a new terrace dike. However, this shape routinely occurs throughout rice paddies in this region, and may represent a small diked area employed in the growing, harvesting, or processing of rice.

- Similar analysis of the [redacted] terraced rice paddy in which the possible "A5!/K5!/i5Y/iSY" marking was previously observed indicated that portions of the possible "5/S", the "!/i" and the "A/K/Y" were also part of an effort to rehabilitate and realign the dike. However, only a portion of the possible markings can readily be attributed to shadow caused by the buildup in height of a section of dike wall. The remainder may result from shadows in depressions--possibly caused by excavation of soil to rebuild the dike.

- [redacted] shows that much of the roughly 90,000 square meter paddy area containing the possible markings/shadows had been rehabilitated. The repair and rehabilitation of terraced paddies is a routine occurrence in Southeast Asia. This work generally occurs in the dry season (November through April), after the rice harvest. (S [redacted]

4. We also reviewed other sources to assess contemporaneous activity in the Xieng Khouang area in 1988.

- There was a small number of [redacted] reports during this time regarding either sightings or the lack of sightings of possible American POWs in Xieng Khouang Province. Evidence cited in many of these is inconclusive, and often contradictory.

- A few Soviet military advisors were involved--at least in the earlier stages--in a long-term effort beginning in

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Muang Tan, Laos (C)

1975 to upgrade the Xieng Khouang (aka Thong Hai Hin) Airfield. Some probably were still in the area in 1988.

- The Lao resistance was active in Xieng Khouang Province in 1987-1988, although the small size of the insurgency limited it to hit-and-run attacks against government outposts in the countryside. This may account for some reports of unusual activity.

- In 1986, the US Embassy Vientiane reported on an ongoing ordnance disposal effort by the Mennonite Central Committee. The Mennonites reportedly were given access to Xieng Khouang Province (and the western sections of Savannakhet) beginning in 1977, but we are unaware if this access has produced any significant reporting of a possible POW/MIA presence. (S [redacted])

Attachments:
1. Explanation of Graphics
2. Line Drawing
3. [redacted]
4.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

SECRET

ATTACHMENT 1 OF 4

## Explanation of Graphics of Possible POW/MIA Markings

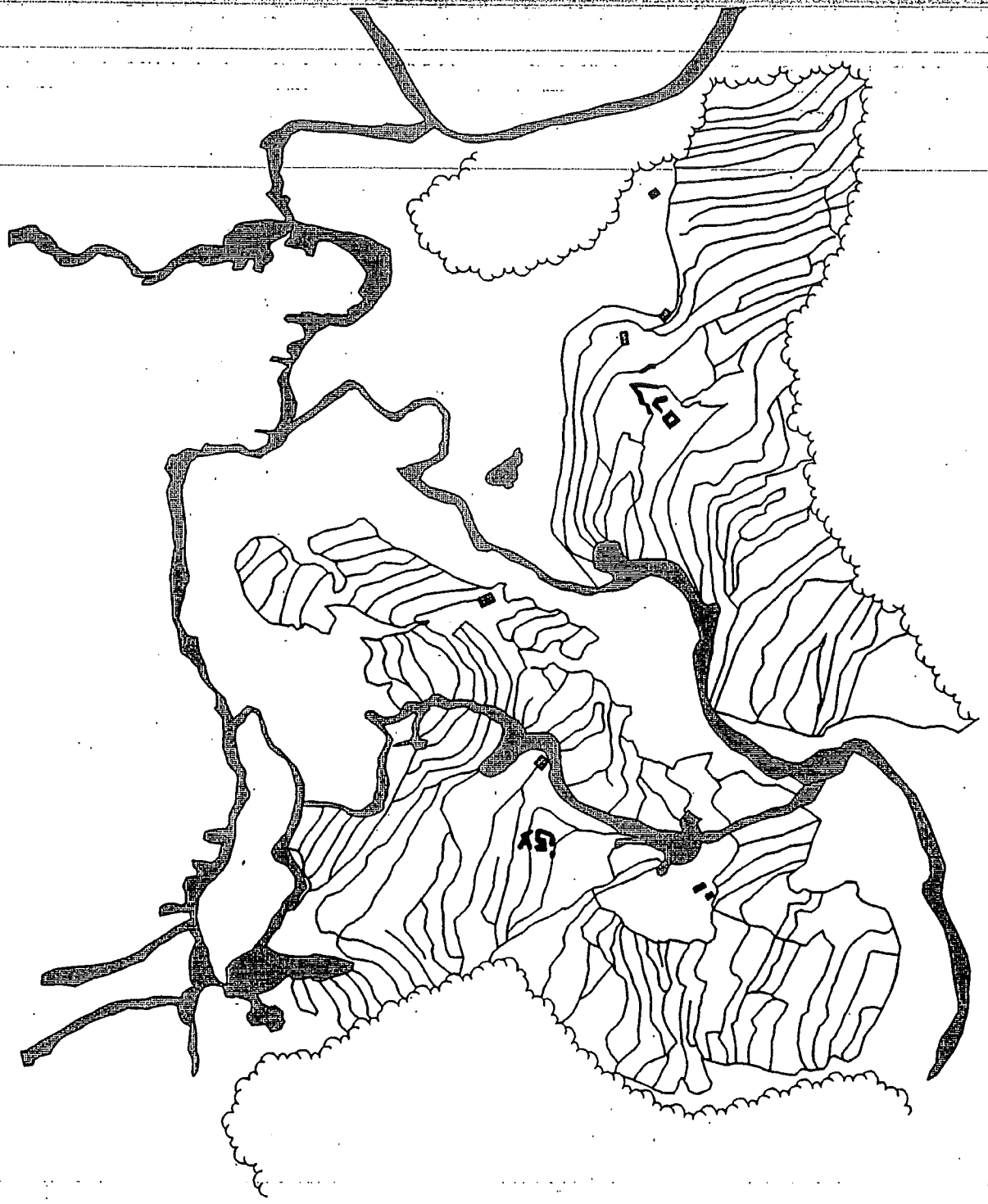
The attached graphics are based on analysis of terrain features at two rice paddies in Laos. The black and white drawing (Attachment 2) provides a view of the estimated 90,000 square meter area in question, along with the drafter's representation of the possible markings present at that location. Attachments 3 and 4 are computer enhancements using color application to show variations in the appearance of possible markings against the paddy background. Attachments 3 and 4 have been subdivided into two images of the same location for comparison of the possible marking with and without the color enhancement. (Ø)

C06001416

SECRET

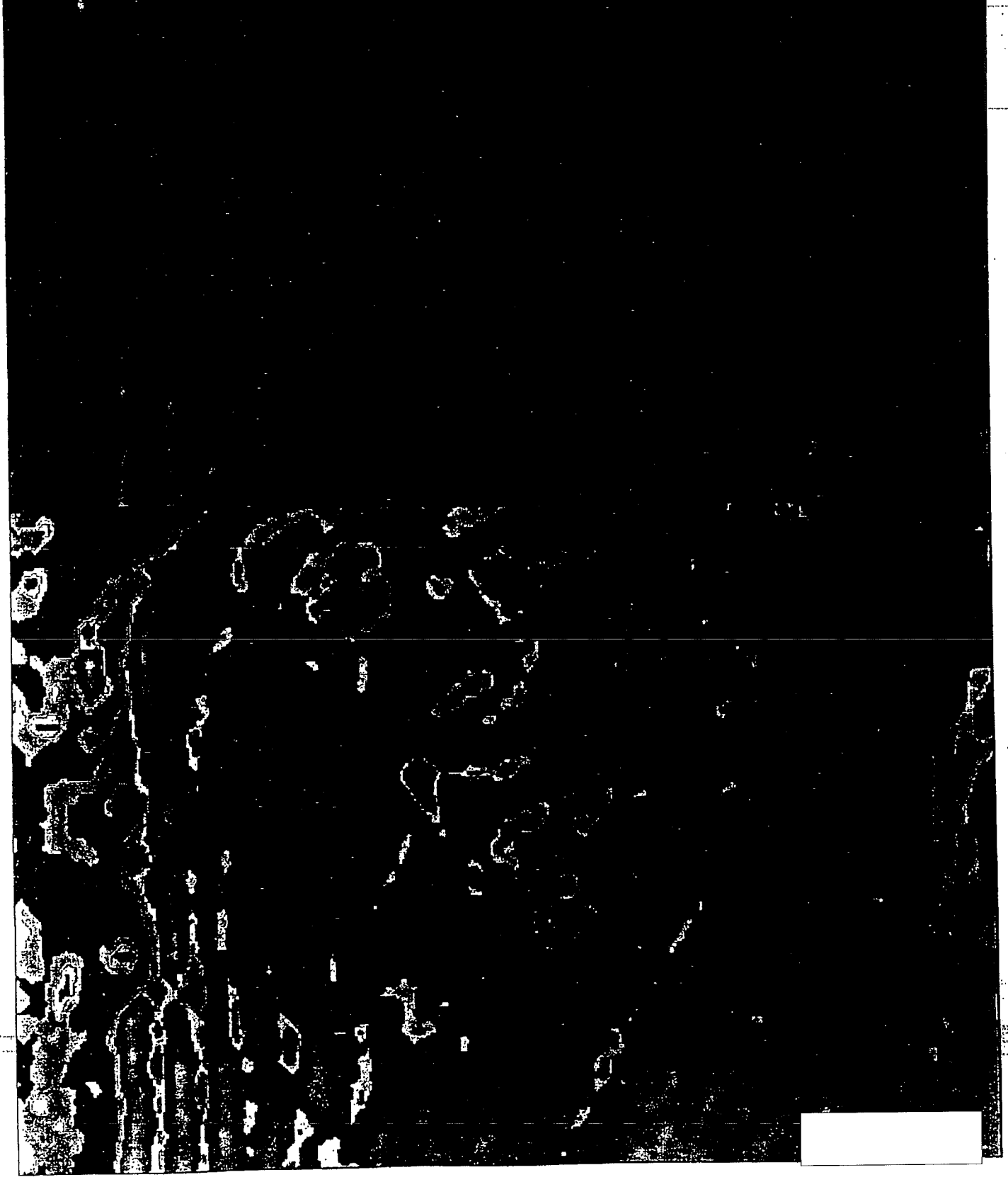
Attachment 2 of 4

# Surface Markings
## Muang Tan, Laos
## 22 January 1988



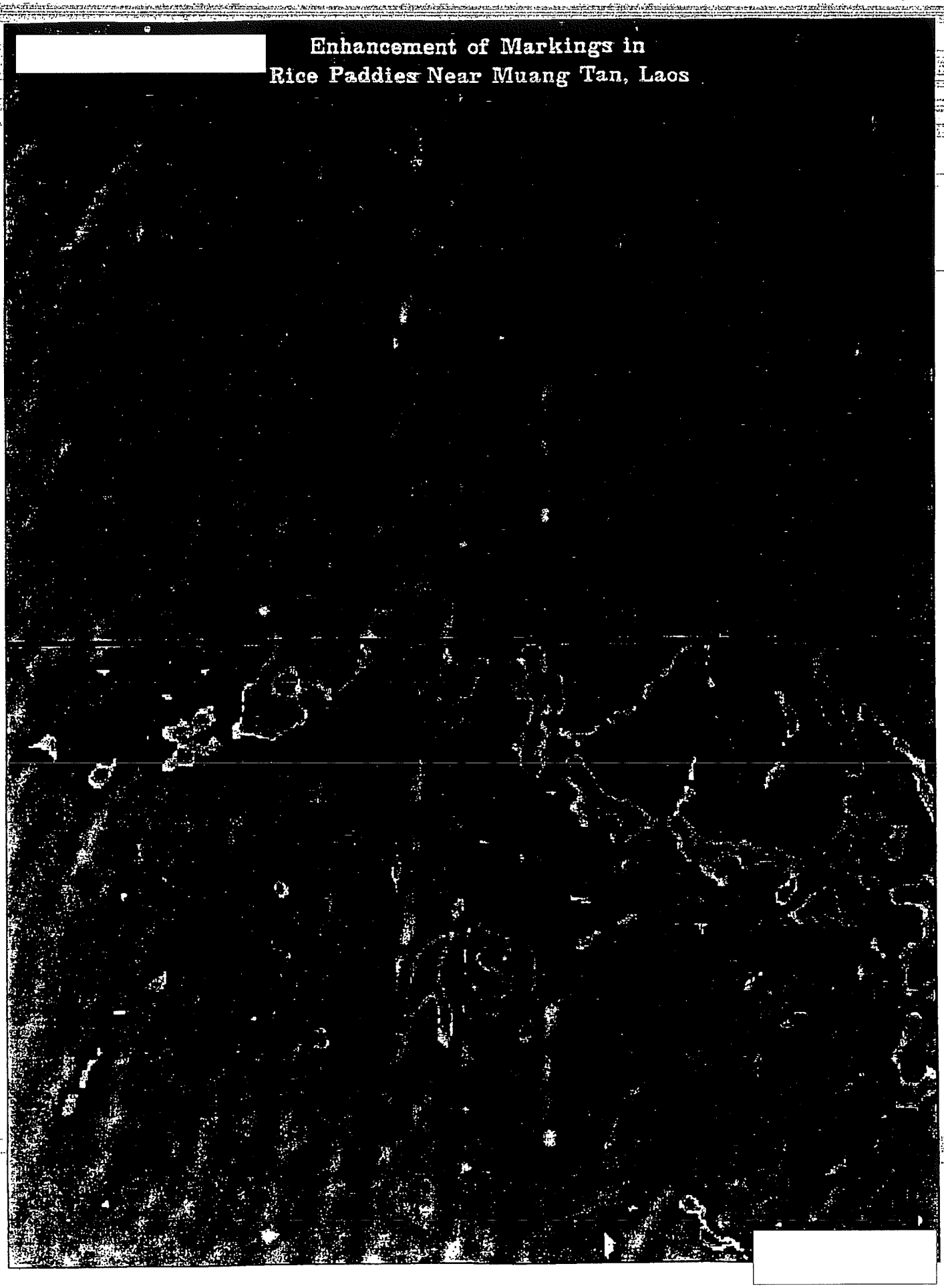
SECRET

# Enhancement of Markings in Rice Paddies Near Muang Tan, Laos



[redacted]

# Enhancement of Markings in Rice Paddies Near Muang Tan, Laos



[redacted]

C06001416

| | CONTROL # | DATE OF REQUEST |
|---|---|---|
| **TO** : D/OCA | OCA 0886-92/1 | 4 Aug 92 |
| **FROM** : Bob Magner, DD/SA Via DD/OCA | | SUSPENSE DATE |

**SUBJECT :** Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re 13 July request for analysis of photograph dated 22 Jan 88.

NOTES

COORDINATED WITH (list names as well as offices)

| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |

ACTION REQUIRED BY **D/OCA**

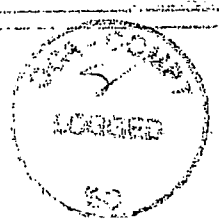
Signature please

FORM 2-86 4118 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

C06001416

| OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | X |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | X |
| SUSPENSE 30 July 92 (DATE) ACTION OFFICER: | | |
| REMARKS: VER | | |
| CONTROL NUMBER: OCA 0886-92 | | |
| FILE: | | |

FORM 3442
Nov-91



C06001416

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
DINO CARLUCCIO, DEPUTY STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

July 13, 1992

Mr. Stanley Moskowitz, Director
Congressional Relations
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Moskowitz:

Your agency recently provided for this Committee an independent technical evaluation of photography, referred to as the "USA" photograph, pertaining to a site in Southeast Asia, dated 22 January 1988. We greatly appreciate the timeliness and detail with which you responded to our initial request.

Similarly, we ask that your agency perform an analysis of photography taken the same date, 22 January 1988, approximately 140km to the southwest (191345N 1033030E). This involves a larger area and number of possible man-made symbols. We again ask that CIA/OIA determine, from whatever photography available, the probable method of construction; whether the symbols appear to have been made at the same time or in stages; the probable identity of the symbols (letters or numbers); possible meaning of the symbols (i.e. military evader symbols); and contemporaneous activity in the immediate area.

Again, we ask that this be an independent CIA assessment, without consultation with DIA. If this assessment can be made available to the Committee by 31 July, it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/bt

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

C05999559

Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(3)

Washington, D.C. 20505

11 August 1992
OCA 2461-92/3

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In your letter of June 24, 1992, you requested access to information pertaining to the ongoing POW/MIA investigation that may be contained in The President's Daily Brief. We have just completed a search of this publication for the period 1972 to 1992. Our search revealed a number of entries concerning US POWs, almost all of which date to the latter stages of the war in Southeast Asia.

In accordance with our letter of July 24, 1992, a chronology and summary of these entries has been prepared and can be reviewed by appropriately cleared Committee staff at CIA. Your staff should contact my office to arrange access to this information.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

C05999559

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

11 August 1992
OCA 2461-92/4

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

In your letter of June 24, 1992, you requested access to information pertaining to the ongoing POW/MIA investigation that may be contained in The President's Daily Brief. We have just completed a search of this publication for the period 1972 to 1992. Our search revealed a number of entries concerning US POWs, almost all of which date to the latter stages of the war in Southeast Asia.

In accordance with our letter of July 24, 1992, a chronology and summary of these entries has been prepared and can be reviewed by appropriately cleared Committee staff at CIA. Your staff should contact my office to arrange access to this information.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

OCA 2461-92/3

SUBJECT: Letter to Kerry/Smith, POW/MIA Cmte re Access to DO Files and President's Daily Brief

OCA/Senate/[redacted]jah/[redacted] (11 Aug 92)

[redacted]

C05999567

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

**Congressional Action**

SUBJECT: CIA Intelligence Reports on Comments of Vietnamese and Lao Government Officials on POW/MIA's and Diplomatic or Foreign Policy Issues

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| [redacted] C/EA/ICOG [redacted] | [redacted] | 20Jul92 | DD/O 0025/181-92 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Chief, EA | | 7.20 | [redacted] | 2-3+5: EA/RR will forward list of TO's to ORMS/INT/CC for inclusion in PARAS data base. [redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3) |
| 2. for C/ORMS/INT [redacted] | 7/21 | 7/21 | | |
| 3. C/ORMS/CCA | 22 | √11 | | |
| 4. DC/ORMS | 22 JUL 1992 | | | |
| 5. AC/ORMS | 22 JUL 1992 | | | |
| 6. SA/DDO [redacted] | | 7-22 | | |
| 7. ADDO | | 7/22 | | |
| 8. DDO | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 9. O/OCA/S [redacted] | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. | | | | SUSPENSE DATE: |
| 12. | | | | |

RETURN TO:

FORM 8-87 4283

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

**Priority Handling**

**Congressional Action**

C05999567

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2677-92

13 AUG 1992

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to the request by the Committee for information on the policies of the Vietnamese and Lao Governments toward the POW/MIA issue. We have identified 116 intelligence reports beginning in February 1977 through June 1992 which contain comments by officials of these governments on this topic. Some of the reports describe other foreign policy or diplomatic issues involving the Lao and Vietnamese Governments in their relations with the United States and other regional countries. As this information was obtained from [redacted] some of whom are still active and producing intelligence on topics other than POW/MIA, these reports will be retained at CIA headquarters for review for appropriately cleared and designated investigators from the Committee.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

[redacted] [redacted]

SECRET

C05999567

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2677-92/1

13 AUG 1992

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

This is in response to the request by the Committee for information on the policies of the Vietnamese and Lao Governments toward the POW/MIA issue. We have identified 116 intelligence reports beginning in February 1977 through June 1992 which contain comments by officials of these governments on this topic. Some of the reports describe other foreign policy or diplomatic issues involving the Lao and Vietnamese Governments in their relations with the United States and other regional countries. As this information was obtained from [redacted] some of whom are still active and producing intelligence on topics other than POW/MIA, these reports will be retained at CIA headquarters for review for appropriately cleared and designated investigators from the Committee.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

OCA 2677-92

SUBJECT: Letter to POW/MIA Committee re Vietnam and Lao Governments

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ [redacted] (10 Aug 92)

[redacted]



~~SECRET~~

C05999569

UNCLASSIFIED
Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(3)

Washington, D.C. 20505

26 August 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jon Holstine
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate

SUBJECT: 1979 "Live Sighting" Report

1. This memorandum responds to your telephone inquiry of 20 August about the availability of information in Agency files regarding an alleged sighting of American prisoners of war in North Korea near Pyongyang in 1979. Unfortunately, we have no data that would be helpful in confirming or denying this report.

2. We can tell you that in February 1988 we received essentially the same inquiry from a Colonel Schlatter of DIA who apparently searched his agency's files without result and passed the question on to us. In March 1988 we reported to DIA that after a thorough search of our files covering the period 1975 through 1982 we found no information bearing on the reported sighting.

3. We can also state that we are aware of the original 1979 report of this story in a Connecticut newspaper and what appears to be a replay of that article on 9 March 1992. We assume it is the latter report that has brought this matter to your Committee's attention. In any case, we hold no information to confirm or deny the alleged sighting.

[redacted]
Senate Liaison
Office of Congressional Affairs

UNCLASSIFIED

OCA 2770-92

OCA/Senate/ jah/ (27 Aug 92)

C06001232

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Washington, D.C. 20505

18 September 1992

OCA 3002-92

Mr. Bob Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Per your previous request, I am forwarding to you an assessment prepared by the Office of Imagery Analysis on surface markings found near Ban Nampo, Laos. We are unable to provide an unclassified version of this assessment, but have included one unclassified line drawing with the classified graphics enclosed.

Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED
SECRET

[redacted]

SECRET

C06001232

OCA 3002-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Bob Taylor, POW/MIA re Ban Nampo

[redacted])

C06001232

SECRET

[redacted]

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

10 September 1992

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo (C)

REFERENCE: Telephone request from Bob Taylor to OCA, Same Subject, August 1992 (C)

1. In response to a request from the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, analysts [redacted] have been searching historical film of several regions in Laos to identify any additional surface markings that could possibly have been manmade. [redacted] from 30 December 1987 showed unusual markings--two resembling an arrow and the letter "P", and another that possibly resembles the letter "O" or "e"--on the ground near Ban Nampo, Laos. The possible arrow measures approximately 33 meters by 31 meters and points at an azimuth of 21 degrees. The possible "P" lies just to the east of the arrow and measures approximately 13 meters in length. The possible "O" or "e" is east of the "P" and measures approximately 10 meters across. We are uncertain as to why these markings were made or how, nor do we know how long the markings may have been present. (S [redacted]

2. The markings are located in a valley along the Houay Xong River on a hillside just west of Route 13 and the hamlet of Ban Nampo at geocoordinates 18-58-49N/102-25-44E, UTM48QTG29280062, in north-central Laos. Ban Nampo is four nautical miles north of Vang Vien, Laos and is not located near any reported POW detention facilities. A search in both directions along the azimuth indicated by the possible arrow failed to turn up any unusual facilities or additional symbols. (S [redacted]

[redacted]

(S [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SECRET

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Ban Nampo (¢)

4. We exploited the [redacted] to determine the location, orientation, and dimensions of the markings (Attachment 1). [redacted] This process enabled us to more confidently determine that the material used to form the possible arrow was different from that used to form the other markings. Our analysis suggests the following:

- The December 1987 [redacted] shows that the field where the markings appear had been recently cleared of forest. Additionally, three areas had been burned probably to dispose of downed trees and vegetation. Further indications of forest clearing were several dark areas that are probably holes from uprooted trees [redacted]

- [redacted] from August 1992 shows that the area had been slightly expanded and parts of it had been recently burned possibly to dispose of additional downed trees and vegetation. In addition, there are several dark areas remaining that are probably holes from uprooted trees filled with water.

- The light color of the markings made them stand out from the background of darker vegetation and burned areas. Differences in the intensity between the possible arrow and the other markings suggest that the materials used to form them were different. In the case of the possible arrow, the markings appear to have more definition and are slightly elevated when compared with the other markings. It is possible that the arrow was formed by downed trees that were bleached by the sun while the material used to form the other markings may have been light colored dry earth or rocks.

- Alternatively, the arrow could have been formed by three separate trails that converge near a central point. [redacted]

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Ban Nampo (C)

- No other markings or symbols were identified in the immediate Ban Nampo area on [redacted] (S)

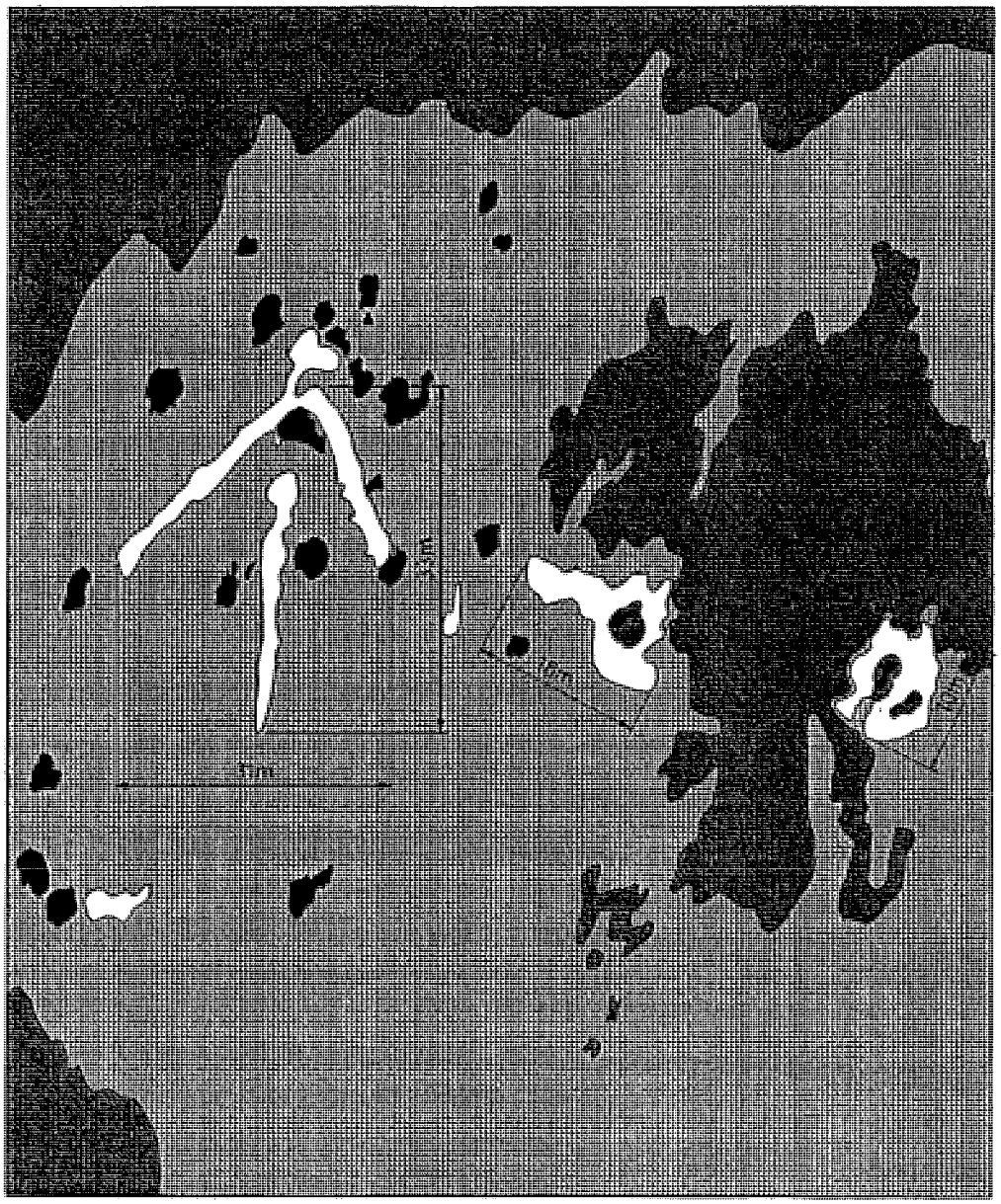
[redacted]

C06001232

SECRET

Attachment 1 of 3

# Surface Markings
## Ban Nampo, Loas
30 December 1987



SECRET

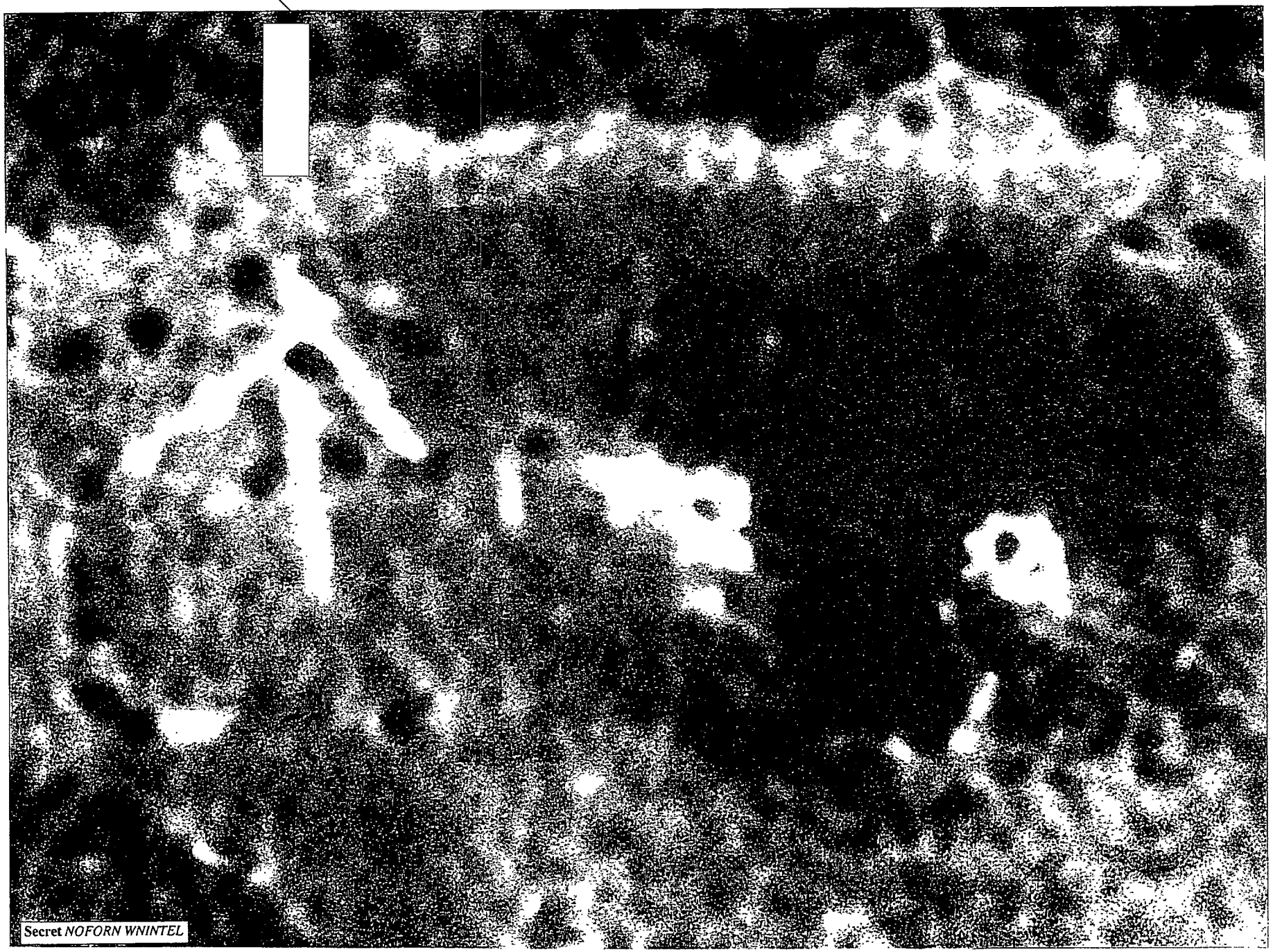
C06001232


Surface Markings
Ban Nampo, Laos
30 December 1987
Secret NOFORN WNINTEL
Attachment 2 of 3

*Surface Markings*
*Ban Nampo, Laos*
*30 December 1987*

Attachment 3 of 3

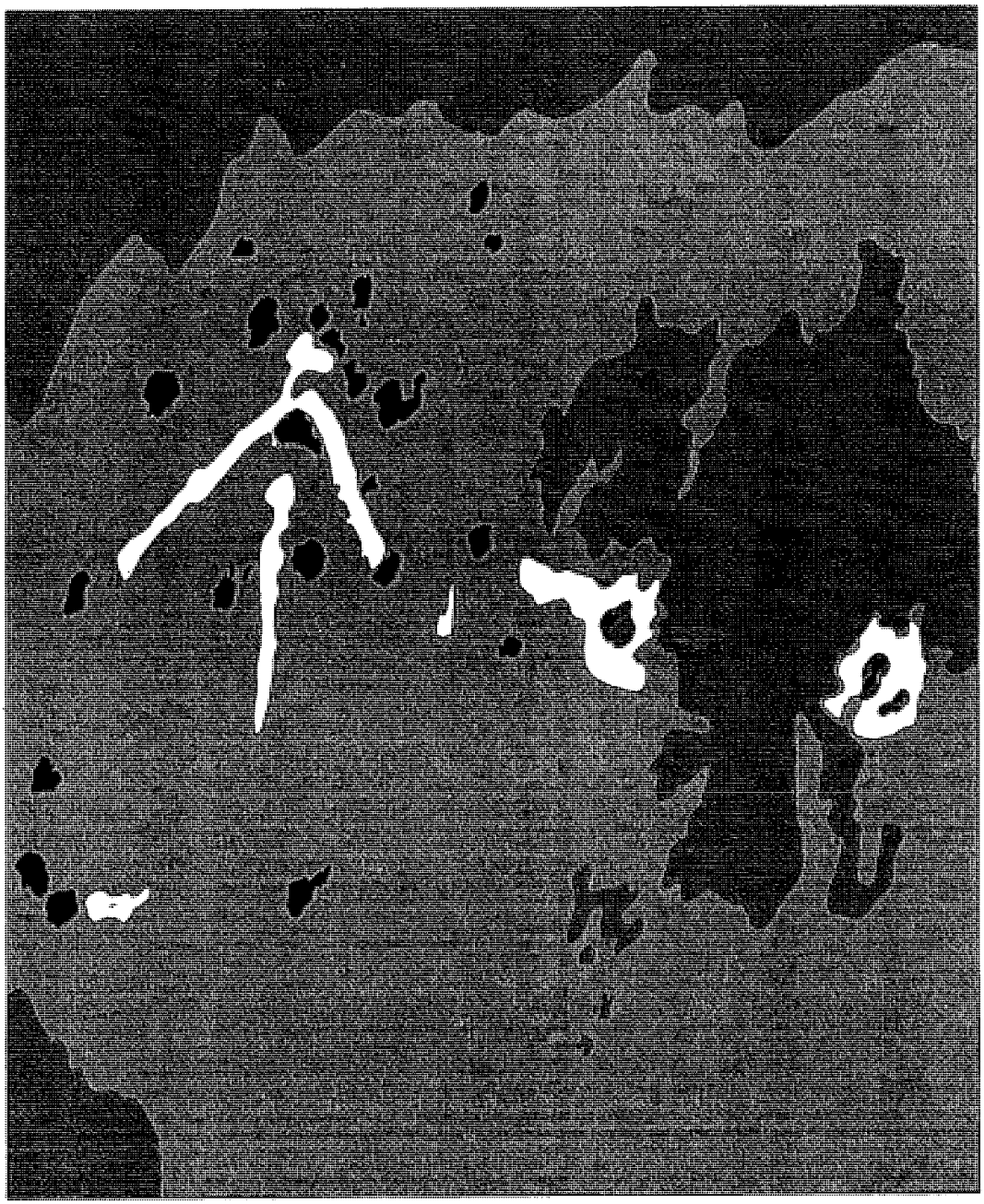
C06001232

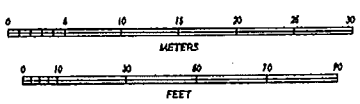


Secret *NOFORN WNINTEL*

C06001232

# Surface Markings
## Ban Nampo, Loas





C06001235

[redacted] (b)(1)
(b)(3)

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Congressional Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20505
Telephone: 482-6136

**TO:** Bob Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs

OCA 3068-92
29 September 1992

Bob,

Attached please find the response to your verbal request of 18 August 1992.

Please let me know if you need anything further.

[redacted]
John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for
Senate Affairs

Attachment

FORM 2-86 **1533** OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. (40)

OCA/Senate/JLBreckenridge:jah/[redacted] (29 Sep 92)

[redacted]

C06001235

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

## Congressional Action

**SUBJECT:** Declassification of an Extract from a 6 January 1981 Directorate of Operations Spot Report, "Developments Concerning Alleged Presence of U.S. Prisoners in Laos"

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | ~~REQUEST NUMBER~~ |
|---|---|---|---|
| C/EA/ICOG | | 24SEP92 | |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DCEA/SEA | | 24/9 | | |
| 2. Chief, EA | | | | |
| 3. C/ORMS/CCA | | | | |
| 4. DC/ORMS | | | | |
| 5. C/ORMS | | | | |
| 6. SA/DDO | | 28/9 | | |
| 7. ADDO | | 9.29 | | |
| 8. DDO | | | ✓ | |
| 9. O/OCA/S | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

**SUSPENSE DATE:**

**RETURN TO:** Please call for pickup.

FORM 8-87 4283

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action

C06001235

SECRET

23 September 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Declassification of an Extract from a 6 January 1981 Directorate of Operations Spot Report, "Developments Concerning Alleged Presence of U.S. Prisoners in Laos"

REFERENCE: 18 August 1992 verbal request by Senate Select Committee Investigator Mr. Robert Taylor

The declassified extract requested by Mr. Taylor is attached, for passage to him. For internal Agency use only is a copy of the entire Spot Report, which remains classified SECRET. Please pass the unclassified sheet only to Mr. Taylor.

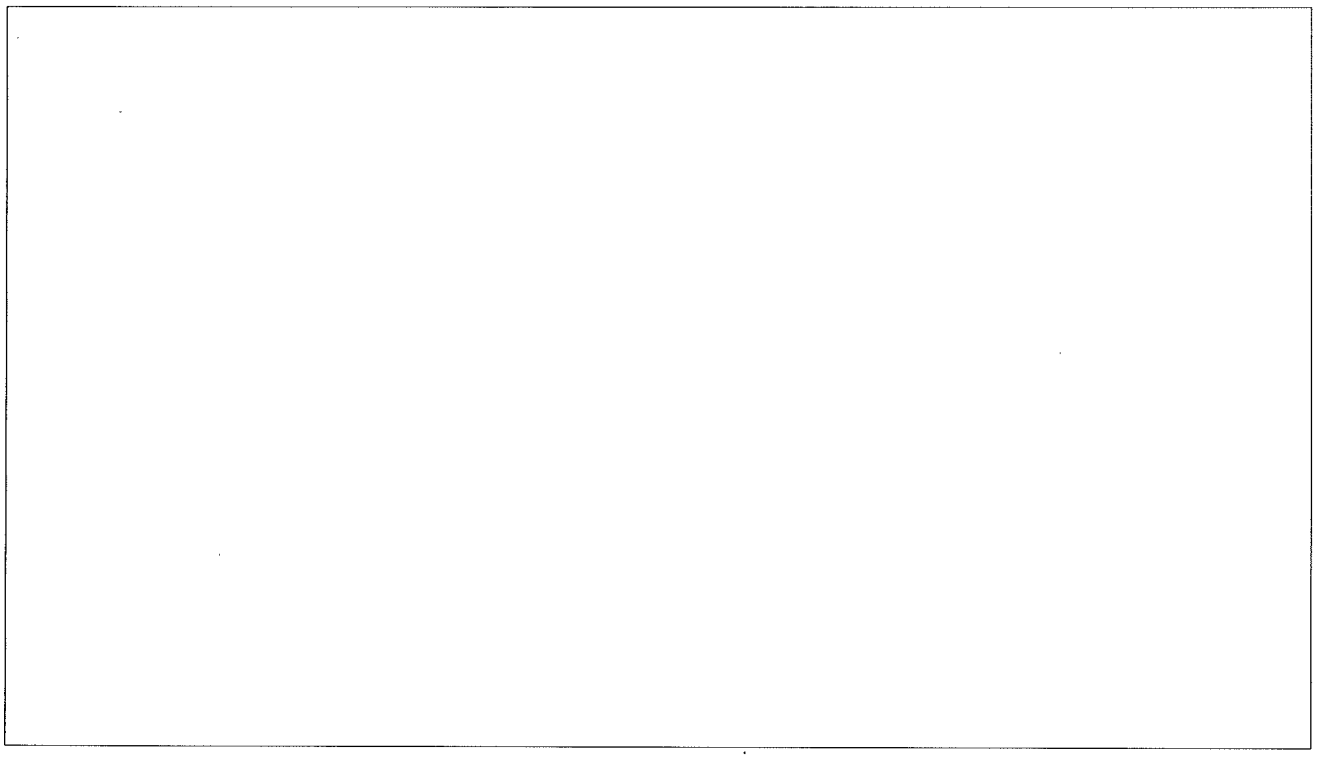
[redacted]

Attachments:
Extract
Spot Report

[redacted]

SECRET

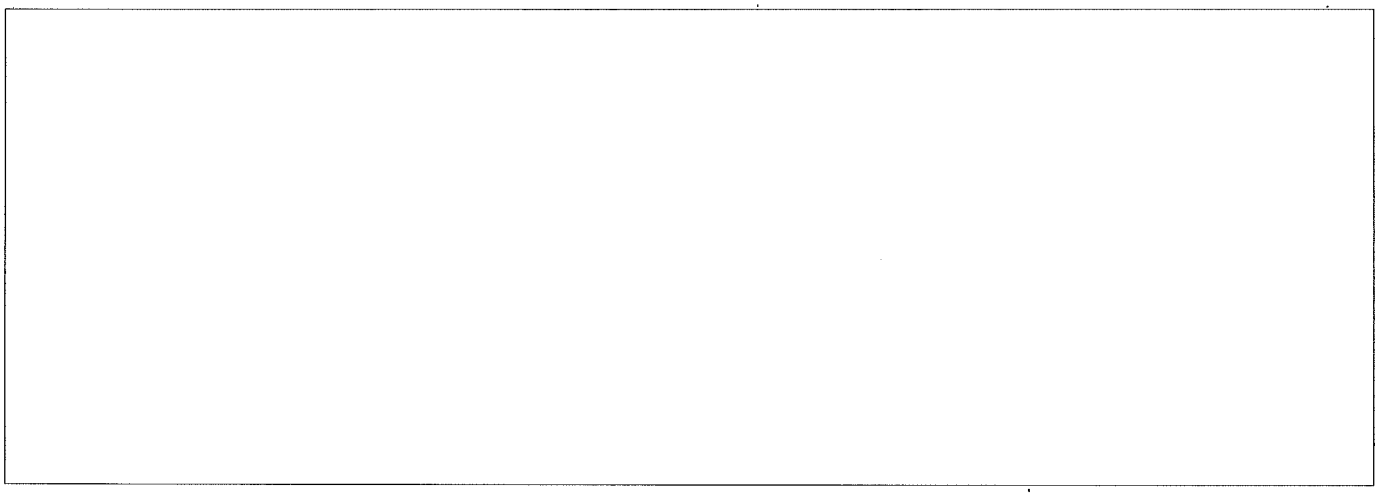
C06001235



C06001235

81-001

C06001235



C06001236

SECRET

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

CRES-552/92
29 September 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: Associate Deputy Director for Intelligence

FROM:
Chief, Collection Requirements and Evaluation Staff/DI

SUBJECT: Declassification of OIA Memos on Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos (U)

1. Action Requested: Approve declassification of the two attached OIA-produced memos on surface markings near Ban Nampo, Laos. This will respond to a Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs request. The objective is to give the declassified memos to the Vice Chairman of the Committee, Senator Bob Smith, when OIA analysts meet with him on Wednesday, 30 September. (U)

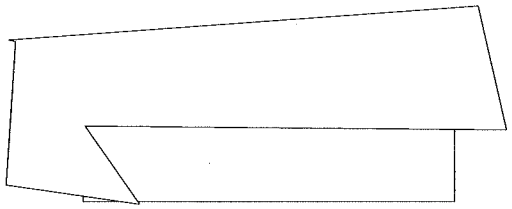
2. Background: We have been working with OIA to provide the Committee with documentation and graphics describing possible evidence that American POW/MIAs made markings on a prison roof in Vietnam and on the ground in Laos. OIA has analyzed this possibility using historical imagery. ($ )

3. The DDI has already declassified five OIA memos written from 1976-1992 on possible POW/MIA markings. He declassified the documents, on our recommendation, to respond to requests from the Senate Select Committee. As before, we do not recommend declassifying
We believe public release of the imagery would therefore raise, not reduce, speculation about the POW/MIAs. ($ )

SECRET

SUBJECT: Declassification of OIA Memos on Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos (U)

4. Recommendation: Approve declassification of the two attached OIA memos. (U)



Attachments
A. Memorandum dtd 17 August on Identification of Unusual Surface Markings
B. Memorandum dtd 10 September on Analysis of Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: Declassification of OIA Memos on Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos (U)

APPROVED:

[redacted]

Associate Deputy Director for Intelligence

29 SEP 1992

Date

SUBJECT: Declassification of OIA Memos on Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos (U)

DI/CRES/IPG [redacted] (29 Sep 92) [redacted]

[redacted]

C06001236



C06001236

[redacted]

17 August 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted]

VIA: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Identification of Unusual Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos [redacted]

1. Analysts [redacted] have been searching historical data of several regions in Laos for the last six weeks in response to requests from the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. We have recently identified what appear to be highly unusual markings near the town of Ban Nampo, Laos. These markings resemble an arrow and the letter "P." An examination of Pacific Air Combat Operations Staff pilot escape and evasion code symbols from the late 1960s and early 1970s shows that the P, also known as the "Flying Papa," was used both as a primary and as a backup evasion signal for downed Air Force pilots. In addition, instructors from the Joint Services survival and evasion school have informed us that downed pilots are trained to use arrows to point out their direction of movement or their location. [redacted]

2. The markings are located on a cleared hilltop area just west of the hamlet of Ban Nampo at geocoordinates 18-58-49N/102-25-44E, UTM48QTG29280062, in north-central Laos. Ban Nampo is 4 nautical miles north of Vang Vien, Laos. The possible arrow measures approximately 33 meters by 31 meters and points at an azimuth of 21 degrees. The possible P lies just to the east of the arrow and measures approximately 13 meters in length. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Identification of Unusual Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo, Laos [redacted]

[redacted]

3. Ban Nampo is not located near any reported POW detention facilities, and a search in both directions along the azimuth indicated by the arrow failed to turn up any unusual facilities or additional symbols. However, we are continuing our own analysis of the area, and will inform you should we uncover any additional information. [redacted]

4. We alerted Chuck Knapper of DIA [redacted] to enable their immediate followup. Mr. Knapper has passed the information to Warren Gray in DIA's Special Office of POW/MIA Affairs, which has chartered responsibility for following POW issues. [redacted]

[redacted]



[redacted]

C06001236



C06001236

[redacted]
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D C 20505

10 September 1992

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings Near Ban Nampo (C)

REFERENCE: Telephone request from Bob Taylor to OCA, Same Subject, August 1992 (C)

1. In response to a request from the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, analysts [redacted] have been searching historical data of several regions in Laos to identify any additional surface markings that could possibly have been manmade. [redacted] data from [redacted] December 1987 showed unusual markings--two resembling an arrow and the letter "P", and another that possibly resembles the letter "O" or "e"--on the ground near Ban Nampo, Laos. The possible arrow measures approximately 33 meters by 31 meters and points at an azimuth of 21 degrees. The possible "P" lies just to the east of the arrow and measures approximately 13 meters in length. The possible "O" or "e" is east of the "P" and measures approximately 10 meters across. We are uncertain as to why these markings were made or how, nor do we know how long the markings may have been present. [redacted]

2. The markings are located in a valley along the Houay Xong River on a hillside just west of Route 13 and the hamlet of Ban Nampo at geocoordinates 18-58-49N/102-25-44E, UTM48QTG29280062, in north-central Laos. Ban Nampo is four nautical miles north of Vang Vien, Laos and is not located near any reported POW detention facilities. A search in both directions along the azimuth indicated by the possible arrow failed to turn up any unusual facilities or additional symbols.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Ban Nampo [redacted]

4. We exploited the data to determine the location, orientation, and dimensions of the markings (Attachment 1). [redacted] This process enabled us to more confidently determine that the material used to form the possible arrow was different from that used to form the other markings. Our analysis suggests the following:

- The December 1987 data shows that the field where the markings appear had been recently cleared of forest. Additionally, three areas had been burned probably to dispose of downed trees and vegetation. Further indications of forest clearing were several dark areas that are probably holes from uprooted trees [redacted]

- Data from August 1992 shows that the area had been slightly expanded and parts of it had been recently burned possibly to dispose of additional downed trees and vegetation. In addition, there are several dark areas remaining that are probably holes from uprooted trees filled with water.

- The light color of the markings made them stand out from the background of darker vegetation and burned areas. Differences in the intensity between the possible arrow and the other markings suggest that the materials used to form them were different. In the case of the possible arrow, the markings appear to have more definition and are slightly elevated when compared with the other markings. It is possible that the arrow was formed by downed trees that were bleached by the sun while the material used to form the other markings may have been light colored dry earth or rocks.

- Alternatively, the arrow could have been formed by three separate trails that converge near a central point. [redacted]



[redacted]

[redacted]

SUBJECT: Analysis of Surface Markings
Near Ban Nampo [redacted]

- No other markings or symbols were identified in the immediate Ban Nampo area [redacted]

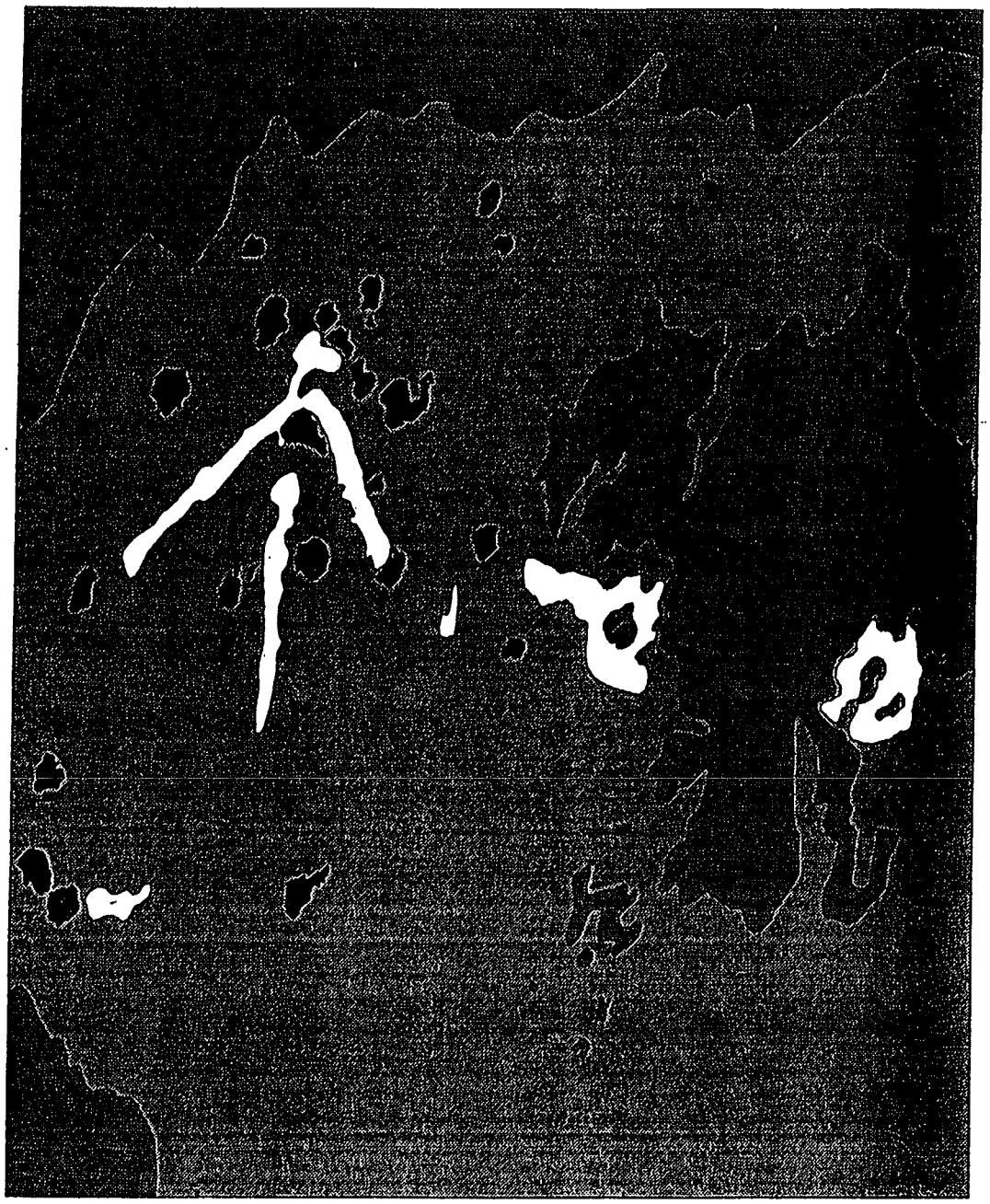
[redacted]

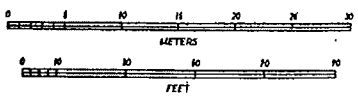


[redacted]

C06001236

Surface Markings
Ban Nampo, Loas





C06001239

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN

BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA

FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

D---------- (b)(6)

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

September 1, 1992

Mr. Robert Magner
Office of Legislative Affairs
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Magner:

The Senate Select Committee on Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Affairs requests all information your organization possesses concerning a Lao refugee whom DIA identifies as source 2402.

The Committee also requests that your Agency declassify and send to the Committee a large file concerning the sightings in Laos in 1986 by sources 5343 and 5991. This file bears directly on testimony given on 4 and 5 August 1992 before this Committee in open session. Should national security requirements prevent you from declassifying the whole file, we request that you provide an official, unclassified summary of the file for the public record and declassify as many of the documents in the file as possible.

The point of contact on the Staff for these requests is [redacted] who can be reached at [redacted]

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

C06001239

TTS.
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

September 1, 1992

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Deputy Director for Senate Affairs
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Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

C06001239

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
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BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
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FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
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United States Senate
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

September 1, 1992

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Office of Legislative Affairs
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

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The point of contact on the Staff for these requests is [redacted] who can be reached at [redacted]

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

[redacted]

C06001405

~~SECRET~~

Central Intelligence Agency

OCA FILE: SSPOW

RECEIPT #

Washington, D.C. 20505

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

OCA 2677-92

18 AUG 1992

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to the request by the Committee for information on the policies of the Vietnamese and Lao Governments toward the POW/MIA issue. We have identified 116 intelligence reports beginning in February 1977 through June 1992 which contain comments by officials of these governments on this topic. Some of the reports describe other foreign policy or diplomatic issues involving the Lao and Vietnamese Governments in their relations with the United States and other regional countries. As this information was obtained from [redacted] some of whom are still active and producing intelligence on topics other than POW/MIA, these reports will be retained at CIA headquarters for review for appropriately cleared and designated investigators from the Committee.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

DECLASSIFIED

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DR

~~SECRET~~

C06001405

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2677-92/1

18 AUG 1992

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

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An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET

CL
DEC
DRV

SECRET

OCA 2677-92

SUBJECT: Letter to POW/MIA Committee re Vietnam and Lao Governments

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/ (10 Aug 92)

C06002429

SECRET
Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(3)

Washington, D.C. 20505

20 OCT 1992 OCA 3128-92

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate greatly the comments in your letter of September 1992 praising the Agency for its support to the POW/MIA Committee's investigations.

As you know, I had my staff pull together for you a summary of information relating to POW/MIA issues from the President's Daily Brief (PDB). I am advised that both you and Senator Smith reviewed this material personally, as did other members of your Committee staff. Pursuant to your request, I also had the Executive Registry review its files and extract pertinent documents for your Committee staff to review. We have found no other "Special Briefs" or additional notes (as, for example, any that former Director William Casey might have made) related to these issues. We have, however, responded to other questions submitted by Mr. Taylor of your Committee, and will continue to work closely with your staff on this matter.

I would like to reiterate at this juncture remarks I made in a letter of July 24, 1992 to you. I have a statutory responsibility to protect sources and methods, including material shared with us by other governments. I cannot therefore accede to your request for unrestricted access to operational or source files. To meet the needs of the Committee, however, we have made available to your staff as requested all reporting relative to specific reports, sightings and incidents, and have declassified as much of this information as possible.

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED
SECRET

SECRET

The Honorable John F. Kerry

Your letter asked that all files relating to three specific reports be made available to the Committee. My staff has prepared for your background a summary of source vetting information which underlie the specific intelligence disseminations on which you requested additional information in your letter. We will make arrangements with your staff to review this material. I hope these summaries will meet your needs.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Gates
Director of Central Intelligence

C06002429

SECRET
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

20 OCT 1992

OCA 3128-92/1

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

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The Honorable Bob Smith

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An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Gates
Director of Central Intelligence

C06002429

~~SECRET~~

OCA 3128-92

SUBJECT: Response POW/MIA Affairs Cite re 10 Sep 92 Letter from Vice Chairman Smith

OCA/Senate/JLBreckenridge:jah [ ] (9 Oct 92)

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06002429

SECRET

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Response to POW/MIA Affairs Cmte re 10 Sep 92 Letter from Vice Chairman Smith

| FROM: | EXTENSION | NO. |
|---|---|---|
| Stanley M. Moskowitz<br>Director of Congressional Affairs | | OCA 3128-92 |
| | | DATE<br>15 October 1992 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Executive Registry | 15 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. Executive Director | 16 OCT 1992 | 16 OCT | | |
| 4. | | | | |
| 5. Acting Director of Central Intelligence | | 16/20 | | Please sign for the DCI. |
| 6. | | | | |
| 7. Return to Director of Congressional Affairs | 21 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 8. | | | | |
| 9. DD/S A | 22 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. OCA Registry | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |
| 13. | | | | |
| 14. | | | | |
| 15. | | | | |

DCI EXEC

FORM 1-79 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

C06002429

SSPOW

**OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS**
**ROUTING SLIP**

| | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | X |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | ~~X~~ |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | X |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | X |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | X |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | X |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | X |

SUSPENSE 21 Sept. 92
DATE

ACTION OFFICER: John B.

REMARKS: PW

CONTROL NUMBER: ER 4630-92

FILE:

FORM 4422
Nov-91

C06002429

# EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ROUTING SLIP

| TO: | | ACTION | INFO | DATE | INITIAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DCI | | | | |
| 2 | DDCI | | | | |
| 3 | EXDIR/CIA | | | | |
| 4 | EXDIR/ICA | | | | |
| 5 | DDA | | | | |
| 6 | DDI | | X | | |
| 7 | DDO | | X | | |
| 8 | DDS&T | | | | |
| 9 | D/OPAI | | | | |
| 10 | IG | | | | |
| 11 | COMPT | | | | |
| 12 | D/OCA | X | | | |
| 13 | GC | | X | | |
| 14 | Chm/NIC | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | |
| 22 | | Acknowledge: 21 Sept | | | |
| | SUSPENSE | Substance: 28 Sept<br>Date | | | |

Remarks: D/OCA to prepare response for DCI signature in consultation with DDI, DDO, OGC.

ER 92-4630

Executive Secretary

14 Sept 92

Date

3637 (10-81)

C06002430

(b)(3)

ER 92-4630

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN

BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA

# United States Senate

FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
DINO CARLUCCIO, DEPUTY STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

September 10, 1992

The Honorable Robert Gates
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Bob:

I am writing concerning three important matters relating to my work as Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. As you know, I deeply appreciate the cooperation your agency has given the Committee during the course of its investigation. I am hopeful that your cooperation will continue into the following areas of the Committee's work:

1. I would appreciate the opportunity to review the following three reports originated by your agency, in addition to all files and actions relating to the three reports --

[redacted]

It is my hope that these reports and materials can be provided to my office in unclassified form, although I wish to review any redacted portions.

2. I would like to arrange for the opportunity to review information in the President's Daily Brief which may concern our POW/MIA investigation. I understand from your Agency's August 11, 1992 letter that a search of this publication for the period 1972 to 1992 has been completed and potential POW/MIA has been prepared for review.

3. I am informed by staff that, with the exception of your Agency's [redacted] file, the Committee has had almost no access to CIA's operational files, the Executive Registry, and any "Special Briefs" which may contain important information on the POW/MIA issue. I ask that you take steps to ensure the Committee has access to these materials.

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4. Finally, it is my understanding that former CIA Director William Casey kept notes on many of his meetings and discussions during his tenure at the Agency. I would ask that you ensure that any relevant POW information from these notes are provided to me for review.

Bob, I want to underscore the importance that I place on your permitting full access by the Committee to this information. I know that neither of us wants the Committee to fail in its mission to review all potential POW/MIA information in the possession of our government. Both of us have worked too diligently this past year to become vulnerable to legitimate criticism that the investigation was incomplete.

I believe your cooperation to date has been excellent, and I look forward to working with you in the months ahead as we complete our investigation.

With warm regards,

Bob Smith

BOB SMITH, USS
Vice Chairman, Select Committee
on POW/MIA Affairs

BS/dc

C06002435

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

SECRET
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

2 October 1992
OCA 3088-92

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Your letter of September 1, 1992 requested that the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs be provided all information available to this Agency on a Lao refugee whom DIA identifies [redacted] You also requested a review of other reporting concerning the sightings at Maung Ngoy, Laos, by [redacted].

[redacted] of the Committee staff has been advised that all information relating to [redacted] in our files is available for review at our Headquarters. These documents chronicle the efforts which this Agency undertook to authenticate this [redacted]

Our material on the sightings at Maung Ngoy, reported by [redacted] has already been reviewed by [redacted] and portions thereof were released in declassified form to the Committee (specifically nine intelligence reports and portions of other operational cables which contained information on Maung Ngoy from other sources). The other documents in the Maung Ngoy file have been reviewed but may not be declassified as they relate directly to sensitive sources and methods or are extraneous to the Maung Ngoy investigation. Committee investigators are free to review this material again in original classified form at our Headquarters if the Committee wishes.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET

[redacted]

SECRET

OCA-3088-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte, re 1 Sep Ltr on Lao Source Information

OCA/Senate/JLBreckenridge:jah/ [ ] (2 Oct 92)

[ ]

C06002435

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

## Congressional Action

SUBJECT:

Reply to 1 September 1992 Requests from Senate Select Committee Concerning LAO Reports

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| C/EA/ICOG | | 24 Sep 92 | DDO 0025/24 92 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DCEA/SEA | | 24/9 | | |
| 2. Chief, EA | | | | |
| 3. C/ORMS | | 9/28 | | |
| 4. DC/ORMS | | | | |
| 5. C/ORMS | 29 SEP 1992 | | | |
| 6. SA/DDO | | 30/9 | | |
| 7. ADDO | | 10.1 | | |
| 8. DDO | | | ✓ | |
| 9. O/OCA/S | | | | |
| 10. Return to | | | | |
| 11. Registry for filing | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

LOGGED

FORM 8-97 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(5)
(b)(6)

23 September 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Reply to 1 September 1992 Requests from Senate Select Committee Concerning Lao Reports

REFERENCE: 1 September 1992 Letter from Committee Counsel J. William Codinha, attached

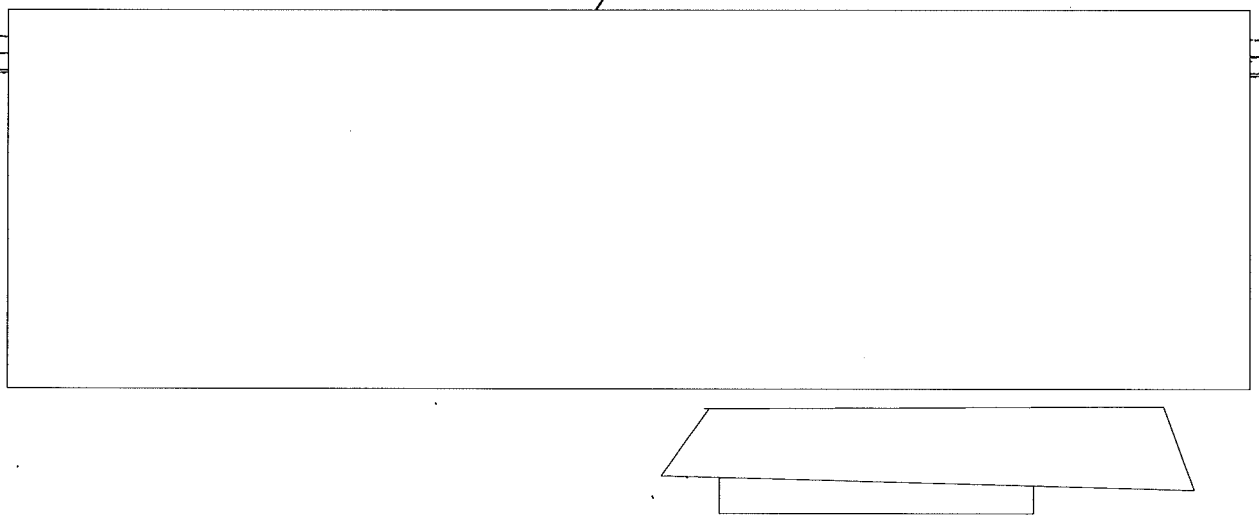
The reference (attached) requests detailed information on the source of a POW report on LAOS, as well as the declassification of the file we prepared previously on two reports of American POW's seen near Maung Ngoy, LAOS, and the efforts undertaken by several assets to corroborate those reports. Committee investigator [redacted] previously visited Headquarters to review that file. We suggest sending the Committee the following response:

(Begin proposed text of reply:)

1. The Agency has received the Committee's 1 September 1992 request concerning reports of American POW sightings in LAOS by [redacted] in 1984 and 1986.

2. We have extracted from our files extensive information held on individuals identified by DIA as [redacted] and have created a separate file on him. This information chronicles efforts the Agency undertook to authenticate this source. As was stated to [redacted] last week at the Capitol, this new file is available at our Headquarters for review by [redacted] at his convenience.

3. The Agency compiled earlier a complete file based on two reports of American POW's reportedly seen near Maung Ngoy, LAOS which we obtained from DIA-numbered [redacted] (not the identified DIA [redacted].) This file demonstrates efforts undertaken by the Agency in 1986 to corroborate those two reports. [redacted] reviewed this file during an earlier visit to our Headquarters. Since then the Agency has declassified and released to the Committee nine intelligence reports or portions of operational cables which contain information obtained from several







C06002436

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN

BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
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NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA

FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

September 1, 1992

Mr. Robert Magner
Office of Legislative Affairs
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

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The point of contact on the Staff for these requests is [redacted] who can be reached at [redacted]

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

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C06002458

SECRET
Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

55POW

Washington, D.C. 20505

28 September 1992

OCA 2768-92/1

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On August 25, 1992 the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs reviewed the PDB Chronology of POW/MIA references. The following responds to some of the Committee's questions. The PDB office of the DDI was unable to locate their sources for the PDB items and the overt press (The New York Times) did not identify the reportedly captured Americans. After searching the Central Intelligence Bulletin (CIB), predecessor of the NID, on these issues a few sources were obtained and are noted below:

a. **Question:** In the May 8, 1974 article on Laos, there is reference to five US military personnel believed to be held. What are their names and who is the source of this report?

**Answer:** We cannot tell now who was referred to in the May 8, 1974 PDB, but it is likely that this may be a reference to five of the eight crewmen of the EC47Q ("Baron-52") which was shot down over Laos on February 5, 1973. On the other hand, it may have been a reference to some other missing Americans possibly captured by the Pathet Lao. We cannot determine who the source was for this report.

b. **Question:** A February 4, 1972 note uses the word "noteworthy" to describe a change in the Communists' seven-point plan. Why was this "noteworthy?"

**Answer:** We believe the analyst used "noteworthy" to describe the change in previous Communist formulation that stated that prisoners would not be freed until the end of the US withdrawal.

The Honorable John F. Kerry

c. **Question:** In a June 4, 1974 article on Laos, four Americans are believed to have been captured in Laos prior to the February 1973 cease-fire agreement. Who are the four Americans and what is the source of the report?

**Answer:** We do not know the names of the four Americans referred to in this article, nor do we know the source of the report. It is possible that this is another reference to the four crew members of the EC47Q, although their capture occurred just after the cease-fire.

d. **Question:** An August 16, 1975 note mentions eight Americans who were included in 13 POWs to be transported to Hanoi. Who were the eight?

**Answer:** The eight Americans were probably the group of American civilians captured at Ban Me Thuot on March 12, 1975, sometimes called "the Struharik group," who together with James F. Lewis (captured in Phan Rang on April 16, 1975) comprised the nine American citizens released from Hanoi on October 30, 1975. They were: Paul A. Struharik, John D. Miller, Carolyn P. Miller, Lucille A. Miller, Betty J. Mitchell, Richard L. Phillips, Lilliam M. Phillips, and Jay Scarborough.

The "13 prisoners of war" mentioned by the North Vietnamese transportation unit were probably the above eight, plus James F. Lewis, and four other prisoners captured in South Vietnam in March and April 1975. These four may have been Enrique Tolentino, Norman Johnson, Joan Johnson, and Peter Whitlock. On October 30, 1975 the North Vietnamese also released five non-US citizens: the Johnsons (Canadians), Whitlock (Australian), Filipinos Enrique Tolentino and Arellano Bugarin.

e. **Question:** Articles from July 8, 1972 and July 20, 1972 report that the North Vietnamese were killing American prisoners. What are the sources for this information? Did DIA get distribution of these reports? Did General Vessey use this information to assist his negotiations with North Vietnamese?

The Honorable John F. Kerry

**Answer:** The article from July 8, 1972 was derived from three NSA reports which must be released through NSA. [redacted]

[redacted]

The NID, formerly the CIB, is normally distributed to Intelligence Community agencies which include DIA.

We have no information regarding General Vessey's usage of this information to assist his negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

f. **Question:** [redacted] Why was there no reporting in the PDB from 1978 to 1986?

**Answer:** We have no information on the decisions made on the editing and contents of the PDB during this period. [redacted] was not reported in the PDB because it is not the method by which CIA's own operational activities are reported. The PDB also would not comment on other reporting of events (as, for example, of non-official efforts) unless we had independently acquired intelligence information of importance.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

SECRET
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

28 September 1992
OCA 2768-92/2

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

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The Honorable Bob Smith

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The Honorable Bob Smith

**Answer:** The article from July 8, 1972 was derived from three NSA reports which must be released through NSA. [redacted]

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We have no information regarding General Vessey's usage of this information to assist his negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

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**Answer:** We have no information on the decisions made on the editing and contents of the PDB during this period. [redacted] was not reported in the PDB because it is not the method by which CIA's own operational activities are reported. The PDB also would not comment on other reporting of events (as, for example, of non-official efforts) unless we had independently acquired intelligence information of importance.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

OCA 2768-92/1

SUBJECT: Response to POW/MIA Affairs Committee
25 August 92 Questions

OCA/Senate [redacted] (17 Sep 92)

[redacted]

C06002458

| TO : D/OCA | CONTROL # | DATE OF REQUEST |
|---|---|---|
| | OCA 2768-92/1 | 25 Sep 92 |
| FROM: | | SUSPENSE DATE |

**SUBJECT :** Response to POW/MIA Affairs Committee re 25 August Questions

NOTES

Answer to last question rewritten per [ ] request.

COORDINATED WITH (list names as well as offices)

| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |

ACTION REQUIRED BY **D/OCA**

Signature please

FORM 2-86 **4118** OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

C06002458

| TO : D/OCA | CONTROL # OCA 2768-92/1 | DATE OF REQUEST 17 Sep 92 |
|---|---|---|
| FROM : [redacted] CT Via DD/Senate Via DD/OCA | | SUSPENSE DATE |

**SUBJECT :**

Response to POW/MIA Affairs Committee re 25 August Questions

NOTES

John Breckenridge

I don't like the answer to the last question

(1) were there not non-official rescue attempts?

(2) we would not normally report DO ops in the POB. A more likely reason it would not be included not because it wasn't important !!

(3) and the last para isn't very helpfully worded either

COORDINATED WITH (list names as well as offices)

| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| Mike Stein | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

ACTION REQUIRED BY **D/OCA**

Signature please

FORM 2-86 4118 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

C06002463

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

OCA 2906-92

8 SEP 1992

Mr. J.
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

In response to your letter of July 24, 1992, records of the Agency's Executive Registry have been reviewed for the materials you requested relative to the POW/MIA issue. A number of Agency substantive documents bearing on the POW/MIA issue have been so identified and will be made available to appropriately cleared Committee personnel to review at our Headquarters. This includes the minutes and supporting documents of one NSPG meeting which dealt in part with the POW/MIA issue. We have received clearance from the NSC to include this material in the package to be reviewed with the proviso that those reviewing the document be limited to yourself, Ms. Zwenig, or Mr. Kravitz, and that any notes on the document be retained by the Agency.

No documents were found which related in any way to an alleged 1981 White House meeting to discuss a reputed offer by the Vietnamese to return live POWs nor were any documents recovered dealing with the issue of possible transfers of POWs to the Soviet Union or China.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

C06002463

OCA 2906-92

SUBJECT: Letter to J. William Codinha re ER Document Search as Requested by 24 Jul 92 Letter

OCA/Senate/RWMagner:jah/[ ] (3 Sep 92)

Distribution:

Original -
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1 -

C06010772

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

**Congressional Action** (b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(5)

**SUBJECT:** Response Letter to The Honorable Bob Smith

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief, Indochina Operations Group, East Asia Division | | 29Sep92 | DO/O 92025/258-92 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Deputy Chief, East Asia for Southeast Asia | | 30/9 | | |
| 2. Deputy Chief, East Asia Division | 2 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 3. Chief, East Asia Division | | | | For Signature. |
| 4. C/ORMS/CCA | 10/5/92 | | | |
| 5. Deputy Chief, Operations and Resource Management Staff | | | | |
| 6. Chief, Operations and Resource Management Staff | | | | |
| 7. DDO Secretariat | 6 OCT 1992 | | | To 11: Please detach Tab A materials and notify committee investigators that it is ready for review at Hqs. |
| 8. Special Assistant to the Deputy Director for Operations | | 6/10 | | |
| 9. Associate Deputy Director for Operations | | | | |
| 10. Deputy Director for Operations | 8 Oct | | | |
| 11. John Breckenridge O/OCA/S | | | | |
| 12. Stanley M. Moskowitz Director of Congressional Affairs | | | | |

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

FORM 6-87 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congression Action

C06010772

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

## Congressional Action

SUBJECT:

Response Letter to The Honorable Bob Smith (Continued)

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Executive Registry | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. Deputy Director of Central Intelligence | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |
| 5. Director of Central Intelligence | | | | |
| 6. | | | | |
| 7. Chief, East Asia Division | | | | |
| 8. | | | | |
| 9. | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

FORM 8-87 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action

C06010772

SECRET

DO/O 0025/258-92

DD/EA 419-92

2 OCT 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, East Asia Division

SUBJECT: Response to The Honorable Bob Smith

REFERENCE: Letter to DCI from Bob Smith, dated 10 September 1992

1. Action Requested: That you sign the attached letter to Senator Bob Smith, and a copy for Senator John Kerry, in response to Senator Smith's letter to you dated 10 September 1992.

2. Background: While the Agency continues to be complimented by members of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA affairs, and committee investigators have been gracious in their praise of our prompt and in-depth responses to formal and informal queries, Senator Smith has now requested access to a growing number of operational files and a variety of executive level publications. We have complied with almost every request and have granted committee investigators sweeping access to unvarnished operational file holdings. I believe, however, that it is imperative at this point to reiterate to Senator Smith the DCI's responsibility to protect sources and methods and to deny further unrestricted access to operational files. This position is consistent with your 24 July 1992 letter to Senator John F. Kerry, and in no way impedes ongoing committee investigations.

3. Recommendation: I recommend that you sign the attached letter to Senator Smith, as well as the copy for Senator Kerry.

[redacted]

for Floyd L. Paseman

Attachment:
As stated

[redacted]

[redacted]

SECRET

SUBJECT: Response to The Honorable Bob Smith

C/EA/ICOG:LSHarrison:mev [ ] (28 September 1992)

[redacted]

ATTACHMENT

C06010772

C06010772

ATTACHMENT

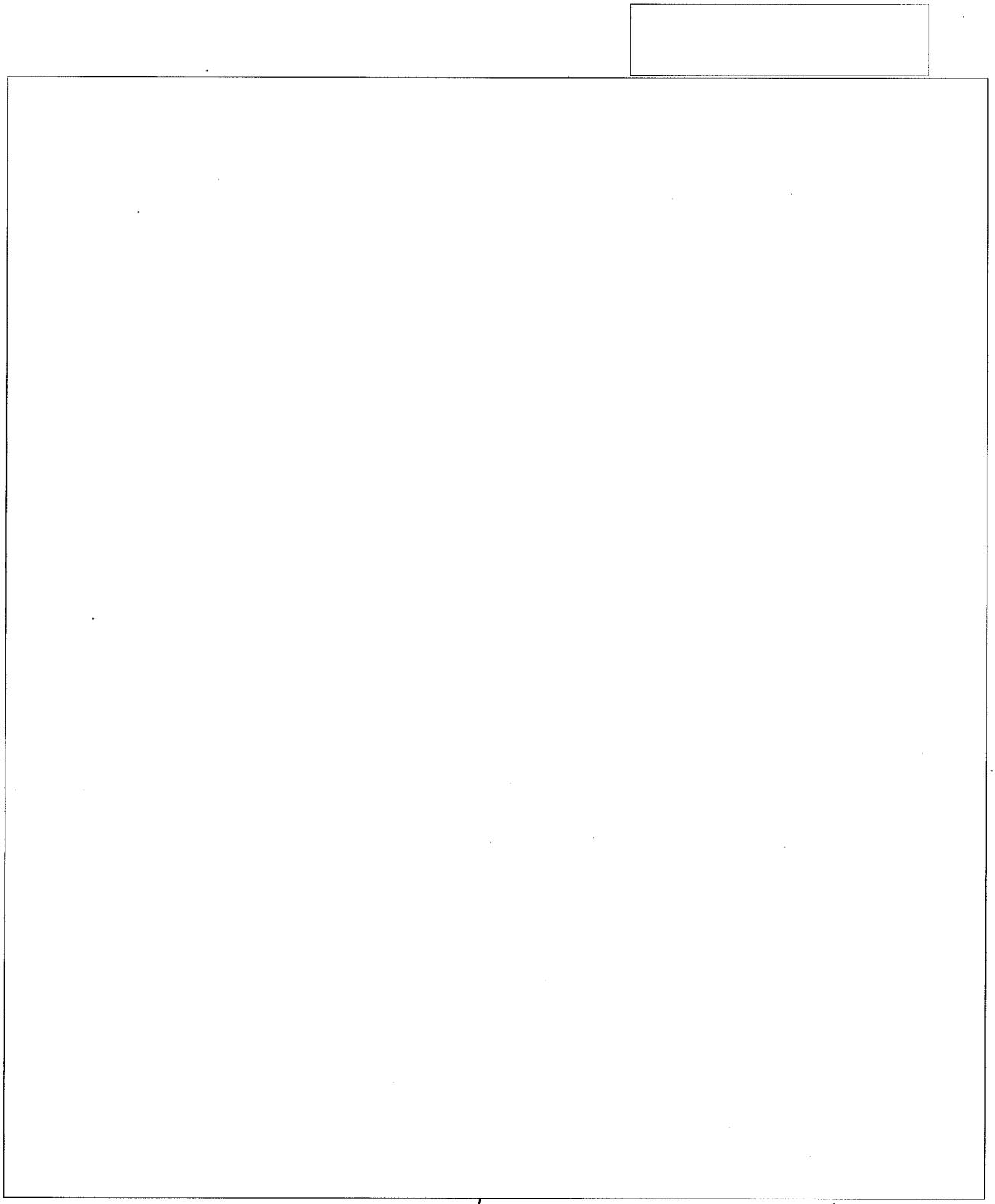
Form 8-66 163a

REFERENCE

C06010772



SECRET



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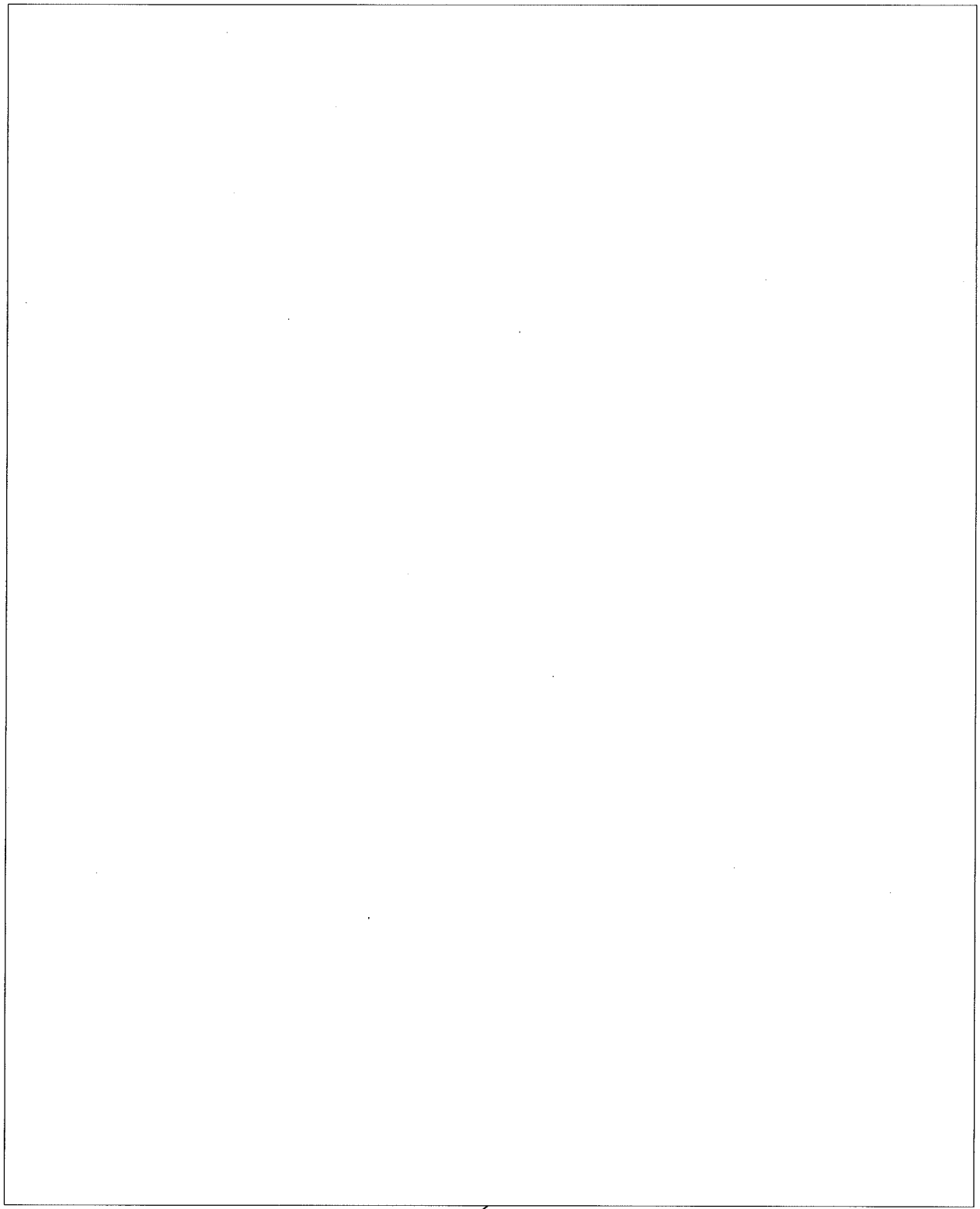

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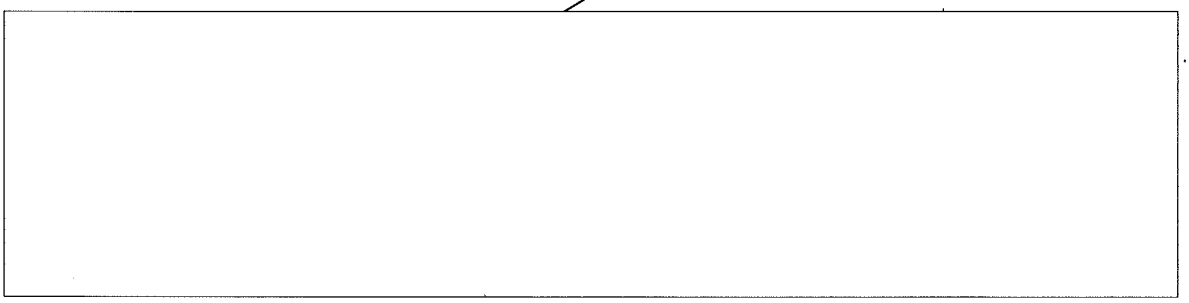

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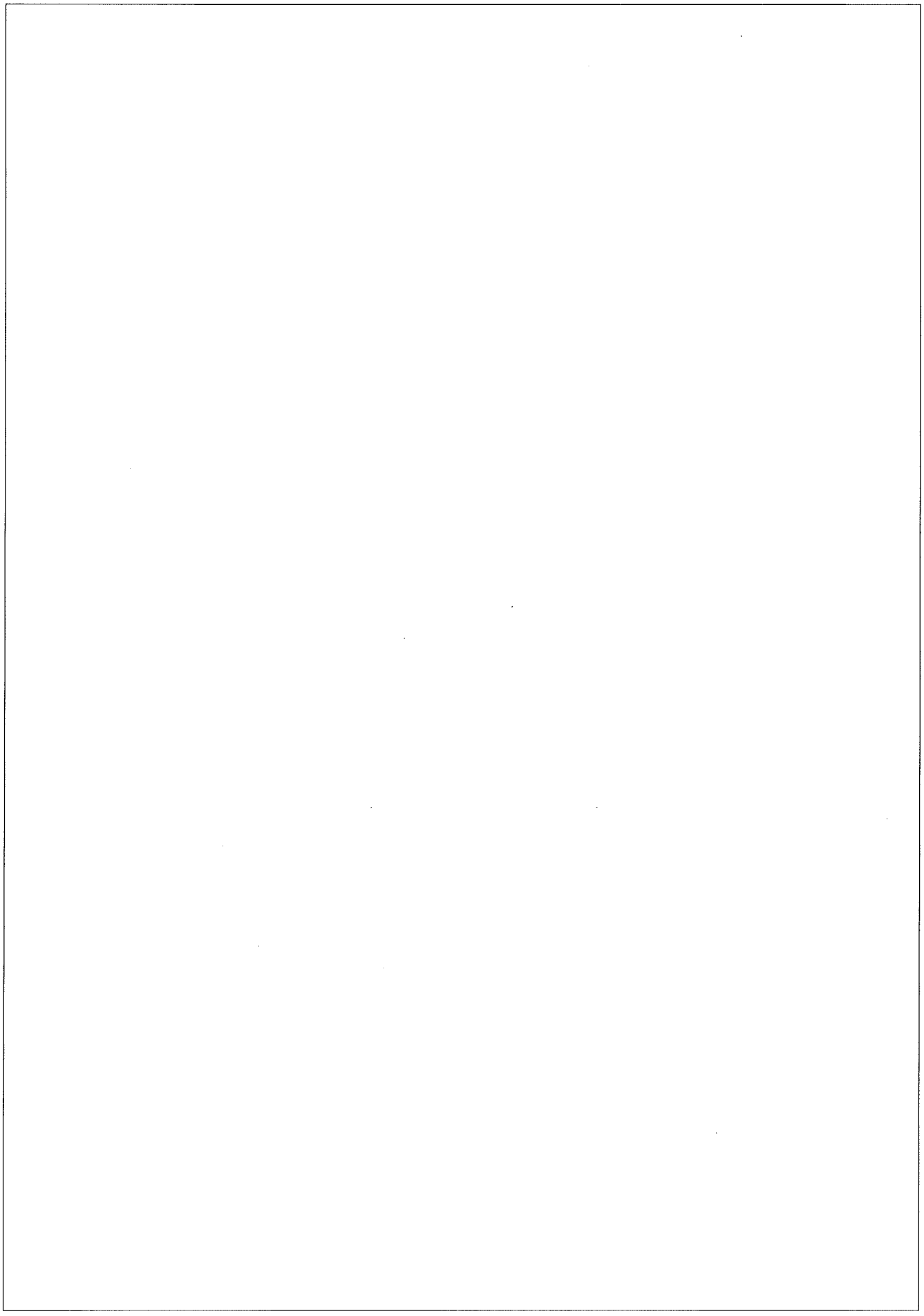

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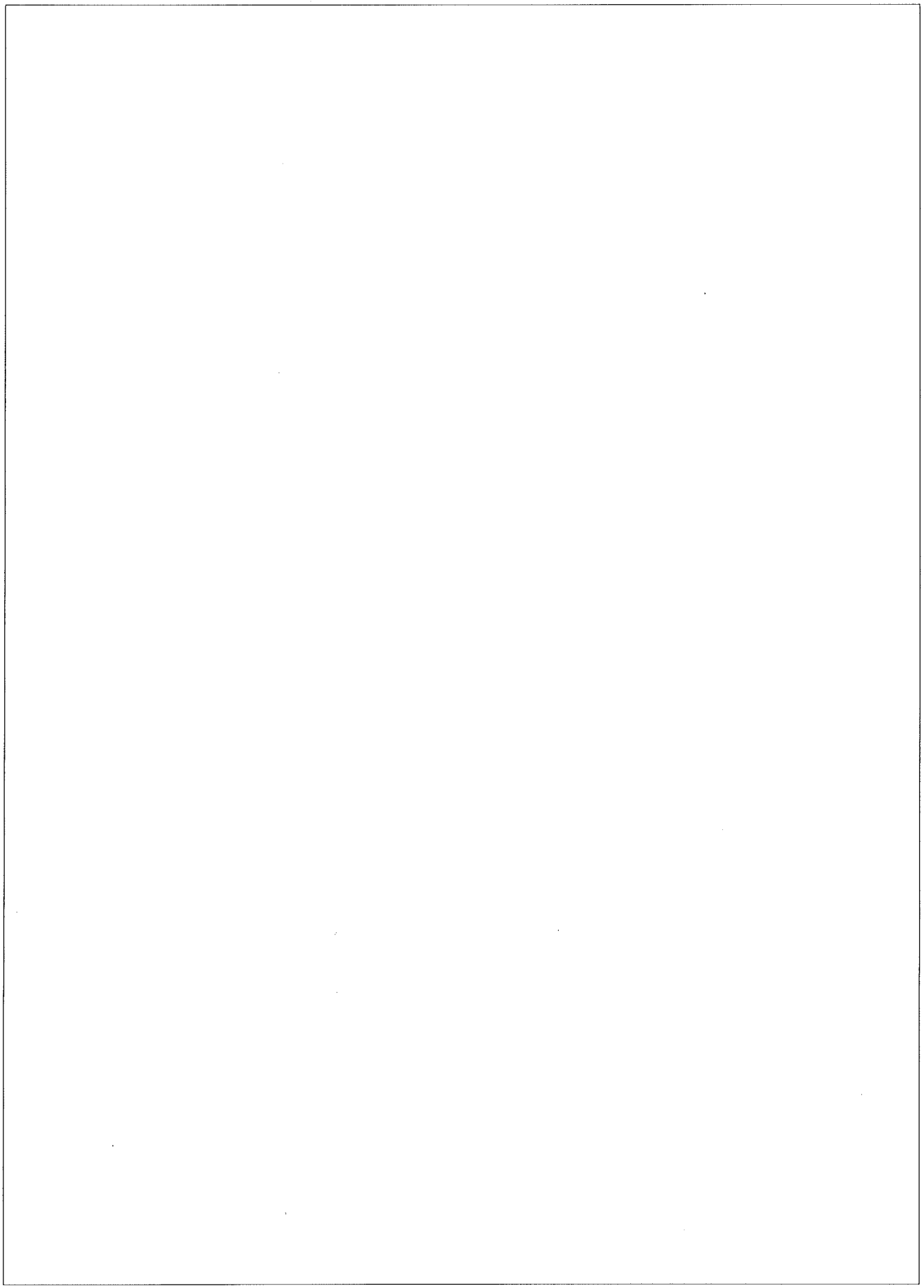

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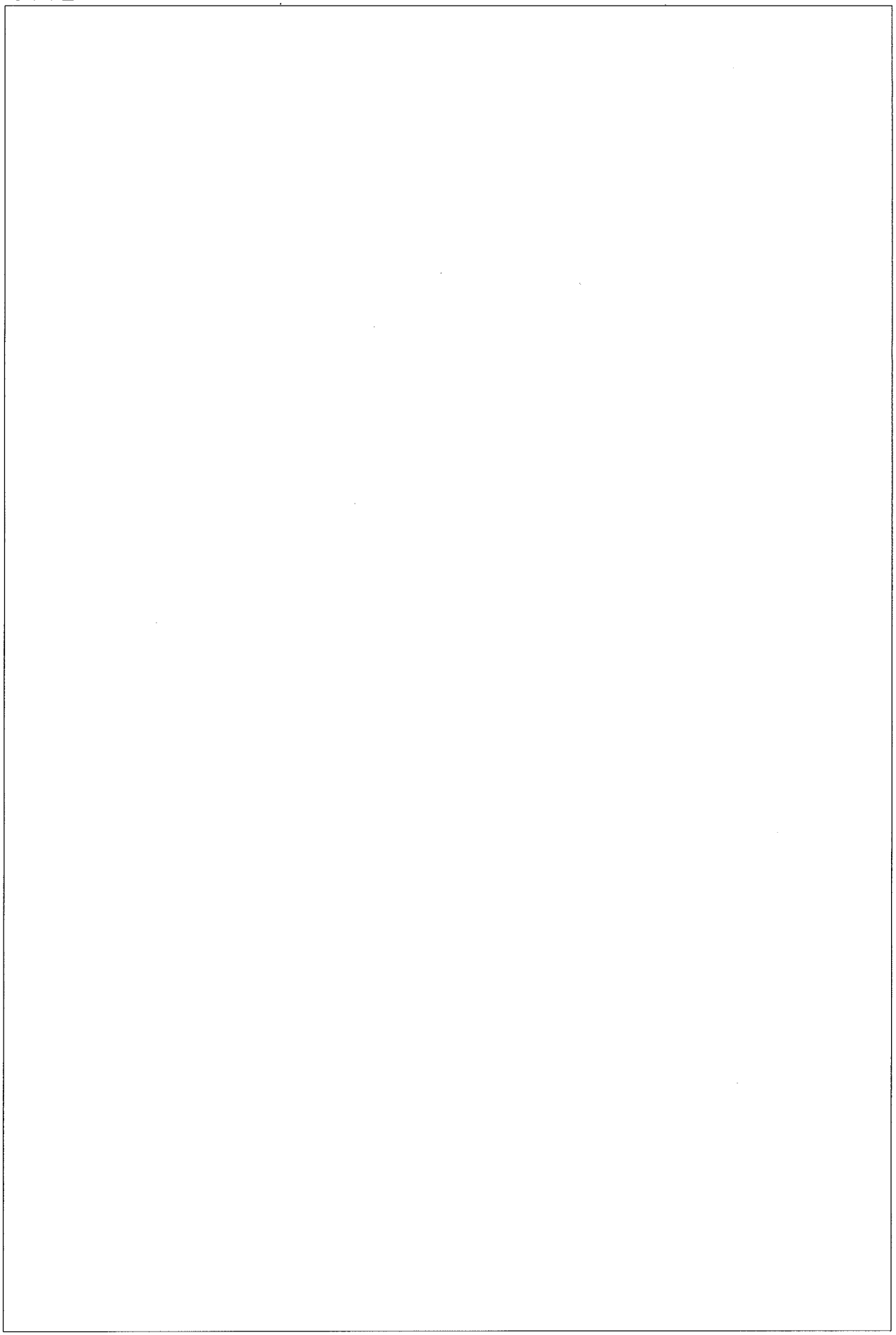


C06010772

C06010772

SECRET

1 July 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: AC/EA/ICOG

FROM: C/EA/ICOGPOW

SUBJECT: Our POW/MIA File Holdings

(1) 1. We have 39 sequentially numbered volumes of [redacted] files, dating from 1967 [redacted] comprising about 4.5 [redacted] (For some unknown reason, there is no material for the period from [redacted] though no sequentially numbered file is missing.) These are the chronological files containing all the POW/MIA traffic from [redacted] and it is these files that Bob Taylor has twice expressed an interest in examining in toto, or at least looking through. He feels he will find in them some leads which he can explore with us and other agencies, such as references to sightings, intercepts, and other "evidence" of POW's. I have no objection to his seeing them, though that is a policy decision. I do not feel there is anything embarrassing to the Agency in them. To the contrary: they show how much effort has been expended by Agency officers over the years in running down every lead to POW/MIA information. One thing they show convincingly is that the Agency never "covered up" any information on POW's or MIA's.

(2) (3) 2. Also in the category of operational files are our [redacted] volumes of [redacted] files, which Bob Taylor has already examined, and two soft files (plus some photos) on the loss of Site 85 in Laos. The Site 85 files contain a few somewhat sensitive items, [redacted] but they can be examined if necessary. In fact we had expected the Committee to be asking us about Site 85, but so far they have not done so.

(4) [redacted]

(5) [redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

4. In our move up here, our office also inherited a number of sensitive files, such as [redacted] files on the last days of the Saigon and Vientiane Stations, and individual files on Agency employees who were imprisoned and/or died in Vietnam. I believe these files should definitely be considered internal and privileged Agency information.

[redacted]

footage, but assume it is considerable.

6. We also have a number of other files, such as "Casualties in Southeast Asia", listing losses of Air America, Continental and Bird Air. The Committee can see those. We have also created a number of our own internal Branch files since our Branch was created in December. I don't feel those should be shown to the Committee, since they concern our work, and do not constitute information on POW's as such. [redacted] The only soft file which might contain critical remarks about the Committee is our CDO (DoD Central Documentation Office) file, specifically my reports on the CDO weekly meetings. In the course of our work we have also opened some soft files on individuals we have had correspondence on, such as Michel Honorin and Ernest Labounty, but there is nothing in those files that the Committee cannot see. In fact such files show how conscientiously we have pursued every potential source of POW/MIA information.

[redacted]

C06010772

S E C R E T

ICOG SPOT REPORT -- 16 September 1992

Bob Taylor, the Senate Select Committee investigator who has concentrated on the [redacted] operation, described plans for the forthcoming Committee hearings on [redacted] when he visited Headquarters on 16 September.

Four days of Committee hearings in mid-October will start with a two-day open hearing with DIA on ground symbols and imagery. A separate day (tentatively set for 14 October) will be devoted to [redacted] The morning session will be open, to discuss the intelligence reporting which led to the operation. For this session Taylor requested a sanitized description of [redacted] and an unclassified summary of the information she provided. The open session will also include declassified line drawings of overhead imagery. The afternoon session will be closed, as it will cover operational aspects. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Taylor also mentioned that Committee Vice Chairman Senator Smith had written the Director to ask (again) that CIA open its operational files to perusal by Committee staffers. We expressed the belief that some mutually satisfactory solution could be worked out.

S E C R E T

C06010772

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

8 MAR 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War and
Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

Bruce L. Heller
Commander, USN (R)
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Branch
Resources and Installations Division
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)
Defense Intelligence Agency

FROM : [redacted]
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : Comment by [redacted] Possibility of U.S. Prisoners Being Held by the SRV for Use in Negotiations on Aid from the U.S. for the SRV

Attached as of possible interest to you is a report [redacted] in early March 1977. We are giving this report no further dissemination.

[redacted]

Attachment:
Report as Stated
[redacted]

DISSEMINATION AND [illegible]
ORIGINATOR

C06010772

[redacted]

COUNTRY: Vietnam

DOI : Late February 1977

SUBJECT:

U.S. Prisoners Being Held by the SRV for Use in Negotiations on Aid from the U.S. for the SRV

[redacted] said that Hanoi naturally knows where U.S. pilots shot down over North Vietnam are buried. In response to a statement that the SRV no longer has any Americans still under detention, the [redacted] demurred and said that there are American prisoners of war (POW's), some of whom are members of wealthy families, still in the SRV and they would not be released until U.S. financial aid for the SRV was forthcoming. [redacted]

[redacted]

2. The [redacted] indicated that the information on MIA's was one trump card the SRV held in the forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. and explained that the SRV, as the victor in the Vietnam war, would take advantage of this situation in negotiating with the U.S. for aid in economic reconstruction. He said that some wealthy prominent American families had been in direct contact with Hanoi in an effort to acquire information about family members who were MIA's.

However, the SRV had not released such information on the assumption that more could be gained by the SRV economically by awaiting the opening of formal negotiations with the U.S. Government.

C06010772

1-2023

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 MAR 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War
and Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

Bruce L. Heller, Commander, USN (R)
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Branch
Resources and Installations Division
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)
Defense Intelligence Agency

FROM: [redacted]
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT: Comments on Relations with the United States and the Presence of Americans in the SRV

The attached report, which is of possible interest to you, was obtained March 1977. We are giving this information no further dissemination.

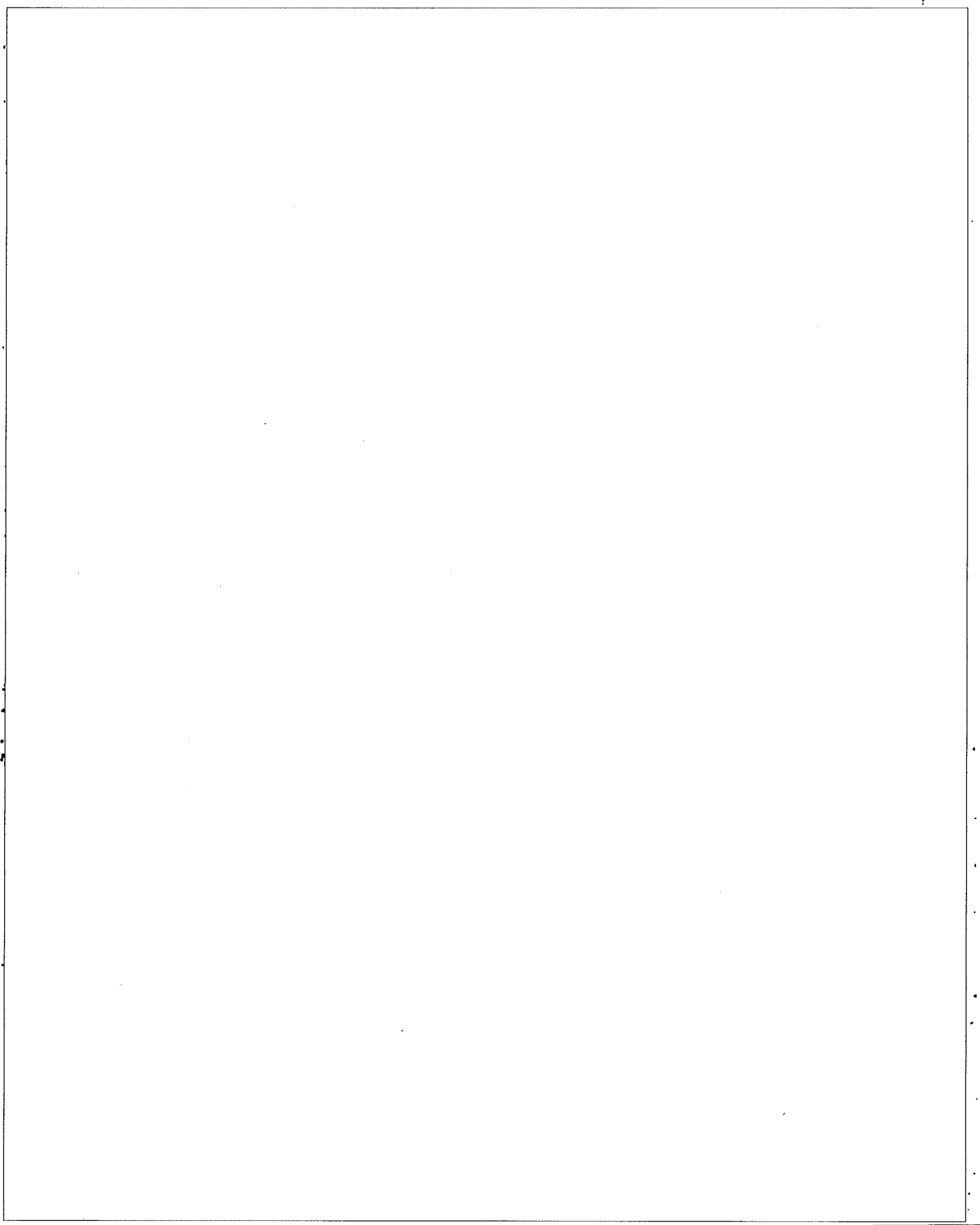
APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 1 MAY 2003

[redacted]

[redacted]

cc: [redacted]

C06010772



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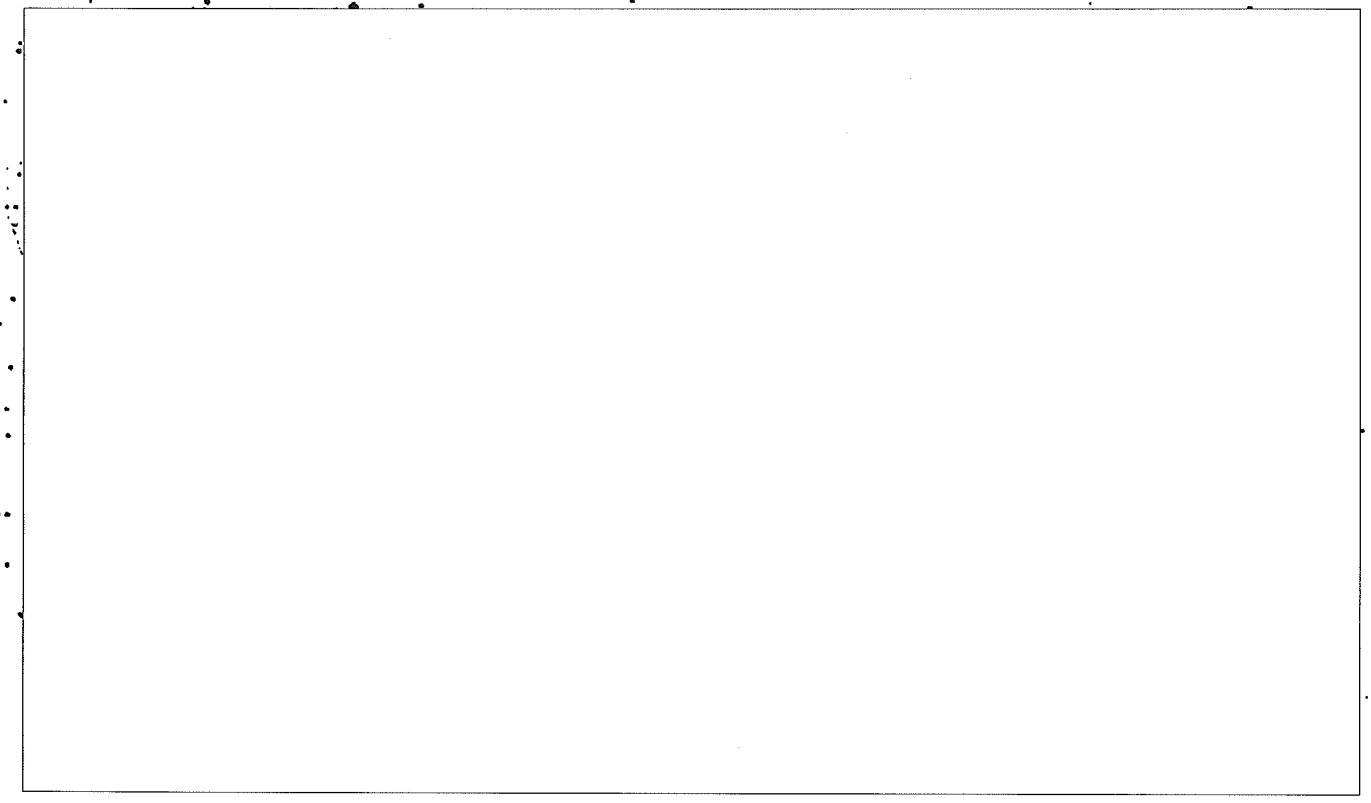


C06010772

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Vice Director for Collection Management
Department of Defense
Principal Advisor for Prisoner of War Missing in Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT : Comments of Indonesian Ambassador to Hanoi on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

NO HARD COPY FOLLOWS

Attached is a notice to recall the report bearing this title and number.

[redacted]

John H. Stein
Deputy Director for Operations

[redacted]

C06010772

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Comments of [redacted] on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

On 16 March 1977 a memorandum report bearing the above subject and the number [redacted] was disseminated. It has been subsequently learned that the source, who was described as "a generally reliable source with excellent access to high-level [redacted] officials," has provided fabricated information, and the then [redacted] has said that he never received any information while in [redacted] (1976 - 80) that live U.S. prisoners of war were being held by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government. Therefore, the information in the memorandum should be disregarded and all references to the report should be removed from computer listings and file holdings.

[redacted]

C06010772

1-2024

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

16 MAR 1977

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War
and Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

[redacted] Commander, USN ([redacted])
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Branch
Resources and Installations Division
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)

Raymond Vohden, Captain, USN
Principal Advisor for Prisoner of War and
Missing in Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Office of the Secretary of Defense

FROM : [redacted]
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : Comments on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

Attached as of possible interest to you is a report resulting from information obtained late January 1977. We are giving this report no further dissemination.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1-2024

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

C06010772

COUNTRY: Vietnam

DOI : January 1977

SUBJECT: Comments on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

ACQ :

SOURCE :

1. there were American prisoners of war (POW's) still remaining in Vietnam and that these POW's posed a problem to the opening of diplomatic relations between the SRV and the United States (U.S.). these POW's included some who did not want to return to the U.S.

2. Comment: Other than one American civilian who was arrested in Saigon after its fall in 1975, the SRV is not known to have any live American military or civilian prisoners. Nevertheless, several unconfirmed reports have appeared since May 1975 on the possibility of some U.S. prisoners still remaining in Vietnam.)

C06010772

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

8 MAR 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War and
Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

Bruce L. Heller
Commander, USN (R)
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Branch
Resources and Installations Division
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)
Defense Intelligence Agency

FROM : [redacted]
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : Comment by [redacted] Possibility of U.S. Prisoners Being Held by the SRV for Use in Negotiations on Aid from the U.S. for the SRV

Attached as of possible interest to you is a report [redacted] in early March 1977. We are giving this report no further dissemination.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DISSEMINATION AND [illegible]
ORIGINATOR

C06010772

[redacted]

COUNTRY: Vietnam

DOI : Late February 1977

SUBJECT:

U.S. Prisoners Being Held by the SRV for Use in Negotiations on Aid from the U.S. for the SRV

[redacted] said that Hanoi naturally knows where U.S. pilots shot down over North Vietnam are buried. In response to a statement that the SRV no longer has any Americans still under detention, the [redacted] demurred and said that there are American prisoners of war (POW's), some of whom are members of wealthy families, still in the SRV and they would not be released until U.S. financial aid for the SRV was forthcoming. [redacted]

[redacted]

2. The [redacted] indicated that the information on MIA's was one trump card the SRV held in the forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. and explained that the SRV, as the victor in the Vietnam war, would take advantage of this situation in negotiating with the U.S. for aid in economic reconstruction. He said that some wealthy prominent American families had been in direct contact with Hanoi in an effort to acquire information about family members who were MIA's.

However, the SRV had not released such information on the assumption that more could be gained by the SRV economically by awaiting the opening of formal negotiations with the U.S. Government.

C06010772

1-2023 (77 F

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 MAR 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War
and Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

Bruce L. Heller, Commander, USN (R)
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Branch
Resources and Installations Division
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)
Defense Intelligence Agency

FROM: [redacted]
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT: Comments

Relations with the United States and the Presence of Americans in the SRV on

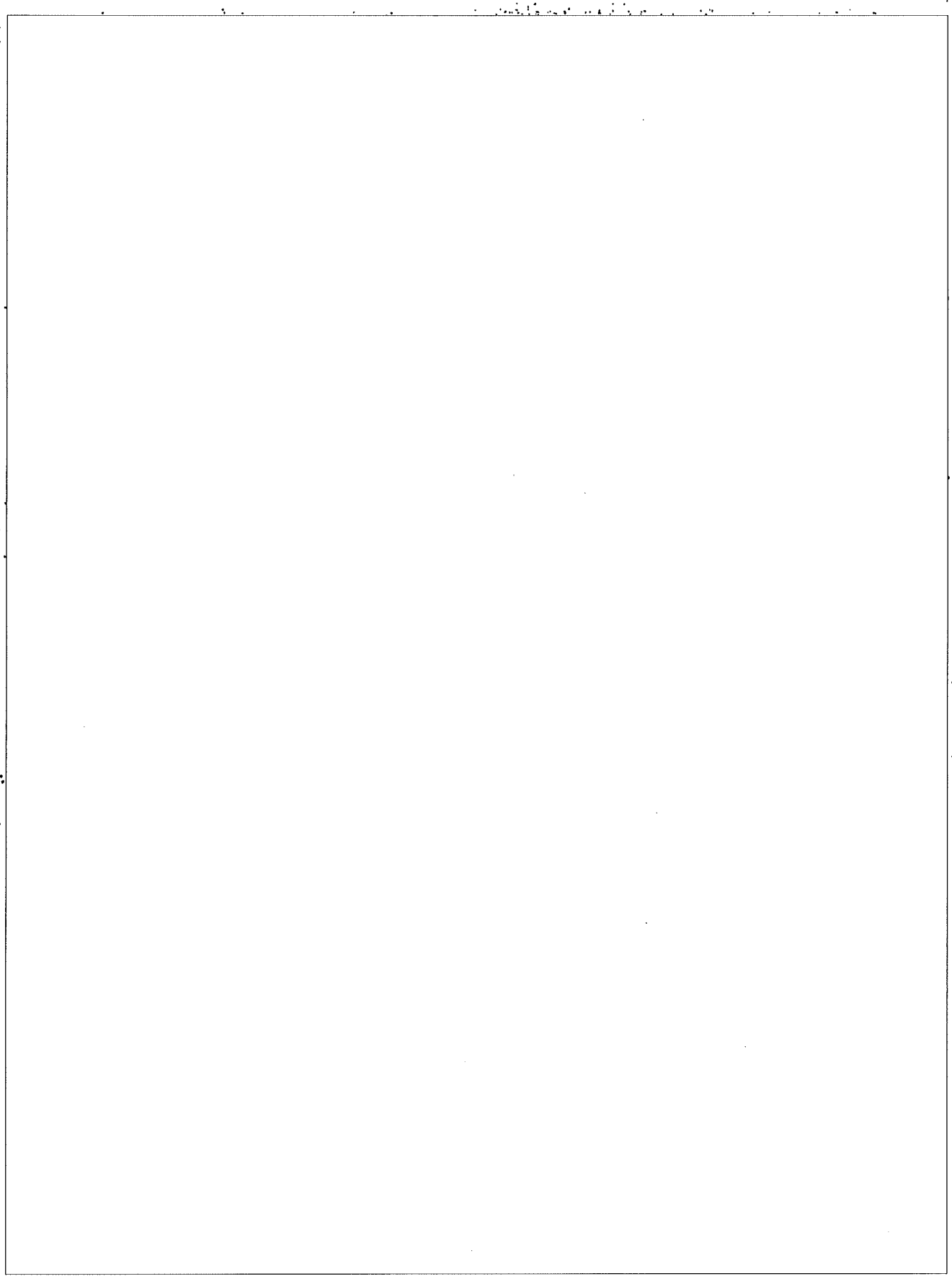
The attached report, which is of possible interest to you, was obtained March 1977. We are giving this information no further dissemination.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE [redacted]

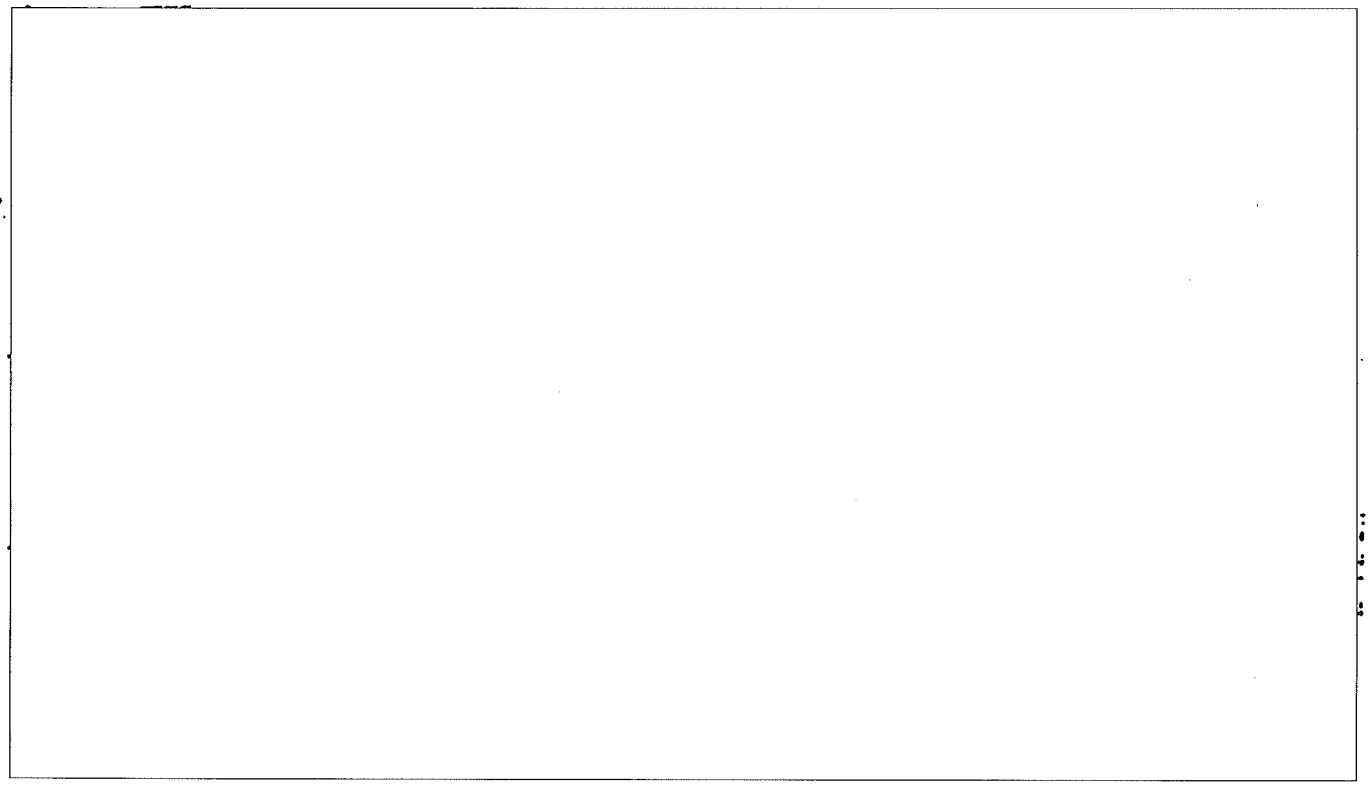
FIR-317/09159-77

cc: [redacted]

C06010772



C06010772



C06010772

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Vice Director for Collection
Management
Department of Defense
Principal Advisor for Prisoner of War
Missing in Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT : Comments of Indonesian Ambassador to Hanoi on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

NO HARD COPY FOLLOWS

Attached is a notice to recall the report bearing this title and number.

John H. Stein
Deputy Director for Operations

C06010772

THIS IS AN INFORMATION REPORT, NOT FINALLY EVALUATED INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Comments of [redacted] on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

On 16 March 1977 a memorandum report bearing the above subject and the number [redacted] was disseminated. It has been subsequently learned that the source, who was described as "a generally reliable source with excellent access to high-level [redacted] officials," has provided fabricated information, and the then [redacted] has said that he never received any information while in [redacted] that live U.S. prisoners of war were being held by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government. Therefore, the information in the memorandum should be disregarded and all references to the report should be removed from computer listings and file holdings.

[redacted]

C06010772

1-2024

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. James D. Rosenthal
Director, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Department of State

16 MAR 1977

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts
Deputy Coordinator for Prisoner of War
and Missing in Action Matters
Department of State

Bruce L. Heller, Commander, USN
Chief, Prisoner of War/Missing in
Resources and Installations Divisi
Directorate for Intelligence (Research Center)

Raymond Vohden, Captain, USN
Principal Advisor for Prisoner of War and
Missing in Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Office of the Secretary of Defense

FROM :
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : Comments
on American Prisoners of War Remaining in
Vietnam

Attached as of possible interest to you is a report resulting from information obtained late January 1977. We are giving this report no further dissemination.

cc:

1-2024

C06010772.

COUNTRY: Vietnam

DOI : January 1977

SUBJECT: Comments on American Prisoners of War Remaining in Vietnam

ACQ :

SOURCE :

1.

there were American prisoners of war (POW's) still remaining in Vietnam and that these POW's posed a problem to the opening of diplomatic relations between the SRV and the United States (U.S.). these POW's included some who did not want to return to the U.S.

2. Comment: Other than one American civilian who was arrested in Saigon after its fall in 1975, the SRV is not known to have any live American military or civilian prisoners. Nevertheless, several unconfirmed reports have appeared since May 1975 on the possibility of some U.S. prisoners still remaining in Vietnam.)

C06001358

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2288-92
22 June 1992

The Honorable John F. Kerry
Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to the request by your Committee for specific CIA reports on POW/MIA issues held by the National Security Council. We have assembled those reports which can be viewed at CIA Headquarters by cleared and designated Committee personnel per previously established procedures. The sources of these reports in question are active DO assets and inadvertent disclosure of their contents could damage our collection capabilities or adversely impact on other equities.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance. An original of this letter is also being sent to Vice Chairman Smith.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED
SECRET

SECRET

C06001358

SECRET

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 2288-92/1

22 June 1992

The Honorable Bob Smith
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Vice Chairman:

This is in response to the request by your Committee for specific CIA reports on POW/MIA issues held by the National Security Council. We have assembled those reports which can be viewed at CIA Headquarters by cleared and designated Committee personnel per previously established procedures. The sources of these reports in question are active DO assets and inadvertent disclosure of their contents could damage our collection capabilities or adversely impact on other equities.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance. An original of this letter is also being sent to Chairman Kerry.

Sincerely,

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET

SECRET

OCA 2288-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Kerry/Smith, POW/MIA re NSC Documents

OCA/Senate/PNCaster:jah [ ] (15 Jun 92)

Distribut
Origina

C06002387

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

Congressional Action (b)(1) (b)(3)

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs Request for Copies of CIA Documents Found in NSC Files

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| C/EA/ICOG | | 30Sep92 | DCI/O 0025/25492 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DCEA/SEA | | | | |
| 2. Chief, EA | | | | |
| 3. C/ORMS/CCA | 10/02 | | | |
| 4. DC/ORMS | | | | |
| 5. C/ORMS | | | | |
| 6. SA/DDO | | | | |
| 7. ADDO | | 10.2 | | |
| 8. DDO | | | | |
| 9. O/OCA | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

DOCUMENT LOGGED
DO NOT DESTROY
RETURN TO
DCI/OCA REGISTRY
Hqs.

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

FORM 8-67 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action

C06002387

SECRET

0025/25+92

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

30 September 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Request for Copies of CIA Documents Found in
NSC Files

REFERENCE: A. NSC Letter to the Executive Secretary, CIA, dated 21 August 1992
B. CIA Letter to NSC dated 27 August 1992

1. Attached are the CIA documents which the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs requested as a result of the Committee's review of NSC files which contained the documents.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Attachments:
As stated

[redacted]

SECRET

C06002387

26 October 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510-6500

Dear Mr. Codinha:

1. Attached are the CIA documents which the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs requested as a result of the Committee's review of NSC files which contained these documents.

2. We have made several redactions in the intelligence reports for source protection.

Sincerely,

John Breckenridge
Deputy Director Senate Division

ALL MATERIAL SECRET

[redacted]

C06002388 CLASSIFIED with SECRET attachment

SECRET

ER 92-4396
20176

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 21, 1992

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES R. OLIVER
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Release of POW/MIA Documents

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs has requested that the National Security Council provide to the Committee pertinent documents related to this issue. We have located additional documents that contain CIA equities. Please advise as to our response to the Committee. Copies of these documents are being held in our Office of Records Management (202-395-7356) pending your instructions.

A prompt response would be appreciated.

William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A POW/MIA Documents

UNCLASSIFIED with SECRET attachment

SECRET

DCI EXEC REG

C06002390

ER 92-4396/

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

27 August 1992

[redacted] (b)(3) (b)(6)

MEMORANDUM FOR: William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary, National Security Council

SUBJECT: Release of CIA POW/MIA Documents

1. The subject-matter documents--forwarded by you on 30 July 1992 and 21 August 1992--have been reviewed pursuant to your request. Please inform the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs that the Agency will deal directly with them regarding review and/or release of these documents in accordance with agreed-upon procedures.

2. Thank you for consulting with us on this matter.

[redacted]

James R. Oliver
Executive Secretary

C06002390

SUBJECT: Release of CIA POW/MIA Documents

Distribut
Origina

C06002434

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

~~SECRET~~
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 3085-92
6 OCT 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Mr. Taylor of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs requested that 22 documents relating to [redacted] be made available to Committee members during the closed hearing on that operation.

We have redacted 20 of the documents requested for delivery to the Committee on the day(s) of the closed hearing. We will make these documents available on the condition that these documents be retrieved at the end of each session and returned each evening to the Agency for storage. We will provide an officer to assume responsibility for the documents.

The other two documents on Mr. Taylor's list, a December 1980 DIA report and a March 17, 1981 State Department telegram from Embassy Vientiane, cannot be released by this Agency. If needed, the Committee should seek release directly from DIA and from the Department of State.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET

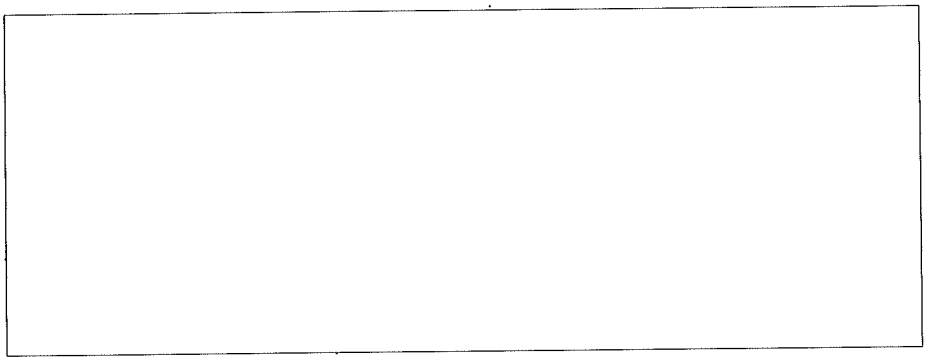
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06002434

OCA 3085-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte, re Redacted 22 Nhommarath Documents



C06002466

(b)(6)

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
HARRY REID, NEVADA
CHARLES S. ROBB, VIRGINIA
ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERBERT H. KOHL, WISCONSIN
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
HANK BROWN, COLORADO
CHUCK GRASSLEY, IOWA
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM, KANSAS
JESSE HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM GODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 20, 1992

Mr. John Breckenridge
Office of Congressional Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

The Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs requests the Central Intelligence Agency provide to the Committee the files of the National Indications Center and of its successor organization, the Strategic Warning Staff, that cover the period 1948 through 1975. These files contain information relating to the losses of U.S. military personnel during the major crises and conflicts of the post-war period. This material is required to support a forthcoming hearing by this Committee.

These files are in the archives of the Central Intelligence Agency, filed variously. Some are listed under the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence; some are under the Watch Committee of the United States Intelligence Board, and some are logged under the National Intelligence Council. In addition, one five-drawer file cabinet located in the National Warning Staff contains a large number of post-war crisis management files that are related to the investigations of the Committee.

A large amount of this information can be declassified.

Ms. Linda Whitlow, Secretary for the National Intelligence Officer for Warning and the National Warning Staff, located in Room 1C925, The Pentagon, has a complete file of all materials archived by the National Indications Center and the Strategic Warning Staff. Please provide a copy of this master list to the Committee by 30 October.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Additionally, as a part of this request, please provide copies of any and all intelligence reports issued by your organization that relate to or discuss the fate of U.S. military personnel captured during the Korean War and captured during the various crises during the cold war, after World War II.

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/wl

C06007738

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

# Congressional Action

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs Request for Copies of CIA Documents Found in NSC Files

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| C/EA/ICOG S.H. | | 19Oct92 | DD/O 92-0025/283 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. AC/EA | | | | (b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(6) |
| 2. C/ORMS | 11/2/92 | | | |
| 3. DC/ORMS | 2 NOV 1992 | | | |
| 4. C/ORMS | | | | |
| 5. SA/DDO | | 3/11 | | |
| 6. ADDO | | 11-3 | | |
| 7. DDO | | | ✓ | O/OCA/S Resume to see Notes enclosed |
| 8. O/OCA | | | | |
| 9. | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. | | | | SUSPENSE DATE: |
| 12. | | | | |

RETURN TO:

FORM 8-87 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action

C06007738

S E C R E T

19 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

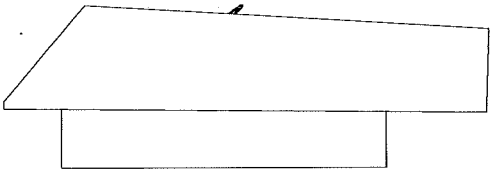
FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

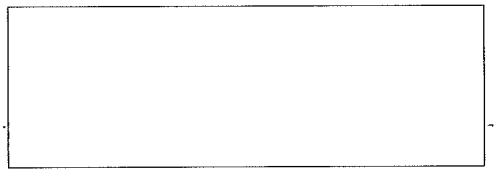
SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
Request for Copies of CIA Documents Found in NSC Files

REFERENCES: A. NSC Letter to the Executive Secretary, CIA, 8 September 1992
B. CIA Memorandum to NSC, 15 September 1992

1. The attached file contains CIA documents which the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs requested as a result of the Committee's review of NSC files which contained the documents.

2. The selected documents have been sanitized for Committee use only.





S E C R E T

C06007738

ER 92-4640/2

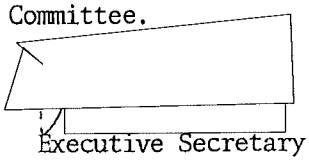
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Executive Secretariat

15 September 1992

NOTE FOR: Jim Anders
C/ICOG/POW/DO

Please handle in the same manner as previous requests. I will notify the NSC that we will respond directly to the Committee.



Executive Secretary

Attachment

C06007738

ER 92-4610/1

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

15 September 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted]
Executive Secretary, National Security Council

SUBJECT: Release of CIA POW/MIA Documents

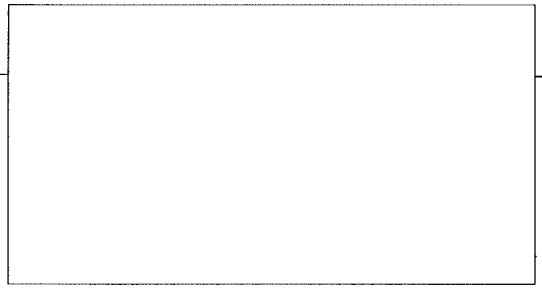
1. The subject-matter documents--forwarded by you on 8 September 1992--have been reviewed pursuant to your request. Please inform the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs that the Agency will deal directly with them regarding review and/or release of these documents in accordance with agreed-upon procedures.

2. Thank you for consulting with us on this matter.

[redacted]
Executive Secretary

C06007738

SUBJECT: Release of CIA POW/MIA Documents



C06007738

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET attachment

20-18

ER-92-4690

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 8, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR [redacted]
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Release of CIA POW/MIA Documents

The staff of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs has requested that the National Security Council provide to the Committee pertinent documents related to this issue. The enclosed documents originated with the CIA. Please advise as to our response to the Committee. A copy of this document is being held in our office of Records Management [redacted] pending your instructions.

A prompt response would be appreciated.

[redacted]
for Executive Secretary

Attachment
Tab A POW/MIA Documents

UNCLASSIFIED with
SECRET attachment

C06007738

Remove this
index before
passage of file

C06007738

SECRET

DOCUMENTS SANITIZED ONLY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
PER 15 SEP 92 REQUEST

1. CIA MEMO 02 MAR 73 SANIT
From Acting Deputy Director Colby to Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Kissinger Re: Supplementary Comment on Report concerning U.S. Prisoners Allegedly Held by Viet Cong

2. [redacted] 13 FEB 73 [redacted] [redacted] SANIT
Plans of the VC Duy Xuyen District Committee of the VC Quang Da Special Zone for the Release of U.S. and South Vietnamese Prisoners of War

3. [redacted] 10 OCT 72 [redacted] [redacted] SANIT
Statement of a Viet Cong Regional Commander in December 1981 on Hanoii's Policy Concerning the Exploitation and Release of U.S. Prisoners of War; with typed note from Director Helms to Henry Kissinger

4. [redacted] 5 OCT 72 [redacted] [redacted] SANIT
National Liberaation Front Plan to Release U S. POWs for Propaganda Purposes; with typed note from Director Helms to Henry Kissinger

5. CIA MEMO 22 SEP 72 SANIT
From Director Helms to Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Kissinger Re: Proposed Prisoner Exchange in reference to CIA Memo of 11 MAY 72 - Subject: 11 MAY 72 [redacted] Telephone Call Regarding Prisoner Exchange

6. [redacted] 20 SEP 72 SANIT
CIA MEMO From Director Helms to Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Kissinger Re: Plans of the War Crimes Commission of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam [redacted]

7. [redacted] 10 MAR 73 DENIED [redacted]
[redacted]

8. CIA MEMO DENIED-AMC
Medical notes concerning mental health of ex-POW CIA staffer [redacted]

9. [redacted] 20 OCT 72 [redacted] SANIT
A North Vietnamese Official's Statement That China and the USSR are Pressuring Hanoi to Negotiate; and his Comments on Hanoi's Peace Proposal and Other Aspects of the Vietnam Situation

10. CIA MEMO 09 MAY 69 SANIT
DI Intelligence Memorandum Re: The Liberation Front's New Peace Proposal (pages 1 & 3 only)

11. [redacted] 07 SEP 72 [redacted] SANIT
Observations of [redacted] on the Release of American POWs; with typed note from Director Helms to Dr. Kissinger

12. [redacted] 12 SEP 72 [redacted] SANIT
Comments of North Vietnamese Official [redacted] Concerning the Pending Release in Hanoi of Three American Prisoners of War

13. WHITE HOUSE MEMO 20 SEP 72 SANIT
White House Memo From Tom Latimer to Dr. Kissinger Re: POW Release

SECRET

C06007738

Sanitized
Index for
Committee
file

Smedley

C06007738

SECRET

DOCUMENTS SANITIZED ONLY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL PER 15 SEP 92 REQUEST

1. CIA MEMO 02 MAR 73 SANITIZED
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2. [redacted] 13 FEB 73 SANITIZED
Plans of the VC Duy Xuyen District Committee of the VC Quang Da Special Zone for the Release of U.S. and South Vietnamese Prisoners of War

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Statement of a Viet Cong Regional Commander in December 1981 on Hanoii's Policy Concerning the Exploitation and Release of U.S. Prisoners of War; with typed note from Director Helms to Henry Kissinger

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From Director Helms to Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Kissinger Re: Proposed Prisoner Exchange in reference to CIA Memo of 11 MAY 72 - Subject: 11 MAY 72 [redacted] Telephone Call Regarding Prisoner Exchange

6. [redacted] 20 SEP 72 SANITIZED
CIA MEMO From Director Helms to Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Kissinger Re: Plans of the War Crimes Commission of the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam [redacted]

7. [redacted] 10 MAR 73 DENIED [redacted]

8. CIA MEMO DENIED-AMERICAN CITIZEN
Medical notes concerning mental health of ex-POW CIA staffer [redacted]

9. [redacted] 20 OCT 72 SANITIZED
A North Vietnamese Official's Statement That China and the USSR are Pressuring Hanoi to Negotiate; and his Comments on Hanoi's Peace Proposal and Other Aspects of the Vietnam Situation

10. CIA MEMO 09 MAY 69 SANITIZED
DI Intelligence Memorandum Re: The Liberation Front's New Peace Proposal (pages 1 & 3 only)

11. CS-317/09096-72 07 SEP 72 SANITIZED
Observations of [redacted] on the Release of American POWs; with typed note from Director Helms to Dr. Kissinger

12. CS-317/09099/72 12 SEP 72 SANITIZED
Comments of North Vietnamese Official [redacted] Concerning the Pending Release in Hanoi of Three American Prisoners of War

13. WHITE HOUSE MEMO 20 SEP 72 SANITIZED
White House Memo From Tom Latimer to Dr. Kissinger Re: POW Release

SECRET

C06008028

~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

Congressional Action ☐ (b)(1) (b)(3) (b)(6)

SUBJECT: Decision Not to Declassify Depositions Made to Senate Select Committee by agency Officers and a Former Asset

| FROM: | EXTENSION | DATE SENT | REQUEST NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| C/EA/ICOG | | 20 Oct 92 | DO/O 0025/271-92 |

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Acting Chief, EA | | 21 | | |
| 2. C/ORMS | 20/21/92 | | | |
| 3. DC/ORMS | | | | |
| 4. C/ORMS | 23 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 5. SA/DDO | | 23/10 | | |
| 6. ADDO | | 10.23 | | |
| 7. DDO | | | | |
| 8. O/OCA/S | | | | |
| 9. | 10.26 | 10.26 | | |
| 10. | Letter Sent TO John FOR Review | | | |
| 11. | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

FORM 9-67 4283 ~~SECRET~~ (When Filled In)

Priority Handling Congressional Action

C06008028

~~S E C R E T~~

0025/27-92

20 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Decision Not to Declassify Depositions Made to Senate Select Committee by Agency Officers and a Former Asset

REFERENCE: Senate Select Committee requests for declassification of the depositions

(To OCA: Please send the following text to the Committee.)

1. We have reviewed several depositions made to the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs by former and current CIA employees, [redacted] (We may not have received all Agency officers' depositions made to date.) Retiree Mr. George Carver's deposition was declassified after a few deletions were made for security reasons. Depositions by the following individuals will not be declassified, but must remain classified Secret because they discuss Agency sources, [redacted] methods, [redacted] The depositions we will not declassify are those which were made by the following individuals:

[redacted]

2. We will advise you separately of our decisions on depositions made by other Agency officers, after we have received them.

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~S E C R E T~~

C06010768

(b)(3)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 0958-92/1

14 October 1992

Mr. Robert Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The Committee's written request dated 8 October 1992 concerning alleged reports, analysis or memoranda on American POWs held in the vicinity of Dong Mang prison camp could not be found. After further review with DIA we have concluded that the DIA's Dong Mang could possibly refer to the Dong Vai Prison (same geographic coordinates that were given for Dong Mang).

Enclosed is a declassified study on Dong Vai Prison. This is from a classified study on prisons which we previously sent the Committee. After extensive research, this study was the only piece of intelligence found concerning this issue. If you have any further questions please contact me at [redacted]

Sincerely,

[redacted]

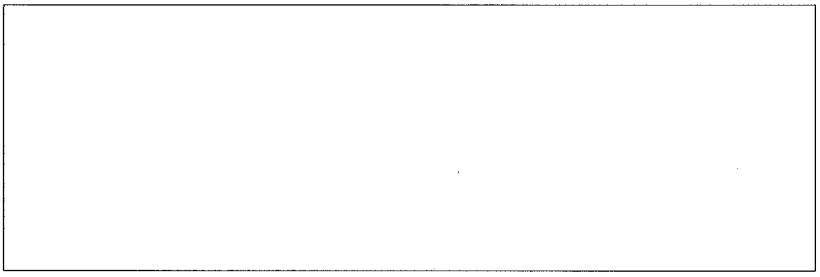
John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosure

C06010768

OCA 0958-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Robert Taylor, POW/MIA Affairs Cmte re Dong Mang Prison Camp



Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp (Dong Vai Prison, Hoanh Bo Prison, or 60A/TD63/QN) was a French-built prison about 12 kilometers west of Hon Gai City near Dong Vai (YJ 2030) in Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province. It had a 200-man staff which manned two subordinate camps (KA, KB). Prior to May-June 1976, it held northern criminals who had been tried and sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment. Most were transferred to other facilities to make room for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV in mid-1976. Between June 1976 and December 1978 it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 20 ARVN field grade officers, 60 GVN national police colonels, 100 GVN CIO officers, 200 GVN national police officers, 100 GVN civil servants and 300 northern civil criminals. By August 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other camps in the northern SRV leaving it with only northern civil criminals. The camp was evacuated in late 1978 before the 1979 Chinese border attacks and was later transferred to the control of the Quang Ninh Province PSO. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp during the period 1976-1988. One northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. This person noted that the Dong Vai Camp was a MOI central-level camp which was located near Dong Dang Town in an area called Dong Vai and that it held northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and who had been sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor. A second northern boat refugee provided hearsay information on an unknown number of alleged U.S. POW's, including one colonel, who were held at the Dong Vai Camp as of 1977-1978 and who had all been moved out of the Dong Vai Camp in 1978 to an unknown location. According to this second person, the Dong Vai Camp was located about 124 kilometers northeast of Lang Bang (YJ 1926) in Hoanh Bo District and had its Bai Muoi or Dong Muoi Camp annex in the Cao Thang Ward (YJ 1920) of Hon Gai City.

C06010768

UNCLASSIFIED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY -
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
AND
COMPTROLLER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

CONTROL NO. 2-1689

TRANSMISSION DATE: 15 OCT 1992

PAGES: 2

TRANSMITTED TO:

FAX NO: 202-224-2155

NAME: BOB TAYLOR

ORGANIZATION: POW/MIA AFFAIRS

BLDG, ROOM:

TELE/EXT: 202-224-2306

SUBJECT: PRISON CAMP INFO

TRANSMITTED FROM:

FAX NO:

NAME: DCA

BLDG, ROOM:

TELE/EXT:

NOTE:

THIS COPIER IS DESIGNATED AS "UNATTENDED" AND WILL RECEIVE DOCUMENTS FROM 0700-1900. YOU MUST LET THE RECEIVING PARTY KNOW YOU ARE SENDING A FAX.

Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp (Dong Vai Prison, Hoanh Bo Prison, or 60A/TD63/QN) was a French-built prison about 12 kilometers west of Hon Gai City near Dong Vai (YJ 2030) in Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province. It had a 200-man staff which manned two subordinate camps (KA, KB). Prior to May-June 1976, it held northern criminals who had been tried and sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment. Most were transferred to other facilities to make room for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV in mid-1976. Between June 1976 and December 1978 it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 20 ARVN field grade officers, 60 GVN national police colonels, 100 GVN CIO officers, 200 GVN national police officers, 100 GVN civil servants and 300 northern civil criminals. By August 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other camps in the northern SRV leaving it with only northern civil criminals. The camp was evacuated in late 1978 before the 1979 Chinese border attacks and was later transferred to the control of the Quang Ninh Province PSO. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp during the period 1976-1988. One northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. This person noted that the Dong Vai Camp was a MOI central-level camp which was located near Dong Dang Town in an area called Dong Vai and that it held northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and who had been sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor. A second northern boat refugee provided hearsay information on an unknown number of alleged U.S. POW's, including one colonel, who were held at the Dong Vai Camp as of 1977-1978 and who had all been moved out of the Dong Vai Camp in 1978 to an unknown location. According to this second person, the Dong Vai Camp was located about 124 kilometers northeast of Lang Bang (YJ 1926) in Hoanh Bo District and had its Bai Muoi or Dong Muoi Camp annex in the Cao Thang Ward (YJ 1920) of Hon Gai City.

C06010856

SECRET

(b)(3)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 0958-92/2
28 October 1992

Mr. Robert Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed are the declassified intelligence reports which were used to derive the Central Intelligence Agency's intelligence report on Dong Vai Prison. The yellow areas on the enclosed report are covered by the reports we found. There were apparently two other refugee reports we could not find, one by a former ARVN or GVN officer.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at [redacted]

Sincerely,

[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED
SECRET

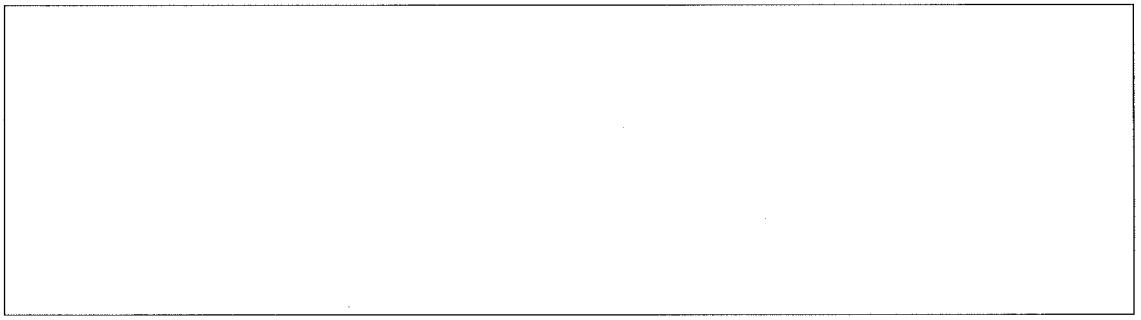
[redacted]

SECRET

C06010856

OCA 0958-92/2

SUBJECT: Letter to Robert Taylor, POW/MIA Affairs Cmte, re Dong Vai Prison



C06010856

EPORT
O. 1)

[Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp (Dong Vai Prison, Hoanh Bo Prison, or 60A/TD63/QN) was a French-built prison about 12 kilometers west of Hon Gai City near Dong Vai (YJ 2030) in Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province. It had a 200-man staff which manned two subordinate camps (KA, KB).] Prior to May-June 1976, it held northern criminals who had been tried and sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment. Most were transferred to other facilities to make room for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV in mid-1976. Between June 1976 and December 1978 it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 20 ARVN field grade officers, 60 GVN national police colonels, 100 GVN CIO officers, 200 GVN national police officers, 100 GVN civil servants and 300 northern civil criminals. By August 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other camps in the northern SRV leaving it with only northern civil criminals. The camp was evacuated in late 1978 before the 1979 Chinese border attacks and was later transferred to the control of the Quang Ninh Province PSO. [There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp during the period 1976-1988.] [One northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. This person noted that the Dong Vai Camp was a MOI central-level camp which was located near Dong Dang Town in an area called Dong Vai and that it held northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and who had been sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor.] A second northern boat refugee provided hearsay information on an unknown number of alleged U.S. POW's, including one colonel, who were held at the Dong Vai Camp as of 1977-1978 and who had all been moved out of the Dong Vai Camp in 1978 to an unknown location. According to this second person, the Dong Vai Camp was located about 124 kilometers northeast of Lang Bang (YJ 1926) in Hoanh Bo District and had its Bai Muoi or Dong Muoi Camp annex in the Cao Thang Ward (YJ 1920) of Hon Gai City.

EPORT
O. 2)

DIA calls it DONG VAI

C06010856 (REPORT NO. 1)

COUNTRY: VIETNAM
SUBJ: ABSENCE OF AMERICANS AT THE QUANG NINH AND CAMP NO. FIVE REEDUCATION CAMPS IN NORTH VIETNAM; INFORMATION ON THESE FACILITIES
DOI: NOVEMBER 1976 - APRIL 1982
SOURCE:

TEXT: 1. THE QUANG NINH REEDUCATON CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 12 KILOMETERS (KMS) WEST OF HON GAI CITY, QUANG NINH PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. FROM NOVEMBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1978 THERE WERE NO AMERICAN OR FOREIGN PRISONERS AT THE QUANG NINH CAMP. THIS REEDUCATION FACILITY WAS DIRECTLY SUBORDINATE TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (BNV). THE QUANG NINH REEDUCATION CAMP WAS BUILT BY THE FRENCH PRIOR TO 1954. THE CAMP WAS ENCLOSED BY A RECTANGULAR NATURAL STONE WALL. THE 14 DETENTION ROOMS WERE CONSTRUCTED OF BRICK AS WERE THE DISPENSARY AND THE MESS FACILITY. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WAS SEVERELY LIMITED WITHIN THE COMPOUND. THE PRISON STAFF HEADQUARTERS WAS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND.

2. THE QUANG NINH REEDUCATION CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO SUBCAMPS KA AND KB, BOTH OF WHICH WERE WITHIN THE COMPOUND. SUBCAMP KA HELD ABOUT 300 CRIMINALS. SUBCAMP KB CONSISTED OF APPROXIMATELY 600 POLITICAL PRISONERS OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: FORMER GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM (GVN) CIVIL SERVANTS; POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS; OFFICERS FROM THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION; POLICE OFFICERS OF FIELD GRADE AND ABOVE; AND A NUMBER OF RESISTANCE FORCE MEMBERS. COMMENT: [redacted] WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF EACH CATEGORY OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.)

3. THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 175 ARMED PUBLIC SECURITY GUARDS AND STAFF MEMBERS STATIONED IN AND AROUND THE CAMP. COMMENT: [redacted] DID NOT KNOW IF THIS CAMP CONTINUED TO

OPERATE IN 1986 [redacted]

4. AS OF APRIL 1982 THERE WERE NO AMERICAN OR FOREIGN PRISONERS AT REEDUCATON CAMP NUMBER FIVE IN THANH HOA PROVINCE, NORTH VIETNAM. [redacted] COMMENT: [redacted] THE CAMP WAS 50 KMS FROM THE BORDER OF LAOS AND 60 KMS FROM THANH HOA CITY.) THE NO. FIVE REEDUCATION CAMP WAS DIRECTLY SUBORDINATE TO THE BNV. THE CAMP COMMANDER WAS BNV MAJOR DO ((NAM)). THERE WAS A STAFF OF ABOUT 100 PUBLIC SECURITY CADRE AND GUARDS AT CAMP NO. FIVE.

5. CAMP NO. FIVE WAS DIVIDED INTO SUBCAMPS A, B, C AND D. SUBCAMP A DETAINED APPROXIMATELY 500 WOMEN CRIMINALS. THERE WERE ABOUT 700 MALE PRISONERS IN SUBCAMP B. THE INMATES OF SUBCAMP C INCLUDED POLITICAL AND CRIMINAL PRISONERS. THERE WERE SOME 300 CRIMINALS IN SUBCAMP C. THE 500 POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SUBCAMP C CONSISTED OF FORMER SENIOR LEVEL GVN CIVIL SERVANTS, EX-ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (ARVN) OFFICERS, FORMER POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND GVN POLICE OFFICERS. SUBCAMP D HELD THREE TYPES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS, I.E., FORMER GVN CIVIL SERVANTS, EXARVN OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS OF CAPTAIN TO LT. COLONEL AND RALLIERS. [redacted] COMMENT: RALLIERS ARE VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO DESERTED/DEFECTED TO THE GVN PRIOR TO APRIL 30, 1975.) THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 500 EX-GVN CIVIL SERVANTS AND ARVN OFFICERS, MOST OF WHOM WERE ARVN OFFICERS. THERE WERE ABOUT 150 RALLIERS. SUBCAMP D ALSO DETAINED ABOUT 300 CRIMINALS.

6. [redacted] COMMENT: [redacted] THIS FACILITY WAS STILL FUNCTIONING IN 1986.)

C06010856 (PART NO. 2)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Vice Director For Collection
Management
Department Of Defense
Principal Advisor For Prisoner Of War
Missing In Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Director, Vietnam, Laos And Kampuchea
Bureau Of East Asian And Pacific Affairs
Department Of State

SUBJECT : The Transfer Of Caucasian Prisoners By Truck From Thanh Hoa to Quang Ninh Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in early March 1982

C06010856

SUBJECT: The Transfer of Caucasian Prisoners By Truck From Thanh Hoa To Quang Ninh Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Early March 1982.

TEXT: 1. In early March 1982 a cargo truck driver casually told a friend in Hai Phong, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), that he had just returned from transporting Caucasian prisoners, whom he presumed were Americans. The driver was hired to transport goods and was sent from Hai Phong to Reeducation Camp 90A/TD63 in Cam Tuy, Thanh Hoa Province. He arrived at the camp at night and was told to stay in the driver's cabin while people were loaded into the rear of the truck. The truck was covered and remained covered during the trip to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. The driver arrived at the Dong Vai Camp at night and was again instructed to remain in the truck cabin. When the people were taken from the truck, the driver saw that they were handcuffed in pairs. There were three or four dozen of these prisoners, most of whom were a head taller than the guards. The driver said that when he cleaned the back of the truck after the trip, there were many empty food cans. The driver stated that other prisoners, such as former officers of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, were usually just given bread. [redacted] Comment: No information was available concerning the identity or background of the driver. The friend to whom this story was related did not ask any questions of the driver.)

2. According to a Hai Phong resident, Camp 90A/TD63 was located on top of a hill in Cam Tuy, about ten kilometers from Thanh Hoa Town via Route 15, and approximately 20 kilometers west of the Cam Tuy train station. Before 1975 the camp held northerners who had committed grave civil offenses. After 1975, the camp held former officers of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam in compartmented areas. The Dong Vai Camp is a national prison camp under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior (Bo Noi Vu/BNV). To reach Dong Vai Camp, one must travel from Hon Gai Town to Bai Chay and then to Dong Dang Town. In Dong Dang Town one turns at the Cho Troi market to Hoang Bo and Vu Streets where the

local people can give directions to the nearby Dong Vai Camp. The Dong Vai Camp held prisoners who had committed grave civil offenses and were sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor. ( ) Comment: The Dong Vai Camp should not be confused with the Dong Muoi Camp, under BNV supervision, also located near Hon Gai. From Hon Gai, one reaches the Dong Muoi Camp via Long Tong and Nui Xe villages.)

C06002385

~~SECRET~~

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

OCA 0958-92/2
28 October 1992

Mr. Robert Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at [redacted]

Sincerely,

John L. Breckenridge

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures

~~ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET~~

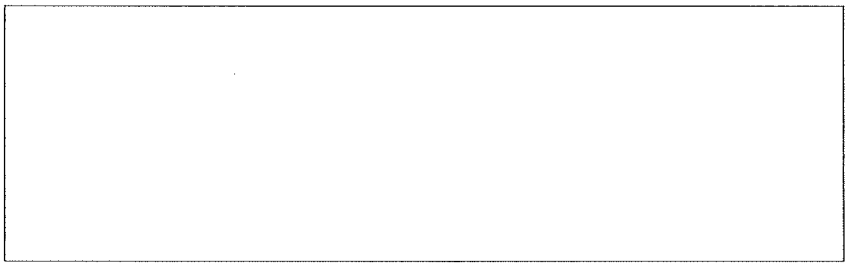
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06002385

OCA 0958-92/2

SUBJECT: Letter to Robert Taylor, POW/MIA Affairs Cmte, re Dong Vai Prison



C06002385

REPORT No. 1)

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REPORT No. 2)

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C06002385 (REPORT NO. 1)

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C06002385 (PART NO. 2)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Vice Director For Collection Management
Department Of Defense
Principal Advisor For Prisoner Of War Missing In Action Affairs
(International Security Affairs)
Director, Vietnam, Laos And Kampuchea
Bureau Of East Asian And Pacific Affairs
Department Of State

SUBJECT : The Transfer Of Caucasian Prisoners By Truck From Thanh Hoa to Quang Ninh Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in early March 1982

C06002385

SUBJECT: The Transfer of Caucasian Prisoners By Truck From Thanh Hoa To Quang Ninh Province, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Early March 1982.

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C06002385

Central Intelligence Agency

SSPOW

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 0858-92/1
14 October 1992

Mr. Robert Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The Committee's written request dated 8 October 1992 concerning alleged reports, analysis or memoranda on American POWs held in the vicinity of Dong Mang prison camp could not be found. After further review with DIA we have concluded that the DIA's Dong Mang could possibly refer to the Dong Vai Prison (same geographic coordinates that were given for Dong Mang).

Enclosed is a declassified study on Dong Vai Prison. This is from a classified study on prisons which we previously sent the Committee. After extensive research, this study was the only piece of intelligence found concerning this issue. If you have any further questions please contact me at 703-482-8806.

Sincerely,

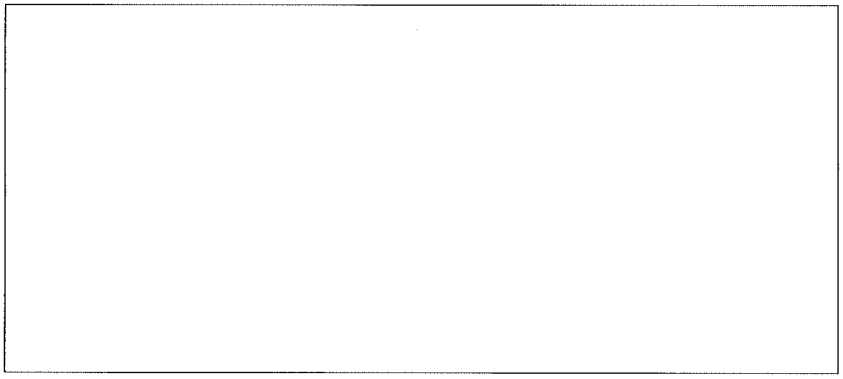
John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosure

C06002385

OCA 0958-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Robert Taylor, POW/MIA Affairs Cmte re Dong Mang Prison Camp



C06002385

**ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP** Date 13 OCT. 92

| TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post) | Initials | Date |
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| 1. OCA/ | | |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Action | | File | | Note and Return |
| | Approval | | For Clearance | | Per Conversation |
| | As Requested | | For Correction | | Prepare Reply |
| | Circulate | | For Your Information | | See Me |
| | Comment | | Investigate | | Signature |
| | Coordination | | Justify | | |

**REMARKS**

This place has another name, but is in the same (general) location as the coordinates you gave me for DONG MANG.

Therefore can you send this to the committee (unclassified) saying this is a "possible"? (It is from a classified study on prisons which we sent them before).

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

**FROM:** (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post) | Room No.—Bldg. | Phone No.

5041-102

☆ U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40007

**OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)**
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

C06002385

Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp (Dong Vai Prison, Hoanh Bo Prison, or 60A/TD63/QN) was a French-built prison about 12 kilometers west of Hon Gai City near Dong Vai (YJ 2030) in Hoanh Bo District, Quang Ninh Province. It had a 200-man staff which manned two subordinate camps (KA, KB). Prior to May-June 1976, it held northern criminals who had been tried and sentenced to more than two years of imprisonment. Most were transferred to other facilities to make room for ARVN/GVN inmates from the southern SRV in mid-1976. Between June 1976 and December 1978 it held about 1,000 Vietnamese inmates, including 20 ARVN field grade officers, 60 GVN national police colonels, 100 GVN CIO officers, 200 GVN national police officers, 100 GVN civil servants and 300 northern civil criminals. By August 1978, all ARVN/GVN inmates had been transferred to other camps in the northern SRV leaving it with only northern civil criminals. The camp was evacuated in late 1978 before the 1979 Chinese border attacks and was later transferred to the control of the Quang Ninh Province PSO. There were no foreigners reported in detention at the Central Quang Ninh Reeducation Camp during the period 1976-1988. One northern boat refugee provided hearsay information subsourced to an SRV cargo truck driver about the transport in early March 1982 of three or four dozen handcuffed Caucasian prisoners, presumed by the truck driver to be Americans, from the Cam Thuy Reeducation Camp in Thanh Hoa Province to the Dong Vai Reeducation Camp in Quang Ninh Province. This person noted that the Dong Vai Camp was a MOI central-level camp which was located near Dong Dang Town in an area called Dong Vai and that it held northern inmates who had committed grave civil offenses and who had been sentenced to ten or more years of hard labor. A second northern boat refugee provided hearsay information on an unknown number of alleged U.S. POW's, including one colonel, who were held at the Dong Vai Camp as of 1977-1978 and who had all been moved out of the Dong Vai Camp in 1978 to an unknown location. According to this second person, the Dong Vai Camp was located about 124 kilometers northeast of Lang Bang (YJ 1926) in Hoanh Bo District and had its Bai Muoi or Dong Muoi Camp annex in the Cao Thang Ward (YJ 1920) of Hon Gai City.

C06002385

| OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | X |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | X |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | X |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | X |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | X |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | X |

SUSPENSE 27 Oct. 93
DATE

ACTION OFFICER: John B

REMARKS: PW

CONTROL NUMBER: OCA ~~0458-92~~ 0958-92

FILE: 0958-92/1

FORM 4422
Nov-91

C06002385

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FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

8 October 1992

Mr Stanley Moskowitz, Director
Congressional Relations
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Moskowitz:

The Committee requests that all Central Intelligence Agency reports, analysis or memoranda related to HUMINT reports of alleged American POWs held in the vicinity of Dong Mang prison camp (21-04-00N 107-07-15E) in 1975-79 be forwarded to the Committee in declassified form.

This material is required for our hearing scheduled for 15 October; therefore, we request it be provided by 13 October. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Committee Investigator Robert Taylor at 202-224-2317.

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/bt

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C06002473

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

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USA TODAY

October 23, 1992, Friday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4A

LENGTH: 345 words

HEADLINE: Dissident: 'High time' for Vietnam to relent

BYLINE: Laurence Jolidon

DATELINE: NEW YORK

KEYWORD: DISSIDENT: LE QUANG KHAI: VIETNAM US RELATIONS

BODY:

Behind the Vietnamese government's sudden decision to open long-sealed war archives and help resolve cases of missing U.S. servicemen are a few dissidents like Le Quang Khai.

'It is high time to do this,'' says Khai, 33. ''Otherwise, it could be too late, and it does no good for us to release anything.''

An editor of the Vietnamese foreign ministry's world affairs magazine who came to the United States last year for graduate study at Columbia University, Khai says the POW/MIA issue ''has never been high on the agenda'' of his government or Vietnamese citizens.

But once here, he became involved with the POW/MIA community through the work of Bob Egan, a New Jersey restaurateur and activist.

''The truth is,'' Egan says, ''both governments obviously have lied'' about the MIAs. But he is convinced that the Vietnamese have made a sharp policy change and are finally willing ''to be honest. They've taken the first step.''

Saying he feels like ''a hunted man,'' Khai says his former government colleagues have made it clear he shouldn't continue to speak out publicly about the issue or his differences with the government.

His wife is here, but two daughters, 8 and 2, are in Hanoi with his parents.

''I haven't heard from them in a month,'' Khai says. ''I'm very concerned.''

But the fact that his POW

MIA work was encouraged by a ''high-ranking official in the foreign ministry,'' Khai says, indicates a deep split in the Hanoi regime between those willing to reveal wartime secrets and those afraid of U.S. backlash. The Vietnamese government deeply wants U.S. diplomatic recognition.

Khai says he can confirm the belief of many POW /MIA activists that Vietnam's Communist leaders kept prisoners after the war ended. But he says he doesn't know whether any might still be alive.

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C06002474

OCA FILE: 5290

RECEIPT #:

# OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

## ROUTING SLIP

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

| | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | X |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | X |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | X |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | X |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | X |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | X |

SUSPENSE: 18 Nov 93
Date

ACTION OFFICER:

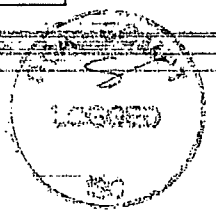
REMARKS: FW

CONTROL NUMBER: OCA 1000-93

OCA 1000-92 | 1

isc form by:pmw

Form 1



C06002474

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J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 30, 1992

Mr. John Breckenridge
Office of Congressional Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

The Senate Select Committee on Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Affairs requests the Central Intelligence Agency to arrange a briefing on 4 November 1992 for key Staff members on any and all information the agency has concerning [redacted] and [redacted] does business at [redacted] is a student at [redacted] and a researcher in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Additionally, the Committee is interested in any information you might have on a Vietnamese diplomat named Ambassador Can who was the second ranking officer in the Vietnamese Mission to the UN.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

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(b)(3)

S E C R E T

29 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM:
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Information on Air America Pilots
Clarence N. Driver and James H. Ackley

REFERENCE: Senate Select Committee Letter to DoD POW/MIA CDO dated 22 October 1992

1. This is in response to the request by the Committee for files on Clarence Driver and other crewmen on an Air America C-123 lost over Laos on 7 March 1973.

2. Attached are declassified copies of the personnel files on Clarence N. Driver and James H. Ackley, the American civilian pilots of the Air America C-123 which crashed in Laos on 7 March 1973. Their personnel files contain only documents relative to their applications for employment, their pilot qualifications, and offers of employment from Air Asia Company Limited. There is nothing in their files concerning their deaths.

SUBJECT: Information on Air America Pilots Clarence N. Driver and James H. Ackley

3. Also attached are copies of several documents from our records of Air America losses in Southeast Asia. These list only names and losses by years, and provide no details on crashes. The 1973 memorandum entitled "American Casualties in Laos," which should remain classified SECRET, states that Air America records do not provide details on casualty incidents.

4. We have not found any other information on this loss.

Attachments:
As stated

C06002571

(b)(6)

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
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J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 22, 1992

Margaret R. Munson
Director, DoD POW/MIA CDO
Office of the Secretary of Defense
Washington, DC 20301-3040

Dear Ms. Munson:

We request a declassified copy of all files including, but not limited to, DIA, JCRC, CIA or other casualty files pertaining to Clarence Driver. Clarence Driver reportedly was the First Officer on a C-123 owned by Air America lost over Laos on March 7, 1973. Please include the unclassified files of the other crewmen lost on this flight or any separate file on the aircraft lost.

We would also appreciate an unclassified version of the information reports provided to DIA by Wayne Johnson. Mr. Johnson worked for USAID in Laos from 1967 - 1975 and assisted JCRC from 1979- 1981. Mr. Johnson provided information to Robert DeStatte and Warren Gray through the years and to DIA through Ken Quinn. We are interested in what was reported, how this information was recorded and how the information was processed.

We would appreciate this information by October 28, 1992. Please contact Nick Nicklas at 224-4819 with any questions concerning this request.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/nn

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C06002573 (b)(3)

Central Intelligence Agency

OCA FILE: 55180

RECEIPT #

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 0981-92/1

9 NOV 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Your letter of October 20, 1992 asked about a list we might have received from a liaison service on US POWs still alive and in captivity in Southeast Asia. It also asked us to conduct a thorough search for information from liaison services on the fate of American POWs, and to provide copies of such reporting not already made available to the Select Committee.

We have received no reporting from any liaison service on US POWs still alive in Southeast Asia. We did receive from a European service in early October 1992 a list dated November 15, 1970 prepared by Ministry of National Defense in Hanoi of US pilots captured in Vietnam between August 1964 and November 1970. This document was disseminated on October 14, 1992 to the Defense Intelligence Agency. We were advised by the PW-MIA Office at DIA that all pilots on the list were returned in Operation Homecoming or had been accounted for in other ways. A review of our POW/MIA chronological file holdings revealed no other list from any liaison service.

Our review did surface three intelligence reports from a liaison service which had not already been provided the Committee. We have requested approval from that liaison service to declassify these three reports for your use.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stanley M. Moskowitz

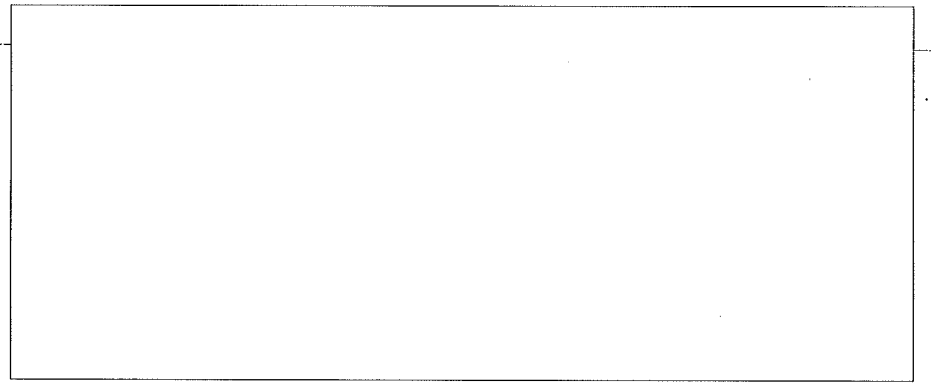
Stanley M. Moskowitz
Director of Congressional Affairs

Enclosure

C06002573

OCA 0981-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to William Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re Liaison Service List of POWs



C06007751

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 3239-92

3 November 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Enclosed are the nine declassified Muang Ngoy documents requested by [redacted] on 30 October 1992. The sketched maps have also been declassified.

If you have any further questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

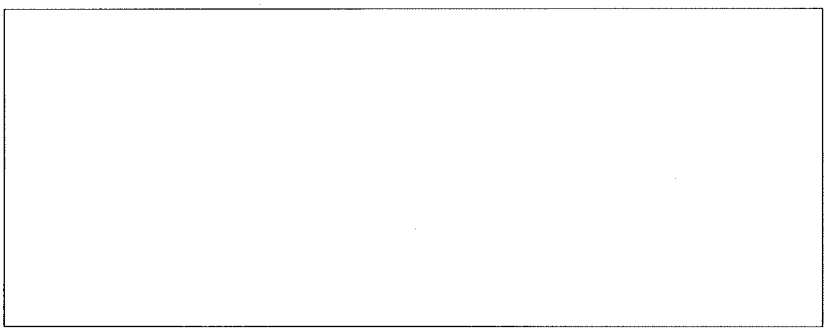
[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures

OCA 3239-92

SUBJECT: Letter to William Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re Muang Ngoy Declassified Documents per John McCreary 30 October Request



C06007751

1

(1986)

FOLLOWING THEIR RELEASE FROM PRISON CAMPS LOCATED IN NORTHERN LAOS, FORMER LAO ARMY (HMONG) TROOPS, TOLD THAT TWO OF THE CAMPS THEY WERE IMPRISONED IN ALSO CONTAINED AMERICAN POWS. ACCORDING TO MANY INDIVIOUALS WHO HAD SERVED UNDER HIS COMMAND DURING THE WAR IN LAOS TOLD HIM THEY HAD BEEN IN TWO DIFFERENT CAMPS WITH 23 AMERICAN PRISONERS IN 1975 AND 1976. PRESSED FOR SPECIFICS ON SOURCING, . SAID THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF THE MEN WHO TOLD HIM THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN CAMPS WITH LIVE AMERICANS; HOWEVER, HE TOLD THAT MANY, MANY MEN HAD RECOUNTED THE STORY, AND HE HAD TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE TROOPS WHO HAD CLAIMED THE SIGHTINGS. ACCORDING TO , THE MEN CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN IN A CAMP NEAR (VH 1650) SOMETIME IN THE 1975/76 TIME FRAME. THE FORMER HMONG PRISONERS TOLD HIM AFTER THEIR RELEASE, FOLLOWING A STINT AT THE CAMP MENTIONED ABOVE, THEY ALONG WITH THE 23 AMERICANS, WERE TRANSFERRED TO A SECOND CAMP LOCATED NEAR (UH 5566). AS RECALLED, THE FORMER HMONG TROOPS TOLD HIM THAT SOMETIME IN 1976 THE AMERICANS WERE PULLED OUT AND MOVED TO ANOTHER CAMP. SAID THAT HIS MEN HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE AMERICANS WERE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO EAT FOOD SERVED THEM BY THEIR VIETNAMESE GUARDS BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE FOOD CONTAINED POISON. ASKED IF HE COULD SUPPLY ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE SIGHTINGS, APOLOGIZED BY SAYING THAT HE HAD HEARD THE STORIES MANY YEARS AGO AND THAT HE COULD NOT PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

THE PORTER WHICH HAD CRASHED NEAR NONG HET HAD BEEN PILOTED BY AN AMERICAN WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH. ACCORDING TO , BOTH HE AND THE AMERICAN PILOT WERE TAKEN PRISONER AND HELD IN NONG HET. AS RECALLED, TOLD HIM THAT THEY WERE THEN TAKEN TO A LOCATION SOMEWHERE IN NORTH VIETNAM. AT THE PRISON THEY WERE TAKEN TO IN VIETNAM, TOLD THAT FOUR AMERICAN SERGEANTS WERE BEING HELD, SAID THAT AFTER ABOUT ONE WEEK HE WAS TAKEN BACK TO LAOS, HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS WERE RETAINED IN VIETNAM.

ACCORDING TO JCRC PRELIMINARY READOUT ON ABOVE, BOTH ALLEGED SIGHTINGS ARE PLAUSIBLE. JCRC ADVISED THAT THEY HAVE HAD REPORTING IN THE PAST INDICATING THAT THERE ARE TWO RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN THE GENERAL AREA CITED ABOVE. JCRC INDICATED THAT THEY GET MANY LIVE SIGHTING REPORTS FROM THE AREA CITED; THEY HAVE HAD REPORTS IN THE PAST OF HMONGS BEING HELD WITH AMERICANS; AND THAT THEIR RECORDS INDICATE SEVERAL PLANES WENT DOWN IN NONG HET AREA.

(1.)

C06007751

AN SRV OFFICIAL ABROAD SAID THAT THERE ARE NO AMERICAN POWS STILL ALIVE IN VIETNAMESE PRISON CAMPS OR ELSEWHERE. HE ADMITTED THAT THERE WERE PERHAPS FORMER U.S. SERVICEMEN WHO MIGHT HAVE REMAINED IN VIETNAM, BUT THERE ARE NO POWS BEING HELD AT THE LOCAL LEVEL WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF SENIOR SRV OFFICIALS.

ACCORDING TO , , THERE ARE NO LIVE OR CAPTIVE POWS/MIAS STILL IN VIETNAM. IN SOURCE'S OPINION, REPORTS OF CAPTIVE POWS/MIAS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN OLD SIGHTINGS OF DOWNED CREWS LOST IN THE JUNGLES. SOURCE BELIEVES ANYONE LOST IN THE JUNGLES WOULD CERTAINLY BE DEAD, AND EVEN IF THERE WERE ANY LIVING POWS/MIAS THEY WOULD PROBABLY BE IN LAOS OR CAMBODIA, NOT VIETNAM.

(1986)

(2.)

C06007751

HAS NEVER RECEIVED ANY REPORTING CONCERNING SIGHTINGS OF LIVE AMERICAN POW'S IN THE LUANG PRABANG AREA.

DEBRIEFED TWO REFUGEES (1986) FROM THE MUANG NGOY AREA. BOTH MEN WERE HELD IN REEDUCATION CAMPS IN MUANG NGOY AREA FROM 1975-1985. ACCORDING TO THE TWO MEN, WHO WERE INTERVIEWED SEPARATELY, THERE ARE TWO MAIN REEDUCATION CAMPS, TWO SMALLER REEDUCATON CAMPS, AND A JAIL LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY. ALL ARE LOCATED ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER OR ITS TRIBUTARIES AND MUCH OF THE TRAVEL TO THE CAMPS IS BY BOAT. THE TWO MAIN REEDUCATION CAMPS ARE HAT CHAM (TH 5890) AND NAM BAK (NCA), LOCATED ACROSS THE NAM BAK RIVER FROM BAN NAKHON (TH 4680) VILLAGE. THE HAT CHAM CAMP IS LOCATED IN THE VALLEY OF THE PHABOM AND PHAPAE MOUNTAINS ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER. FORMER ROYAL LAO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM LUANG PRABANG AND SAYABOURY PROVINCES WERE DETAINED AT THIS CAMP WHICH CONSISTED OF ABOUT 15 HOUSES, FOUR BARRACKS, AND ONE RICE MILL. IN 1980, MANY OF THE INMATES FROM THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO CAMPS IN ATTOPEU AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES. ACCORDING TO ONE OF THE REFUGEES, THE INMATES AT THE NAM BAK CAMP HAD ALSO BEEN SENT TO OTHER CAMPS IN ATTOPEU AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES AND THE CAMP WAS NOW OCCUPIED BY PAVN TROOPS. THE JAIL WAS LOCATED AT HAD XAO (EITHER TH 5226 OR TH 5477) AND WAS ALSO LOCATED ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER. THE JAIL WAS USED TO HOUSE REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES WHO WERE NOT COOPERATIVE OR WERE CREATING PROBLEMS. ALSO LOCATED IN THIS GENERAL VICINITY WERE PHAKEO (TH 5919) CAVE AND TWO SMALLER REEDUCATION CAMPS, NUMBER 196 LOCATED AT NANONGXUNG (NCA) AND NUMBER 193 LOCATED NEAR A BRIDGE OVER THE NAM BAK RIVER NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE NAM BAK AND HOUEI NGEU RIVERS. BOTH MEN STATED THAT THEY HAD NOT HEARD ABOUT OR SEEN ANY AMERICAN POWS IN THIS AREA.

(3.)

CHAM (TH 5789) REEDUCATION CAMP, LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY DISTRICT, LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. FROM 1975 UNTIL HE ESCAPED IN 1985 AND FLED TO THAILAND, STATED THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT ANY AMERICAN POWS WHILE IN REEDUCATION. HE FURTHER STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT ANYONE WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD SEEN AN AMERICAN POW WHILE IN REEDUCATION WAS LYING BECAUSE THE REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES WERE STRICTLY CONTROLLED. (1986)

2. HAT CHAM REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU RIVER. IT WAS BORDERED ON THE SOUTH BY THE NAM KONG RIVER AND ON THE NORTH BY THE NGOY RIVER. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY WAS THE ROAD TO MUANG NGOY. THERE WERE ABOUT 15 BUILDINGS IN THE CAMP, INCLUDING FOUR BARRACKS FOR PRISONERS LOCATED AT THE NORTH END OF THE CAMP. THE SECURITY OFFICE, CLUB, AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE WERE LOCATED AT THE SOUTH END OF THE CAMP, AND A WAREHOUSE, KITCHEN, DISPENSARY AND GUARD BARRACKS WERE LOCATED AT THE WEST END OF THE CAMP. THE CAMP ALSO CONTAINED A RICE MILL AND LUMBER YARD. THE GUARD FORCE CONSISTED OF 25 SOLDIERS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S ARMY (LPA) COMMANDED BY ((PHOUMI)) PAGNASAVAT. THE LPA GUARDS HAD TWO BOATS WITH 125 HORSEPOWER ENGINES USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS SOP KHAN (TH 5687) LOCATED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THE CAMP. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CAMP ACROSS THE NAM OU RIVER, WAS THE PHA KEO CAVE. THE FAMILIES OF THE INMATES LIVED NEAR THE CAMP ON THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

3. THE CAMP WAS OPENED IN AUGUST 1975 AND CONTAINED FORMER RLG OFFICIALS FROM LUANG PRABANG AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES. THE CAMP CONTAINED ABOUT 750 PERSONNEL, INCLUDING 400 REEDUCATION INMATES AND 350 FAMILY MEMBERS. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR COMPANIES: THE FIRST COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PERSONNEL RECORDS, MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND CAMP MAINTENANCE; THE SECOND COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, EDUCATION AND CLASSES; THE THIRD COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CROP CULTIVATION, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHING; AND THE FOURTH COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WOOD CUTTING, BOAT BUILDING AND METAL WORKING. THE INMATES WERE SENTENCED TO THE CAMP FOR FIVE YEARS AFTER WHICH THEIR CASES WOULD BE REVIEWED AND EACH PERSON WOULD BE PLACED INTO ONE OF THREE CATEGORIES: THE FIRST CATEGORY WAS COMPRISED OF PERSONS WHO WERE TO BE RELEASED FROM REEDUCATION; THE SECOND CATEGORY WERE THOSE WHO WERE TO REMAIN IN REEDUCATION AS SECURITY/GUARD PERSONNEL; AND THE THIRD CATEGORY WERE THOSE TO BE SENTENCED TO FURTHER REEDUCATION. THE CAMP WAS CLOSED IN 1980 BECAUSE OF BORDER PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE LAO AND CHINESE GOVERNMENTS AND THE INMATES WERE EITHER RELEASED OR SENT TO REEDUCATION CAMPS IN XIENG KHOUANG OR ATTOPEU PROVINCES. SOME LPA PERSONNEL REMAINED AT THE CAMP AND SOME INMATES WERE KEPT AT THE CAMP TO TEND THE GARDENS AND WORK FOR THE LPA.

C06007751

LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAOS

DOI MID-1986

TEXT: 1. ACCORDING TO A LAO RESIDENT WHO DROVE A SUPPLY TRUCK AND REPORTEDLY SAW THE POWS, THERE WERE SEVEN AMERICAN POW'S AS OF MID-1986 BEING DETAINED AT A CAMP NEAR NAM BAC (TH 3683) TOWN, OUDOMSAI DISTRICT, LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (LPDR). COMMENT: THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN POWS IN THIS GENERAL AREA WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

FORMER REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES FROM LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, WHO FLED TO THAILAND IN 1986, HAVE REPORTED A REEDUCATION CAMP AT NAM BAC. THE CAMP WAS EMPTIED OF REEDUCATION INMATES ABOUT 1980 AND THE CAMP WAS OCCUPIED BY PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) TROOPS.) SIX OF THE AMERICANS WERE HISPANICS AND ONE WAS A CAUCASIAN AMERICAN NAMED THERE HAD BEEN 12 AMERICAN POWS AT THE SITE BUT IN 1985 FIVE OF THE AMERICANS POWS WERE MOVED TO THE SOVIET UNION. ALL OF THE AMERICAN POWS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1968 WHILE WORKING AT THE NAM BAC CAMP. COMMENT: NAM BAC WAS THE SITE OF AN AIRFIELD DURING THE INDOCHINA WAR. NO AMERICANS WERE STATIONED THERE, BUT SOME AMERICAN PERSONNEL VISITED THERE OCCASIONALLY. NONE OF THEM WERE LOST.) THE CAMP WAS OVERRUN BY THE ENEMY AND THE AMERICANS WERE CAPTURED. IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICANS, THERE WERE 30 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS AT THE CAMP.

2. THE PRISON CAMP WAS SURROUNDED BY A DOUBLE FENCE. THE INTERNAL AREA WAS FENCED WITH BAMBOO WHILE THE EXTERNAL AREA WAS FENCED WITH NINE WALLS OF BARBED WIRE, EACH ABOUT 170 CENTIMETERS IN HEIGHT. THERE WERE ABOUT SIX TO EIGHT BUILDINGS FOR PRISONERS IN THE INTERNAL AREA. EACH PRISONER BUILDING WAS ABOUT 50X10 METERS IN SIZE, BUILT OF CEMENT WITH CORRUGATED-SHEET METAL ROOFING. THE TOTAL INTERNAL AREA WAS ABOUT 3 RAI IN SIZE. (FIELD COMMENT: 2.5 RAI EQUALS ABOUT ONE ACRE.)

3. THE AMERICAN POWS WERE GUARDED BY LAO PEOPLE'S ARMY (LPA) SOLDIERS AND HAD BEEN WORKING AS CONSTRUCTION FOREMEN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY AND LIVING QUARTERS BUILDING LOCATED ACROSS ROUTE SIX FROM THE CAMP WHICH WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ROUTE SIX. A PAVN SECURITY UNIT WAS LOCATED NEAR THE DISPENSARY/LIVING QUARTERS AREA AND A PAVN CHECKPOINT WAS LOCATED AT MUANG NGOY (TH 5891). THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE POWS HAD BEEN SERVING AS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FOR THE PROJECT. THESE TWO BUILDINGS WERE COMPLETED IN 1985. THE PRISONERS WERE GUARDED BY LPA SOLDIERS WHEN THEY WORKED OUTSIDE THE CAMP, BUT WERE ALLOWED TO SPEAK WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS. THE LPA SECURITY CHIEF AT THE CAMP WAS ((SITHON)) (LNU).

4. THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POWS WERE TERRIBLE. THEY WERE GIVEN MILLED BUT UNPOLISHED RICE TO EAT WHICH WAS SOMETIMES SUPPLIMENTED BY WHEAT OR BARLEY FROM CUBA. THE POWS WERE IN BAD HEALTH DUE TO MALNUTRITION.

(5.)

C06007751

SUBJ: INFORMATION ON MUANG NGOY, I.S. LOCATION OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN POW SIGHTING

DOI: AUGUST 1986

ACCORDING TO A LAO MERCHANT WHO TRAVELED THROUGH MUANG NGOY ON 17 AUGUST 1986, THERE WAS ABOUT ONE BATTALION OF PAVN TROOPS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF MUANG NGOY. THERE WAS A PAVN UNIT OF UNKNOWN STRENGTH STATIONED IN MUANG NGOY. THE TOWN OF MUANG NGOY HAD ABOUT 200 FAMILIES. A BRIDGE OVER THE NAM OU RIVER, WHICH WAS LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY, HAD GUARD BUNKERS LOCATED AT EACH END. IN THE PAST, THE MERCHANT HAD HEARD THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOVIET AND CUBAN ADVISORS IN MUANG NGOY. PRESENTLY, THERE WERE ONLY VIETNAMESE ADVISORS IN MUANG NGOY.

ACCORDING TO THE MERCHANT, MUANG NGOY IS VERY IMPORTANT DUE TO ITS GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION. ROAD TRAVEL FROM XIENG KHOUANG, HOUA PHAN, LUANG PRABANG AND OUDOMSAI PROVINCES PASSES THROUGH MUANG NGOY. THESE ROUTES ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, WHICH USES THEM TO TRANSPORT OPIUM FROM THESE PROVINCES FOR THE LAO GOVERNMENT, TO AREAS WHERE THE OPIUM CAN BE SHIPPED TO THAILAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE VIETNAMESE AND LAO GOVERNMENTS HAD PLANS TO BUILD A HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN MUANG NGOY. THERE ARE SEVERAL CAVE COMPLEXES IN THE MUANG NGOY

AREA. PHAKEO (TH 5919), AND PHAKOU (NCA), ARE THE PRIMARY CAVE COMPLEXES IN THE AREA. THE MERCHANT, WHO WAS FROM LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE AND HAS TRAVELED WIDELY IN LAOS, HAD NEVER HEARD ABOUT AMERICAN POWS IN THE MUANG NGOY AREA.

A LAO REFUGEE WHO TRAVELED THROUGH MUANG NGOY AND SPENT THE NIGHT OF 03 AUGUST IN MUANG NGOY, WHILE FLEEING FROM LAOS TO THAILAND, REPORTED THAT MUANG NGOY WAS SITUATED ON BOTH THE EAST AND WEST BANKS OF THE NAM OU RIVER. THERE WAS ONE PLATOON OF PAVN TROOPS WHO GUARDED THE BRIDGE OVER THE NAM OU RIVER LOCATED AT MUANG NGOY. ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU, MUANG NGOY CONSISTED OF ABOUT 20-30 HOUSES AND THREE NOODLE SHOPS, WHERE THE REFUGEE ATE DINNER. THE ROAD THROUGH TOWN HAD BEEN BUILT BY THE CHINESE AND WAS SURFACED WITH TAR. THE BRIDGE WAS CONCRETE AND HAD ONE CONCRETE GUARD HOUSE LOCATED AT EACH SIDE OF THE BRIDGE. THE REFUGEE WAS TRAVELING WITH A CIVILIAN CONVOY ENROUTE FROM SAM NUEA (VH 0057) TO SAVANNAKHET (VD 7331). THE CONVOY TRAVELED TO MUANG NGOY ON ROUTE SIX. THE TIGHTEST SECURITY ON THE ROUTE WAS FROM MUANG HIEM (UH 3021) THROUGH MUANG NGOY. THE REFUGEE WAS TOLD THAT THE REASON FOR TIGHTER SECURITY WAS RESISTANCE ACTIVITY IN THE AREA.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE NAM OU, MUANG NGOY CONSISTED OF ABOUT 100 HOUSES. ALSO CONNECTED TO MUANG NGOY WAS A VILLAGE OF ABOUT 200 HUTS. ALL HOUSES IN THE TOWN WERE OF WOOD CONSTRUCTION AND WERE ALL ONE-STOREY. IN WEST MUANG NGOY THERE WAS A SMALL STATE SHOP. THE PAVN TROOPS WERE BILLETED IN WEST MUANG NGOY, WHICH WAS BORDERED ON THE NORTH BY LARGE MOUNTAINS WITH CLIFFS. HE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY CAVES. SUBJECT SAID THAT MUANG NGOY HAD ELECTRIC POWER AT NIGHT FOR ABOUT TWO OR THREE HOURS. THE WOOD HOUSES IN WEST MUANG NGOY WERE FOR PEOPLE WHO WORKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND AT THE STATE SHOP. THE REFUGEE STATED THAT A CARGO BOAT WAS LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU.

THE CONVOY WAS NOT STOPPED AT THE BRIDGE AND NO ONE QUESTIONED THEM OR CHECKED ON THEM WHILE THEY WERE IN MUANG NGOY. THEY SLEPT IN THE TRUCKS AND SUBJECT OBSERVED NOTHING UNUSUAL IN THE TOWN. THE REFUGEE DID NOT HEAR ANY RUMORS OR INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICAN POWS IN THE MUANG NGOY AREA.

(6.)

C06007751

HAS BEEN ON A TRIP TO HOUA PHAN, XIENG KHOUANG AND LUANG PRABANG PROVINCES. SHE PASSED THROUGH MUANG NGOY ON 17 AUGUST (1986) ON THE TRIP THROUGH MUANG NGOY SHE WAS TRAVELING WITH STATED THAT THE MUANG NGOY AREA WAS A STRATEGIC POINT FOR THE MADC BECAUSE OF THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND BECAUSE IT WAS A CROSSROADS FOR GOODS SHIPPED FROM THE XIENG KHOUANG, SAM NEUA, HOUA PHAN, LUANG PRABANG AND OUDOMSAI AREAS.

PROVIDED VERY DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE MADC OPERATIONS IN THE FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES . IN ADDITION, STATED THAT IN NOVEMBER 1983 OR 1984, WAS UNSURE AS TO EXACT DATE, HER BROTHER TOLD HER THAT HE HAD SEEN FOUR "FARANGS" (WESTERN CAUCASIANS), WHICH HE BELIEVED WERE AMERICAN POWS, IN XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE. THE BROTHER WAS DRIVING ON THE ROAD FROM XIENG KHOUANG TO SALAPHOUKHOUN WHEN HE SAW A GROUP OF MEN BY THE ROAD. THE GROUP OF MEN INCLUDED THREE MEN WHICH THE BROTHER RECOGNIZED AS FORMER FAR GENERALS, ABOUT 14 OTHER FAR SOLDIERS AND THE FOUR FARANGS. THE GROUP TRIED TO STOP HIS TRUCK BUT WAS AFRAID AND REFUSED TO STOP. THE BROTHER TOLD THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THE MEN HAD ESCAPED FROM PRISON CAMP AND WERE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE.

(7.)

C06007751

IN LATE JULY 1986,
WHO IS A LAO RESIDENT VISITED BAN KHOANG (QD 9332). BAN KHOANG HAS ABOUT 35 FAMILIES OF ETHNIC EUE PEOPLE. WHILE IN BAN KHOANG, REQUESTED TO VISIT MUANG NGOY (TH 5891), OBSTENSIVELY TO SEE THE GOLDEN BUDDHA AND THE MAGIC METAL REPORTED TO BE HARDER THAN STEEL AND INVULNERABLE. WAS TOLD THAT HE COULD NOT GO THERE BECAUSE THERE WERE MANY PAVN IN MUANG NGOY AND THEY AND THE LPA DO NOT ALLOW OUTSIDERS. WHEN ASKED WHY THE AREA WAS RESTRICTED, HE WAS TOLD IT WAS BECAUSE THERE ARE AMERICANS BEING HELD THERE.

CONVINCED
TO GO TO MUANG NGOY AND BUY THEM A BUDDHA IMAGE.
WALKED TO THE INTERSECTION AT QD 8418 AND CAUGHT A BUS TO MUANG NAM BAC (TH 3583) AND WALKED TO MUANG NGOY KAO (TH 5891). UPON RETURN THEY SAID THAT SECURITY WAS VERY TIGHT IN MUANG NGOY AND THERE WERE MANY PAVN. THEY STAYED WITH A FRIEND AND ASKED HIM TO TAKE THEM TO THE CAVE OF THAM PHA YONG WHERE A GOLDEN BUDDHA IS ON DISPLAY. SAID THAT PEOPLE WERE ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN TO ENTER THE AREA BY THE PAVN. THERE ARE FOUR CAVES IN THE AREA AND PAVN USES THREE CAVES AND PROTECTS THEM WITH 30 MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. ANOTHER CAVE CALLED THAM MUANG NGOY IS THE MOST RESTRICTED AREA BECAUSE IT IS A DETENTION CENTER. THERE IS ROOM FOR 3000 PEOPLE INSIDE THE CAVE. IT WAS THE SITE OF DETENTION OF THE LAST LAO KING OF LAOS AND MANY ROYAL RELATIVES AFTER THE COMMUNSTS TOOK OVER.

SAID THAT THE PAVN HAD CAUGHT THREE AMERICANS "SINCE" 1975 AND PUT THEM IN THE CAVE CALLED SOP KHAN NOI. MANY VILLAGERS FROM MUANG NGOY HAVE SEEN THE AMERICANS WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN OUT TO BATHE AND GO TO THE BATHROOM. SAID THAT HE HAD SEEN THE AMERICANS WHEN HE SOLD SUGAR CANE AND FOOD TO THE PAVN WHO GUARDED THE CAVE. ONE AMERICAN IS TALLER THAN THE OTHERS WITH BROWN HAIR AND WALKS LIKE HE HAS AN INJURED RIGHT LEG. THE SECOND AMERICAN IS OF MEDIUM HEIGHT WITH SIDEBURNS AND A BLACK SPOT ON HIS RIGHT CHEEK THAT MIGHT BE A BIRTHMARK OR A SCAR CAUSED BY BEING HIT OR BURNED. COULD THINK OF NO DISTINGUISHING FEATURES FOR THE THIRD AMERICAN.

ON 3 JUNE 1986, THE PAVN HAD REPORTEDLY MOVED THE POWS FROM SOP KHAN NOI TO THAM MUANG NGOY CAVE. THE PAVN SAID THAT ANY VILLAGER ENTERING THE NEW AREA WOULD BE SHOT. HAD NOT BEEN TO THE THAM MUANG NGOY CAVE SINCE THE AMERICANS WERE MOVED THERE BUT USED TO HUNT IN THE AREA AND PROVIDED A SKETCH MAP.

THE SKETCH MAP IS CLEAR

ON MANY POINTS BUT HAS ONE GLARING ERROR. ACCORDING TO THE MAP, MUANG NGOY MAI (NEW MUANG NGOY) AND MUANG NGOY KAO (OLD MUANG NGOY) ARE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NAM OU RIVER. UNLESS THESE ARE TWO SUB-VILLAGES OF MUANG NGOY THEY ARE ON THE WRONG BANK. HOWEVER, THE SKETCH MAP DOES SHOW THE AIRFIELD WHICH BELIEVES MUST BE THE ONE AT TH 573894. FROM THE MAP GUESSED THAT THE CAVE WHERE THE REPORTED AMERICANS ARE NOW IS AT TH 573984 OR JUST TO THE SOUTH IN THE IRREGULAR HILL THAT HAS ITS PEAK AT TH 563888. THE OLD CAVE IS LOCATED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE NEW SITE AND ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER. PUTS THIS AT THE HILL WITH ITS PEAK AT TH 588899. THEY ARE BASING LOCATIONS ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT GOT THE AIRFIELD SITE ABOUT RIGHT. IF SO THEN THE OLD CAVE, NEW CAVE AND A PAVN AAA SITE MARKED, THAT WE PUT ON THE HILL AT TH 583881 WOULD BE ABOUT RIGHT.

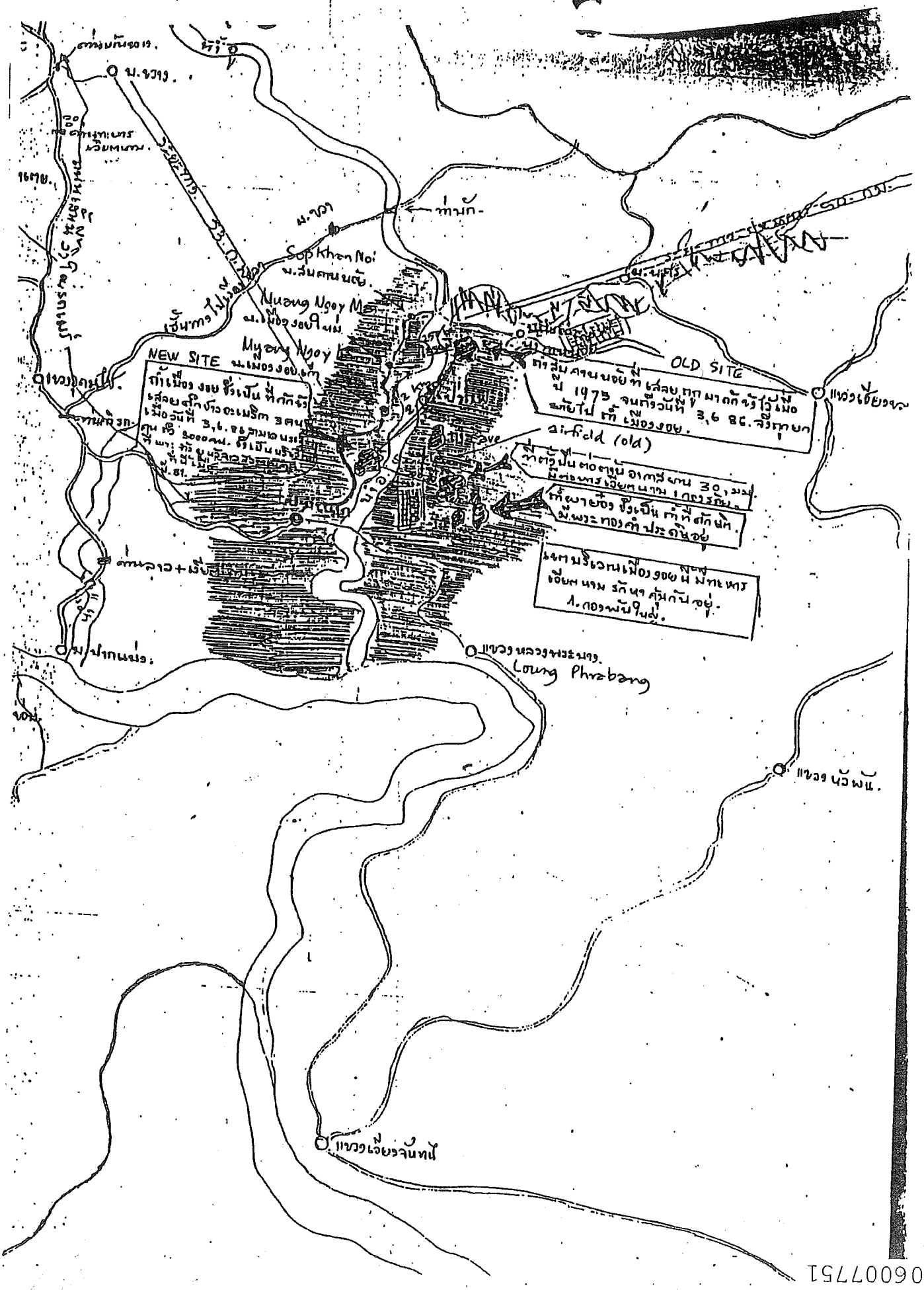
(8.)

C06007751

REPORTED AT 18 AUGUST MEETING THAT FROM 9 TO 11 JULY 1986 THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT TO MUANG PAKBENG (QC 2301) FROM OUDOMSAI (RC 0291) BY CAR. THEY WERE BROUGHT DOWN TO FIX FOUR OFFICIAL VEHICLES THAT WERE OUT OF ORDER AND TO REPAIR THE ENGINE OF A LOCAL RICE MILL. AFTER DOING THE WORK THEY WENT BACK TO OUDOMSAI.

WISH TO NOTE THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE AN ACTIVE VEHICLE MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM IN NORTH LAOS. WE REPORTED IN THE MOST RECENT THAT THE SOVIET MILITARY MISSION IN VIENTIANE HAD GIVEN A ONE DAY AUTOMOTIVE MAINTAINANCE COURSE TO THE LPA 3RD DIVISION AT LUANG NAMTHA ON 11 JULY. ANOTHER REPORT , REPORTED THAT A SOVIET INSTRUCTOR GAVE A COURSE IN LUANG PRABANG FROM 28 JUNE TO 30 JULY FOR CIVILIAN MECHANICS FROM THE SIX NORTHERN LAO PROVINCES. THUS SIGHTING OF "AMERICAN" MECHANICS MIGHT BE VALID BUT THEY MIGHT ALSO BE CAUCASIAN RUSSIAN ADVISORS.

(9.)


Sop Khon Noi
Nuong Ngoy Mai
Myong Ngoy
NEW SITE
OLD SITE
airfield (old)
Loung Phrabang

06007751


CHINA
M. SING
Ben Khoang
NEW SITE
Thanh Muong Ngoy
POW Detention Camp
Since 3 June 86

C06007756

~~SECRET~~

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

Central Intelligence Agency

35 POW

Washington, D.C. 20505

2 November 1992
OCA 3201-92

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

We have reviewed for declassification several of the depositions made to the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs by former and current CIA employees [redacted].

Of those at hand (sent to the Committee on October 13, 1992), Mr. George Carver's deposition was declassified after we made a few deletions to protect sources and methods. Depositions of the other individuals must, however, remain classified SECRET. They discuss in detail Agency sources, [redacted] methods [redacted].

Specifically these are the depositions of the following indivdiuals: [redacted]

We will, of course, advise you promptly of the results of our review of any future depositions of other Agency officers as they become available to us.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~

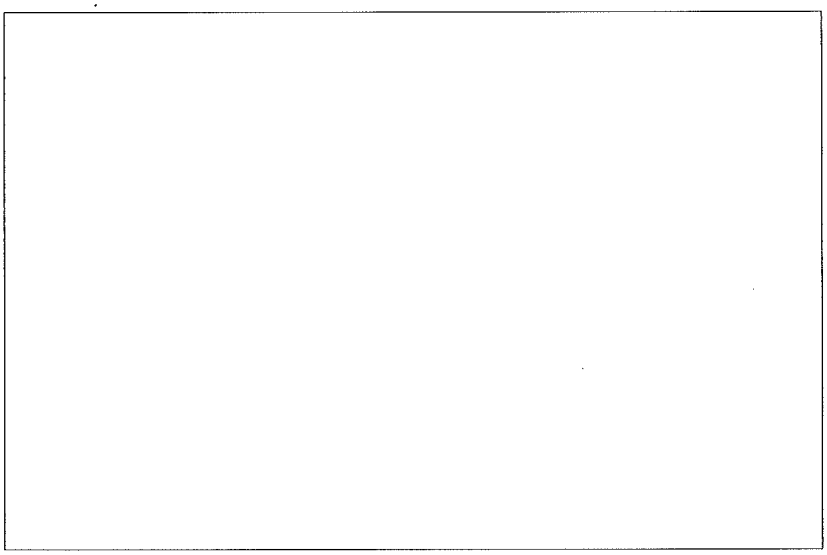
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06007756

OCA 3201-92

SUBJECT: Letter to Codinha, POW/MIA Affairs re Declassifying Depositions



C06008037

~~SECRET~~

SSPOW (b)(3)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 0980-92/1
2 November 1992

Mr. Robert Taylor
Investigator
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Regarding your letter dated October 22, 1992, the Central Intelligence Agency does not have an archival category of documentation or a storage facility by the name of "Rosebud." We are unable to find any reference to a "Rosebud" as a codeword for a facility, an archive, or any POW-related issue.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~

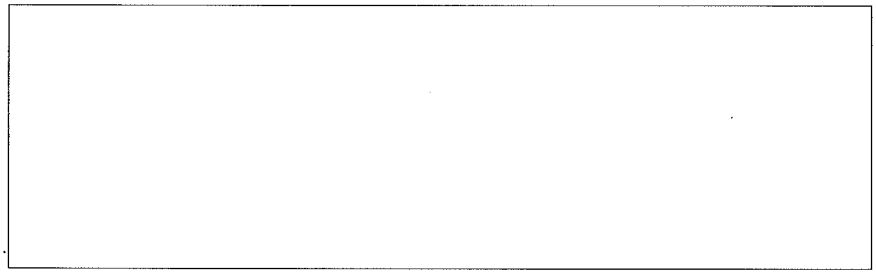
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06008037

OCA 0980-92/1

SUBJECT: Letter to Robert Taylor, POW/MIA Affairs Cmte re "Rosebud"



C06008037

| OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | Y |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | Y |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | Y |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | Y |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | Y |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | Y |

SUSPENSE 9 NOV '92
DATE

ACTION OFFICER: John B.

REMARKS: PW

CONTROL NUMBER: OCA 0980-92

FILE: OCA 0980-92

FORM 4422
Nov 91

C06008360

(b)(6)

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
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FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 22, 1992

Mr. Stanley Moskowitz, Director
Congressional Relations
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Moskowitz:

The Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs has received information that the Central Intelligence Agency may have an archival category of documentation or a storage facility by the name of "Rosebud." We have been informed that this material contains sensitive POW-related material.

Accordingly, the Committee would like confirmation if such a group of documents exists and, if such is the case, to review those documents at the earliest convenience. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Committee investigator Mr. Robert Taylor at 202-224-2317.

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/bt

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

C06008360

Select Committee on
POW / MIA Affairs

Tom Daschle, South Dakota
Harry Reid, Nevada
Charles Robb, Virginia
Bob Kerrey, Nebraska
Herb Kohl, Wisconsin

John McCain, Arizona
Hank Brown, Colorado
Charles Grassley, Iowa
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Frances M. Zwenig, Staff Director
Alan C. Pak, Deputy Staff Director
J. William Codina, General Counsel

United States Senate Washington, DC 20510-6500 (202) 224-2805

# FAX COVER SHEET

DD/SENATE-

TO: Stanley Moskowitz DOE

FROM: Bill Codina

2 PAGES, INCLUDING COVER

DATE: 22 October 92

C06010859

ER 92-5161/1

(b)(1)
(b)(3)
(b)(6)

~~SECRET~~

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

4 November 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: [redacted]
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Congressional Request for Information Regarding Possible Covert Action in Connection with POW/MIA Issues

REFERENCE: Your memo, Same Subject, dated 29 October 1992

1. This responds to your reference memorandum. (U)

2. There were no presidentially-directed covert actions or covert action findings giving authority to the Central Intelligence Agency during the period 1980 - 1985 involving resistance groups in Laos, or concerning Americans held as prisoners or listed as Missing in Action in Southeast Asia.

[redacted]

[redacted]

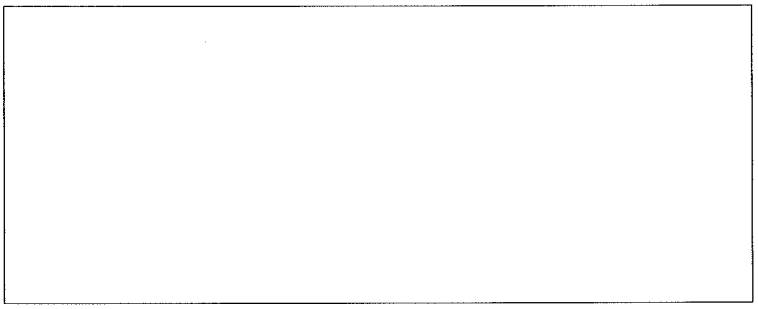
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

C06010859

SECRET

SUBJECT: Congressional Request for Information Regarding Possible Covert Action in Connection with POW/MIA Issues



SECRET

C06002574

SECRET (When Filled In)

# Priority Handling

Congressional Action ☐

3(b)(1)
(b)(3)

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs Request for Lists of POWs, and Other Items Received From Liaison Services

| FROM: C/EA/ICOG | EXTENSION | DATE SENT: 27Oct92 | REQUEST NUMBER: DCI 0025/22 92 |
|---|---|---|---|

| TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building) | DATE RECEIVED | DATE FORWARDED | OFFICER'S INITIALS | COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after comment.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DCEA/SEA | | 28/10 | | |
| 2. AC/EA | | | | |
| 3. C/ORMS | 29/10/92 | | | |
| 4. DC/ORMS | | | | |
| 5. C/ORMS | 30 OCT 1992 | | | |
| 6. SA/DDO | | 30/10 | | |
| 7. ADDO | | 11.2 | | |
| 8. DDO | | | | |
| 9. O/OCA/S | | | | |
| 10. | | | | |
| 11. Return to ISC | | | | |
| 12. | | | | |

SUSPENSE DATE:

RETURN TO:

FORM 8-67 4283

SECRET (When Filled In)

Priority Handling

Congressional Action ☐

C06002574

SECRET

26 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Breckenridge
Chief, Senate Liaison Division
Office of Congressional Affairs

VIA: Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Indochina Operations Group

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee On POW-MIA Affairs
Request for Lists of POWs, and Other Items
Received From Liaison Services

REFERENCE: Senate Select Committee Letter, dated
20 October 1992

1. This is in response to the attached request by the Committee for lists of POWs, and other items received from liaison services.

2. The only list of American POWs which we have received from a liaison service was the attached list, which we received from [redacted] and passed to DIA (PW-MIA) on 14 October 1992. The list of 368 American pilots captured by North Vietnam between 5 August 1964 and 15 November 1970 was prepared by the North Vietnam Ministry of National Defense. DIA (PW-MIA) advised us that all the pilots on the list were returned at Operation Homecoming or otherwise accounted for; in other words, no new names of missing Americans appeared on this list.

3. We have just completed a review of our POW-MIA chronological file holdings, but did not find any other such list received from any liaison serves.

[redacted]

SECRET

SUBJECT: Senate Select Committee On POW-MIA Affairs Request for Lists of POWs, and Other Items Received From Liaison Services

4. With regard to your second request, we have no other documents, lists or reports received from friendly intelligence services which we have not already provided to the Committee, except for three intelligence reports from a liaison service which will be declassified when we receive approval from that service.

Attachment:
As stated

C06002574

(1)

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

# U.S. PILOTS CAPTURED

# IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

(from August 5, 1964 to November 15, 1970)

(a)

| SR No | NAME | RANK | | SERVICE No |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ABBOTT Wilfred Keese | CAPT | FV | 3081739 |
| 2 | ABBOTT Robert Archie | 1 LT | FR | 81453 |
| 3 | ABBOTT Joseph S.Jr | CAPT | FV | 3057099 |
| 4 | ABBOTT John<br>Captured : 20/4/66 - Dead 27/4/66 | CDR | | 505134 |
| 5 | ALCORN Wendell Reed | LTJG | | 658707 |
| 6 | ALVAREZ Everett Jr | LTJG | | 644124 |
| 7 | ANDERSON Gareth Laverne | LTJG | | 682482 |
| 8 | ANDREWS Anthony Charles | CAPT | FR | 3146561 |
| 9 | ATTERBERRY Edwin Lee<br>Captured : 12/8/67 - Dead : 18/5/69 | CAPT | FV | 3065473 |
| 10 | AUSTIN William Renwick II | CAPT | FR | 71588 |
| 11 | BAGLEY Bobby Ray | MAJ | FV | 3034566 |
| 12 | BAILEY James William | LTJG | | 684790 |
| 13 | BAKER Elmo Clinnard | MAJ | AO | 3026432 |
| 14 | BALDOCK Frederick Charles Jr | LTJG | | 666620 |
| 15 | BALLARD Arthur Theodore Jr | CAPT | FR | 31816 |
| 16 | BARBAY Lawrence | CAPT | FV | 3054027 |
| 17 | BARNETT Robert Warren | MAJ | FR | 31021 |
| 18 | BARRETT Thomas Joseph | 1 LT | FV | 3120130 |
| 19 | BAUGH William Joseph | CAPT | FR | 65597 |
| 20 | BEAN James Ellis | COL | FR | 35014 |
| 21 | BELL James Franklin | LCDR | | 515877 |
| 22 | BERG Kile Dag | CAPT | AO | 3103302 |
| 23 | BERGER James Robert | CAPT | FV | 3119242 |
| 24 | BISS Robert Irwin | CAPT | FV | 3103220 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | BLACK Arthur Neil | AIRMAN 2nd class | AF | 12666475 |
| 26 | BLACK Cole | LCDR | | 594387 |
| 27 | BLACK Jone David | CAPT | FR | 55413 |
| | Captured : 27/10/67- Released : 16/2/68 | | | |
| 28 | BLEVINS John Charles | CAPT | FR | 82666 |
| 29 | BLISS Ronald Glenn | 1 LT | FR | 78537 |
| 30 | BOLSTAD Richard Eugene | CAPT | FR | 81278 |
| 31 | BOMAR Jack Williamson | MAJ | FV | 2251452 |
| 32 | BORLING John Lorin | 1 LT | FR | 69907 |
| 33 | BOYD Charles Graham | CAPT | FR | 72601 |
| 34 | BOYER Terry Lee | 1 LT | FR | 3153642 |
| 35 | BRADY Allen Colby | CDR | | 542856 |
| 36 | BRAZELTON Michael Lee | 1 LT | FV | 3148590 |
| 37 | BRENNEMAN Richard Charles | 1 LT | FV | 3158661 |
| 38 | BRIDGER Barry Bruton | 1 LT | FV | 3131623 |
| 39 | BRODAK John Warren | CAPT | FV | 3108628 |
| 40 | BROWN Paul Gordon | 1 LT | | 094576 |
| 41 | BROWNING Ralph Thomas | 1 LT | FR | 78556 |
| 42 | BRUDNO Edward Alan | 1 LT | | 78285 A |
| 43 | BRUNHAVER Richard Marvin | LTJG | | 674218 |
| 44 | BRUNSTROM Alan Leslie | MAJ | AO | 3023441 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | BUCHANAN Hubert Elliot | 1 LT | FV | 3148528 |
| 46 | BURDETT Edward Burke | COL | | 10188 A |
| | Captured : 18/11/67 - Dead : 18/11/67 | | | |
| 47 | BURER Arthur William | CAPT | FV | 3087646 |
| 48 | BURNS Donald Ray | MAJ | FR | 44702 |
| 49 | BURNS John Douglass | LCDR | | 613414 |
| 50 | BURNS Michael Thomas | 1 LT | FV | 3189503 |
| 51 | BURROUGHS William David | MAJ | FR | 27184 |
| 52 | BUTLER Phillip Neal | LT | | 647398 |
| 53 | BUTLER William Wallace | CAPT | FV | 3133430 |
| 54 | BYRNE Ronald Edward Jr | MAJ | | 27821 A |
| 55 | CAMERON Kenneth Robbins<br>Captured : 18/5/67 - Dead : 4/10/70 | CDR | | 554612 |
| 56 | CAMPBELL Burton Wayne | 1 LT | FR | 70564 |
| 57 | CAREY David Jay | LTJG | | 677935 |
| 58 | CARPENTER Allen Russell | LT | | 657951 |
| 59 | CARPENTER Joe Victor<br>Captured : 15/2/68 - Released : 18/7/68 | CAPT | FR | 60538 |
| 60 | CARRIGAN Larry Edward | CAPT | AO | 3119604 |
| 61 | CHAMBERS Carl Dennis | 1 LT | FV | 3133401 |
| 62 | CHAPMAN Harlan Page | CAPT | | 071437 |
| 63 | CHAUNCY Arvin Roy | LCDR | | 614788 |
| 64 | CHERRY Fred Vann | MAJ | | 45554 A |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | CHESLEY Larry James | 1 LT | AO | 3147198 |
| 66 | CHRISTIAN Michael Durham | LTJG | | 673624 |
| 67 | CLARK John Walter | CAPT | FR | 70474 |
| 68 | CLEMENTS James Arlen | MAJ | FV | 3021015 |
| 69 | CLOWER Claude Douglas | LCDR | | 605476 |
| 70 | CCBELL Earl Glenn<br>Captured : 5/11/67 - Dead : 5/11/70 | CAPT | FR | 61453 |
| 71 | COFFEE Gerald Leonard | LT | | 625308 |
| 72 | COKER George Thomas | LTJG | | 669409 |
| 73 | COLLINS James Quincy Jr | CAPT | | 27908 A |
| 74 | COLLINS Thomas Edward III | CAPT | | 68082 A |
| 75 | CONNELL James Joseph | LT | | 647438 |
| 76 | COPELAND H.C. | MAJ | FV | 3015953 |
| 77 | CORDIER Kenneth William | CAPT | FR | 71351 |
| 78 | CORMIER Arthur | S.SGT | AF | 12454730 |
| 79 | COSKEY Kenneth Leon | CDR | | 571080 |
| 80 | CRANER Robert Roger | MAJ | FV | 3034313 |
| 81 | CRAYTON Render | LCDR | | 529039 |
| 82 | CRECCA Joseph Jr | 1 LT | FR | 83481 |
| 83 | CRONIN Michael Paul | LTJG | | 668952 |
| 84 | CROW Frederick Austin Jr | LTC | FR | 26569 |
| 85 | CURTIS Thomas Jerry | CAPT | | 47753 A |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 86 | CRUMPLER Carl Boyette | LTC | FR | 27705 |
| 87 | DAIGLE Glenn Henri | LTJG | | 667122 |
| 88 | DANIELS Verlyne Wayne | CDR | | 554745 |
| 89 | DAUGHTREY Robert Norlan | CAPT | AO | 3056891 |
| 90 | DAVIES John Owen | 1 LT | FV | 3152430 |
| 91 | DAVIS Edward Anthony | LTJG | | 658959 |
| 92 | DAY George Everette | MAJ | FR | 49555 |
| 93 | DENNISON Terry Arden<br>Captured : 19/7/66 - Dead : 21/7/66 | LT | | 625395 |
| 94 | DENTON Jeremiah Andrew Jr | CDR | | 485087 |
| 95 | DIEHL William Calvin<br>Captured : 7/11/67 - Dead : 8/11/67 | MAJ | FR | 60982 |
| 96 | DODGE Ward Kent<br>Captured : 5/7/67 - Dead : 12/7/67 | MAJ | FR | 43924 |
| 97 | DONALD Myron Lee | 1 LT | FR | 80331 |
| 98 | DOREMUS Robert Ba tsch | LCDR | | 597366 |
| 99 | DOSS Dale Walter | LCDR | | 591159 |
| 100 | DOUGHTY Daniel James | CAPT | AO | 3037760 |
| 101 | DRAMESI John Arthur | CAPT | | 65320 A |
| 102 | DRISCOLL Jerry Donald | 1 LT | FR | 69973 |
| 103 | DUART David Henry | CAPT | FV | 3057321 |
| 104 | DUNN John Howard | MAJ | | 059941 |
| 105 | DUTTON Richard Allen | MAJ | FR | 22497 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | EASTMAN Leonard Corbett | LT | | 624192 |
| 107 | ELLIS Jeffrey Thomas | CAPT | FV | 3135610 |
| 108 | ELLIS Leon Francis | 1 LT | FR | 3171887 |
| 109 | ESTES Edward Dale | LCDR | | 605484 |
| 110 | EVERSON David | MAJ | FR | 56893 |
| 111 | FANT Robert St Clair Jr | LT | | 653848 |
| 112 | FELLOWES John Heaphy | LCDR | | 603983 |
| 113 | FER John | CAPT | FR | 63823 |
| 114 | FINLAY John Stewart III | LTC | FR | 19805 |
| 115 | FISHER Kenneth | CAPT | FR | 67431 |
| 116 | FLEENOR Kenneth Raymond | MAJ | FR | 27797 |
| 117 | FLESHER Hubert Kelley | CAPT | FR | 32199 |
| 118 | FLOM Frederick Russell | 1 LT | FV | 3157103 |
| 119 | FLYNN John Peter | COL | FR | 15760 |
| 120 | FORBY Willis Ellis | CAPT | AO | 3040351 |
| 121 | FORD David Edward | CAPT | FV | 3122074 |
| 122 | FOWLER Henry Pope | 1 LT | FR | 3148574 |
| 123 | FRANKE Fred Augustus William Jr | CDR | | 513370 |
| 124 | FREDERICK John William Jr | W.O. | | 082847 |
| 125 | FRIESE Lawrence Victor | CAPT | | 091579 |
| 126 | FRISHMAN Robert Franchet | LTJG | | 642530 |

Captured : 24/10/67 - Released : 5/3/69

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | FULLER Robert Byron | CDR | | 542073 |
| 128 | GADDIS Norman Carl | COL | FR | 26772 |
| 129 | GAITHER Ralph Ellis | ENSIGN | | 686365 |
| 130 | GALANTI Paul Edward | LT | | 659047 |
| 131 | GARTLEY Markham Ligon | LTJG | | 703644 |
| 132 | GERNDT Gerald Lee | 1 LT | FV | 3163167 |
| 133 | GIDEON Willard Selleck | MAJ | FV | 3025283 |
| 134 | GILLESPIE Charles Rodgers Jr | CDR | | 542951 |
| 135 | GLENN Danny Elloy | LTJG | | 668152 |
| 136 | GOODERMOTE Wayne Keith | LTJG | | 693919 |
| 137 | GRAY David Fletcher Jr | 1 LT | FV | 3158230 |
| 138 | GREENE Charles Edward Jr | CAPT | FV | 3081054 |
| 139 | GRIFFIN James L.<br>Captured : 19/5/67 - Dead : 21/5/67 | LCDR | | 595955 |
| 140 | GRUBB Wilmer Newlin<br>Captured : 26/1/66 - Dead : 4/2/66 | CAPT | FV | 2211784 |
| 141 | GRUTERS Guy Dennis | CAPT | FR | 78680 |
| 142 | GUARINO Lawrence Nicholas | MAJ | | 52573 A |
| 143 | GUTTERSEN Laird | MAJ | FR | 26408 |
| 144 | HAINES Collins Henri | LCDR | | 593915 |
| 145 | HALL Thomas Renwick Jr | LTJG | | 662749 |
| 146 | HALL George Robert | CAPT | | 25106 A |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | HALL Keith Norman | CAPT | FR | 61501 |
| 148 | HALYBURTON Porter Alexander | LTJG | | 677514 |
| 149 | HARDMAN William Morgan | LCDR | | 625171 |
| 150 | HARRIS Carlyle Smith | CAPT | | 46663 A |
| 151 | HARTMAN Richard D.<br>Captured : 21/7/67 - Dead : 22/7/67 | LCDR | | 613595 |
| 152 | HATCHER David Burnnet | CAPT | FV | 3040002 |
| 153 | HEGDAHL Douglas Brent<br>Captured : 5/4/67 - Released : 5/8/69 | SEAMAN APPRENTICE | B | 626330 |
| 154 | HEILIG John | LT | | 667042 |
| 155 | HEILIGER Donald Lester | CAPT | FR | 55023 |
| 156 | HESS Jay Criddle | CAPT | FV | 303859⁴ |
| 157 | HICKERSON James Martin | LCDR | | 561065 |
| 158 | HILL Howard John | 1 LT | FR | 80413 |
| 159 | HINCKLEY Robert Bruce | CAPT | FV | 3146679 |
| 160 | HITESHEW James Edward | MAJ | FR | 46668 |
| 161 | HIVNER James Otis | CAPT | FR | 50815 |
| 162 | HOFFSON Arthur Thomas | 1 LT | FV | 3152442 |
| 163 | HORINEK Ramon Anton | CAPT | FR | 49644 |
| 164 | HUBBARD Edward Lee | 1 LT | FV | 3122827 |
| 165 | HUGHES James Lindberg | LTC | FR | 43211 |
| 166 | HUGHEY Kenneth Raymond | MAJ | FR | 31352 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | HUTTON James Leo | LCDR | | 602748 |
| 168 | HYATT Leo Gregory | LCDR | | 613640 |
| 169 | INGVALSON Roger Dean | MAJ | FR | 30713 |
| 170 | JAMES Charlie Negus Jr | CDR | | 544080 |
| 171 | JAMES Gobel Dale | MAJ | FR | 3006133 |
| 172 | JAYROE Julius Skinner | CAPT | FV | 3058698 |
| 173 | JEFFREY Robert Duncan | CAPT | FV | 3117985 |
| 174 | JENKINS Harry Tarleton Jr | CDR | | 504424 |
| 175 | JENSEN Jay Roger | CAPT | FV | 3033604 |
| 176 | JOHNSON Harold Eugene | CAPT | FR | 72372 |
| 177 | JOHNSON Samuel Robert | MAJ | FR | 25936 |
| 178 | JONES Murphy Neal | CAPT | FR | 69506 |
| 179 | JONES Robert Campbell | 1 LT | FR | 81333 |
| 180 | KARI Paul Anthony | CAPT | | 66675 A |
| 181 | KASLER James Helms | MAJ | FR | 24551 |
| 182 | KEIRN Richard Paul | CAPT | AO | 936812 |
| 183 | KERR Michael Scott | 1 LT | FR | 83644 |
| 184 | KEY Wilson Denver | LT | | 669207 |
| 185 | KIRK Thomas Henry Jr | LTC | FR | 20794 |
| 186 | KNUTSON Rodney Allen | LTJG | | 667751 |
| 187 | KOPFLER Theodore Frank | LCDR | | 597544 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 188 | KRAMER Galand Dwight | 1 LT | FV | 3155965 |
| 189 | LAMAR James Lasley | LTC | FV | 1909733 |
| 190 | LANE Michael Christopher | 1 LT | FV | 3134159 |
| 191 | LARSON Gordon Albert | LTC | FR | 26473 |
| 192 | LASITER Carl William | CAPT | FR | 66064 |
| 193 | LAWRENCE William Porter | CDR | | 543032 |
| 194 | LEBERT Ronald Merle | 1 LT | FV | 3176215 |
| 195 | LENGYEL Lauren Robert | CAPT | FR | 3081654 |
| 196 | LEWIS Earl Gardner | LTJG | | 683095 |
| 197 | LIGON Vernon Peyton Jr | LTC | FR | 33825 |
| 198 | LILLY Warren Robert | CAPT | FR | 57557 |
| 199 | LOCKHART Hayden James | 1 LT | | 62669 A |
| 200 | LOW James Frederick<br>Captured : 16/12/67 - Released : 18/7/68 | MAJ | FR | 23194 |
| 201 | LUNA Jose David | CAPT | FV | 3122671 |
| 202 | LURIE Alan Pierce | CAPT | FR | 65266 |
| 203 | MADISON Thomas Mack | MAJ | FV | 2249519 |
| 204 | MAKOWSKI Louis Frank | MAJ | FR | 47317 |
| 205 | MARTIN Edward Holmes | LCDR | | 584587 |
| 206 | MAYDA Jerry Kendell | MAJ | | 070296 |
| 207 | MASTIN Ronald Lambert | 1 LT | FR | 79450 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 208 | MATHENY David Paul | ENSIGN | | 710099 |
| | Captured : 5/10/67 - Released : 16/2/68 | | | |
| 209 | MAYHEW William John | LT | | 691368 |
| 210 | MC CAIN John Sidney | LCDR | | 624787 |
| 211 | MC CUISTION Michael K. | CAPT | FR | 71416 |
| 212 | MC DANIEL Norman Alexander | CAPT | FR | 55957 |
| 213 | MC DANIEL Eugene Barker | LCDR | | 602046 |
| 214 | MC GRATH John Michael | LT | | 659291 |
| 215 | MC KAMEY John Bryan | LT | | 614791 |
| 216 | MC KNIGHT George Grissby | CAPT | AO | 3051289 |
| 217 | MC MANUS Kevin Joseph | 1 LT | FR | 78805 |
| 218 | MC NISH Thomas Mitchell | 1 LT | FR | 78806 |
| 219 | MC SWAIN George Palmer | ENSIGN | | 697713 |
| 220 | MEANS William Harley | CAPT | FV | 3058903 |
| 221 | MECHENBIER Edward John | 1 LT | FR | 78807 |
| 222 | MECLEARY Read Blaine | LTJG | | 678398 |
| 223 | MEHL James Patrick | CDR | | 543070 |
| 224 | MERRITT Raymond James | MAJ | | 44729 A |
| 225 | METZGAR William John Jr | LTJG | | 682659 |
| 226 | MEYER Alton Benne | CAPT | FR | 74897 |
| 227 | MILLER Edison Wainwright | LTC | | 054602 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 228 | MILLER Edwin Frank | LTJG | | 706510 |
| 229 | MILLIGAN Joseph Edward | 1 LT | FV | 3055216 |
| 230 | MOBLEY Joseph Scott | LTJG | | 701867 |
| 231 | MOE Thomas Nelson | 1 LT | FR | 3175200 |
| 232 | MONLUX Harold Deloss | 1 LT | FV | 3161422 |
| 233 | MOORE Ernest Melvin Jr | CDR | | 553659 |
| 234 | MOORE Dennis Anthony | LT | | 641432 |
| 235 | MORGAN Herschell Scott | CAPT | AO | 3057445 |
| 236 | MULLEN Richard Dean | LCDR | | 584928 |
| 237 | MULLIGAN James Alfred | CDR | | 504324 |
| 238 | MYERS Armand Jesse | CAPT | FR | 47337 |
| 239 | Myers Glenn Leo | 1 LT | FV | 3161931 |
| 240 | NASMYTH John Heber Jr | 1 LT | FV | 3120117 |
| 241 | NAUGHTON Robert John | LT | | 646287 |
| 242 | NEUENS Martin James | 1 LT | FR | 78831 |
| 243 | NEWCOMB Wallace Grant | CAPT | FV | 3130931 |
| 244 | NEWSOM Benjamin Byrd<br>Captured : 23/7/66 - Dead : 26/7/66 | MAJ | FR | 2217686 |
| 245 | NIX Cowan Glenn | CAPT | FR | 74953 |
| 246 | NORRINGTON Giles Roderick | LT | | 690103 |
| 247 | NORRIS Thomas Elmer | CAPT | FR | 77071 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 248 | NORTH Kenneth Walter | CAPT | FR | 53694 |
| 249 | ODELL Donald Eugene | MAJ | FV | 3057281 |
| 250 | OSBORNE Dale Harrison | LCDR | | 614229 |
| 251 | OVERLY Norris M.<br>Captured : 11/9/67 - Released : 16/2/68 | MAJ | | 45067 A |
| 252 | PARROTT Thomas Vance | CAPT | FV | 3103992 |
| 253 | PEEL Robert Delayney | 1 LT | AO | 3117963 |
| 254 | PEMBERTON Gene Thomas<br>Captured : 23/7/66 - Dead : 2?/7/66 | MAJ | FR | 26552 |
| 255 | PERKINS Glendon William | CAPT | FV | 3101454 |
| 256 | PETERSON Douglas Brian | CAPT | FR | 54627 |
| 257 | PIRIE James Glenn | LCDR | | 614186 |
| 258 | PITCHFORD John Joseph | CAPT | FV | 2245522 |
| 259 | PLUMB Joseph Charles | LTJG | | 678505 |
| 260 | POLLACK Melvin | 1 LT | FV | 3149044 |
| 261 | POLLARD Ben Marksbury | MAJ | FR | 53879 |
| 262 | PROFILET Leo Twyman | CDR | | 506413 |
| 263 | PURCELL Robert Baldwin | CAPT | | 53786 A |
| 264 | PURRINGTON Frederick Raymond | LTJG | | 680259 |
| 265 | PYLE Darrel Edwin | 1 LT | FV | 3145936 |
| 266 | PYLE Thomas Shaw II | CAPT | FV | 3103812 |
| 267 | RATZLAFF Richard Raymond | LTJG | | 681476 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 268 | RAY James Edwin | 1 LT | | 80893 A |
| 269 | REHMANN David George | ENSIGH | | 698502 |
| 270 | REYNOLDS John Anzuena | CAPT | | 68584 A |
| 271 | RICE Charles Donald | ENSIGN | | 710266 |
| 272 | RINGSDORF Herbert Benjamin | 1 LT | FR | 75446 |
| 273 | RISNER Robinson | LTC | | 26905 A |
| 274 | RIVERS Wendell Burke | LCDR | | 555144 |
| 275 | ROBINSON William Andrew | AIRMAN lst class | AF | 14782798 |
| 276 | ROLLINS David John | LT | | 633926 |
| 277 | RUHLING Mark John | CAPT | FV | 3139169 |
| 278 | RUMBLE Wesley Lewis<br>Captured : 28/4/68 - Released : 5/8/69 | LT | FV | 3153865 |
| 279 | RUNYAN Albert Edward | MAJ | FR | 49475 |
| 280 | RUSSELL Kay | LCDR | | 563567 |
| 281 | RUTLEDGE Howard Elmer | CDR | | 506435 |
| 282 | SANDVICK Robert James | CAPT | FR | 47755 |
| 283 | SAWHILL Robert Ralston Jr | MAJ | FR | 24101 |
| 284 | SCHIERMAN Wesley Duane | CAPT | AO | 3058242 |
| 285 | SCHMIDT Norman<br>Captured : 1/9/65 - Dead : 31/8/67 | MAJ | FR | 42819 |
| 286 | SCHOEFFEL Peter Vanruyter | LCDR | | 584717 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 287 | SCHULZ Paul Henry | LCDR | | 616785 |
| 288 | SCHWEITZER Robert James | CDR | | 571894 |
| 289 | SEEBER Bruce Gibson | CAPT | | 47135 A |
| 290 | SEHORN James Eldon | CAPT | FV | 3132084 |
| 291 | SHANAHAN Joseph Francis | CAPT | FR | 72170 |
| 292 | SHANKEL William Leonard | LTJG | | 664281 |
| 293 | SHATTUCK Lewis Wiley | CAPT | AO | 3036821 |
| 294 | SHIVELY James Richard | 1 LT | FR | 78909 |
| 295 | SCHUMAKER Robert Harper | LCDR | | 548955 |
| 296 | SCHUMAN Edwin Arthur III | LCDR | | 584738 |
| 297 | SIGLER Gary Richard | 1 LT | FV | 3157864 |
| 298 | SIJAN Lance Peter<br>Captured : 12/1/68 - Dead : 22/1/68 | 1st LT | | 80654 |
| 299 | SIMA Thomas William | CAPT | FV | 3038065 |
| 300 | SIMONET Kenneth Adrian | MAJ | FR | 23521 |
| 301 | SINGLETON Jerry Allen | 1 LT | FR | 64076 |
| 302 | SMITH Wayne Ogden | 1 LT | FR | 80670 |
| 303 | SMITH Dewey Lee | MAJ | FR | 64990 |
| 304 | SMITH Bradley Edsel | LTJG | | 682780 |
| 305 | SMITH Richard Eugene Jr | MAJ | FR | 57992 |
| 306 | SMITH Homer Leroy<br>Captured : 20/5/67 - Dead : 21/5/67 | CDR | | 521872 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 307 | SOUTHWICK Charles Everett | LCDR | | 514716 |
| 308 | SPENCER Larry Howard | LTJG | | 674085 |
| 309 | SPOON Donald Ray | 1 LT | FR | 78929 |
| 310 | STACKHOUSE Charles David | LT | | 647984 |
| 311 | STAFFORD Hugh Allen | LCDR | | 614922 |
| 312 | STAMM Ernest Albert<br>Captured : 25/11/68 - Dead : 16/1/69 | CDR | | 584755 |
| 313 | STARK William Robert | LCDR | | 619808 |
| 314 | STAVAST John Edward | MAJ | FR | 52944 |
| 315 | STERLING Thomas James | MAJ | FR | 45475 |
| 316 | STIER Theodore Gerhard | LTJG | | 669500 |
| 317 | STIRM Robert Lewis | MAJ | FV | 3036919 |
| 318 | STOCKDALE James Bond | CDR | | 485624 |
| 319 | STOCKMAN Hervey Studdiford | LTC | FR | 50436 |
| 320 | STOREY Thomas Gordon | CAPT | FR | 73117 |
| 321 | STORZ Ronald Edward<br>Captured : 28/4/65 - Dead : 23/4/70 | CAPT | | 3057474 |
| 322 | STRATTON Richard Allen | LCDR | | 602087 |
| 323 | STUTZ Leroy William | 1 LT | FR | 78935 |
| 324 | SULLIVAN Timothy Bernard | LTJG | | 688505 |
| 325 | SULLIVAN Dwight Everett | MAJ | FV | 3025678 |
| 326 | SUMPTER Jr Thomas Wrenne | MAJ | FR | 32044 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 327 | SWINDLE Orsen George | CAPT | | 078193 |
| 328 | TALLEY Bernard Leo Jr | 1 LT | FR | 3129281 |
| 329 | TANGEMAN Richard George | LT | | 669370 |
| 330 | TANNER Charles Nels | LCDR | | 588973 |
| 331 | TEMPERLEY Russell Edwin | CAPT | FR | 59025 |
| 332 | TERRELL Irby David | MAJ | FV | 3035168 |
| 333 | TERRY Ross Randle | LT | | 622502 |
| 334 | THOMPSON Fred Neal<br>Captured : 20/3/68 - Released : 18/7/68 | MAJ | FR | 75175 |
| 335 | THORNESS Leo Keith | MAJ | FV | 3025937 |
| 336 | THORNTON Gary Lynn | ENSIGN | | 700903 |
| 337 | TOMES Jack H. | CAPT | FR | 65155 |
| 338 | TORKELSON Loren Harvey | 1 LT | FV | 3155656 |
| 339 | TRAUTMAN Konrad Wigand | CAPT | FV | 1909945 |
| 340 | TSCHUDY William Michael | LTJG | | 660481 |
| 341 | TYLER Charles Robert | MAJ | FR | 58050 |
| 342 | UYEYAMA Terry Jun | CAPT | FR | 3085365 |
| 343 | VAN LOAN Jack Linwood | MAJ | FR | 65085 |
| 344 | VENANZI Gerald Santo | 1 LT | FV | 3173807 |
| 345 | VISSOTZKY Raymond Walter | MAJ | FV | 3006144 |
| 346 | VOGEL Richard Dale | MAJ | FR | 49594 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 347 | VOHDEN Raymond Arthur | LCDR | | 586702 |
| 348 | WADDELL Dowey Wayne | MAJ | FR | 54772 |
| 349 | WAGGONER Robert Frost | CAPT | FV | 3065137 |
| 350 | WALKER Hubert Clifford | CAPT | FV | 3145724 |
| 351 | WALTERS Jack<br>Captured : 19/5/67 - Dead : 20/5/67 | LT | | 666504 |
| 352 | WALTMAN Donald Glenn | CAPT | FR | 53895 |
| 353 | WARNER James Howie | 1 LT | | 092816 |
| 354 | WEBB Ronald John | CAPT | FR | 72828 |
| 355 | WELLS Norman Louross | CAPT | FV | 3037386 |
| 356 | WENDELL John Henry Jr | CAPT | FR | 61974 |
| 357 | WESKAMP Robert Larry<br>Captured : 25/4/67 - Dead : 25/4/67 | CAPT | FV | 3152424 |
| 358 | WHEAT David Robert | LTJG | | 677374 |
| 359 | WIDEMAN Robert Earl | LTJG | | 689953 |
| 360 | WILBER Walter Eugene | CDR | | 539459 |
| 361 | WILSON Glenn Hubert | CAPT | FR | 54287 |
| 362 | WILLIAMS Lewis Irving Jr | LTJG | | 694463 |
| 363 | WINN David William | COL | FR | 36646 |
| 364 | WOODS Brian Dunstan | LCDR | | 618063 |
| 365 | WOODS Robert Deane | LT | | 632730 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 366 | WRITER Lawrence Daniel | | CAPT | FV | 3156989 |
| 367 | YOUNG James Faulds | | MAJ | FR | 46611 |
| 368 | ZUHOSKY Charles Peter | | LTJG | | 631560 |

Hanoi, November 15, 1970

C06002574

| TO: D/OCA | CONTROL #: OCA 0981-92/1 | DATE OF REQUEST: 3 Nov 92 |
|---|---|---|
| FROM: DD/SA Via DD/OCA | | SUSPENSE DATE: |

**SUBJECT:** Letter to William Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte, re Possible List of American POWs provided by Liaison Service

NOTES

Stan - John B. reconfirmed w/ the DO that we can give the list to the Committee

COORDINATED WITH (list names as well as offices)

| NAME | OFFICE | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| See attached router | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

ACTION REQUIRED BY **D/OCA**

Signature please

FORM 2-86 **4118** OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

C06002574

**OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS**
**ROUTING SLIP**

| | ACTION | INFO |
|---|---|---|
| D/OCA | | X |
| DD/OCA | | X |
| SPECIAL ASSISTANT | | |
| DD/LEGISLATION | | X |
| DD/SENATE | X | |
| DD/HOUSE | | X |
| DD/CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT | | X |
| DD/INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ISSUES | | X |
| CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES OFFICER | | |
| FOIA/PA OFFICER | | |
| SECURITY OFFICER | | |
| OCA/COMPT/ISC | | X |

SUSPENSE 10 NOV. 92
DATE

ACTION OFFICER: [redacted]

REMARKS: PW

CONTROL NUMBER: OCA 0981-92

FILE: OCA 0981-92 1 1

FORM 4422
Nov-91

C06002575

(b)(6)

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vice Chairman
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, SOUTH DAKOTA
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# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 20, 1992

Mr. John Breckenridge
Office of Congressional Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

Information available to the Committee staff from credible sources indicates that a liaison service within the past several years passed lists of the names of U.S. POWs still alive and in captivity in Southeast Asia. Please provide copies of those lists.

Secondly, please conduct a thorough review of the files on information passed by friendly intelligence services concerning the fate of U.S. POWs in Southeast Asia and provide copies of any documents, lists, or reports that have not already been provided to the Select Committee.

Sincerely,

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/wl

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(b)(6)

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

OCA 3239-92

3 November 1992

Mr. J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Codinha:

Enclosed are the nine declassified Muang Ngoy documents requested by [redacted] on 30 October 1992. The sketched maps have also been declassified.

If you have any further questions please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

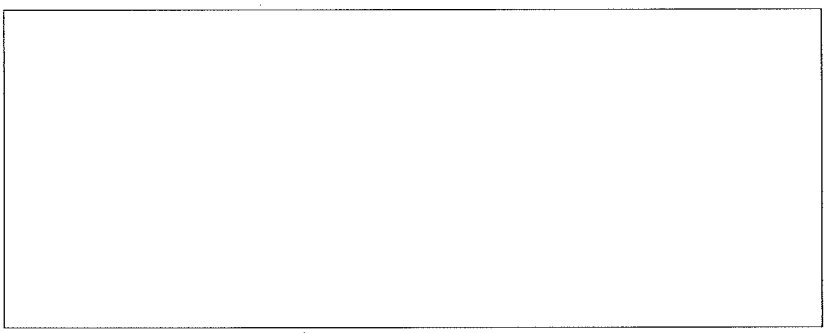
[redacted]

John L. Breckenridge
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs

Enclosures

OCA 3239-92

SUBJECT: Letter to William Codinha, POW/MIA Cmte re Muang Ngoy Declassified Documents per John McCreary 30 October Request



C06007751

1

(1986)

FOLLOWING THEIR RELEASE FROM PRISON CAMPS LOCATED IN NORTHERN LAOS, FORMER LAO ARMY (HMONG) TROOPS, TOLD THAT TWO OF THE CAMPS THEY WERE IMPRISONED IN ALSO CONTAINED AMERICAN POWS. ACCORDING TO MANY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD SERVED UNDER HIS COMMAND DURING THE WAR IN LAOS TOLD HIM THEY HAD BEEN IN TWO DIFFERENT CAMPS WITH 23 AMERICAN PRISONERS IN 1975 AND 1976. PRESSED FOR SPECIFICS ON SOURCING, SAID THAT HE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAMES OF THE MEN WHO TOLD HIM THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN CAMPS WITH LIVE AMERICANS; HOWEVER, HE TOLD THAT MANY, MANY MEN HAD RECOUNTED THE STORY, AND HE HAD TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE TROOPS WHO HAD CLAIMED THE SIGHTINGS. ACCORDING TO , THE MEN CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN IN A CAMP NEAR (VH 1650) SOMETIME IN THE 1975/76 TIME FRAME. THE FORMER HMONG PRISONERS TOLD HIM AFTER THEIR RELEASE, FOLLOWING A STINT AT THE CAMP MENTIONED ABOVE, THEY ALONG WITH THE 23 AMERICANS, WERE TRANSFERRED TO A SECOND CAMP LOCATED NEAR (UH 5566). AS RECALLED, THE FORMER HMONG TROOPS TOLD HIM THAT SOMETIME IN 1976 THE AMERICANS WERE PULLED OUT AND MOVED TO ANOTHER CAMP. SAID THAT HIS MEN HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE AMERICANS WERE OFTEN RELUCTANT TO EAT FOOD SERVED THEM BY THEIR VIETNAMESE GUARDS BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE FOOD CONTAINED POISON. ASKED IF HE COULD SUPPLY ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE SIGHTINGS, APOLOGIZED BY SAYING THAT HE HAD HEARD THE STORIES MANY YEARS AGO AND THAT HE COULD NOT PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

THE PORTER WHICH HAD CRASHED NEAR NONG HET HAD BEEN PILOTED BY AN AMERICAN WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH. ACCORDING TO , BOTH HE AND THE AMERICAN PILOT WERE TAKEN PRISONER AND HELD IN NONG HET. AS RECALLED, TOLD HIM THAT THEY WERE THEN TAKEN TO A LOCATION SOMEWHERE IN NORTH VIETNAM. AT THE PRISON THEY WERE TAKEN TO IN VIETNAM, TOLD THAT FOUR AMERICAN SERGEANTS WERE BEING HELD. SAID THAT AFTER ABOUT ONE WEEK HE WAS TAKEN BACK TO LAOS, HOWEVER, THE AMERICANS WERE RETAINED IN VIETNAM.

ACCORDING TO JCRC PRELIMINARY READOUT ON ABOVE, BOTH ALLEGED SIGHTINGS ARE PLAUSIBLE. JCRC ADVISED THAT THEY HAVE HAD REPORTING IN THE PAST INDICATING THAT THERE ARE TWO RE-EDUCATION CAMPS IN THE GENERAL AREA CITED ABOVE. JCRC INDICATED THAT THEY GET MANY LIVE SIGHTING REPORTS FROM THE AREA CITED; THEY HAVE HAD REPORTS IN THE PAST OF HMONGS BEING HELD WITH AMERICANS; AND THAT THEIR RECORDS INDICATE SEVERAL PLANES WENT DOWN IN NONG HET AREA.

(1.)

C06007751

AN SRV OFFICIAL ABROAD SAID THAT THERE ARE NO AMERICAN POWS STILL ALIVE IN VIETNAMESE PRISON CAMPS OR ELSEWHERE. HE ADMITTED THAT THERE WERE PERHAPS FORMER U.S. SERVICEMEN WHO MIGHT HAVE REMAINED IN VIETNAM, BUT THERE ARE NO POWS BEING HELD AT THE LOCAL LEVEL WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF SENIOR SRV OFFICIALS.

ACCORDING TO , THERE ARE NO LIVE OR CAPTIVE POWS/MIAS STILL IN VIETNAM. IN SOURCE'S OPINION, REPORTS OF CAPTIVE POWS/MIAS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN OLD SIGHTINGS OF DOWNED CREWS LOST IN THE JUNGLES. SOURCE BELIEVES ANYONE LOST IN THE JUNGLES WOULD CERTAINLY BE DEAD, AND EVEN IF THERE WERE ANY LIVING POWS/MIAS THEY WOULD PROBABLY BE IN LAOS OR CAMBODIA, NOT VIETNAM.

(1986)

(2.)

HAS NEVER RECEIVED ANY REPORTING CONCERNING SIGHTINGS OF LIVE AMERICAN POW'S IN THE LUANG PRABANG AREA.

DEBRIEFED TWO REFUGEES (1986) FROM THE MUANG NGOY AREA. BOTH MEN WERE HELD IN REEDUCATION CAMPS IN MUANG NGOY AREA FROM 1975-1985. ACCORDING TO THE TWO MEN, WHO WERE INTERVIEWED SEPARATELY, THERE ARE TWO MAIN REEDUCATION CAMPS, TWO SMALLER REEDUCATON CAMPS, AND A JAIL LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY. ALL ARE LOCATED ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER OR ITS TRIBUTARIES AND MUCH OF THE TRAVEL TO THE CAMPS IS BY BOAT. THE TWO MAIN REEDUCATION CAMPS ARE HAT CHAM (TH 5890) AND NAM BAK (NCA), LOCATED ACROSS THE NAM BAK RIVER FROM BAN NAKHON (TH 4680) VILLAGE. THE HAT CHAM CAMP IS LOCATED IN THE VALLEY OF THE PHABOM AND PHAPAE MOUNTAINS ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER. FORMER ROYAL LAO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM LUANG PRABANG AND SAYABOURY PROVINCES WERE DETAINED AT THIS CAMP WHICH CONSISTED OF ABOUT 15 HOUSES, FOUR BARRACKS, AND ONE RICE MILL. IN 1980, MANY OF THE INMATES FROM THIS CAMP WERE TRANSFERRED TO CAMPS IN ATTOPEU AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES. ACCORDING TO ONE OF THE REFUGEES, THE INMATES AT THE NAM BAK CAMP HAD ALSO BEEN SENT TO OTHER CAMPS IN ATTOPEU AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES AND THE CAMP WAS NOW OCCUPIED BY PAVN TROOPS. THE JAIL WAS LOCATED AT HAD XAO (EITHER TH 5226 OR TH 5477) AND WAS ALSO LOCATED ALONG THE NAM OU RIVER. THE JAIL WAS USED TO HOUSE REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES WHO WERE NOT COOPERATIVE OR WERE CREATING PROBLEMS. ALSO LOCATED IN THIS GENERAL VICINITY WERE PHAKEO (TH 5919) CAVE AND TWO SMALLER REEDUCATION CAMPS, NUMBER 196 LOCATED AT NANONGXUNG (NCA) AND NUMBER 193 LOCATED NEAR A BRIDGE OVER THE NAM BAK RIVER NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE NAM BAK AND HOUEI NGEU RIVERS. BOTH MEN STATED THAT THEY HAD NOT HEARD ABOUT OR SEEN ANY AMERICAN POWS IN THIS AREA.

(3.)

CHAM (TH 5789) REEDUCATION CAMP, LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY DISTRICT, LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, FROM 1975 UNTIL HE ESCAPED IN 1985 AND FLED TO THAILAND, STATED THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT ANY AMERICAN POWS WHILE IN REEDUCATION. HE FURTHER STATED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT ANYONE WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD SEEN AN AMERICAN POW WHILE IN REEDUCATION WAS LYING BECAUSE THE REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES WERE STRICTLY CONTROLLED. WHO WAS HELD IN HAT (1986)

2. HAT CHAM REEDUCATION CAMP WAS LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU RIVER. IT WAS BORDERED ON THE SOUTH BY THE NAM KONG RIVER AND ON THE NORTH BY THE NGOY RIVER. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY WAS THE ROAD TO MUANG NGOY. THERE WERE ABOUT 15 BUILDINGS IN THE CAMP, INCLUDING FOUR BARRACKS FOR PRISONERS LOCATED AT THE NORTH END OF THE CAMP. THE SECURITY OFFICE, CLUB, AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE WERE LOCATED AT THE SOUTH END OF THE CAMP, AND A WAREHOUSE, KITCHEN, DISPENSARY AND GUARD BARRACKS WERE LOCATED AT THE WEST END OF THE CAMP. THE CAMP ALSO CONTAINED A RICE MILL AND LUMBER YARD. THE GUARD FORCE CONSISTED OF 25 SOLDIERS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S ARMY (LPA) COMMANDED BY ((PHOUMI)) PAGNASAVAT. THE LPA GUARDS HAD TWO BOATS WITH 125 HORSEPOWER ENGINES USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. THE NEAREST VILLAGE WAS SOP KHAN (TH 5687) LOCATED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS SOUTH OF THE CAMP. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CAMP ACROSS THE NAM OU RIVER, WAS THE PHA KEO CAVE. THE FAMILIES OF THE INMATES LIVED NEAR THE CAMP ON THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

3. THE CAMP WAS OPENED IN AUGUST 1975 AND CONTAINED FORMER RLG OFFICIALS FROM LUANG PRABANG AND XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCES. THE CAMP CONTAINED ABOUT 750 PERSONNEL, INCLUDING 400 REEDUCATION INMATES AND 350 FAMILY MEMBERS. THE CAMP WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR COMPANIES: THE FIRST COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PERSONNEL RECORDS, MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND CAMP MAINTENANCE; THE SECOND COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, EDUCATION AND CLASSES; THE THIRD COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CROP CULTIVATION, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHING; AND THE FOURTH COMPANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WOOD CUTTING, BOAT BUILDING AND METAL WORKING. THE INMATES WERE SENTENCED TO THE CAMP FOR FIVE YEARS AFTER WHICH THEIR CASES WOULD BE REVIEWED AND EACH PERSON WOULD BE PLACED INTO ONE OF THREE CATEGORIES: THE FIRST CATEGORY WAS COMPRISED OF PERSONS WHO WERE TO BE RELEASED FROM REEDUCATION; THE SECOND CATEGORY WERE THOSE WHO WERE TO REMAIN IN REEDUCATION AS SECURITY/GUARD PERSONNEL; AND THE THIRD CATEGORY WERE THOSE TO BE SENTENCED TO FURTHER REEDUCATION. THE CAMP WAS CLOSED IN 1980 BECAUSE OF BORDER PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE LAO AND CHINESE GOVERNMENTS AND THE INMATES WERE EITHER RELEASED OR SENT TO REEDUCATION CAMPS IN XIENG KHOUANG OR ATTOPEU PROVINCES. SOME LPA PERSONNEL REMAINED AT THE CAMP AND SOME INMATES WERE KEPT AT THE CAMP TO TEND THE GARDENS AND WORK FOR THE LPA.

C06007751

LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAOS

DOI MID-1986

TEXT: 1. ACCORDING TO A LAO RESIDENT WHO DROVE A SUPPLY TRUCK AND REPORTEDLY SAW THE POWS, THERE WERE SEVEN AMERICAN POW'S AS OF MID-1986 BEING DETAINED AT A CAMP NEAR NAM BAC (TH 3683) TOWN, OUDOMSAI DISTRICT, LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (LPDR). COMMENT: THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN POWS IN THIS GENERAL AREA WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

FORMER REEDUCATION CAMP INMATES FROM LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE, WHO FLED TO THAILAND IN 1986, HAVE REPORTED A REEDUCATION CAMP AT NAM BAC. THE CAMP WAS EMPTIED OF REEDUCATION INMATES ABOUT 1980 AND THE CAMP WAS OCCUPIED BY PEOPLE'S ARMY OF VIETNAM (PAVN) TROOPS.) SIX OF THE AMERICANS WERE HISPANICS AND ONE WAS A CAUCASIAN AMERICAN NAMED THERE HAD BEEN 12 AMERICAN POWS AT THE SITE BUT IN 1985 FIVE OF THE AMERICANS POWS WERE MOVED TO THE SOVIET UNION. ALL OF THE AMERICAN POWS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN 1968 WHILE WORKING AT THE NAM BAC CAMP. COMMENT: NAM BAC WAS THE SITE OF AN AIRFIELD DURING THE INDOCHINA WAR. NO AMERICANS WERE STATIONED THERE, BUT SOME AMERICAN PERSONNEL VISITED THERE OCCASIONALLY. NONE OF THEM WERE LOST.) THE CAMP WAS OVERRUN BY THE ENEMY AND THE AMERICANS WERE CAPTURED. IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICANS, THERE WERE 30 FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE PRISONERS AT THE CAMP.

2. THE PRISON CAMP WAS SURROUNDED BY A DOUBLE FENCE. THE INTERNAL AREA WAS FENCED WITH BAMBOO WHILE THE EXTERNAL AREA WAS FENCED WITH NINE WALLS OF BARBED WIRE, EACH ABOUT 170 CENTIMETERS IN HEIGHT. THERE WERE ABOUT SIX TO EIGHT BUILDINGS FOR PRISONERS IN THE INTERNAL AREA. EACH PRISONER BUILDING WAS ABOUT 50X10 METERS IN SIZE, BUILT OF CEMENT WITH CORRUGATED-SHEET METAL ROOFING. THE TOTAL INTERNAL AREA WAS ABOUT 3 RAI IN SIZE. (FIELD COMMENT: 2.5 RAI EQUALS ABOUT ONE ACRE.)

3. THE AMERICAN POWS WERE GUARDED BY LAO PEOPLE'S ARMY (LPA) SOLDIERS AND HAD BEEN WORKING AS CONSTRUCTION FOREMEN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY AND LIVING QUARTERS BUILDING LOCATED ACROSS ROUTE SIX FROM THE CAMP WHICH WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ROUTE SIX. A PAVN SECURITY UNIT WAS LOCATED NEAR THE DISPENSARY/LIVING QUARTERS AREA AND A PAVN CHECKPOINT WAS LOCATED AT MUANG NGOY (TH 5891). THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE POWS HAD BEEN SERVING AS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FOR THE PROJECT. THESE TWO BUILDINGS WERE COMPLETED IN 1985. THE PRISONERS WERE GUARDED BY LPA SOLDIERS WHEN THEY WORKED OUTSIDE THE CAMP, BUT WERE ALLOWED TO SPEAK WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS. THE LPA SECURITY CHIEF AT THE CAMP WAS ((SITHON)) (LNU).

4. THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POWS WERE TERRIBLE. THEY WERE GIVEN MILLED BUT UNPOLISHED RICE TO EAT WHICH WAS SOMETIMES SUPPLIMENTED BY WHEAT OR BARLEY FROM CUBA. THE POWS WERE IN BAD HEALTH DUE TO MALNUTRITION.

(5.)

C06007751

SUBJ: INFORMATION ON MUANG NGOY, LS, LOCATION OF AN ALLEGED AMERICAN POW SIGHTING

DOI: AUGUST 1986

ACCORDING TO A LAO MERCHANT WHO TRAVELED THROUGH MUANG NGOY ON 17 AUGUST 1986, THERE WAS ABOUT ONE BATTALION OF PAVN TROOPS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF MUANG NGOY. THERE WAS A PAVN UNIT OF UNKNOWN STRENGTH STATIONED IN MUANG NGOY. THE TOWN OF MUANG NGOY HAD ABOUT 200 FAMILIES. A BRIDGE OVER THE NAM OU RIVER, WHICH WAS LOCATED IN MUANG NGOY, HAD GUARD BUNKERS LOCATED AT EACH END. IN THE PAST, THE MERCHANT HAD HEARD THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOVIET AND CUBAN ADVISORS IN MUANG NGOY. PRESENTLY, THERE WERE ONLY VIETNAMESE ADVISORS IN MUANG NGOY.

ACCORDING TO THE MERCHANT, MUANG NGOY IS VERY IMPORTANT DUE TO ITS GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION. ROAD TRAVEL FROM XIENG KHOUANG, HOUA PHAN, LUANG PRABANG AND OUDOMSAI PROVINCES PASSES THROUGH MUANG NGOY. THESE ROUTES ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, WHICH USES THEM TO TRANSPORT OPIUM FROM THESE PROVINCES FOR THE LAO GOVERNMENT, TO AREAS WHERE THE OPIUM CAN BE SHIPPED TO THAILAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE VIETNAMESE AND LAO GOVERNMENTS HAD PLANS TO BUILD A HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN MUANG NGOY. THERE ARE SEVERAL CAVE COMPLEXES IN THE MUANG NGOY

AREA. PHAKEO (TH 5919), AND PHAKOU (NCA), ARE THE PRIMARY CAVE COMPLEXES IN THE AREA. THE MERCHANT, WHO WAS FROM LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE AND HAS TRAVELED WIDELY IN LAOS, HAD NEVER HEARD ABOUT

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AMERICAN POWS IN THE MUANG NGOY AREA.

A LAO REFUGEE WHO TRAVELED THROUGH MUANG NGOY AND SPENT THE NIGHT OF 03 AUGUST IN MUANG NGOY, WHILE FLEEING FROM LAOS TO THAILAND, REPORTED THAT MUANG NGOY WAS SITUATED ON BOTH THE EAST AND WEST BANKS OF THE NAM OU RIVER. THERE WAS ONE PLATOON OF PAVN TROOPS WHO GUARDED THE BRIDGE OVER THE NAM OU RIVER LOCATED AT MUANG NGOY. ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU, MUANG NGOY CONSISTED OF ABOUT 20-30 HOUSES AND THREE NOODLE SHOPS, WHERE THE REFUGEE ATE DINNER. THE ROAD THROUGH TOWN HAD BEEN BUILT BY THE CHINESE AND WAS SURFACED WITH TAR. THE BRIDGE WAS CONCRETE AND HAD ONE CONCRETE GUARD HOUSE LOCATED AT EACH SIDE OF THE BRIDGE. THE REFUGEE WAS TRAVELING WITH A CIVILIAN CONVOY ENROUTE FROM SAM NUEA (VH 0057) TO SAVANNAKHET (VD 7331). THE CONVOY TRAVELED TO MUANG NGOY ON ROUTE SIX. THE TIGHTEST SECURITY ON THE ROUTE WAS FROM MUANG HIEM (UH 3021) THROUGH MUANG NGOY. THE REFUGEE WAS TOLD THAT THE REASON FOR TIGHTER SECURITY WAS RESISTANCE ACTIVITY IN THE AREA.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE NAM OU, MUANG NGOY CONSISTED OF ABOUT 100 HOUSES. ALSO CONNECTED TO MUANG NGOY WAS A VILLAGE OF ABOUT 200 HUTS. ALL HOUSES IN THE TOWN WERE OF WOOD CONSTRUCTION AND WERE ALL ONE-STOREY. IN WEST MUANG NGOY THERE WAS A SMALL STATE SHOP. THE PAVN TROOPS WERE BILLETED IN WEST MUANG NGOY, WHICH WAS BORDERED ON THE NORTH BY LARGE MOUNTAINS WITH CLIFFS. HE DID NOT OBSERVE ANY CAVES. SUBJECT SAID THAT MUANG NGOY HAD ELECTRIC POWER AT NIGHT FOR ABOUT TWO OR THREE HOURS. THE WOOD HOUSES IN WEST MUANG NGOY WERE FOR PEOPLE WHO WORKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND AT THE STATE SHOP. THE REFUGEE STATED THAT A CARGO BOAT WAS LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE NAM OU.

THE CONVOY WAS NOT STOPPED AT THE BRIDGE AND NO ONE QUESTIONED THEM OR CHECKED ON THEM WHILE THEY WERE IN MUANG NGOY. THEY SLEPT IN THE TRUCKS AND SUBJECT OBSERVED NOTHING UNUSUAL IN THE TOWN. THE REFUGEE DID NOT HEAR ANY RUMORS OR INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICAN POWS IN THE MUANG NGOY AREA.

(6.)

C06007751

HAS BEEN ON A TRIP TO HOUA PHAN, XIENG KHOUANG AND LUANG PRABANG PROVINCES. SHE PASSED THROUGH MUANG NGOY ON 17 AUGUST (1986) ON THE TRIP THROUGH MUANG NGOY SHE WAS TRAVELING WITH STATED THAT THE MUANG NGOY AREA WAS A STRATEGIC POINT FOR THE MADC BECAUSE OF THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND BECAUSE IT WAS A CROSSROADS FOR GOODS SHIPPED FROM THE XIENG KHOUANG, SAM NEUA, HOUA PHAN, LUANG PRABANG AND OUDOMSAI AREAS.

PROVIDED VERY DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE MADC OPERATIONS IN THE FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES . IN ADDITION, STATED THAT IN NOVEMBER 1983 OR 1984, WAS UNSURE AS TO EXACT DATE, HER BROTHER TOLD HER THAT HE HAD SEEN FOUR "FARANGS" (WESTERN CAUCASIANS), WHICH HE BELIEVED WERE AMERICAN POWS, IN XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE. THE BROTHER WAS DRIVING ON THE ROAD FROM XIENG KHOUANG TO SALAPHOUKHOUN WHEN HE SAW A GROUP OF MEN BY THE ROAD. THE GROUP OF MEN INCLUDED THREE MEN WHICH THE BROTHER RECOGNIZED AS FORMER FAR GENERALS, ABOUT 14 OTHER FAR SOLDIERS AND THE FOUR FARANGS. THE GROUP TRIED TO STOP HIS TRUCK BUT WAS AFRAID AND REFUSED TO STOP. THE BROTHER TOLD THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THE MEN HAD ESCAPED FROM PRISON CAMP AND WERE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE.

(7.)

C06007751

IN LATE JULY 1986,
WHO IS A LAO RESIDENT, VISITED BAN KHOANG (QD 9332). BAN KHOANG HAS ABOUT 35 FAMILIES OF ETHNIC EUE PEOPLE. WHILE IN BAN KHOANG, REQUESTED TO VISIT MUANG NGOY (TH 5891), OBSTENSIVELY TO SEE THE GOLDEN BUDDHA AND THE MAGIC METAL REPORTED TO BE HARDER THAN STEEL AND INVULNERABLE. WAS TOLD THAT HE COULD NOT GO THERE BECAUSE THERE WERE MANY PAVN IN MUANG NGOY AND THEY AND THE LPA DO NOT ALLOW OUTSIDERS. WHEN ASKED WHY THE AREA WAS RESTRICTED, HE WAS TOLD IT WAS BECAUSE THERE ARE AMERICANS BEING HELD THERE.

CONVINCED
TO GO TO MUANG NGOY AND BUY THEM A BUDDHA IMAGE.
WALKED TO THE INTERSECTION AT QD 8418 AND CAUGHT A BUS TO MUANG NAM BAC (TH 3583) AND WALKED TO MUANG NGOY KAO (TH 5891). UPON RETURN THEY SAID THAT SECURITY WAS VERY TIGHT IN MUANG NGOY AND THERE WERE MANY PAVN. THEY STAYED WITH A FRIEND AND ASKED HIM TO TAKE THEM TO THE CAVE OF THAM PHA YONG WHERE A GOLDEN BUDDHA IS ON DISPLAY. SAID THAT PEOPLE WERE ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN TO ENTER THE AREA BY THE PAVN. THERE ARE FOUR CAVES IN THE AREA AND PAVN USES THREE CAVES AND PROTECTS THEM WITH 30 MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. ANOTHER CAVE CALLED THAM MUANG NGOY IS THE MOST RESTRICTED AREA BECAUSE IT IS A DETENTION CENTER. THERE IS ROOM FOR 3000 PEOPLE INSIDE THE CAVE. IT WAS THE SITE OF DETENTION OF THE LAST LAO KING OF LAOS AND MANY ROYAL RELATIVES AFTER THE COMMUNSTS TOOK OVER.

SAID THAT THE PAVN HAD CAUGHT THREE AMERICANS "SINCE" 1975 AND PUT THEM IN THE CAVE CALLED SOP KHAN NOI. MANY VILLAGERS FROM MUANG NGOY HAVE SEEN THE AMERICANS WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN OUT TO BATHE AND GO TO THE BATHROOM. SAID THAT HE HAD SEEN THE AMERICANS WHEN HE SOLD SUGAR CANE AND FOOD TO THE PAVN WHO GUARDED THE CAVE. ONE AMERICAN IS TALLER THAN THE OTHERS WITH BROWN HAIR AND WALKS LIKE HE HAS AN INJURED RIGHT LEG. THE SECOND AMERICAN IS OF MEDIUM HEIGHT WITH SIDEBURNS AND A BLACK SPOT ON HIS RIGHT CHEEK THAT MIGHT BE A BIRTHMARK OR A SCAR CAUSED BY BEING HIT OR BURNED. COULD THINK OF NO DISTINGUISHING FEATURES FOR THE THIRD AMERICAN.

ON 3 JUNE 1986, THE PAVN HAD REPORTEDLY MOVED THE POWS FROM SOP KHAN NOI TO THAM MUANG NGOY CAVE. THE PAVN SAID THAT ANY VILLAGER ENTERING THE NEW AREA WOULD BE SHOT. HAD NOT BEEN TO THE THAM MUANG NGOY CAVE SINCE THE AMERICANS WERE MOVED THERE BUT USED TO HUNT IN THE AREA AND PROVIDED A SKETCH MAP.

THE SKETCH MAP IS CLEAR

ON MANY POINTS BUT HAS ONE GLARING ERROR. ACCORDING TO THE MAP, MUANG NGOY MAI (NEW MUANG NGOY) AND MUANG NGOY KAO (OLD MUANG NGOY) ARE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NAM OU RIVER. UNLESS THESE ARE TWO SUB-VILLAGES OF MUANG NGOY THEY ARE ON THE WRONG BANK. HOWEVER, THE SKETCH MAP DOES SHOW THE AIRFIELD WHICH BELIEVES MUST BE THE ONE AT TH 573894. FROM THE MAP GUESSED THAT THE CAVE WHERE THE REPORTED AMERICANS ARE NOW IS AT TH 573984 OR JUST TO THE SOUTH IN THE IRREGULAR HILL THAT HAS ITS PEAK AT TH 563888. THE OLD CAVE IS LOCATED ABOUT TWO KILOMETERS NORTH OF THE NEW SITE AND ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER. PUTS THIS AT THE HILL WITH ITS PEAK AT TH 588899. THEY ARE BASING LOCATIONS ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT GOT THE AIRFIELD SITE ABOUT RIGHT. IF SO THEN THE OLD CAVE, NEW CAVE AND A PAVN AAA SITE MARKED, THAT WE PUT ON THE HILL AT TH 583881 WOULD BE ABOUT RIGHT.

(8.)

C06007751

REPORTED AT 18 AUGUST MEETING THAT FROM 9 TO 11 JULY 1986 THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT TO MUANG PAKBENG (QC 2301) FROM OUDOMSAI (RC 0291) BY CAR. THEY WERE BROUGHT DOWN TO FIX FOUR OFFICIAL VEHICLES THAT WERE OUT OF ORDER AND TO REPAIR THE ENGINE OF A LOCAL RICE MILL. AFTER DOING THE WORK THEY WENT BACK TO OUDOMSAI.

WISH TO NOTE THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE AN ACTIVE VEHICLE MAINTAINANCE PROGRAM IN NORTH LAOS. WE REPORTED IN THE MOST THAT THE SOVIET MILITARY MISSION IN VIENTIANE HAD GIVEN A ONE DAY AUTOMOTIVE MAINTAINANCE COURSE TO THE LPA 3RD DIVISION AT LUANG NAMTHA ON 11 JULY. ANOTHER REPORT , REPORTED THAT A SOVIET INSTRUCTOR GAVE A COURSE IN LUANG PRABANG FROM 28 JUNE TO 30 JULY FOR CIVILIAN MECHANICS FROM THE SIX NORTHERN LAO PROVINCES. THUS SIGHTING OF "AMERICAN" MECHANICS MIGHT BE VALID BUT THEY MIGHT ALSO BE CAUCASIAN RUSSIAN ADVISORS.

(9.)

C06002433

JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS, Chairman
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FRANCES A. ZWENIG, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. WILLIAM CODINHA, GENERAL COUNSEL

(b)(6)

# United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6500

October 1, 1992

Mr. John Breckenridge
Office of Legislative Affairs
Deputy Director for Senate Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Breckenridge:

The Senate Select Committee on Prisoner of War and Missing in Action Affairs requests all information your organization possesses concerning a Jack Williamson. Mr. Williamson worked for the US Agency for International Development in Laos from 1963 to the mid-1970s. We are particularly interested in any association with your agency.

The point of contact on the Staff for this request is [redacted] who can be reached at [redacted] We appreciate your continued assistance to the committee.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

J. William Codinha
Chief Counsel

JWC/kb/jm

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