ITEM 87

Interrogation of a member of the 808th Battalion of the North Vietnamese Army. He was captured by South Vietnamese forces late in 1964 in Quang Tri Province.
VC Position:
- In NVN: Draftee
- In SVN: Member of the 808th Battalion.

Date and place of capture: Late in 1964, Quang Tri

Weapons and documents seized:
- 4 grenades.
- 2 picks (to dig fortified work)
- A quantity of clothing and equipment.

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Date and Place of birth: 1946 Ninh Binh
Education: VC 4th grade (7 years of schooling).
Occupation: Farmer.
Prior conviction: None.
Social class: Poor farmer.
Political affiliation: None.
Relatives: Subject has only an uncle, farmer in Ha Tinh.

II. PHYSICAL FEATURES: Omitted.

III. PAST ACTIVITIES:

31. From 1946 to 1954:

Spent childhood with parents. After the
death of his father (date unknown), subject lived
with his mother in Ninh Binh.

After the cease fire, subject's mother went
to SVN, he returned to Ha Tinh to live with his uncle.

32. From 1954 to present:

In 1958: Went to a private school in Ha Tinh.

In early 1963: Transferred to the Youths' Group.

In August 1963: Subject was drafted while he was in 4th grade, he quit school and reported to
Cam Xuyen.

Later, he was sent to training at Military Region 4 (Nong Cong, Thanh Hoa) Recruit Training School.

In August 1964: Infiltrated into SVN with the
808th Battalion, passing through Lower Laos (?).

In late 1964: Arrived in Quang Tri, and
rested for recuperation.
On 26 November 1964: The entire 808th Battalion moved to perate in the delta area (District unknown, Quang Tri Province). Subject was sick and had to stay at the base area until the day of capture and he did not know about the activities of the unit.

33. Circumstance of capture:

In December 1964, while being in convalescence and responsible for self sufficiency production at vicinity Ba Long (Quang Tri), subject was captured by an NVNAF operational unit.

IV. INFORMATION OBTAINED (See attached annexes)

ANNEX I

(According to the statement of captive, a draftee member of the 808th Battalion).

CONTENTS

1. Activation of the draftee/infiltration/ group.
2. Training program.
3. Preparation for infiltration into SVN.
4. Infiltration itinerary.

Infiltration of the draftee group into SVN

I. ACTIVATION OF THE DRAFTEE GROUP:

11. General: Around 27 August 1963, while living with his uncle in Ha Tinh, subject received order to report for a 2-year military service.

In August 1963, subject and a number of youths of the same age assembled at Cam Xuyen District/Party/ Committee, 40 youths were seen here. Then they were carried by trucks to Thanh Hoa to undergo basic military training.

Upon arrival at the training school, subject only saw the (student) Battalion Commander and a number of mess attendants. Pending the arrival of other students, subject's group had to rest there. During this period of time, the group arriving first (including subject) was responsible for the construction of additional barracks for the students. These new houses were made of thatch-leaves and wood.
In November 1963, all recruits arrived at school, and the training course officially started.

12. Cadre:

As subject belonged to the group of recruits that arrived first, he noted that since his arrival there was only 1 Senior Captain who was later the (student) Battalion Commander.

In early November 1963, about 25 cadre, in grades Aspirant to Senior Captain, were assigned to the school. According to subject's investigation, these officers were transferred from Military Region IV to assume the function of Battalion Commander down to Platoon Leader of the student's Battalion.

In November 1963, 38 other hard-core cadre, in grades Corporal to Sergeant, were assigned to the school. The majority of these Non-Commissioned Officers were cadre of combat units of the VC 325th Division.

When all officers and NCO's were present, the draftees were organized into a student Battalion for training. After a period of training, the cadre graded from Squad Leaders and above closely supervised the students to provide them training guidance.

After the activation, it was known as follows:

- **Battalion Commander**: Senior Captain Nguyen Van Nghi.
- **Executive Officer, Concurrently Political Officer**: Captain Son.
- **Adjutant**: Sergeant Nhac.

13. Place of training: In Gia Mai Hamlet, vicinity W695755, Hong Cong District (Thanh Hoa).

14. Organization Chart:

15. Strength: From 350 to 400 men (including hard-core cadre).

16. Composition:

- **Composition of Command Committee**:
  - **Adjutant**: Sergeant Nhac
  - Personnel: Unknown
In charge of Medical: Lieutenant Chánh
2 medics (names unknown)

Signal: 2 persons

162. 1st Company: (Letter box #630)

Cadre:  
Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant Âc.
Executive Officer: Lt. Chitin
Political Officer: Lt. Thuong.

1st Platoon Leader: Aspirant Troi
2nd Platoon leader: Lieutenant Tào
3rd Platoon leader: Aspirant Thao.

Strength: Approximately 70 men
(Not including cadre).

Weapons:

About 20 rifles including MAS 36, and k.44
(these weapons were rotated to be used by the
unit members).

A quantity of wooden stock rifles.

Note: Battalion cadre were armed with pistols,
(type unknown).

- Platoon cadre, with sten sub-machineguns
- Squad cadre, unarmed.

163. 2nd Company (Letter Box #635)

Cadre:

Company Commander: Senior Lt., name unknown.
Political Officer: Senior Lt. Do Dương.
1st Platoon Leader: Lt. Đao Cong Tam.
2nd Platoon Leader: Aspirant Bùi Van Kiêm.
3rd Platoon leader: Aspirant Hoang Trung Thuy.

Strength: (Same as 1st Company).

Weapons: (  

164. 3rd Company (Letter Box #640)

Cadre:

Company Commander: Sr. Lt. Trần Minh Trung.
Political Officer: Sr. Lt. Bôi.

1st Platoon Leader: Aspirant Dinh Công Pho
2nd Platoon Leader: Lieutenant Cộng (Names of cadre of 3rd Platoon unknown)

165. 4th Combat Support Company (Letter Box #725)

1651. Cadre:

- Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant Nguyễn Văn Cường.
- Executive Officer and Political Officer: Lt. Phùng.
- Adjutant: Corporal Lân (transferred to another unit).
- Sergeant Truong (newly arrived)
- Medic: Corporal Huyễn
- Liaison: Corporal Thanh.

1652. 60mm Mortar Platoon:

- Cadre: Leader: Aspirant Phac
- Strength: 30 men (not including cadre).

Weapons:
- 3 60mm Mortars
- 1 Sten submachinegun
- 6 Mas 36 rifles.

a. 1st Squad:
- Squad leader: Corporal Trinh
- Members: (names unknown, 10 men)

b. 2nd Squad:
- Squad leader: Corporal Tuu
- Members: 10 men (names unknown)

c. 3rd Squad:
- Squad Leader: Sergeant Thiem
- Members: 10 men

1653. 57mm Recoilless Rifles Platoon:

- Leader: Aspirant Tung
- Strength: 30 men (not including cadre)

Weapons:
- 3 57mm Recoilless rifles
- 1 Sten Sub-machinegun
- 6 Rifles.

1654. Cal. 30 Machinegun Platoon:

- Cadre: Leader: Lieutenant Cù
- Strength: 30 men (not including cadre).
Weapons: 3 cal. 30 Machineguns
(Water cooled)
1 sten sub-machinegun.
6 rifles.

17. Morale:

All students of the Recruit Battalion were school boys, or those who only lived on light-work, so they could not endure hardship and performed military service reluctantly. Throughout the training period, they displayed nonchalance.

II. TRAINING PROGRAM:

On 11 November 1963, the training course started. The training was different from that in infantry and combat support units. Subject belonged to the 60mm Mortar Platoon; students were trained only to Platoon echelon but not to company echelon as in infantry unit.

The training lasted 5 months; the program included political and military subjects.

21. Political subjects:

Situation in SVN:

Outline on population, economy, etc.

-The people in SVN suffer hunger and misery. Production does not meet the requirement due to oppression and confiscation by RVN government.

-In addition, the government in SVN is gripped and controlled by the Americans. The New Life Hamlet system is a concrete fact which denotes the subordination to the Americans. The people in the areas with New Life Hamlets are miserable and do not enjoy freedom.

Situation in NVN:

-The present population of NVN is 17,000,000.

-Thanks to a flourishing economy, the living standard is high and the requirement of daily life is fully provided.

-Then, the VC compared the living in NVN with that in SVN, the difference between NVN and SVN was a subject of their propaganda to encourage the draftees. In this propaganda, the VC paid particular attention to the maximum exploitation of the plan for development of the economy of Hanoi government.
US aggression in SVN:

- The VC admit that the Americans' intention of invading SVN is clear. It has been evidenced by the fact that the imperialists (?) have brought their troops and weapons into SVN to oppress the people's revolutionary movement.

- In addition, the VC argue that since the Americans have sent advisors and specialists to control SVN government, later on, these very individuals will gradually control and yoke the V.N. people.

Struggle line of NFLSVN:

Due to the above facts of the low living standard, the oppression of the government and the threat of the American imperialists, the people in SVN have stood up to oppose the brute force. This is the reason for which the NFLSVN has been activated. Therefore, we (VC) must positively support the front to strengthen the combat potential and liberate our country. All should be self-conscious and determined to support the standpoint and struggle line of NFLSVN.

Mission of troops in SVN:

The common mission of the troops, and especially of the draftees is to infiltrate, and operate in SVN. That is the proper way to increase the struggle potential. We must understand that we (VC) are those who stand up to liberate 14,000,000 people living under the grip of the Americans in SVN, reorganize the society, bring welfare and happiness to the people.

22. Military

Basic military knowledge of an infantryman (individual combat tactics).

Use of 60mm Mortars (subject was only trained in this subject, so he does not know the training program of the infantry Companies during this period of time).

Tactical use of 60mm mortars in coordination with friendly infantry).

221. Individual combat tactics:

- Movement with and without weapons.
- Camouflage.
- Rolling, creeping, crawling.
- Digging individual fortified work
- Air-raid shelter.
- Use of Mas 36 rifles (firing practice once).
- Maintenance and cleaning of weapons.
- Close order drill and military discipline.

222. Technical use of 60mm mortars.
- Components of 60mm mortars.
- Effect: Curved trajectory.
- Method of disassembling and assembling.
- Sighting.
- Ammunition cleaning.
- Various types of ammunition (only trained in 2 types: explosive and illuminating ammunition called tracers.
- Loading method.
- Firing (at 2 main types of target: Fixed and moving). Fixed targets are fortifications, posts..., moving targets are machineguns or enemy units).
- Firing method (3 main types: concentration, barrage and accuracy fire).

223. Tactical use of 60mm mortars.
- Organization of a 60mm mortar unit during the war. Usually, there are 10 members and a Squad Leader (also Chief of the Section) in each unit. The mission of a unit is as follows:

- Squad Leader: Observes the terrain, finds out the targets and gives order to fire.

Member 1: Carries the barrel and the sighting device, sights the target and levels (perpendicularly).

Member 2: Carries the bipod, loads and levels (horizontally).

Member 3: Carries and moves the base plate when member 1 is sighting the target, and loads when firing.

Member 4: Carries 2 shells, cleans ammunition and puts increment.

Member 5: Carries components: Base stakes, cleaning rod.

Member 6: Carries 4 shells.

Member 7 and 8: Ammunition bearers

Member 9 and 10: Do miscellaneous work such as carry ammunition, rice or replace others when they are sick.

Note: Mission of the Assistant Leader is not
mentioned. According to subject, a Squad member will replace the Squad Leader when the latter is wounded during the battle. Usually, member #1 replaces the Squad Leader, #2 replaces #1 and so forth.

Movement formation during the combat: Moving in column in the following sequences: #5, Squad Leader, #1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

Organization of fortified work during the combat, gun pits are round with camouflaged fortified work at both sides.

Formation during withdrawal: Moving in column in the following sequence: Squad Leader, #1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 and #5, 8, 9 (protecting the Squad).

Emergency fire: In case of being attacked by surprise during the movement. Method of emplacing weapons, unobserved fire, method of moving shells (crawling), organize the squad during the firing.

Mortar unit: In night combat, including method of moving and firing at night. When firing at night, member #1 will sight with incense stick and pitch torch.

Note: Throughout the training period, subject, and other students, had not fired live ammunition. During the practice, wooden shells were used (No charges and increments).

23. Training of moving with heavy load:

In addition to political and military training, the program also included practice of moving with heavy load. The purpose was to train the soldiers to endure hardship, and to overcome dangers.

Usually, movement was practiced at the end of the week. It consisted of the following:

Moving in normal speed (carrying packs and weapons).

Moving in high speed (usually 6 km per hour).

Running, carrying equipment and weapons (individual weapons and 60mm Mortars).

Subject noted that about 30% of recruits did not meet the requirement due to poor health.
24. **Daily schedule:**

- 0500 hours: Reveille and physical exercise.
- 0530 to 0600 hours: Individual hygiene and camp sanitation.
- 0600 to 0700 hours: Breakfast and rest.
- 0700 to 1100 hours: Training.
- 1100 to 1330 hours: Lunch and siesta.
- 1330 to 1730 hours: Training.
- 1730 to 1745 hours: Cleaning weapons.
- 1745 to 1815 hours: Sports.
- 1815 to 1900 hours: Dinner and rest.
- 1900 to 2100 hours: Regimental activities, roll call.

25. **Regulation for the students:**

During the training period, subject enjoyed the following privileges:

- Meals (daily): 04½68
- Rice (" "): 700 grams
- Pay (monthly) 5$00

(No family allowance even though students had dependents).

Students were not allowed to take leave, but they might receive "their relatives" at the visitor room of the school. (Students' relatives had to pay for their daily food. Subject does not know the details).

Students who wanted to get married, should submit a request to the Battalion Commander (subject does not know which echelon of cadre decided this matter).

III. **PREPARATION FOR INFILTRATION INTO SVN:**

31. **General:** Around the end of April 1964, the training course of recruit Battalion ended while awaiting order to depart to SVN, the entire Battalion including officers and NCOs, devoted themselves to production work in Nong Cong (Thanh Hoa). They helped the inhabitants do their farming job. They also cultivated rice fields which pertained to the people who had not enough labor to exploit.

In early August 1964, after completing the labor work, the recruit Battalion reassembled at the training school.

After a 3-day rest, the Battalion was ordered to select recruits to infiltrate into SVN.
32. Assignment of the draftee group:

Upon receipt of order to infiltrate into SVN, the recruit Battalion was divided into 2 groups.

1st Group: Composed of 200 recruits (including subject) trained by the Battalion. They officially received order to go to SVN, and were authorized to take a 15-day rest on the spot.

2nd Group: Composed of over 150 recruits who were transferred to another place (location and mission unknown).

In addition to the 150 recruits of the 2nd group, the skeleton cadre who had previously guided them in training also received order to move to a specific location - (See following part).

33. Activation of (?) infiltration group:

331. Cadre:

On 24 August 1964, 12 cadre graded from Aspirant to Senior Lieutenant were assigned to school to replace those who had previously provided guidance in training. Since these cadre only arrived one day prior to the infiltration into SVN, subject had not enough time to make acquaintance with them and make inquiries about the VC units they had served before.

332. Soldiers:

On the same day (24 August 1964), a group of about 235 (?) volunteers from Regular units (designation of unit unknown) arrived at the school.

They were composed of soldiers and cadre graded from Corporal to Sergeant.

The activation of the infiltration group began.

From 1200 hours, 24 August 1964 to the early morning of 25 August 1964 (date of departure to SVN), all had to stay up the whole night to complete the organization of the infiltration group.

34. Activation:

The activation was very simple and quickly completed. The whole organization of the Battalion was kept for use as a frame, and volunteers were assigned to those squads and platoons that were still short of strength.
Cadre:
- Battalion level: Unchanged.
- Company level: Cadre newly assigned to the unit, except for the 1st company and the 4th combat support company (subject's).

Platoon level: Replenished with cadre newly assigned.

Squad level: Most of them remained unchanged.

In short, the final organization of the Infiltration Group was 1 battalion, designated as "802th Battalion" (1) and composed of:
- Battalion Headquarters.
- 3 Infantry Companies
- 1 Combat Support Company.

35. Equipment:

351. Weapons:
- Issued to cadre:
  - Company level: Pistol (type unknown)
- Platoon and Squad levels: Sten SMG, with 120 rounds of ammo each.

- Issued to EM's:
  All individuals were issued 1 of the following rifles:
  - K.44, with 35 rounds of ammo each
  - Mas 36, with id
  - AR having a round magazine mounted on the ammo chamber.
  - (Possibly Russian DPM Rifle firing with 7.62 mm ammo rounds)
  - LMG, Cal.30 (Water cooled).
  - 57mm DKZ, with 12 shells each.
  - 60mm Mortar, 14 shells each.
  - And a number of grenades, bayonets, and daggers.

352. Signal equipment:

The Battalion had only one 15 Watt Radio (3 men carried) with hand operated generator. Subject was told by the operator that the radio capacity was 15 watts. It was possibly an AN/GRC 9 Radio (?).
353. Clothing and individual food:
- 1 Field pack.
- 1 set of green material uniform.
- 1 set of black pajamas.
- 2 sets of black underwear.
- 1 pair of sandals.
- 1 soft cap.
- 1 water cup.
- 1 spoon.
- 1 canteen.
- 1 towel.
- 1 pair of socks.
- 1 belt.
- 1 mosquito net.
- 1 Hammock.
- 1 piece of rope (to tie the hammock).
- 1 Nylon sheet.
- 1 can of salted food.
- 1 pack of salt.
- 1 pack of seasoning.
- 1 box of medicines for common diseases.
- 2 bandages.
- 1 pack of absorbent cotton.

354. Payment:
Nobody was paid and brought money with him.

IV. INFILTRATION ROUTE:

41. Movement by vehicle:

25 August 1964: Around 0400 hrs, subject's 808th Battalion started its infiltration into South Vietnam. Each company was loaded on 3 vehicles (type unknown) and the 1st Company moved first followed by the 4th Combat Support Company, the Battalion Headquarters, the 2nd Company and the 3rd Company.

The vehicles left the training center, then followed Highway 1 to Quang Binh. When approaching Dong Ho Town, the vehicles left the highway heading South-west-ward. At about 1700 hrs, the Battalion arrived in Ho Village where it stayed over night. This was the last halt station. From there, the Battalion started moving by foot and also at this station all equipment and clothings bearing NVN labels were left behind.

In this station there were 4 unoccupied grass-roofed houses kept by 2 Vietnamese commo-
liasion agents. Subject's Battalion was moved by vehicles to an area 100 meters from the station. It then moved by foot to the station. Each company
was stationed in one house in which there were wooden beds. This was an open area and could be observed from planes.

According to Sr. Sergeant Dcan Lot, squad leader of the 70th Telephone Switchboard/559th Group, and a number of captives and returnees, "Ho Village" was named by local people, and located in the vicinity of Quang Binh Province. In addition, this station was a rice storehouse to supply a few infiltration groups.

Subject's Battalion halted at this station for 2 days.

42. Movement on foot:

- 28 August 1964: Around 0600 hrs, the Battalion continued the trip along a river (possibly Long Dai River), and, at about 1400 hrs, it halted at the foot of mountain 1001.

- 29 August 1964: Around 0600 hrs the unit crossed mountain 1001 during the day, and, at about 1730 hrs, it halted on the other side of the mountain, where it rested for 4 days for recuperation.

- 4 September 1964: Around 0600 hrs, the unit moved southward through areas having streams, and halted at 1700 hrs on the same date at the foot of mountain 800.

- 5 September 1964: The Battalion crossed mountain 800. After crossing the mountain, it rested for 2 days.

- 8 September 1964: Around 0600 hrs, the unit moved again. At about 1000 hrs, it crossed Ben Hai River but the location of the crossing site was unknown. Subject knew that this river section was only about 25 meters wide, and the water level was then about 0.5 meter deep. Troops were moved in column and dispersedly. The companies moved one after the other at an interval of 1 hour.

After crossing Ben Hai River, the Battalion kept moving until 1700 hrs and then halted for one day.

10 September 1964: Continued moving southward on trails, and the 808th Battalion kept moving for 5 more days to arrive at a station located near Highway #9.

In an area close to Highway #9 the Battalion prepared the crossing of the Highway. According to plan, the 1st company would move first to cover the
4th combat support company, then respectively, the Battalion Headquarters, 2nd company and the 3rd company would follow the first company.

15 September 1964: Although the plan had already been formulated to cross Highway #9, the Battalion had to move back to the jungle because of a RVN Biot Kich's operation in the locality.

The situation during the following days was not better; so the 808th Battalion had to halt in the jungle very long.

- From 16 to late September 1964: The 808th Battalion was compelled to stay at this halt station, and subject remembered that, during this period, he had to take shelter once against RVNAF aircraft. According to him, these aircraft were jets (because they gushed out streams of smoke). These aircraft flew (sic) over this area for about half an hour (?).

- Early October 1964: Around 0700 hrs, the 808th Battalion crossed Highway #9, and then a river by boats, possibly vicinity XD90390 and continued moving until 1700 hrs.

- From 2 to 9 October 1964: The Battalion halted in place but, subject did not know why. He only knew that the unit conducted daily indoctrination courses on the situation of the routes, RVN Biet Kich's activities and the 808th Battalion's mission in South Vietnam.

- From 10 to 12 October 1964: Continued moving southward where the terrain was relatively flat and easy to move. The unit arrived at the pine jungle (coordinate unknown) where it halted for 2 days.

- On 15 and 16 October 1964: At the pine jungle, the Battalion was split into 2 teams; the 1st team composed of the 1st and 4th companies (combat support) and ordered to move westward for 2 days (without destination) while the 2nd one, composed of the Battalion Headquarters and the rest stayed in the pine jungle (?).

- From 17 to 24 October 1964: The 1st and 4th companies of the 808th Battalion moved to its destination, where they only rested for recuperation and engaged in no operation. After 6 days of rest, they came back to the pine jungle and met the whole Battalion there.

- From 25 October to 3 November 1964: During this period, subject could not remember all details of the movement because, his health deteriorated after the protracted movement. However, subject knew
the route from the pine jungle to Ba Long area (Quang Tri) ran through the following points:

- K3, or Kaba (?) that subject did not know if this was the name of the locality or that of a commo-liaison station on the route. In this area, there were a field cultivated with potato and manioc (surface area unknown) and a grass-roofed house built under trees (no man seen).

- Doc Mieu, according to the commanding cadre's revelation, this point was at an altitude of 1102.

- "One Gia" Montagnard hamlet (coordinate unknown too).

- Halted for 1 day at A-VC, a Montagnard hamlet.

- From 5 to 7 November 1964; the whole 808th Battalion arrived at the hiding location.

43. **Detailed information on the infiltration route:**

431. **Halt stations:** On the infiltration route, only one station located at mountain 1001 had houses. All halt stations along the route were located in jungles.

432. **Commo Liaison System:** Everyday, 2 commo liaison agents were assigned to guide subject's unit. These agents were armed with individual weapons.

433. **Rice supply:** Usually rice was issued at halt stations every 7 or 10 days. According to subject, rice was bought and made available by commo-liaison agents. In the area close to Highway 99 there was a rice storehouse built with grass and wood, measuring about 3x3 meters and able to store about 15 bags of rice of 100 kilos each. Each member of the unit was issued 2 or 1 cans of rice a day. On the movement rice was replaced with manioc when the unit was at the pine Jungle (from 17 to 24 October 1964). Besides, food was composed of salt and some field ration brought along from NVN.

434. **People falling sick:** If there was any soldier who fell sick, his friends would carry his belongings and weapons for him, but he had to continue moving with the unit.

435. **Indoctrination given on the infiltration:**

Among the indoctrination sessions there was the one which, conducted from 2 to 9 October 1964 was the most remarkable because, the VC had attached greatest attention to the RVN Biet Kich's activities. According to subject, the 808th Battalion had expended a rather long time before it arrived at the destination because of Biet Kich's continuous activities - And it was possible that the Battalion had succeeded in infiltrating into Ba Long area, but it had to change the direction of movement instead of moving directly to the destination.

436. Supplying groups

Around 24 October 1964, subject saw about 20 bicycles -- which carried rice, salt and some square wooden boxes (possibly containing ammo) -- move southward from North. Subject's battalion was issued some rice (for Vday) by this group of cyclists.

ANNEX II

(Statement of captive draftee, member of the 808th Battalion).

Subject:

A. Information on VC in South Vietnam:

I. - 808th Bn.

I. - Production unit

B. Information on VC in North Vietnam:

i. - Draftees' Training School/Military Region IV.

II. - Military service in North Vietnam.

A. Information on VC activities in South Vietnam:

I. 808th Bn:

11.-History:

The 808th VC Bn is a unit which has recently infiltrated from North Vietnam, and is operating in Quang-Tri Province. It was officially set up on 24 August, 1964, in the Draftees' Training School, Military Region IV (Nong-Cong - THANH - HOA).

Approximate strength: 450, to include:

- 200 draftees,
- 235 voluntary soldiers
the rest is composed of cadres (from Aspirant to and including Senior Captain).

The draftees are young men aged 17 to 25, from Ninh Binh, Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Thanh Hoa.

The voluntary soldiers are members of regular VC units in North Vietnam, mostly from the 325th VC Division.

The cadres are composed of a few from Military Region IV and the rest, from the 325th VC Division.

After its formation, at dawn of 25 August 1964, the 808th Bn moved to infiltrate into South Vietnam, and arrived in Ba Long (Quang-Tri) area on 7 November 1964.

12. Cover area:

Around 7 November 1964, the 808th Battalion infiltrated into Ba Long (Quang Tri) area, and took cover in Vicinity (unknown).

On 26 November 1964, the Battalion left this area to return to and operate (?) in the delta. Subject got sick and had to remain behind for treatment. So he does not know what happened thereafter.

13. Cadres:

- Battalion Commanding Officer: Sr. Captain NGUYEN VAN NGHIA (former Battalion Commander and Training Cadre, Draftees: School, Military Region IV)

- Battalion XO and concurrently Political Officer: Captain NGUYEN VAN SON.

- Adjutant: Sergeant NHAC.

14. Troop strength:

Approximately 450 men

15. Weapons:

- 3 Mortars, 60mm
- 3 Recoiles, rifles, 57mm
- 3 Machine guns, 30 cal (water-cooled),
- A number of AR's (with a round magazine on top of chamber, probably Russian DPM type, using 7.62mm cartridges).

- A number of STEN sub-machine guns, k.44 and Mas 36 rifles.
16. Composition: 4 Companies (3 Infantry Companies and 1 Combat Support Company).

161/ 1st Co/808th Bn:
Cadres:
- Commanding Officers: Sr. LT AT
- XO: Lt CHIEN
- Political Officer: Sr Lt THUOM

- Troop strength:
Approximately 110 men (including cadres)

- Weapons:
- A.R. (DPM?)
- Sten, with 120 cartridges each.
- K.44, with 35 cartridges each.
- Mas 36, with 35 cartridges each.
(Not able to figure out the total number).

- Composition: 3 Platoons, with 3 Squads each (details unknown).

162/2nd Co/808th Bn:
- Cadres:

- Commanding Officer: Sr Lt HO
- Political Officer: Sr Lt BOI

- Strength:
- Weapons: (Same as 1st Co.

163/3rd Co/808th Bn:
- Cadres:

- Commanding Officer: Sr Lt DO DUONG
- XO: Lt OANH
- Political Officer: ?

- Strength:
- Weapons: (Same as 1st Co

164/- 4th Combat Support Co/808th Bn:
- Cadres:

- Commanding Officer: Sr Lt NGUYEN VAN GUONG
- XO and Political Officer: Lt PHUNG
- Adjutant: Sergeant THUONG
- Medic: Corporal HUYEN
- Strength: Approximately 115 men (?)
- Components: 3 Platoons (1, 2, and 3)

1641/- 1st Platoon (60mm Mortars)

- Cadre:
  - Leader: Aspirant PHAC

- Troop strength:
  32 men (including cadre)

- Weapons:
  - 3 Mortars, 60mm, and 42 shells
  - 6 rifles, Mas 36 and K.44

Composition:

a) 1st Squad/1st Platoon:
  - Leader: Corporal NGUYEN CONG TRINH
  - Members: NGUYEN, DUC, TUC and BAO
    (Subject cannot remember the others' names).

b) 2nd Squad/1st Platoon:
  - Leader: Corporal TUU
  - Members: MEN, DONG, BINH, PHO and HIEU.
    (Subject cannot remember the others' names)

c) 3rd Squad/1st Platoon:
  - Leader: Sergeant THIEM
  - Members: THO, CHIEM, PHU, THO
    (Subject cannot remember the others' names)

1642/- 2nd Platoon (57mm Recoilless rifles)

- Commanding Officer: Aspirant Tung
- Strength: 35 men (?)
- Weapons:
  - 3 recoilless rifles, 57mm (quantity of shells unknown)
  - Individual rifles (same as 1st Platoon/4th Co.)

1643/- 3rd Platoon (30mm machine guns):

- Strength: 35 men (?)
- Weapons:
17. Activities and movement operating procedures:

171. Mission:

Subject only knows the overall mission, as follows:

- The 808th Battalion operated as a mobile unit in Quang Tri Province.
- Re-organization (the 808th Battalion moved down to the delta since 26 November 1964, therefore subject does not know how this has been carried out.)
- Replacement of strength in the 804th Bn:

172. Area of activities:

The 808th Bn operates throughout Quang Tri Province, but Subject does not know in what district it presently is. He has only noted that in late November 1964, his unit started to leave Ba Long area for the delta.

173. Battles of the Battalion:

Since it has just recently infiltrated into the area, this unit has not yet participated in any battles.

According to Subject, the 808th Battalion has left its hiding area for the delta for the sole purpose of seeking the 804th Main Force Battalion in Quang Tri Province to provide strength replacements for this unit. Then, the 808th Battalion would re-organize and start to operate.

Since its infiltration into the determined point, Subject has only seen the 808th Bn station in the hiding area and not participate in any activities. He has only heard a number of cadres explain the reason: the 808th Bn came here after Ba Long area has been "liberated."

174. Movement operating procedures:

From the day he followed his unit in its infiltration into South Vietnam until the day he was captured, Subject has not taken part in any
operational movement or battle, so he only has a general knowledge of the movement operating procedures through training classes. They are as follows:

1741/- During movement:
- Strictly carry out the superiors' orders
- No smoking nor talking
- Observe both sides of the road
- No breaking of branches along the road
- Column formation commonly used.

1742/- During bivouac:
- Cutting of trees- if the men want to hang hammocks, they must tie the ropes to small trees growing wildly in the area. When unslinging the hammocks they must unfasten the ropes and let the trees return to their normal positions, and leave no traces.

(1) This information is noted for the first time. However, it is reliable. A confirmation of the related facts obtained through the confessions of a certain number of captives shows that:
- Main Force Battalion, THUA THIEN Province, the 800th Bn has received its strength replacements from the 804th Bn (Subject's former parent unit infiltrated around June 1964).
- 1st Company/800th Bn might be short of a large strength (Subject has not seen the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies. Through the preceding facts, we see that the VC may have provided strength replacements for the 800th and 804th Battalion in accordance with their plan of partial infiltration of troops (from North Vietnam into South) effective last year.

- Do not step strongly (crush) on small plants.
- Dinner to be cooked at 1900 hrs, do not dig any fire place but only use stones or any hard material. Once through, destroy everything without leaving any traces.
- Bivouac should be divided into 3 man-cells (not too far away from each other). The Battalion bivouac is usually divided into 3 companies in triangular formation with effective range of available weapons. According to (unclear).

1743. With regards to RVNAF aircraft.

While moving in dense forest where aircraft can hardly detect, proceed as usual.

While bivouacking, it is prohibited to hang white clothes, or light reflecting utensils, in order to avoid the appearance of aircraft.

Subject has heard about RVNAF aircraft: "Old
lady" aircraft /TN: L-19/, fighter, helicopter, jet (?) For all of the above mentioned types, fire only when position has been disclosed and bombed (fire only upon the commander's orders).

Besides, subject has heard about heliborne tactics, but does not know any details from the cadres.

If, at the time of encounter with aircraft, the position is close to bushes, quickly move in and take cover (if there is time for it).

In the case of open terrain, stand or sit still.

1744. With regards to armored personnel carriers.

During classes, subject heard about action to be taken when facing armored personnel carriers.

If far away, always try to hide and avoid them; fight with all means only when there is no possible retreat.

18. Activities and supply of the 808th Battalion.

181. Activities: General knowledge of the Battalion's activities while taking cover in Ba Long (Quang Tri).

Schedule: At reveille, approximately 0500 hrs, roll up hammocks and perform individual hygiene. Then, breakfast and get instructions from the commander. The Battalion disbands, everyone moves out far away and temporarily takes shelter in areas with houses (left by the civilian in approximately September 1964?) to avoid aircraft. At approximately 1700 hrs, return to bivouac area, cook meals (to include the following day's) and look for places to sleep.

Soldier's life.

Daily ration of 2 cans of rice, menu composed of salt only, with a few vegetables (belonging to the people who have left Ba Long Area).

Subject has not heard of any money or cigarette allowance. In short, life of the soldiers of the 808th Battalion in South Vietnam is very miserable.

Medical care:

Common cases would be treated by the Company's medic and serious cases, evacuated to the Battalion for treatment.

Besides, a ration of 3 anti-Malaria pills was distributed each week.
Family correspondence:

Strictly prohibited, so this unit has no letter box left.

182. Supply:

- Rice and a few utensils: While stationed in Ba Long, subject saw the Company's Administrative Officer take money to the delta to purchase rice. This man and 6 soldiers of the Company went out and returned within 3 days with the amount of rice purchased. Subject does not know any details on the supply source whether this amount of rice was originated from the people or purchased from VC installations in the delta.

- Ammunition:

Subject did not see this unit receive any ammunition supply. Since the day it went into South Vietnam the 808th Battalion has not yet had the opportunity to make use of its initial issue of ammunition.

19. Unit morale.

- Soldiers:

The draftees from North Vietnam who had been forced to go to South Vietnam, are not used to hardship and often show lack of good will. Besides, some others have often complained about the miserable food and the fact that they are not so well-treated as when they were in North Vietnam.

As for voluntary soldiers, they have much good will and they daily comfort and assist draftees.

- Cadres:

Most of the cadres, from Platoon Leader upward, are experienced and can endure any hardship. Almost all of them are backbone and exemplary individuals, so their morale is very high and they have full confidence in the Revolution's future victory.

II. PRODUCTION UNIT.

Actually, this is not a well-organized unit, the individuals in charge of cultivation are soldiers of the 808th Battalion who have stayed on the spot because of illness. According to the Battalion Commander's instructions, they are to cultivate and wait for a liaison agent from the Battalion to return and lead them to the unit once they have recovered.
21. Position:

In area where subject has been captured, the production site is a cultivated field left by the civilians since his unit has moved in, with only 10 furrows of sweet potatoes.

22. Composition: 10 men

23. Weapons:

- 1 sten submachine gun.
- 1 Mas 36 rifle.
- 20 grenades.
- 10 individual shovels.

I. DRAFTEES' TRAINING SCHOOL/4th Military Region.

11. General:

The Draftee's Training School, Military Region IV, was built around August 1963. At that time, subject had just reported for military service. He was sent to this site and participated in cantonment construction. When he first arrived, there was only a bare wild hill.

12. Position: At Gia Nai Hamlet, in the vicinity of Nong Cong (Thanh Hoa).


Subject has only seen Sr. Captain Nguyen Van Nghia who first headed the cantonment construction. This cadre then activated the Draftees' Battalion and took over as Battalion Commander.

15. Activities.

This school operated in accordance with the same schedule applied to subject's draftee training course (mentioned in Annex I).

Throughout the period of training here, trainees were not authorized any leave to visit their home. However, they have the privilege of corresponding with their relatives. As for subject, he only took walks around the area of Gia Nai Hamlet (Nong Cong, Thanh Hoa) on holidays.

Every day, a team of draftees and the Administrative Officer took an automobile ride to the city of Thanh Hoa to purchase food supplies. That was the unique opportunity for them to communicate with outside people.

II. MILITARY UNITS IN NORTH VIETNAM.

As a child, he only cared for his living and studies.
When he was grown-up, he was drafted. Therefore he was not very conscious of the military obligation. He has only heard the names of a few VC units in North Vietnam as follows:

- The 95th Regiment, stationed on Ha Tinh area.
- The 78th Regiment, stationed in Dong Hoi area.

III. MILITARY SERVICE IN NORTH VIETNAM:

31. Outline: The North Vietnamese military service regime was motivated approximately in late 1957. The VC actively motivated this movement in its early period and widely disseminated it among the people, especially among communities. Nearly all the North Vietnamese people have been organized by the VC into groups. These groups are their most effective means of propaganda.

In early 1958, subject saw the first team of young draftees in Ha Tinh area. After a period of 2 to 3 years, the members of this team have been discharged one after the other and sent home. This motivated the young men eligible for drafting thereafter to feel assured and report for conscription when they receive the order.

32. Elements. According to the standards of the North Vietnamese military service regime, all young men aged from 18 to 25 must perform military service, without distinction of classes, parties or political affiliations.

Nevertheless, there are a few special cases where young men may be exempted from military service. They are as follows:

33. Conditions for exemption:

- Sole son in the family (both parents are aged and weak)
- Young husband and wife with an infant child and no relatives to take care of the family.
- Laborer or official in charge of a specialized or technical position in construction or agricultural site, in enterprises and public services.
- Scholar preparing for an examination, or student attending a University.
- Physically unfit young men.

Daily allowance: 0.68 VNS and 700 grams of rice.

372. Food.

Daily allowance: 0.68 VNS and 700 grams of rice.
373. **Military uniform** (annually):
- 2 uniforms
- 2 sets of underwear
- 2 pairs of shoes
- A certain number of other military equipment to be replaced at determined periods.

374. **Leaves.**

While performing military service, draftees are entitled to 15 days of annual leave (for the 2nd year).

While on leave, they keep receiving their daily food allowances and monthly salary.

Means of transportation or travel expenses will be at the unit's charge (only for the distance from unit to home).

375. **Sickness or death.**

In case of sickness, the draftee will be treated by the Medic of the Company or Battalion.

If he is killed in line of duty, his family will receive a certain amount of money called "death gratuity" (not clearly determined).

376. **Discharge:**

Once he has performed military service, the draftee will go home and is entitled to the following benefits:

- 1 month of food allowance (21,000 VN$)
- A slip for the purchase of 4 meters of materials.
- A 1-year exemption from civilian labor.
- Priority when applying for work at the various construction and agricultural sites and enterprises.
- May volunteer and ask for transfer to the regular troops. In this case, he only needs to apply for "re-enlistment" after he has completed his term.
ITEM 88

Interrogation of a Private First Class in the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment of the 325 Division of the North Vietnamese Army. He deserted his unit and turned himself in to South Vietnamese authorities in mid-1965 at a district town in Kontum Province.
SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS:

Source was a member of this unit from 4 September 1963 to June 1965 and was able to acquire the information presented in this report. He described the following: 2nd Battalion history, organization and composition of subordinate units, unit strength and weapons, personnel and their positions, quarters location, salary, individual equipment issue, facilities, leave and visitors policy, entertainment, physical training, mail system, political organization of the unit, political parties operations of the 2nd Battalion in the DRVN, preparation for infiltration, training and schedules, material issue for movement to RVN, political indoctrination toward the RVN situation, infiltration route, RVN operations, rations in RVN, political activities in the south, sympathy of people for the unit, morale of soldiers, background history of the 101st Regiment, the organizational composition and personnel of 101st, quarters location, infiltration of other unit's into RVN, and some activities conducted in the RVN.

BASIC BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Source is 22 years old and was born in 1943 at GIA LOC District, HAI DUONG Province, DRVN. Source is a follower of the Buddhist religion and he has been educated to the DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade). Source entered the military service mid-1963 and was assigned to a draftee company. After the Draftee Training Course, for three months in 1963, HUONG KHE District, HA TINH Province, DRVN, he was assigned duty with the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, 325th Division. Source was promoted to Private First Class, his rank when he rallied in 1964. The 2nd Battalion was redesignated Group H2 and transferred to CO LIEM Village, TUYEN HOA District, QUANG BINH Province, DRVN, to attend an infiltration training course from 16 September to 29 October 1964. After infiltrating the RVN and arriving in KONTUM Province for action in February 1965, Source used an opportunity when Group H2 was crossing National Route No. 14 on 23 June 1965 to "rally" in KONTUM Province, RVN.

PHYSICAL CONDITION AND ATTITUDE:

Source is in fair health, has a poor memory, average intelligence, and poor powers of observation; however, he has a cooperative attitude during interrogation.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF OBSERVATION:

1. Source was a draftee assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, 325th Division after completion of training. He served in this unit until June 1965 when he rallied to the RVN Government.

BACKGROUND HISTORY:

2. Source did not know the detailed background of the 2nd Battalion, but he knew that this unit was subordinate to the 101st Regiment, 325th Division. It was a Regiment which had been formed since the French-Indo Chinese war and which operated in QUANG BINH, QUANG TRI, THUA THIEN Provinces. During the time Source served this unit, the 2nd Battalion's strength was approximately 450 personnel. Cadre from Platoon Leaders up were soldiers of the old 101st Regiment and the remainder of the soldiers were draftees of HAI DUONG, NINH BINH, THANH HOA, NGHE AN, HA TINH and QUANG BINH Provinces from 1961 to 1964. After completion of training on 30 October 1964, the Battalion was renamed 'Group H2' and moved from CO LIEM, (QUANG BINH Province) to DONG HOI Township to wait for infiltration into the RVN.
3. Battalion Command Section

Battalion Commander: Senior Captain DU (44)
Deputy Battalion Commander: None
Chief of Staff: Captain NGUYEN VAN CHIN (45)
Political Officers: Senior Captain PHUC VAN CHIN (46)
Deputy Political Officers: Senior Lieutenant LE VAN NGAT (47)
Medical Section: Surgeon DO VAN THI (48)
Chief of Rear Service: Senior Lieutenant NGUYEN VAN HAI (49)

Quartermaster: Sergeant LE VAN HIEU (50)
Adjutant: Sergeant DO VAN CHINER (51)
Armaments: Sergeant DO VAN HIEU (52)

Strength: 150

Weapons: Source did not know the quantity and type of weapons of the whole battalion. However, those of the 5th Combat Support Company were as follows: 1 G360; light machinegun (50), 2 75mm D82, 3 52mm mortars, 15 40 light machineguns, 9 G36 pistols, 2 pistols and 200 stick-throw grenades.

Composition: Formerly the 2nd Battalion was composed of three infantry companies: 1st, 2nd and 3rd; one 75mm 122 Platoon; one light machinegun Platoon; one 82mm Mortar Platoon; and one Signals Platoon. In August 1960, before commencing refresher training for infiltration, the Battalion's D82 Light Machinegun and Mortar Platoons were formed into the 5th Combat Support Company. Since that time, the battalion has consisted of three infantry companies: 1st, 2nd and 3rd; one 5th Combat Support Company; and one Signals Platoon.

a. 1st Company

Company Commander: Unknown
Deputy Company Commander: Lieutenant DE (53)
Political Officer: Unknown
Deputy Political Officer: Lieutenant VAN (54)
Adjutant: Corporal TRAM (55)
Medic: Corporal KHANH (56)

Strength: Approximately 100 personnel (other details unknown)

b. 2nd Company

Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant LE NH CHIN (57)
Deputy Company Commander: Lieutenant VAN (58)
Political Officer: Senior Lieutenant NHAN (59)
Deputy Political Officer: Lieutenant DANG (60)
Adjutant: Sergeant GHIENG (61)
Medic: Private First Class BICH (62)

Strength: Approximately 90 personnel (other details unknown)

c. 3rd Company

Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant DU (62)
Deputy Company Commander: Lieutenant CHIN (63)
Political Officer: Senior Lieutenant NGUYEN VAN HIEU (64)
Deputy Political Officer: Unknown
Adjutant: Sergeant CHIN (65)
Medic: Private First Class NHAN (66)

Strength: Approximately 100 personnel (other details unknown)
d. 5th Combat Support Company

Company Commander: Senior Lieutenant HOANG QUOC LUONG (66)
Deputy Company Commander: Lieutenant DINH (67)
Political Officer: Senior Lieutenant TIEN (68)
Deputy Political Officer: Lieutenant THU (69)
Adjutant: Corporal LUAN
Medic: Private First Class NGHI
Strength: Approximately 100 personnel

(1) 1st Platoon (82mm Mortar Platoon)
   Platoon Leader: Aspirant SINH (70)
   Deputy Platoon Leader: Corporal MAN (71)
   (a) 1st Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal PHUC
       Strength: Approximately 10 personnel.
   (b) 2nd Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal KINH (73)
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal DO VAN DOI
       Strength: 10 personnel
   (c) 3rd Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal HUNG (74)
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal CANH
       Strength: 10 personnel

(2) 2nd Platoon (75mm DKZ Platoon)
   Platoon Leader: Lieutenant UONG (75)
   Deputy Platoon Leader: Corporal NGUYEN VAN DANG (76)
   (a) 4th Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal VU HUNG XUAT (77)
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal NGUYEN THANH AN
       Strength: 11 personnel; PFC's BAN, MAI, BINH, THUY, TAN, NIEN, Private Second Class DOANH, DO.
   (b) 5th Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal VU DINH LAP (78)
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal DO VAN THE
       Strength: 11 personnel; PFC's, TU, CAN, VUC, Privates Second Class: TIEU, BA, LAP, KIEN, HIEN, GIAP.
   (c) 6th Squad
       Squad Leader: Corporal NGO MAI THI (79)
       Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal NGO VAN HONG
       Strength: 92 personnel; PFC's LIEN, LIEN, CAN, DUC, DIEM, NGUYEN, Privates Second Class: BIEN, KHUONG, NGHIEM.
3rd Platoon (Light Machinegun Platoon)
Platoon Leader: Lieutenant DUC (60)
Deputy Platoon Leader: Sergeant PHU (61)

(a) 7th Squad
Squad Leader: Corporal TAI (62)
Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal HA
Strength: Approximately 11 personnel.

(b) 8th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion
Squad Leader: Corporal VAN (63)
Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal HUA
Strength: Approximately 10 personnel

(c) 9th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion
Squad Leader: Corporal TUYNH (61)
Deputy Squad Leader: Corporal LOX
Strength: Approximately 10 personnel

5. Signale Platoon
Platoon Leader: Lieutenant DUC (65)
Deputy Platoon Leader: Unknown
Strength: Approximately 25 personnel
Equipment: CHICOM Telephones (quantity and type unknown).

1st Squad
Squad Leader: Corporal VAN (65)

2nd Squad
Squad Leader: Corporal PHUC (67)

3rd Squad
Squad Leader: Corporal QUA (60)

LOCATION: (See Attachment 1 and 2)

1. The 2nd Battalion quartered at TAY THACH VILLAGE, DO THACH DISTRICT, QUANG BINH Province (about 46 km. 43). The barracks was located on a flat small hill, surrounded by a barbed wire entanglement and was composed of some brick buildings. The barracks area was square shaped (400 x 400 meters). In front of the barracks there was an open area and in the rear was the TAY - DO HOC railway. The residence consisted of some 8 x 25 meters brick buildings for soldiers' quarters, offices, armory, equipment storage, kitchen, canteen etc... In the bed rooms, wooden bunks were lined up in two rows.

ACTIVITIES IN THE TOWN

5. Salary. Soldiers were granted daily rations estimated at DONG 0.60 per day. Commissioned officers might have Second Class Food Rations but they had to pay more money. Sick soldiers under treatment in hospital were given in additional ration costing from DONG 0.60 to 0.90 per day. Monthly salaries of soldiers were as follows:

Private Second Class: 5 planters
Private First Class: 6 planters
Corporal: 6.20 planters

Salaries of other ranks were unknown to Source.
6. Equipment. Each draftee was issued the following equipment: 2 sets of
UNR WO cloth pajama, 2 sets of underwear, 2 towels, 2 pairs of shoes, 2 blankets
annually.

7. Facilities. At night the barracks had electricity from 1900 to 2300
hours, but since January 1964, oil lamps were used because the electric generator
was damaged. Two wells provided water to the barracks for drinking and washing.

8. Leave and visits. Each soldier was to receive 15 days annual leave to
attend weddings, funerals, etc., ceremonies. Draftees were granted leave
only in the latter cases only (no annual leave). Soldiers' families were permitted
to visit them at any time, but they had to stay in the transient quarters
approximately 1000 meters away from the barracks in DAI NAM Handel. The visitors
were permitted to come to the transient quarters to live with their family for
two days only, afterwards they might come there at night after their working hours.

9. Entertainment. In the evenings, soldiers were free to go shopping or
to eat in the Regiment's canteen, approximately 150 meters away from the barracks.
On Sundays, they would be permitted by the Battalion Commander to go out of the
barracks for a stroll from 0700 to 2100 hours if they were not on duty. Daily,
in the barracks area there was a football field and a volleyball field for the
soldiers' recreation. The movie teams of the Military Region and Political General
Department sometimes gave shows to the soldiers. In addition, the Regiment
also formed an Entertainment Section which would represent plays in ceremonies.
Each Platoon received daily a Military Newspaper, and sometimes books, and magazines
from the Battalion.

10. Physical Training and Sports. Every day from 0600 to 0800 hours except
Sunday, soldiers took physical training under the instruction of Platoon Leaders.

As for sports, in addition to the football and volleyball games between soldiers
of the Battalion, the soccer team of the Regiment (which included men selected
from the Battalion) sometimes had friendly matches with the teams of 15 Thanh
District and the teams of district students.

11. Correspondence. Soldiers were free to send and receive letters from
their family and friends through letter box 1265 QA. Letters previously had
not been censored, but since September 1968, letters of soldiers had to be letter
and were censored by the Battalion. Each soldier was issued monthly two stamps
for mailing letters to his family. If he wanted to send more letters he would
buy them at a price of VND 0.02 each.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION,

12. Labor Party. The activities of the Labor Party were unknown to Snake.
Because, he was not a member, but he knew that the Battalion organized the Party
for land units.

13. Youth Labor Party. Each Company had a Group Chapter Executive Commit-
tee, including a Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Each Platoon had an Intern-
Group Sub-Chapter and each squad a group Sub-Chapter. Every week, one meeting
was held on Tuesday to check the old missions and receive new ones. Each Group
member paid monthly dues amounting to VND 0.05 each. Soldiers from 15 to 25
years old, Join the Groups if they had a high spirit in all situations. They
traveled as an example, and also had good behavior. Source was not a member
of the Youth Labor Group and he got the information mentioned above because this
Group operated openly. By an average, 70% of the Company soldiers were Youth
Group members and 10% were Labor Party members.
11. Squad meetings were held daily at 0800 hours to check the daily mission and receive new ones for the following day. Platoon meetings were held every Saturday at 1500 hours to check mission, to get weekly training and to select exceptional individuals. To encourage soldiers, exceptional individuals would be recommended immediately or at another time on the occasion of great command such as 7 September, 19 May, etc. According to current directives, the line of exceptional persons was sent to the Companies where papers of commendation would be issued or sent to the Battalions that would commend them. Every year, at the end of training courses, Battalions presented letter paper, fountain pens, and bags to units which would give them to the soldiers.

PRE-INfiltration ACTIVITIES

15. Draftee Training. The 2nd Battalion held each year a draftee training course. Course's course lasted for three months and took place at the vacant barrack of the 25th Regiment in HUONG KHE District, HA TINH Province.

16. Refresher Training. On 15 September 1966, the Battalion moved to CO LISH Village, TAYNH HOA District, QUANG BINH Province to undergo refresher training before infiltration. Soldiers were scattered among local residences and received training in the hills and at the edge of the forest. The period of training lasted from 15 September to 29 October 1966. Instructions were unit cadre. For collective training, the whole battalion was assembled. During the training course, there was only one collective training which lasted two days and one night.

17. Training Program. The training program consisted of 60 days military training and 5 days political training.

a. Military. Infantry was trained to attack posts, to block reinforcements, etc. The Combat Support Company (Source's Company was drilled in tasks of attacking moveable vehicles, blockhouses and ships, in tactics of night fighting, fire positions and concentration areas, in carrying heavy loads on the shoulders and in camouflage or movement during night.

b. Political

(1) The revolutionary situation in the South;
(2) To teach about the poverty and hardships which exist;
(3) To develop the ideology of soldiers against the US aggression in the South.

18. Organization. The Battery, Light Machinegun, 75mm M22 Platoon, Medical under the Battalion, were organized into the 5th Combat Support Company. 5th person personnel were left behind in the KINH, and replaced by new men. The only infiltrated the NVA with the same strength and weapons as in former times. Before departure the Platoon prepared shoulder pieces and large baskets to carry rice, salt and heavy equipment.

19. Preparation of materials. Five days before the departure, each soldier was provided: 5 packages of cigarettes, 2 kilos of sugar, 1 can of meat (2.3Kg) and 1 individual medical box which contained medicines for anti-cold, anti-whooping, anti-cough, anti-headache, tiger balm, water purifying pills and the individual bandages. Before infiltration each soldier was permitted to eat three calories salary (After deducting expenses of ration and equipment) to buy food. Each soldier could need 1000 VND. However, the current cost by soldier was known to secrecy.

20. Preparation for Nourish. Soldiers and cadre received good instructions on what the situation was like in the South with the following information taught them.
"The South is now in a situation of turmoil and fever. Southerners are longing for the help of DRVN soldiers to unify the country quickly. The Southern Liberation Front controls two-thirds of the land. The 2nd Battalion is honoured by being entrusted with infiltration into the RVN to fight against the US Imperialists and their lackeys. In spite of the many hardships and difficulties, soldiers should be proud of participating in the liberation of the country. To be worthy of their superiors' trust, soldiers and cadre should try to fulfill their mission although they will encounter many difficulties".

21. Thoughts of Soldiers before Infiltrations. Although they received extensive encouragement, only cadre, Party members and some soldiers who obtained special consideration of superiors or papers of commendation had high spirits. The remainder of the soldiers or over 80% were forced to go into the RVN. These were mostly draftees and they wanted to live only in the DRVN until they could fulfill their two year military service when they could return to their families. Many soldiers became concerned over the date of their return.

INfiltrATION ROUTE:

22. Because of poor memory and low rank Source had only the following information about the infiltration route.

23. On 31 October 1964. At about 2000 hours, Group H2 consisting of approximately 450 personnel boarded 22 military trucks and left the former barracks of the 325th Division at DONG HOI Township and headed South along National Route No. 1. After one hour of travelling, the convoy turned to the right and entered a rocky road. It crossed a river by ferry boat at LONG DAI landing at 2200 hours and continued by truck until it came to the end of the passable route at 0400 hours on 1 November 1964. The vacant trucks returned to DONG HOI. The soldiers entered the forest on foot and after two hours of travelling, they reached the 1st station. Here they stayed until the end of November 1964 to change equipment for that of the Southern Liberation Front and receive rations. All DRVN equipment and official papers were left in this station.

24. On 9 November 1964 at 0530 hours the Group began to travel through a forest in which the bushes had been cut down. At 1700 hours, the Group made a halt in the forest (name forgotten by Source).

25. On 10 November 1964, the group departed in the early morning, crossed the Mountain 1001 at 1400 hours and stayed over night at the foot of this pass.

26. On 11 November 1964, the Group crossed the BEN HAI River at 0800 hours and continued their trip through QUANG TRI Province until the end of 13 November 1964.

27. Movement in LAOS. On 14 November 1964, the Group crossed into LAOTIAN territory. While traveling here they halted one day for every four or five days of travel until 31 November 1964, which was the last day the Group was in LAOS.

28. Movement in the RVN. On 1 February 1965, the Group reached a forest in KONTUM Province and stayed over night at the 6th station. On 2 February 1965, they arrived at DAK NHO Montagnard Village, DAK SUT District, KONTUM Province.
ACTIVITÉS IN THE RVN

29. Changes. Source arriving in the RVN, Group H2 has never been redesignated or reorganized. Strength and weapons remain the same. In late April 1965, Group was reinforced with ten personnel. The 5th Company was reinforced with one person named VIET. The greater part of the reinforcements were draftees coming from the DRVN, except one or two personnel who appeared to be natives of Central Vietnam. These draftees replaced soldiers wounded in attacking the strategic hamlets along National Route No. 14 during a month of operation.

30. Operations. Group H2 was responsible for operating through ou KCHI Province, especially attacking the strategic hamlets along National Route No. 1. Source knew that from March to May 1965 Group H2 participated in attacks on the strategic hamlets, launched by a larger Battalion, and the attack on the 3rd Platoon Post by late April 1965. Source stated he participated in attacking the 3rd Platoon Post organized by VC. His 75mm DEZ Platoon only took part in attacks on posts and cutting off reinforcements supported by ANH 113 fox. In the 12th battle, the VC occupied the post, killed three personnel and captured three others, killed four carbines, two plinko, while VC losses were two killed. In early May 1965, while stationed at a forest in DMZ DAK NONG, Group H2 was killed in three jets at 1100 hours. Six soldiers of the 3rd Platoon (light machinegun) were killed, and one light machinegun barrel was destroyed. Source noted participated in any battle which included the whole regiment. In June 1965, while Group H2 took part in an ambush on National Route No. 14 at the boundary of TQ and DAK 597 Districts, Source heard from Platoon cadre that probably within few days would attack one spot (hamlet or post) and Source's unit would lay a ambush. This intended battle did not occur.

31. Material Activities. In operations, each soldier was daily greeted three cans (1/25 can) of rice while in base he received only the can of rice. Due to the shortage of rice soldiers were required to mix basins with their ration. Because of this the portion of rice was reduced half a can. The principle food was salt. The Battalion's adjutant received rice and salt from local Montagnard villages and distributed it to the companies. Occasionally the Group received pigs or buffaloes for food from the province or districts. The soldiers also flashed the obedience in the endorsement in the RVN no soldier was granted a salary. The commanders pronounced that when they came to the rice villages they would receive one. After arrival, the soldiers were never granted another one. Source did not know the details of supplies and new criteria.

POSITION ACTIVITIES IN THE RVN.

32. Although, Source was not a member of the Labor Party or the Women. He stated that in the RVN, the 2nd Battalion (102) organized the Party and the same as in the RVN.

33. Labor Party. It operated secretly so Source did not know its activities.

34. Labor Youth Group. Meetings were held on every Sunday at 1000, to check the activities of the week before and to plan for the following week and at the same time discuss advantages or disadvantages of all situations. At this time, the Group also selected exceptional individuals. Group members also have to contribute any payment as they did earlier in the DRV.

35. Every night, except Sunday, the squad held a meeting to check daily activities and select exceptional individuals. Every Saturday night, they would make a report on soldiers who had been selected as exceptional personnel on recommendations to the Battalion. It would choose favorable methods to give recognition to models and encourage them to pursue their good activities.

SYMPATHY OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE UNIT.

36. The Battalion was quartered at a distance from the local residents so the soldiers had no opportunity to make contact with local residents. Some Source did not know whether their sympathies were for VC soldiers. Source not some Highlanders but there was very discreet.
37. Cadre and Party members had been indoctrinated so carefully that they had a high spirit. The remaining soldiers who were in low spirits used to complain of hardships and difficulties. Some of them feigned illness to avoid combat. Platoon Leaders used to criticize, encourage, or threaten the soldiers to keep discipline. Depending on the occasion, they would say: "Friends, you have not fulfilled the duty of a citizen, you have lost the nature of a DRVN brave soldier, you have hurt the honour of a soldier responsible for liberating the South from the wickedness of the US Imperialists, if you act like that you will have a bad influence on your comrades."

SOME INFORMATION ON THE 101st REGIMENT, 325th DIVISION

38. Background. The 101st Regiment was formed in about 1945-1946 a HUE. It was called the "own child of BINH TRI THIEN" because all its members were from QUANG BINH, QUANG TRI and THUA THIEN Provinces, and operated there. In early 1950, this Regiment was ordered to operate in LAOS until the Armistice Day (1954). Then, the unit moved, to QUANG BINH Province and combined with the 325th Division. In early 1961, the 101st Regiment went again to LAOS for operations, and late in the year, crossed back to the DRVN. The strength of the Regiment was approximately 2000 (in 1964), and cadre from Platoon Leaders up were former experienced soldiers, who had taken part in the VIETNAMESE-FRENCH wars. The 101st Regiment left for the South in late September 1964 in the following order. The 1st Battalion left for the South first, then the 3rd and the 2nd last. They left three or four days apart. Before infiltration the 101st Regiment was renamed "SONG THAO Group", and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalion, "H1", "H2", and "H3". All members of the Regiment moved South and no elements remained in the DRVN. Its warehouses and barracks were turned over to other cadre.

39. Regiment Command Section

Regiment Commander: Lieutenant Colonel MOT (89)
Deputy Regiment Commander: Unknown
Chief of Staff: Major NGUYEN XUAN LUC (90)

Chief Political Officer: Lieutenant Colonel DUY (91)
Chief of Political Section: Captain QUYEN (92)
Chief of Medical Technicians: Unknown
Medical Technician: Lieutenant CU (93)
Rear Service: Senior Lieutenant TE (94)
Strength: Approximately 2,000
Subordinate Units: 3 Infantry Battalions, 1, 2, and 3, 1 75 mm DKZ Company, 1 12,7Anti-Aircraft Company, 1 Medical Company, 1 82mm Mortar Company, 1 Signals Company, 1 Transportation Company, 1 Chemical Platoon, 1 Reconnaissance Platoon.

Note: Source did not know the names of the commanders of the 101st Regiment's subordinate units, except those of Source's 2nd Battalion.

40. Locations in the DRVN: The Regiment Command Section, the 1st and 3rd Battalions, subordinate companies and Platoons were located at the same barracks in TAN TRACH Village, BO TRACH District, QUANG BINH Province. The barracks was composed of many rows of brick buildings and were situated on a flat hill, surrounded by a barbed wire entanglement. The 2nd Battalions were quartered in two other barracks, approximately 200 meters away from the barracks of the Regiment.

4. Activities in the DRVN. While located in the DRVN, the 101st Regiment performed the two following missions:

a. To Train Units in military subjects according to the annual program
b. To develop the production of manioc, sweet potatoes and mustard in an effort to improve the soldiers' standard of living.
Activities in the RVN: The mission of the 10th Regiment was to secure the areas along National Route No. 1H in KONUH Province, to occupy VC positions to help political cadres in organizing VC authorities in order to exploit terrain and resources for the Southern Liberation Troops. On the way to receive a new complement of soldiers, the 3rd Battalion had to travel about 50 kilometers by road. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

Biographical Data and Identification of Cadres of the 2nd Battalion

1. DH: Senior Captain, Battalion Commander of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, native of the RVN, about 50 years old, Buddhist. Source was in direct contact with him in forest on a daily basis to attack the KONUH Province. In March 1966, about 15 kilometers tall, medium build, grizzly hair, about 55 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

2. KONUH VAN GHIEN: Captain, Chief of Staff of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, native of KONUH (KONUH), about 40 years old, Buddhist. Source was in contact with him in a local village in KONUH Provincial Unit in the forest on 20 June 1966. About 15 kilometers tall, medium build, black hair, about 50 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

3. KONUH VAN HAI: Senior Captain, Political Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, native of KONUH (KONUH), about 18 years old, Buddhist. Source was in direct contact with him at PAK 100 in mid-1965. About 15 kilometers tall, medium build, black hair, fat, about 50 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

4. KONUH VAN THI: Senior Lieutenant, Deputy Political Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, native of KONUH (KONUH), about 18 years old, Baptist. Source was in direct contact with him at PAK 100 in early April 1966. About 15 kilometers tall, black hair, thin build, about 50 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

5. KONUH VAN THI: Sergeant, Medical Technician of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, native of KONUH (KONUH), about 20 years old, Buddhist. Source was in direct contact with him in forest on the way to attack the KONUH Provincial Unit on 20 June 1966. About 15 kilometers tall, black hair, about 55 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.

6. KONUH VAN THI: Senior Lieutenant, Chief of the 10th Regiment, 10th Battalion, native of KONUH (KONUH), about 18 years old, Buddhist. Source was in direct contact with him at PAK 100 in early April 1966. About 15 kilometers tall, medium build, black hair, fat, about 50 kilometers. Member of the Communist Party, he had participated in the struggle against France.
50. **LE VAN NIEN**: Sergeant, Chief of Quartermaster Section of the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of TINH Province (DRVN), about 35 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in April 1965. About 1.65 meters tall, black hair, fat, about 59 kilos, black eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party.

5. **DO VAN CHUYEN**: Sergeant, Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of NGHE AN Province (DRVN), about 30 years old, Buddhist farmer. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.65 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, large eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party.

52. **DO VAN RIEN**: Sergeant, Chief of the Armament Section of the 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of NGHE AN Province (DRVN), about 30 years old, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way of infiltration into the RVN at QUANG BINH forest in November 1965. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, little eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party, specialist in weapons.

53. **DI**: Lieutenant, Deputy Company Commander of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, Buddhist, about 35 years old. Source was in last contact with him on the way of infiltration into the RVN at the 1st station (QUANG BINH Province) in November 1964. About 1.60 meters tall, dark complexion, black hair, medium build, about 60 kilos, black eyes, small face, small head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

54. **VAN**: Lieutenant, Deputy Political Officer of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, about 38 years old, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way of infiltration into the RVN at the 1st station (QUANG BINH Province) in November 1965. About 1.65 meters tall, dark complexion, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 60 kilos, black eyes, round face, small head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

55. **BINH**: Corporal, Adjutant of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of QUANG BINH Province (DRVN), about 26 years old, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 58 kilos, small eyes, round face, small head. Member of the Communist Party.

56. **KHANH**: Corporal, medic of 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of HA DUONG Province (DRVN), about 23 years old, Buddhist, student. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 58 kilos, little eyes, round face, small head. Member of the Communist Party.

57. **LE BA QUY**: Senior Lieutenant, Company Commander of the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of NGHE AN Province (DRVN) about 38 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.65 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, little eyes, round face, small head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

58. **TAM**: Lieutenant, Deputy Company Commander of the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 59 kilos, black eyes, round face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.
59. THIEU: Senior Lieutenant, Political Officer of the 2nd Company, 101st Regiment, native of HA TINH Province (DRVN) about 42 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 58 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head. Communist party member, he participated in struggle against the French.

60. DAN: Lieutenant, Deputy Political Officer of the 2nd Company, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, about 0 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.65 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 60 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

61. CHINH: Sergeant, Adjutant of the 2nd Company, 101st Regiment, native of the DRVN, about 28 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 60 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head.

62. TU: Senior Lieutenant: Company Commander of the 3rd Company, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, about 45 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at QUANG BINH forest (1st station) in early November 1964. About 1.65 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, 61 kilos, black eyes, round face, big head. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

63. CHIEM: Lieutenant, Deputy Company Commander of the 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, about 40 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 58 kilos, small long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

64. NGUYEN XUAN MIEN: Senior Lieutenant, Chief Political officer 3rd Company, 101st Regiment, native of SON TAY Province (DRVN), about 40 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, 57 kilos, small eyes, round face, small head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

65. CHUC: Sergeant, Adjutant of the 3rd Company, 101st Regiment, native of HA TINH Province (DRVN), about 30 years old, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, little eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party.

66. HOANG QUOC LUONG: Senior Lieutenant, Company Commander of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of NGHE AN Province (DRVN), about 40 years old, married (two children), completed DRVN 7th Form (US 9th Grade), middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 20 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, large eyes, long face, small head, energetic, self-governed. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French, qualified in artillery(mortar) and trained in artillery in Communist RED CHINA.
67. DPH: Lieutenant, Deputy Company Commander of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of RA RTH Province, about 30 years old, (2 children), completed RNW 7th Form (10th Grade), middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township at 1600 hours on 23 June 1965. About 5.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, about 50 kg, black eyes, round face, big head. Source participated in the struggle against the French.

68. THM: Senior Lieutenant, Political Officer of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of the RVN, promoted cadre, about 15 years old, completed RNW 6th Form (11th Grade) poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 May 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, thin, about 50 kg, black eyes, round face, small head. Source of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

69. TMH: Lieutenant, Deputy Political Officer of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of QUANG BINH Province (DMH), married (1 child), completed RNW 5th Form (9th Grade) poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, about 50 kg, black eyes, round face, small head. Source of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

70. SIM: Assistant, Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of SAI THAN Province, 10 years old, married (no child), completed RNW 5th Form (10th Grade) middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, about 50 kg, black eyes, round face, small head.

71. TM: Corporal, Deputy Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of VIETH HM Province, about 25 years old, single, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, about 50 kg, black eyes, round face, small head.

72. TM: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 1st Squad, 1st Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of VIETH HM Province, 25 years old, single, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, short build, about 57 kg, black eyes, round face, big head.

73. THM: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 2nd Squad, 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of RA RTH Province, 23 years old, single, Buddhist, farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 60 kg, black eyes, round face, small head.

74. TM: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 3rd Squad, 1st Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of VIETH HM Province, about 23 years old, single, Buddhist farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 60 kg, black eyes, round face, big head.

75. THM: Platoon Leader of the 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, native of RA RTH Province (TOKO), 25 years old, married (two children), completed RNW 7th Form (11th Grade) Baptist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the KANGSHENG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 65 kg, black eyes, round face, big head. Member of the IEC. He had participated in the struggle against the French and served in the 1st Platoon under the appointment Commander of the DNZ Platoon.
76. NGUYEN VAN DANG: Corporal, Deputy Platoon Leader of the 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, native of the HA TINH Province, 28 years old, married, completed DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade), middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.63 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 54 kilos, large eyes, long face, big head.

77. VU HUNG XUAT: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 4th Squad, 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, native of HAI DUONG Province (DRVN), about 22 years old, completed DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade), single, poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 55 kilos, black eyes, long face, small head.

78. VI DINH LAP: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 5th Squad, 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, native of HAI DUONG Province, 21 years old, single, completed DRVN 7th Form (US 9th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 56 kilos, black eyes, round face, small head.

79. NGO MAI THI: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 6th Squad, 2nd Platoon, 5th Company, native of HAI DUONG Province (DRVN), 22 years old, married (two children), completed DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 23 June 1965. About 1.64 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 54 kilos, black eyes, long face, big head.

80. DONG: Lieutenant, Platoon Leader of the 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, native of NGHE AN Province, about 36 years old, married (one child), completed DRVN 6th Form (US 8th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 56 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head.

81. PHU: Sergeant, Deputy Platoon Leader of the 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, native of THANH HOA Province, about 26 years old, single, completed DRVN 7th Form (US 9th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.61 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 50 kilos, black eyes, round face, small head.

82. TAI: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 7th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, native of VINH BINH Province (DRVN), about 23 years old, completed DRVN 4th Form (US 6th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, 53 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head.

83. VAN: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 8th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, native of VINH BINH Province (DRVN), about 22 years old, single, completed DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade), middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 57 kilos, black eyes, long face, small head.
84. TUYNH: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 9th Squad, 3rd Platoon, 5th Company, native of NGHE AN Province (DRVN), about 25 years old, single, completed DRVN 3rd Form (US 3rd Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.62 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 57 kilos, black eyes, round face, big head.

85. DAC: Lieutenant, Platoon Leader of the Signal Platoon, native of QUANG BINH Province (DRVN), about 36 years old, completed DRVN 6th Form (US 8th Grade), poor farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.62 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 53 kilos, little eyes, round face, small head. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

86. CAN: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 1st Squad, 5th Signal Platoon, native of HAI DUONG Province, about 24 years old, completed DRVN 5th Form (US 7th Grade), single, poor farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 60 kilos, large eyes, round face, small head.

87. DUONG: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 2nd Squad, 5th Signal platoon, native of BAC NINH (DRVN), about 24 years old, single, completed DRVN 4th Form (US 6th Grade), middle farmer, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 52 kilos, black eyes, long face, big head.

88. QUA: Corporal, Squad Leader of the 3rd Squad, 5th Signal platoon, native of THANH HOA Province (DRVN), 22 years old, single, completed DRVN 4th Form (US 6th Grade), poor farmer. Source was in last contact with him on the way to attack the TOUMORRONG Township on 22 June 1965. About 1.60 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 52 kilos, small eyes, round face, small head.

89. MOT: Lieutenant Colonel, Regiment Commander of the 101st Regiment, 325th Division, native of the DRVN, about 45 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him in early November 1964 when infiltrating the RVN. About 1.64 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 65 kilos, black eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

90. NGUYEN XUAN LUC: Major, Chief of Staff of the 101st Regiment, 325th Division, native of the DRVN, 42 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at LO LIEM Village, QUANG BINH Province in early October 1964. About 1.63 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, long face, big head. Member of the Labor Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

91. DUY: Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Political Officer of the 101st Regiment 325th Division, native of THANH HOA Province, 45 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at TAY TRACH Village in early September 1964. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, thin build, about 52 kilos, small eyes, round face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.
92. QUYEN: Captain, Chief of Political Section of the 101st Regiment, 325th Division, native of the regrouped cadre, 43 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at CO LIEM Village in late October 1964. About 1.62 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 58 kilos, black eyes, round face, small head. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

93. CU: Lieutenant, Medical Technician of the 101st Regiment, 325th Division, native of the DRVN, about 40 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.62 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, fat, about 62 kilos, black eyes, long face, small head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.

94. TE: Senior Lieutenant, Chief of Rear Service Section of the 101st Regiment, 325th Division, native of the RVN, regrouped cadre, about 45 years old, Buddhist. Source was in last contact with him at DAK NHO in early May 1965. About 1.59 meters tall, black hair, dark complexion, medium build, about 54 kilos, black eyes, long face, big head. Member of the Communist Party. He had participated in the struggle against the French.