DEPOSITION OF ROBERT GARWOOD

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

U.S. Senate
Select Committee on
POW/MIA Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Continued deposition of ROBERT GARWOOD, a witness herein, called for further examination by counsel for the Select Committee, pursuant to notice, the witness having been duly previously sworn by RAYMOND R. HEER, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, taken at the office of Hon. Robert D. Smith, Room SD-332, Dirksen Senate Office Building, commencing at 9:40 a.m., and the proceedings being taken down by Stenomask by RAYMOND R. HEER, and transcribed under his direction.

PRESENT:

HON. ROBERT C. SMITH
U.S. Senator from New Hampshire

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On behalf of the Witness:

VAUGHAN E. TAYLOR, ESQ.

Taylor, Dowell and Horbaly
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Whereupon,

ROBERT GARWOOD

was called as a witness by counsel for the committee and,

having been duly previously sworn by the Notary Public, was

further examined and testified as follows:

CONTINUED EXAMINATION

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. Let's go back on the record. Good morning, Mr. Garwood. I remind you you are still under oath from yesterday, and we are resuming again your testimony hopefully from where we left off, but we will actually see, if we go back over anything now as I told you I would do after breaks, we have now had a night since you testified. Are there any changes, or have you thought of anything about the questions that I asked you yesterday that you would like to change, alter, add to, or make any variation just about the subject matters I asked you yesterday?

A. To be quite honest, I haven't really thought about what I testified to yesterday, only as what I can remember in any more detail of what I'm about to testify to, actually.

Q. As I explained to you, you'll have an opportunity to read the hard copy transcript that is created here. It may cause you to remember things, or you may want to add things, and it will have a jurat page which your attorney will explain
to you is an opportunity for you to make changes.

A. As I expressed yesterday, because of the time lapse
the events are still pretty clear in my mind. The only things
that are kind of shady is dates, and some names.

Q. I would like to resume. We were -- when we broke
yesterday we had, I believe, just about completed your time at
Ha Dong, H-a D-o-n-g, which you had told me was between March
of '74 and October of '74. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

Q. And I think we determined, and I will try to
reconstruct what you said yesterday, that while you were at Ha
Dong you did not see any other American POW's.

A. No, only the one name that was carved on the bed.

Q. You saw a name, and that was John W. Sweeney.

A. That's correct.

Q. But you saw no live Americans.

A. No.

Q. You heard no live Americans. You didn't hear any
voices that you recognized to be American.

A. No.

Q. And you had no contact with Americans during that
period of time, March '74 through October of '74.

A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with your guards about
live Americans during that period of time, if you recall?
A. No, just occasionally in the night when they were talking they would not use the word American, or in Vietnamese Thang My.

Q. Would you spell that for the stenographer?

A. T-h-a-n-g M-y. They would use the word Thang Thai, T-h-a-n-g T-h-a-i, using that phrase as a derogatory phrase. In the Vietnamese language, it is not a polite phrase referring to Europeans, and they would come -- in discussing prisoners they often used that phrase. I caught bits and pieces of conversations.

Most of the discussion was the trouble, how they talked about how boring it was, the duty of guarding these people as well as me, myself. They didn't see any reason. They have problem defining the reason why that they should have to guard me, that they should have to guard these other people because they said where are they going to escape to? There is no way that these people can escape. Even if you turn them loose in a field they stand out like a sore thumb.

Q. The guards' use of the term -- and you will forgive me -- Thang Thai, that was different than how they referred to you, wasn't it?

A. Yes, to my face in front of me, but in talking amongst themselves that was the way they referred to me.

Q. So you had heard yourself referred to as Thang Thai.

A. Yes.
Q. And you will again forgive my Vietnamese.

A. Actually, I considered that more of a compliment than anything because of the other phrases they used to use in referring to me, and so actually that phrase didn't bother me as much as a lot of the other phrases.

Q. The term, Thang My.

A. Thang My, that didn't bother me too much. It is a derogatory term.

Q. But Thang My is an American, isn't it, and can you give us a literal translation of each, Thang My and Thang Thai?

A. That would be the same as calling a Mexican a WOP, or --

Q. Calling a Mexican a WOP.

A. Or an Italian a WOP, that type of phrase.

Q. Okay, then I think the point is made. If you called a Spaniard a Spick.

A. Right.

Q. That would be --

A. Derogatory.

Q. Then that's derogatory, but it would have referred to a Spaniard.

A. Yes.

Q. And if you called an American Thang My, now that's what I'm trying to determine.
A. They are pretty similar. The only difference is Thang My, you're -- and Thang Thai is derogatory, but to a European. Thang My is still the same derogatory statement, but specific to an American. My is American.

Q. What I'm trying to determine now is when the Vietnamese guards during this October '74 -- I'm sorry, March '74 through October '74 time frame were talking about the other prisoners they were guarding, I think I'm clear that they were using Thang Thai.

A. Yes.

Q. They weren't saying Thang My.

A. No, not that I can remember.

Q. Now, you've also said they sometimes referred to you as Thang Thai.

A. Yes.

Q. How often would have occur when you would hear them talking about you?

A. Only when they would compare me to other people.

Q. And did that happen during this March through -- March '74 through October '74 time period?

A. Yes. Actually, it was quite often. I seemed to be less trouble than the other people.

Q. As much as you can recall, tell me the comparisons that were made that you recall during this time period between you and the other prisoners they were guarding.
A. It would be much easier if I could speak Vietnamese, so I have to translate.

Q. I perfectly understand. No one here speaks Vietnamese today.

A. This European is much easier to handle because of his characteristics in Vietnamese in understanding the language. He follows orders. It is easier to direct, to give orders, because of his ability to understand Vietnamese and the Vietnamese customs, whereas the other Europeans are very stubborn and belligerent.

Q. Did you have any sense of how many other Europeans your guards were talking about?

A. No. I never heard numbers.

Q. Okay, but I'm not asking really for numbers now, I'm really asking if you had any sense, did it seem like they were talking about a lot of people?

A. More than one, yes.

Q. More than one, but you weren't able to determine?

A. No.

Q. Were you able to determine from the tone of the conversation, and I'm not sure that Vietnamese -- I'm not sure about the tenses they use in Vietnamese, but were you able to determine from the grammar that was used in Vietnamese whether they were talking about present time experience or past time experience?
A. Present time.

Q. So in Vietnamese you have a present tense, a past tense, a future tense.

A. Yes. Well, you have -- and it basically in the plural or the future or the past, it depends on how not only the tone, but how it is phrased in a sentence. It's easily distinguishable as whether they're talking about several years ago or talking about the French -- when they talked about the French, it was very easy when they talked about the French, because they always used the word Thang Phap. They always use French Thang Phap, and in --

Q. Would you spell Thang Phap, please?

A. T-h-a-n-g P-h-a-p. They -- when referring to Americans or about Americans there was a very strong -- a bitterness in their voice, almost a hatred. Anything referring to an American, they blamed America and Americans for all their troubles.

Everything bad that has ever happened to Vietnam they blamed it on the Americans. They blamed America for French involvement in Vietnam and France's domination. They claimed it was U.S.-backed money, forces, intelligence, et cetera. Everything bad that happened to Vietnam over the last century was because of the United States.

Q. With respect to the time period between March of '74 and October of '74, your period in Ha Dong, what tense were
the guards using when they referred to other prisoners they
were guarding?

A. The present tense.

Q. Did you interpret that to mean that it was something
that was happening as they were speaking, that it was
happening right around that time?

A. Yes. Yes, I did.

Q. Would they have used a different tense -- strike
that. Would the language have been different if they were
talking about something that had happened in the past, such as
before Homecoming?

A. Yes. The language would have been different.

Q. What can you remember about the language that they
used before that would have told you that?

A. Again, it would be easier if I could speak
Vietnamese.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE WITNESS: It’s so easy to explain it in
Vietnamese. When talking about -- in Vietnamese when talking
about the weather or people or events there are phrases in the
Vietnamese language which is immediate. Immediately you
understand that it is something that has just happened or
about to happen, all right, without directly saying that it
happened yesterday, Tuesday, Friday -- whatever -- versus now
something happened 3 weeks ago or 6 months ago or a year ago.
Well, they would literally say a few months ago, or last year, or et cetera, where anything that was present they wouldn't. Sometimes they would use a yesterday or tomorrow or last week, but not ordinarily. Only if something specific, but when speaking overall of an overall comparison it was just -- it was like the person, if the person you were speaking to, it was common knowledge to that individual, then you just speak directly and it would be in the present tense, and not put a date or anything to it.

Almost like -- if it was comparing me to you it would be like both the parties exchanging the conversation. To compare me to you it would be almost like you were sitting in the same room and it was knowledgeable. They didn't come out and say well, you're sitting in the same room I am. It just would be, it is distinguishable in Vietnamese to know whether or not -- at times I even thought maybe that there was a camp even near the one I was in.

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. What made you believe that?

A. Because occasionally when they arrived and the guards changed they came in on bicycles instead of jeep or truck.

Q. And you think -- when you say a camp, are you referring to an American POW camp?

A. I don't want to put a label on it because I don't
know. I know they came from another camp, but I don't know if it was a POW camp, but in their conversations the guards were -- I did find out that the guards were handpicked especially for their duties.

Q. How did you find that out?

A. They would often talk about the screening that they had to go through. It was like -- like one would have to go through for a Top Secret clearance. For example, their families had to have a history, a revolutionary history background.

Q. Who told you that?

A. They didn't tell me nothing. I just overheard the conversations with each other, and basically what they were talking -- what their conversations dealt with is the problems. They'd compare their problems in the family, like there would be some difficulty or a question in their family. Maybe one of their brothers or their sisters had either married someone that wasn't a revolutionary, or whatever, some problem in their security check.

Their job, they had to pass some kind of security situation to be able to be in the position that they were. They just didn't pick anyone out of the army and put them on guard duty at these camps. Each one of them was handpicked.

Q. You indicated a little earlier today that when they would compare you, or -- strike that. You indicated a little
earlier today that the guards voiced some dissatisfaction in having to guard you --

A. Yes.

Q. And others --

A. Yes.

Q. That were in a similar situation. Was it others that were in a similar situation?

A. That is the way I took it, yes, from the conversation, yes.

Q. When they talked about the others, did they use the plural term or did they talk about another -- or were you able to get any sense about numbers?

A. I took it as such.

Q. Was it singular or plural, or you just can't recall?

A. That is difficult, it really is, but I remember I took it as more than one, yes.

Q. When you left Ha Dong --

A. They also -- I just want to get this in. They also complained about the ration. There was occasionally almost a bitterness about a complaint about my ration as well as other -- this is one of the few times actually they even used the word Tu, prisoner. Ration was higher than their ration. They thought that was unfair.

Q. How do you spell prisoner in Vietnamese?

A. T-u.
Q. And it’s pronounced Tu?
A. Doh.

Q. When they used that term, the Vietnamese term for prisoner, was that during this March through October time period?
A. I can’t really recall that specifically.

Q. How often would they use that term to you?
A. It was common, very common.

Q. About you?
A. Yes, and referring to other people also.

Q. After Operation Homecoming, after March or April of ’73, did they continue to use the term Tu?
A. Yes.

Q. For you?
A. For me as well as other people, yes.

Q. Other people that you saw, or other people you heard about?
A. Both.

Q. Did they use the term Tu for the prisoners who were at Bat Bat on the other side of the hill?
A. The word was so commonly used in referring to both American and Vietnamese that it was a daily word.

Q. Is that word used just for prisoners of war or is it the kind you would use for a prisoner who perhaps stole and got incarcerated?
A. They're the same.

Q. It's the same word.

A. Yes.

Q. So saying Tu doesn't really mean it's a prisoner of war, it could be any kind of prisoner.

A. That's true.

Q. To your knowledge, were these guards used to guard other kind of prisoners or just prisoners of war?

A. Just military.

Q. What do you base that on?

A. Just conversations. Actually, the officers that were in charge of me I asked that question to.

Q. When did you ask them that question?

A. When I saw the -- what I defined as yellow jackets.

Q. So that was back at Bat Bat?

A. Yes.

Q. Would that have been -- so that was during your earlier period at Bat Bat when you first saw them.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, how did it come that you left Ha Dong?

A. They came and took me the same as they did when they came and took me from Bat Bat and the same way, the middle of the night. It was always night-time. Anytime they transferred me from one camp to another it was always in the middle of the night.
Q. What kind of freedom of movement had you had at Ha Dong?

A. Just within the courtyard, and I could move about the courtyard pretty much just freely. Any time I went outside the courtyard I had to have an escort, a guard.

Q. Have you been shown any photography of the Ha Dong area that showed where you were imprisoned?

A. I don't think so.

Q. When you were taken from Ha Dong in October of '74, where did you go?

A. Bat Bat. Back to Bat Bat. The same place.

Q. And long did you spend at Bat Bat the second time?

A. I remained there until about December the 17th, 18th, 19th. Something like that. About a week before Christmas.

Q. And how were you able to keep track of the calendar?

A. Radio.

Q. And when you returned to Bat Bat, we talked about who was in charge when you were first at Bat Bat. Had the organizational structure changed when you returned?

A. The camp administration -- I don't know. They didn't come around much. The guards hadn't changed, no. There were some new faces.

Q. Well, first, did you go back to the same hut that you had originally been in?
A. Yes.

Q. The night you were taken back, were you taken right back to that hut?

A. Yes.

Q. Was anything explained to you?

A. No.

Q. So you were just put back in the hut?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you able to make any determination whether there had been a change in the commandant of Bat Bat when you returned?

A. When they returned me, the security -- it seemed the air, the security, and everything was much more tighter. They weren't so easy to talk to me. They wouldn't -- it seemed they were much more careful in talking around me about anything. If there was any discussion at all, it was usually about their families or about something that was non-military related, and when they thought I was listening or within earshot, they just shut up or they would actually say, one or the other, that he can hear you. And this was a strange change from before. It was kind of like I had become part of the furniture and so what? What's the big deal? But now, there was that change. The treatment didn't change and get rough or brutal or anything. They were very much more alert any time I came out of the mud hooch, and wanted to know where
I was going and what I wanted. For example, I could come right up and stand right next to the guard, practically, or stand beside him and talk to him about anything. Whereas when I was returned I had to stand 5 feet from him. I couldn't get near him. That was a difference. That was a change.

Q. When you returned, was the major still the commandant?

A. I don't know. Things did change.

Q. Well, I will tell you what I'm going to do now. I'm going to try to go through the people to determine if they were still there. And I will try to go through the names you've given me. So, the major, you're not sure -- the commandant, you're not sure if he was still there. And this is now the October of '74 through December '74 time frame.

A. Dang was still there. The political officer Dang was still there. Sy -- I didn't see Sy there. He -- actually, Sy was not the one that brought me back. Sy disappeared for a while.

Q. Now you had said the assistant commander before was Do Minh Ky. Or Ky?

A. Ky had disappeared.

Q. So he was no longer there?

A. Whether he was at the camp or not, I don't know, but he never showed up where I was incarcerated.

Q. Do you know who the other assistant commander was?
A. Dang.

Q. Well, Dang was the political officer.

A. Sy.

Q. And Sy was a political officer. But you had described to me earlier yesterday that there was sort of another side to the camp, which was the other assistant commander who was in charge of discipline. And that was Ky?

A. There was Ky. Let's see, Ky, Dang, Siep. That's two political officers and the assistant commandant.

Q. Now was Ky still there or Ky had left?

A. I had no way of determining who was there or not. Only the people who showed up where I was at.

Q. When I ask you a question like that, you can say, I just don't know if he was still there or not. I didn't see him.

A. That is what I'm saying. I didn't see him.

Q. Did you see anyone else who filled his role?

A. I don't know that, either. Like I said, they were very tight lipped when I was returned to that camp. I was unable, really -- other than the guards, the two guards and the officer who remained with me at all times, other than those people, I wasn't able to find out anything about the camp. They were very tight security. Just tightened right up.

Q. How about the guard commander?
A. I wasn't able to find out anything about him. Like I said, when I returned from, the short time I returned before they transferred me to Yen Bai, I was really unable to -- I found out very little why I was returned there. I was unable to find out why I was returned. If the camp administration had changed, I saw new faces, but I didn't know what the function was or what they were doing there. They were very careful not to speak around me about anything.

Q. Did you question Sy or anyone else about this change?

A. I didn't see him. I didn't see Sy when I returned.

Q. Did you question any of the political officers about the change?

A. No, not about any change. My only question was why, was why I was brought back.

Q. And what response did you get?

A. None.

Q. And how about the sergeants? Were you able to determine who the sergeants were the second time you were there?

A. The guards. Just the guards.

Q. And you said there were new faces among the guards, or were they still the old faces?

A. Both. There were some new faces.

Q. Do you remember any of the new faces' names?
A. Not at this time, no.

Q. During the period October '74 through December 17th or 19th of 1974, did you have occasion to see any living American POW's at Bat Bat?

A. No.

Q. Did you have occasion to climb the hill to look over onto the other side where the American POW's had been kept previously?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear the guards or anyone else discussing live American POW's?

A. No.

Q. And so during this period of time, as far as you know, there were no other living American POW's at Bat Bat?

A. To my knowledge, no. I didn't even know if the ARVN's were still there.

Q. What happened around December 17th or December 19th of '74? Were you moved?

A. I'm sorry?

Q. You said you were there from October '74 through either December 17th or December 19th, around a week before Christmas.

A. Yes.

Q. Where were you moved?

A. I was moved to Hanoi.
Q. Where in Hanoi were you moved to?
A. 17 Ly Nam De.
Q. How do you know that?
A. The address. The address is right on the -- as you go into the thing.
Q. It said 17 Ly Nam De?
A. Yes.
Q. How did it happen you were moved to 17 Ly Nam De?
A. In the middle of the night, the same thing. That they just came in a jeep and picked me up in the middle of the night and transferred me to Hanoi.
Q. So this was December of '74?
A. Yes.
Q. And how long a time did you spend at 17 Ly Nam De?
A. Two days.
Q. And so prior to Christmas, you were moved?
A. Yes.
Q. Who brought you to 17 Ly Nam De?
A. There was a captain and a lieutenant and a driver. I didn't know their names. They didn't tell their names and I didn't ask.
Q. But they were not people you knew from before?
A. No.

[There was a discussion off the record.]
Q. Let's go back on the record. Were you told what you were doing at 17 Ly Nam De?
A. No.
Q. And when you arrived, was that the first time you had been at 17 Ly Nam De?
A. Yes.
Q. What was 17 Ly Nam De? I mean, it's a building, obviously, but what were you able to determine about it?
A. It was like military compound. It had a kitchen. There was one large building of masonry structure. Mortar. Masonry. It looked like it had been there for quite some time. Three story -- it looked to be a three story building.
Q. Why do you think it was a military building?
A. On the compound gate, there was the star insignia of the army, the NVA army's star.
Q. Where were you taken in 17 Ly Nam De?
A. Where I was I taken?
Q. Yes. Where were you put?
A. I was put -- as you enter Ly Nam De, directly in front of you there is the long building which was broken up into rooms. It was made of bamboo with a tin roof. It had a tin roof on it. And it was broken up into rooms and I was put in one of those rooms.
Q. Where there other people in the other rooms?
A. I guess. I don't know.
Q. Well, at this point were you brought with any other American prisoners there, or were you alone?

A. To my knowledge, I was alone.

MR. CODINHA: Let's go off the record right here.

[Recess.]

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. Back on the record. When we broke we were at 17 Ly Nam De Street in December '74. I think you said you spent two or three days there on this occasion?

A. Two nights.

Q. In order just to speed this up some, did you see any American POW's while you were at 17 Ly Nam De on this occasion?

A. Not this occasion.

Q. And did you have occasion to hear of any American POW's while you were at 17 Ly Nam De on this occasion?

A. No.

Q. Did you know the individuals with whom you were with at 17 Ly Nam De on this occasion? The guards or who was in charge?

A. Not by name. For purposes of the record, this is post '73. And the reason that this is relevant is because I saw the same individual who was American after '73, I believe it was 1977, who was an American, a well known American.

Anyway, the occasion that I saw this individual is after the
bombing of Hanoi in 1972. In '73, about, I don't know, February, March, April, somewhere in there, they took me to these bomb sightings. A hospital. Bach Mai. B-a-c-h M-a-i. I can't think of the name of the street. But before they did this, they took me from Bat Bat to Number 3, Ba Duong Thang Street.

Q. You're going to have to spell that.
A. B-a D-u-o-n-g T-h-a-n-g. And they took me there by jeep. And the only person that remained with me was the driver. The two officers got out and went inside the building. And down the street about a half a block from me was another jeep, and there was a Caucasian and a black man sitting in the jeep in the passenger seat, in the rear seat. I recognized one of the individuals as someone I had met and knew in the South Vietnamese prison camp.

Q. Is that Earl Clyde Weatherman?
A. That is correct.

Q. And when had you first met Earl Clyde Weatherman?
A. In December 1967.

Q. And that was in a South Vietnamese prison camp?
A. Yes. Quang Da province.

Q. You'll have to spell that.
A. Q-u-a-n-g D-a.

Q. When was the next time you saw Weatherman?
A. In 1977.
'73, and so when was the next time you saw him after '73?

A. '77.

Q. Now, the description that we started with was that you saw him at -- you were at Number 3 Ba Duong Thang Street, and you saw another jeep about a half block up with a Caucasian and a black sitting in the jeep.

A. Yes.

Q. Was that the 1977 incident?

A. No, this was in '73.

Q. Okay. That is where I'm having a problem. So you saw this person in '73. When in '73 was that, you said?

February or April?

A. February, March. Either February or March.

Q. And you were sitting in your jeep about a half a block up. Are we talking about an American block?

A. Yes. When I refer to block, I'm referring to American block. Approximately about maybe 300 feet, 2-, 300 feet, something like that.

Q. And what time of day was this?

A. About noon.

Q. How were the lighting conditions?

A. Very well.

Q. Was it overcast, sunny --

A. It was clear. It wasn't cold.

Q. You didn't have any trouble seeing?
Q. Was there anything between you and this individual in the jeep?
A. No.

Q. And so the street was empty?
A. Oh, there were people. I mean, there were people milling about. There was a lot of traffic.

Q. Were there a few people or a lot of people?
A. A lot of people. It was the middle of Hanoi.

Q. And when you say a lot of people, between you and the jeep, would you say there were 50 or 100 people, or more than that?
A. I don't know. Just normal traffic on a Hanoi street.

Q. How many other jeeps were there?
A. At that time there was just mine, the one I was in, and the other jeep.

Q. Was this unusual that you were taken to this particular location?
A. Yes.

Q. Was it the first time you had been there?
A. I think so, but I'm not sure.

Q. And if I understand, you looked down the street and you saw another jeep. Did it arrive after you had arrived?
A. No. It was already there.
Q. What drew your attention to the jeep?
A. The black guy.

Q. Was that unusual to see a black guy in a jeep?
A. It was unusual to see a black guy in Vietnam.

Q. How were the individuals dressed who were in the jeep?
A. White shirts. Both of them had white shirts. And I don't know -- I couldn't see their trousers. I don't know what the rest of their garments was.

Q. Describe what you could see. Were they facing you, were they side to you, or were they back to you?
A. Back to me.

Q. And where were they sitting in the jeep? Could you tell?
A. In the rear. In the rear of the jeep.

Q. Did the jeep have a cover or was it uncovered?
A. It was uncovered.

Q. What did the men appear to be doing?
A. Just sitting there talking.

Q. Did you get any closer than a half block away?
A. No.

Q. Were there guards around?
A. There was a driver, the same as I had.

Q. Did the driver appear to have a weapon, or could you tell?
I couldn't tell.

What did they appear to be doing?

Just sitting, talking, waiting the same as I was doing.

Were they parked in front of a particular building?

The same building I was parked in front of.

You were in front of 3 Ba Duong Thang Street?

Yes.

And that was the same building they were parked in front of?

Yes. This building took up the entire street.

My impression is that -- is 17 Ly Nam De close by?

Yes.

How close by is that?

About a block and a half. American block and a half.

And is it separated by another street?

No, not separated. There are cross streets, but it is not separated. There is a railroad track nearby.

Is 3 Ba Duong Thang Street part of the -- and again, you're going to have to forgive my Vietnamese, the Cuc Quan Phap?

That is Cuc Quan Phap headquarters.

And when you saw the two individuals, you say you recognized one as Earl Clyde Weatherman?
A. Yes.

Q. Was there any question in your mind that it was Earl Clyde Weatherman?

A. No.

Q. When you had met Weatherman before, in '67, had you known him as an individual, or had you only seen him from a distance?

A. I spent some time with him.

Q. And so he was somebody you would recognize if you would see him again.

A. Without a doubt.

Q. And when you saw him in '73, in perhaps March, February or March of '73, were you surprised to see him?

A. No.

Q. The black man, had you ever seen him before?

A. No.

Q. Do you know why Weatherman was with the black man?

A. At that time, no.

Q. Did you later come to find out why Weatherman was with the black man?

A. Only -- yes and no, but only my own conclusion.

Q. What was your own conclusion?

A. There was a lot of talk about a black individual by the name by McKinley Nolan.

Q. Do you know McKinley Nolan?
man you saw in the photographs, where did you think you saw this man before? Let me rephrase the question. When DIA showed you the pictures of McKinley Nolan, you said, I saw a resemblance. I can't say for sure it was the same person. Is that right?

A. That's true.

Q. And where did you think you saw that individual before?

A. In the jeep.

Q. Now, how long a time did you get to look at Weatherman and the black individual?

A. They were there very short -- they were only there about 5 minutes, I guess. They left.

Q. Were you doing anything else at the time that would have distracted you from looking at them?

A. I was observing the area, checking out the area.

Q. Is it accurate to say that when you saw another Caucasian and a black that that would have drawn your attention?

A. It was actually the black that drew my attention. It was no surprise to me at all. I mean, this was during the period of time when there were a lot of Americans in Vietnam.

Q. So this was after the Christmas bombing, but before homecoming?

A. Yes.
Q. Okay. This was the first time, from your
descriptions, since you had left Bat Bat -- I guess you were
still at Bat Bat at that time in '73 -- that you saw Americans
that were together and talking. You haven't described that to
me previously. Is that accurate?
A. That is accurate.
Q. So that was unusual.
A. I didn't put any emphasis on it, but yes.
Q. But as you think of it today, that is unusual.
A. Yes.
Q. Because you described to me that Americans weren't
allowed to talk to each other. And in fact, when they were
let out of their hooches, or the little buildings, they were
separated by 20 or 40 feet.
A. Yes.
Q. And did you discuss with your guards the fact that
these Americans were allowed to be together?
A. No.
Q. Did you discuss at any time with any of the guards
why Weatherman and the black were treated differently than you
were?
A. No. There was a question that I asked. I knew who
he was. I asked, when the officer came back out, I asked him
in Vietnamese if that was Earl Clyde Weatherman. And he said
no, you're mistaken. And I knew his Vietnamese name also,
which was Be, B-a -- or B-e. But it's spelled Be. And I
said, well, is it Be? And he said, no, you're mistaken.

Q. Who was that that you spoke to?
A. He was a lieutenant.

Q. Do you remember which one he was?
A. I didn't know his name.

Q. Was he one of your regular guards?
A. No.

Q. Did he appear to be upset that you had seen
Weatherman?
A. No, not really.

Q. And you say the next time that you saw Weatherman
was in 1977?
A. Yes.

Q. And so you didn't see him again between '73 and '77.
A. No.

Q. What was the occasion in '77 you saw him again?
A. I was brought to Hanoi from Yen Bai to 17 Ly Nam De
to do mechanical work on some motor vehicles.

Q. And where did you see Weatherman?
A. In front of Ba Duong Thang.

Q. How close did you get to him?
A. Within passing vehicles -- vehicles passed each
other. He was parked. The vehicle I was in passed him.

Q. Was he driving or was he a passenger?
A. He was a passenger.
Q. Were there guards with him?
A. A driver only.
Q. Were there guards with you?
A. Yes, one. One guard.
Q. So there was a driver, a guard, and yourself?
A. Yes.
Q. How long did you have an opportunity to see Weatherman in '77?
A. Just in passing. He was parked and we were moving.
Q. What drew your attention to that car or jeep?
A. Weatherman. A Caucasian.
Q. Was it an open or a closed jeep?
A. Covered. Open flaps.
Q. When in '77 did this occur?
A. Not very long after Tet. Around February, March. Late February, March. Flowers were in bloom. Trees were blooming.
Q. Do you know who you were with at that time?
A. Yes.
Q. Who were you with?
A. Vuong, a sergeant.
Q. Who else, do you know?
A. The driver's name was Tein, T-e-i-n.
Q. And those are last names?
A. Yes. He was a corporal.

Q. And do you know where Sergeant Vuong was from?

A. Hanoi. He lived on the outskirts, one of the suburbs of Hanoi.

Q. Was he Cuc Quan Phap?

A. Yes.

Q. Corporal Tein? Do you know where he was from?

A. Phu Tho. P-h-u T-h-o.

Q. Was he Cuc Quan Phap? Were there particular insignia that Cuc Quan Phap used, or you just knew because they were assigned to you?

A. It was common knowledge. It was -- all the prison systems were Cuc Quan Phap.

Q. Sergeant Vuong and Corporal Tein, had they been at Bat Bat?

A. Yes. Yes, they had.

Q. Had they both had --

A. I don't know if they had been stationed there, but they had been there.

Q. You had seen them at Bat Bat?

A. No.

Q. How did you know they had been at Bat Bat?

A. Through discussions with them. They were my prisoners.

Q. They were your prisoners?
A. We can get into that later.

Q. Okay. Sounds good. Let's go back to --

MR. TAYLOR: Why don't you clear that up right now, just for everybody's sake and for the record, because that is such a bizarre statement. I know what you mean, but standing alone, it is going to confuse anybody who gets to this point of the deposition and is interrupted by a phone call or something. You don't have to go into all the detail right now, but just answer Bill's question, if you would, please, with a couple of sentences as to what you meant by that.

THE WITNESS: As I explained before, all the guards of Cuc Quan Phap, they are hand picked. They have to pass some type of clearance and have -- their family has to have a revolutionary background. I mean, squeaky clean. Any infraction of that security in Vietnam is considered treason. After 1975, all the aid from the various countries that were Vietnam's allies ceased -- stopped coming. They stopped getting it. Rations became -- in other words, Vietnam became very hungry very fast. A lot of commodities were unavailable. Through suggestion and just because of the situation in the country, these guards used me to buy supplies in the hotels around Hanoi. These hotels that only Europeans, foreign nationals, could enter. Well, as far as Vietnam was concerned, I was their prisoner and they were responsible for me. But once they broke the law, which meant death for them,
then when I use the phrase, they become my prisoner, I was able to manipulate them. And to do things that -- they would take me places I wanted to go.

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. And that was after '75?

A. '77.

Q. After '77?

A. Yes. Well, it started early in '77, right around Tet or right after Tet -- just before Tet, actually. Just before Tet. Yes, the first time I went in there was just before Tet. And that's why I say they were my prisoners, because I was already a prisoner. I had nothing to lose. And all I had to do was drop a dime on these guys and they were history. And by that way I'm saying, because they had broken the law, I became a threat to them. But I didn't come across -- I didn't let them know, per se -- I didn't threaten them or blackmail them openly, it was just they were afraid of me after that because of the conversation. If they didn't accommodate me, I had no reason to guard our little secret.

Q. Now, you've indicated that you had a series of rotating guards. Did that change by 1977? Were you having the same constant guards?

A. Pretty much.

Q. When did it change? You indicated to me when you were at Bat Bat.
A. Yen Bai.

Q. In Yen Bai it changed?

A. A lot of things changed then.

Q. Just to clarify one other thing, and I think it is going to make a better record, when you say they were your prisoners, you don't mean prisoners in the classic, traditional sense where you were guarding them?

A. No.

Q. You didn't have a weapon that you used on them?

A. No.

Q. They had the weapons?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were technically their prisoner?

A. Yes.

Q. I just wanted to make that real clear because I think someone who reads the cold record may get the total wrong idea about that.

A. I understand.

MR. CODINHA: Do you want to add anything to that?

MR. TAYLOR: No.

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. And I caution you, and Mr. Taylor will catch this sometimes, if we use a colloquial expression, like they were my prisoners, we may have to go and clarify it because it is important that we protect the record because someone could
pick something out of context that will look wrong. But now I think we have clarified it.

Let's go back to 1974 because we took a little divergence from when we were at 17 Ly Nam De Street, and I think I'm up to about some time after you left 17 Ly Nam De.

Where did you go after that?

A. Yen Bai.

Q. And that's Y-e-n B-a-i?

A. That is correct.

Q. And what were the circumstances under which you went to Yen Bai?

A. What was different, when they transferred me to Yen Bai, they transferred me in the daytime instead of the night.

Q. And this was shortly -- or around Christmas of '74?

A. About five, four or five days before Christmas.

Something like that.

Q. Were you told what you were going to be doing at Yen Bai?

A. No.

Q. Who took you there?

A. Xuan.

Q. And that's X-u-a-n?

A. Yes. Xuan. Only Xuan. One guard. And it was a covered jeep. It was a covered Chinese jeep.

Q. How did you know it was Chinese?
A. The markings on the dash.

Q. Did you know the guard that went with you?

A. No, I did not. The difference from before and them transporting me, there was usually two officers and a driver. This time, there was just one officer, a guard, and a driver. And it was a closed vehicle instead of open. And also a difference was, when I was transported from camp to camp prior to this, it was always done at night, in the middle of the night. And this was the first time that they had transported me in daylight hours. And another thing that changed -- when we went through checkpoints, people would come up to the vehicle and they would ask who I was. And the guard or the driver would respond that I was either Cuban or Russian.

Q. Xuan didn't reply?

A. No.

Q. Was that typical that a guard would speak rather than the commander?

A. I don't know.

Q. But that's what you saw happen?

A. Yes. And the only comment I made to the guard -- I made a comment to the guard. I said, hey, I can't speak Russian or Cuban. What if somebody asks me or somebody knows how to speak this language and asked me questions? And he said they won't. He said, and I asked him -- I said, why do you tell the people that I'm Russian or Cuban? And he said
for security purposes.

Q. Did they, the people you were with, provide any papers to the guards when the guards stopped them?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you get a chance to read those papers?
A. No.

Q. Do you know what the papers indicated?
A. No. I guess it had to do something with the passage. No. I mean, I didn’t see it, so I don’t know.

MR. CODINHA: It may be a good time now to use the map that you have so kindly given to us, and which I promised we will work from. Let’s go off the record.

[There was a discussion off the record.]

MR. CODINHA: Let’s go back on the record.

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. I’m going to ask you, Mr. Garwood, to take this marker and as best you can, circle the area where you think Bat Bat Prison was.

[The document referred to was marked Garwood Exhibit No. 6 for identification.]

BY MR. CODINHA:

Q. If you will just, off to the left, label that 1.

Okay, that’s where you think Bat Bat was.

A. There is another distinguishing factor that might
help. The wooded area around Bat Bat is teak.

Q. Is teak wood?
A. The trees, yes -- forest. A teak forest.

Q. Now, the next place you told us you were taken, after you left Bat Bat, was Ha Dong. Is that correct?
A. That is correct.

Q. Are you able to find Ha Dong on the map?
A. Yes.

Q. Would you circle the area where you believe you were taken, which is Ha Dong?
A. That’s Ha Dong province, and there’s Quoc Oai.

Q. You’ll have to spell that for the stenographer.
A. Q-u-o-c O-a-i.

Q. Put a number 2 next to that, so we can see it. And then the third place you told us you were taken from there was Ly Nam De. Or 3, Number 3, Ba Duong Thang
A. Yes.

Q. Are you able to --
A. We need a Hanoi map for that.

Q. That is right in Hanoi?
A. That is correct.

Q. And Hanoi is indicated on the map. And don’t mark the map again, but Hanoi is indicated on the map, in fact, rather close to where you have put Ha Dong.
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay, the third place you told us you were taken was Yen Bai.

A. Yen Bai.

Q. And would you indicate on the map where you believe Yen Bai was.

[Pause.]

Q. Would you label that number 3? And that is where Yen Bai was?

A. Yes.

Q. And just for the record, you have been making marks on Exhibit 6, which is a Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand map, National Geographic Society drawn from National Geographic magazine, and that's Garwood Exhibit 6. All of the markings you have made so far are in the upper right quadrant of the map, all in North Vietnam, and all are clearly marked on the map in blue ink, 1, 2, and 3. Okay, I will move this away for now.

When you got to Yen Bai, what was Yen Bai?

A. At the time it was known as camp number 5.

Q. It was known to whom as camp number 5?

A. It was the number on the entrance.

Q. Sed Nam, isn't that number five?

A. Trai Nam, T-r-a-i, five.

Q. And that is the number 5.

A. Yes, or camp 5, that is literally translated as
1 camp 5.
2 Q. And had the other -- had Bat Bat had a number
3 attached to it?
4 A. I don't remember a number, I don't remember seeing
5 that.
6 Q. Had Ha Dong had a number attached to it?
7 A. No.
8 Q. The name Trai Nam, was that a lettered sign that was
9 over the camp?
10 A. Yes, it was crudely done, but yes.
11 Q. What did the camp Yen Bai look like?
12 A. It was pretty big, very hilly, and also it was set
13 right in the middle of a tea plantation.
14 Q. Is this the first time you were at Yen Bai?
15 A. That is correct.
16 Q. How long a time did you spend there, from Christmas
17 1974 until when?
18 A. Until February 19, 1979. Or, I'm sorry, March 19th,
20 Q. And so about the next 5 years you spent in this
21 camp?
22 A. That is correct.
23 Q. Where were you taken in the camp?
24 A. I was taken directly to a hooch that was separate.
25 And the hooch itself was -- it was right in the middle, the
hooch was right in the middle of the entire camp, next to the main road. There was a main road that went right straight through the middle of the camp, and the hooch I was taken to was right off this road.

Q. What was the hooch made of?
A. Bamboo and rice leaves.

Q. How big was the hooch?
A. About 8 by 10, approximately.

Q. And was it furnished inside?
A. It had a bamboo bed, that's it.

Q. Were there any names that had been carved on this bamboo bed?
A. No, this hooch had just been built, it was fresh, it was new.

Q. How did you know?
A. The ground was still wet, the mud was still damp.

Q. Did you infer that it had been built for you?
A. Yes.

Q. How did you infer that?
A. Because they put me there.

Q. It did not have your name outside or anything?
A. No.

Q. Were there any guard buildings around it?
A. Guard buildings were all up and down the road. They were not towers, there were just little posts, like guard
posts.

Q. As best you can, describe for me the layout of Yen Bai. There is a road that came in and your hooch was in the middle of the compound. How big was Yen Bai?

A. The area?

Q. Was Yen Bai a prison camp?

A. Yes.

Q. How big an area was encompassed by Yen Bai, if you know?

A. The camp itself, camp 5, probably about, my estimate, 2 square miles.

Q. And so it was substantially smaller than Bat Bat?

A. At this time, camp 5, yes. Yes, it was.

Q. What was contained in this area? Was it fenced in?

A. No, the only fence was, there was a gate at the front on the main road that went through it. There was a gate there, a guard gate there. And there was also a guard gate at the other end, at both ends of the camp. It was a village.

Q. What village was nearby?

A. I can't remember the name of it, but it was right next to the camp.

Q. Was it a large village, or a small village?

A. A small village.

Q. When you say a small village, about how many people lived there, if you know?

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A. An estimate only of maybe 20 families, approximately.

Q. There was no fence that encompassed --

A. The entire camp, no. There were fences. The only fence that I saw when I arrived there was, there was an ARVN prison compound and that was completely surrounded by bamboo, a bamboo fence.

Q. And where was that located with respect to your hooch?

A. At the other end of the camp, about 500 feet, maybe.

Q. And there was a fence around that. How large a fence was encompassing the ARVN camp?

A. That enclosed it entirely.

Q. How large an area?

A. The camp itself, it was four buildings, or five buildings inside the camp. These were also bamboo. The buildings varied in size. There were approximately about 100, better than 100 ARVN prisoners. I later found out that they had been captured in Southern Laos. Most of the prisoners, if not all of them, had some type of a technical or a trade. Most of them were -- whether it was masonry or metal work or carpentry, mechanical, et cetera.

Q. What else was contained within the 2 square mile complex of Yen Bai prison?

A. A tea planation.
Q. Where was that?
A. Within the perimeters of the camp.
Q. Within the perimeters of the entire camp?
A. Yes, the camp was actually carved out of the tea plantation.
Q. What else was within the environs of the camp?
A. There was -- at this time there were two man-made lakes.
Q. Where were they with respect to you, and with respect to the ARVN compound?
A. Behind my hooch, and across the road from the ARVN hooch, or the ARVN compound.
Q. How large were the man-made lakes?
A. 15, 20 acres.
Q. What else was contained in the Yen Bai prison complex?
A. There was a kiln used for making bricks.
Q. And where was that located?
A. Right about 50 or 100 feet from the ARVN compound.
Q. On the same side of the road, or across the road?
A. The same side.
Q. What else was in the prison complex?
[Pause.]
A. Do you want the buildings, the various buildings?
Q. Yes, if you can, tell me what buildings there were.