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MAGY J2

STUDY OF THE

EXPLOITATION OF CAPTURED

ENEMY DOCUMENTS

NHỮNG TÀI LIỆU
CỦA QUÂN TA

IN SVN

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JULY 68

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UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
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MACJ26

26 JUL 1968

SUBJECT: Captured Enemy Document Exploitation

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1. Forwarded for your information is the attached MACJ2 Study which describes in detail the system for exploiting captured enemy documents currently in effect in the Republic of Vietnam.
2. The information contained in this study was compiled during visits to US/ARVN/PWMAF units in the field and from records maintained at the Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC).
3. Any comments or additional information regarding this study should be forwarded to the ACofS, J2, ATTN: MACJ26.

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as

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I. (C) INTRODUCTION

A. The purpose of this study is to examine the captured enemy document exploitation program as it presently exists in the Republic of Vietnam.

B. Captured enemy documents have come to represent one of the most valuable sources for first hand intelligence on enemy activities in Southeast Asia. Information gleaned from captured documents provides timely and detailed data on subjects ranging from enemy infiltration, OB, and attack plans to grand strategy. The study describes the chain of events from the time of capture by US, RVNAF, and FWMAF tactical units to division level field exploitation. The study includes methods of evacuation and covers final detailed exploitation at the Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC) in Saigon.

C. The information presented in this study was developed through a series of visits to US, RVNAF, and FWMAF units by personnel from Exploitation Division, J2 MACV. Information on the operations of the Combined Document Exploitation Center was obtained through operational contacts with the center.

II. (C) DOCUMENT EXPLOITATION IN FIELD UNITS

A. General. Guidelines for the exploitation of captured documents are outlined in FM 30-5 and MACV Directive 381-11. Under the governing directives, it is required that captured documents be expeditiously processed, exploited, and evacuated through the chain of command, with the original forwarded to CDEC within seven days after capture. CDEC summarizes the documents and prepares extract or full translations as appropriate and disseminates them to L20 in and out of country addressees.

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The information provided below outlines this system as it operates in US, RVNAF, and FVMAF units in the Republic of South Vietnam.

B. Document Exploitation in US Army Units.

1. During the course of this survey, 12 US army field force, division, and separate brigade level headquarters were visited. Document exploitation procedures in the respective headquarters were generally the same and in consonance with MACV Directive 381-11.

2. Documents captured during tactical operations are usually forwarded directly to brigade, bypassing battalion (Annexes A & B). At brigade a small US/ARVN IPW team screens the documents for information of immediate tactical value. Spot reports are issued on highly significant documents. In operations where IPW teams accompany a battalion size unit, the initial screening is accomplished at battalion level. After the initial screenings have been accomplished and necessary readouts made, the documents are quickly passed to the division or separate brigade IPW section for more detailed processing.

3. At the division IPW section, the documents are screened, logged in, and detailed readouts are often provided. Readouts and summaries provided at this level vary from brief handwritten reports to more formal ones, such as the report prepared by the 101st Abn Div IPW Section, at Annex C. Most of the reports done by the IPW Section receive wide distribution to higher, lower, and adjacent units to include the respective corps headquarters, local ARVN divisions, and FVMAF units as appropriate. As at brigade level, highly significant information is disseminated by spot report. The INTSUM, however, serves as primary means of disseminating information gained. The IPW sections' linguistic and translator support is provided by ARVN MID personnel, as well as by interpreters at the respective corps headquarters. The number

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of personnel assigned to the IPW sections vary from one division to another. However, a typical IPW section, such as that of the 4th US Inf Division, has 25 US interrogators, 7 ARVN interpreter/translators from HQ II Corps, and 20 ARVN personnel from the 12th MID. The US and ARVN personnel in the division or separate brigade IPW sections process all incoming documents in addition to conducting PW interrogations and other administration functions.

4. To enhance the exploitation capability at the IPW sections, 3M reproduction machines have been issued or are programmed for all US/FWMAF divisions and separate brigades. These machines enable copies of significant documents to be made while the originals are expeditiously forwarded to CDEC. It was noted that originals were occasionally loaned (for a short time only) to ARVN divisions for a "quick review" prior to submitting the documents to CDEC. With 3M machines available, copies of significant documents can be made not only for local use but for lateral dissemination to ARVN and FWMAF units.

5. Documents are generally being evacuated to CDEC expeditiously. The majority of the documents are moved by regularly scheduled courier flights. However, units such as the 25th Inf Div, in Cu Chi, are close enough to Saigon to make daily runs to CDEC by road. Under emergency conditions, the 25th Div, as do other units, flies documents into Saigon. It was noted that the 1st Air Cav Div and the 11th ACR made excellent use of helicopters in quickly moving documents from the capturing unit to higher headquarters. Some other units surveyed, however, were not fully utilizing all available forms of retrograde transportation and, as a result, transit time was excessive. It should be pointed out, however, that highly significant documents requiring expedite processing can be transported to Saigon via 1st

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MI Bn (ARS). Aircraft couriering 1st MI Bn (ARS) personnel and equipment travel to Bien Hoa, Da Nang, Can Tho, and Nha Trang on a daily basis. Significant documents sent via the 1st MI Bn (ARS) can arrive in Saigon within hours after dispatch. This service, however, is limited to highly significant documents. Necessary arrangements to use this service can be made through local 1st MI Bn (ARS) detachments located in each corps area.

6. It was noted that most of the documents are sent directly to CDEC by the divisions and separate brigades. HQ II FFORCEV, in Long Binh, and HQ PCV, in Phu Bai, are either bypassed completely or serve as transit points, while the 55th MID, HQ I FFORCEV, in Nha Trang, processes documents, from division level units, enroute to CDEC.

7. Almost all the units visited had SOP's (Annex D) providing guidance for the exploitation of captured enemy documents and the handling of PWs and detainees. For those units not having SOP's, necessary guidance and actual copies of other unit SOP's were provided.

8. During the survey it was noted that very few US IPW sections required their translator personnel to "marry-up" CDEC translations with those summaries or readouts prepared initially by the IPW section. The general practice is for the division G2 administrative personnel to pass incoming CDEC summaries to the appropriate intelligence sections but few of the IPW personnel surveyed were habitually checking CDEC's translations against their own product. The 25th US Inf Div IPW Section was one of the units accomplishing this. Such comparisons not only aid translator personnel but also serve as a check to ensure that all significant intelligence is properly gleaned from the documents.

9. In some cases, it was noted that several IPW sections were consistently attempting to render full translations on documents prior to

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forwarding them to CDEC. As MACV Directive 381-11 limits field exploitation to seven days, efforts by small IPW teams to render full translations may tend to stymie the system and sap interrogator assets. Experience has shown that CDEC has the best capability for providing rapid readouts, summaries, and full and extract translations of significant documents, and disseminate findings throughout the intelligence community. IPW teams are encouraged to make copies of those documents selected for full translations so the original can be forwarded to the CDEC for further exploitation.

C. Document Exploitation in US Marine Units.

1. Document exploitation procedures in the 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions are extremely well organized and in accordance with the pertinent command directives.

2. During combat operations, battalion and regimental "S2 scouts" ensure that documents captured are quickly placed in intelligence channels. At battalion, documents are screened for information of tactical value prior to being passed to regiment. Very important intelligence gleaned during this screening is disseminated by spot report. The division SOP requires that captured documents must arrive at division within 48 hours after capture. All available forms of retrograde transportation are used to move documents to division.

3. At division level, documents are immediately forwarded to the division Document Translation Center (DTC) where the first in depth processing takes place. Documents are logged in, assigned batch numbers, and screened for items of significance. On very important documents, spot reports are submitted and disseminated to the appropriate units throughout the area. Other documents are reviewed and considered for summary,

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full, and extract translation. If action is taken, the report is typed on a stencil and copies are distributed to higher, lower, and adjacent units. The original documents and two copies of the translation report are retained at the DTC for a 72-hour period to enable the DTC to further exploit the documents, should such a request be received from any of the addressees. Documents are then dispatched to CDEC on a daily basis. They are either sent directly to CDEC or via III MAF, which, as with most of the other US force-level headquarters, does not process documents enroute to CDEC, but merely serves as a transit point for documents from subordinate units. Those CDEC publications based on documents captured by Marine divisions are returned to the appropriate DTC where they are compared with the division translation. Both reports are filed and held for a period of three months.

4. The DTC's in the two marine divisions are each manned by a VN linguistically qualified US Marine officer. He is assisted by one Vietnamese civilian and two ARVN interpreters from HQ I Corps. However, unlike the other US divisions, the Marine divisions do not desire the support of an ARVN MID.

D. Document Exploitation in ARVN Units.

1. The information obtained concerning ARVN methods and procedures for document exploitation was gained through visits to selected ARVN units and the four corps headquarters.

2. Documents captured by ARVN tactical units are normally screened by the commander of the capturing unit for information of immediate tactical value. The documents are passed through intelligence channels where they are screened at each echelon. At the division IPW section, detailed

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document readouts are accomplished with the pertinent information published in the division INTSUM. Reports, in Vietnamese, are submitted to higher, lower, and adjacent units and agencies, to include the division advisory team. The division advisory team, assisted by ARVN interpreter personnel, translates ARVN reports into English and makes distribution to higher, lower, and adjacent advisory elements and US units. Original documents normally accompany the report to corps headquarters; however, in some cases, they are sent directly to JGS in Saigon.

3. Documents captured by non-ARVN elements, such as Regional Forces, Popular Forces, Civilian Irregular Defense Groups, and the National Police, though very few in number, are evacuated and exploited by several methods. The manner in which this is accomplished depends on the unit of capture, the district (sub-sector) or province (sector) in question, and the proximity to an ARVN headquarters. Selected districts and provinces have District Intelligence and Operation Coordination Centers (DIOCC) and a Permanent Office of the Province Intelligence Coordinating Centers (PO-PICC) which have representation of the local military and civilian intelligence agencies. Should a document be captured in a district or province with a DIOCC or PO-PICC, information gained receives wide dissemination at the local level. In areas where these centers and committees have not been established, the district or province chief is responsible for disseminating information gained and for coordinating evacuation. When evacuation of documents by the National Police or GVN agencies is accomplished, a copy of the document or report is furnished to the respective corps headquarters. Documents evacuated through military channels go through the sub-sector and sector S2s to the corps headquarters. In cases where ARVN divisions are located in the immediate area, documents are turned over to the

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division for transfer to corps headquarters.

4. At corps headquarters, documents are reviewed and analyzed. Reports are disseminated to higher, lower, and adjacent units; original documents are forwarded to JGS. The US Senior Intelligence Advisor in the corps headquarters is briefed on a daily basis and provided reports on captured documents, or on occasion receives original documents or copies of the originals. The reports are translated and distributed, while in the case of original documents, copies are made and couriered to CDEC through US channels.

5. JGS receives, reviews, and passes the selected documents to CDEC for final exploitation.

E. Document Exploitation in ROK Units.

1. The HQ ROK Field Force Vietnam, in Nha Trang, was visited in the course of this study. Captured enemy document exploitation procedures were very well organized.

2. Documents captured during ROK operations are first screened at regimental level. One ROK officer and an ARVN MID interpreter/translator perform the initial screening and render spot reports on very important documents. The documents are then forwarded to the MID at the respective division or the ROK marine separate brigade where additional screenings are accomplished. Intelligence concerning the division or separate brigade TAOR is ferreted out and reports in Korean are disseminated to higher and lower units. Copies of the original documents and reports are subsequently passed to the ROK field force MI Group.

3. The MI Group at field force level is supported by an ARVN MID and Vietnamese civilian personnel. At this level, documents are rescreened for information of intelligence value. Significant findings are published in

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both Korean and Vietnamese as full and extract translations, and reports are rendered as appropriate. Copies of the Korean reports are sent to the 55th MID, at I FFORCEV HQ, for translation into English and dissemination. Normally, copies of originals and reports are forwarded to G2, ROK Forces Headquarters, in Saigon after processing. However, in cases where the volume of documents received is too large for the MI Group to handle, the overflow is forwarded to G2, ROK Forces, in Saigon, unprocessed. Consideration is being given to passing documents from the MI Group to I FFORCEV, in Nha Trang, for forwarding direct to CDEC via US channels. This change would result in a more rapid dissemination of findings to the total intelligence community.

F. Document Exploitation in Australian Units.

1. Elements of the 1st Australian Task Force were visited and captured document exploitation programs and procedures were found to be very efficient and well regulated.

2. Documents captured by Australian tactical units are first screened at company level. During operations, ARVN interpreter/translator personnel accompany the tactical elements. Additionally, an interpreter/translator is located in the company CP. Initial readouts are passed to battalion and to the Intelligence Officer, at Task Force, via the command net. Depending on the location, the nature of the documents, and the type and availability of transportation, documents are evacuated through battalion or sent directly to Task Force Headquarters. Frequently this evacuation is accomplished by helicopter.

3. The Task Force Interrogation Unit renders the first in-depth processing of the documents. Here documents are logged in, assigned control numbers, and screened for significant information. Summaries,

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extract, and full translations are made as appropriate, and receive area-wide distribution. Original documents, after full processing has been accomplished, are forwarded to CDEC with copies of the translation report. It should be noted that the Task Force Interrogation Unit is supported by the 10th ARVN MID and is provided ARVN translator/interpreter personnel from III Corps HQ. With this support the Australians have the capability to fully exploit the documents in their own headquarters, passing the documents to CDEC after full exploitation has been accomplished. Should a large cache of documents be captured, which would be beyond the processing capability of the Task Force Interrogation Unit, the documents would then be couriered directly to CDEC for a rapid readout..

III. (C) DOCUMENT EXPLOITATION AT CDEC

A. Historical and Organizational Outline. Prior to October 1965, the captured document exploitation program was primarily a function of RVNAF. US participation in this effort was primarily advisory in nature, performed by approximately 8 US military and 30 local national translators. However, as the conflict intensified, the value of captured enemy documents as one of the primary intelligence sources became readily apparent, as did the need for the implementation of national level combined documents exploitation program. On 1 October 1965, the CDEC was established and the necessary actions to enlarge and improve the program were undertaken. In October 1966, the center was relocated to a newly constructed facility and the personnel strength was increased to 44 US military, 77 local national civilians, and 28 RVNAF personnel. Today the center is authorized more than 350 personnel. The activities of the center are guided by a US and an RVNAF co-director operating under the staff supervision of the J2, MACV and the J2/JGS, respectively. CDEC has the mission of supporting all US, RVNAF, and FMAF

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units by providing them, on a timely basis, with raw information of intelligence value derived from captured enemy documents.

B. Document Exploitation Cycle.

1. Receipt, Screening, and Categorization.

a. The initial stages of document exploitation commence at the time the documents arrive at CDEC (Annex E). As previously stated, field units have a maximum of seven days to accomplish tactical screening and field exploitation. However, conditions such as circumstances surrounding the capture, the criticality of the information, and the availability of local translators will influence the amount of time taken for tactical exploitation. Documents arrive at CDEC in every conceivable type of container ranging from sandbags and cans to trailer loads; they are usually delivered via established message center, mail channels, or courier system. During the period 1 January to 31 May 68, CDEC received 1,841,525 pages of captured documents from field units (Annex F).

b. Documents arriving at the center are first logged in according to unit of dispatch and capture data taken from the Document Batch Tags, such as date, location, and capturing unit. The documents are then carefully screened by highly qualified Vietnamese civilian intelligence specialists. During this phase, the documents are segregated into five categories to establish priorities for exploitation and disposition.

(1) Type A documents contain highly significant information such as the location of minefields, planned ambushes, and impending attacks. Documents in this category receive immediate processing, with the intelligence obtained being returned to the capturing unit, and disseminated to appropriate commands and staff sections by electrical message of "Immediate" or "Flash"

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precedence (Annex G).

(2) Type B documents are those which contain intelligence information of value to field commanders and staff sections, but which are not of sufficient urgency to be classified as Type A. Experience has shown that the majority of the documents exploited are in the Type B category. During the two-month period immediately following the 1968 VC/NVA Tet offensive the center received more than one-half million pages of captured enemy documents. After screening all the documents, approximately 50,000 pages, or 10%, were considered to be of intelligence value and almost all were Type B documents.

(3) Type C documents contain information of marginal intelligence value. During the initial screening, documents in this category, such as personal documents of Vietnamese civilians which may have been erroneously picked up by FVMAF units, are passed to the ARVN element of CDEC for re-screening prior to being returned through channels.

(4) Type D documents, primarily propaganda materials, are exploited by the center only if they contain new or significant information. Normally material of this nature is forwarded to the appropriate information or psychological warfare agency for exploitation.

(5) Type E documents, those containing information on the enemy communications system, are passed on to the appropriate communications intelligence agencies for detailed processing.

2. Summaries, Extracts, and Full Translations.

a. Upon completion of the screening process, documents selected for exploitation (Types A & B) are passed to the document evaluators. At this point, draft summaries in English are made (see Annex H) and then are edited by US personnel.

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b. Selected documents (Types A & B) are processed in accordance with in-house priorities and are summarized, in English and Vietnamese, assigned IR and document log numbers, and published daily as CDEC Bulletins (Annexes I & J). Summaries of significant documents are published in a daily message format while information from Type A documents is expeditiously disseminated by spot report.

c. In addition to CDEC bulletins and messages, documents containing information beyond the scope of a summary are published in extract or full translation format in English by the US element at CDEC (Annex K). The ARVN element publishes Vietnamese versions of CDEC bulletins, and prepares detailed document studies in Vietnamese, as directed by the J2/JGS.

d. Each CDEC bulletin contains one or more captured document summaries. For ease of handling by intelligence analysts, simplification of distribution, and for the sake of economy, each CDEC bulletin is collated to contain summaries of documents captured in given corps areas or relating to corps areas of interest. CDEC's typing and proofing sections, along with the reproduction and distribution sections, operate on a 24-hour basis to ensure maximum daily output. In the reproduction section, approximately 75,000 impression pages are printed per day, in addition to approximately 50,000 blank DD forms 1396 (IR forms). On a daily basis, CDEC distributes bulletins, extracts, and full translations to approximately 113 addressees ranging from tactical units in the field to national level agencies.

3. Captured Enemy Films and Voice Tapes.

a. In addition to processing captured enemy correspondence and publications, CDEC also processes captured enemy films and voice tapes. Information gleaned from these items is published in message and CDEC Bulletin format and receives wide distribution to in and out of country users.

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b. During OPERATIONS JUNCTION CITY and CEDAR FALLS, as an example, CDEC received some 67 reels of captured enemy film. These films, captured near the Cambodian border by the 173rd Abn Bde, were produced by the COSVN motion picture facility. After summarizing the films, CDEC prepared a bilingual (English/Vietnamese) informational guide which furnished a short narrative of the scenes depicted and rendered a preliminary assessment of the purpose and quality of the films (Annex L). Composite reels with accompanying sound tracks were provided for many of the films. Other films and voice tapes receive similar processing at CDEC. Captured film and tapes held at CDEC are made available to tactical units and intelligence staff sections on a temporary loan basis.

4. Storage: Microfilm Storage and Retrieval, and Archives.

a. Recognizing the need to rapidly and efficiently handle large amounts of raw intelligence information in support of the expanding intelligence requirements in Vietnam, the US element of CDEC is equipped with an Automated Document Storage and Retrieval System (ADSRS). This system has been incorporated into the DOD worldwide Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS). The mission of the ADSRS at CDEC is to store, on annotated microfilm, all intelligence documents pertaining to the Southeast Asian Theater, and to automatically retrieve, upon request, those documents containing information required by field commanders and staff agencies.

b. CDEC's data base, comprising some 1,152,000 document pages, contains a varied assortment of intelligence documents. Captured documents in the system are photographed, with translations, for input into the ADSRS. Other documents in the system include interrogation reports of the Combined

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Military Interrogation Center (CMIC), the National Interrogation Center (NIC), field commands, intelligence information reports, agent reports, intelligence summaries, and periodic intelligence reports.

c. Each document placed into the system is coded by a specific identification of the document and by a detailed indexing of its contents. Queries run against the system might include description of an air defense site in a given province, all the military installations in a particular locale, OB information on specific units, or the like. Documents containing information to satisfy the queries can be retrieved in any of several ways: images on a viewing screen for immediate browsing, hard copies, coded 35mm microfilm, and uncoded 16mm microfilm.

d. To assist national level intelligence agencies and staff sections, CDEC's complete 35mm microfilm data base has been furnished CINCPAC and DIA; updating of this data base is done on a continuing basis. As an additional service, major US field units and selected staff sections have been issued 16mm reader/printers. Selected subjects from the data base, such as those in Annex M, have been placed on 16mm microfilm cartridges and made available to appropriate consumers on a loan basis. In addition, CDEC personnel make periodic visits to major headquarters in-country to photograph their intelligence files and return them to the units in 16mm microfilm cartridges for permanent retention in 16mm microfilm format.

e. The final form of document storage at CDEC is the archives, which under current agreements, are maintained by the ARVN element of CDEC. Since enemy documents captured in the Republic of Vietnam are legally the property of the Vietnamese government, the archives at CDEC serve as the central repository for captured enemy documents. Presently there are approximately 760,954 US-captured pages and 192,455 ARVN-captured pages, totalling 953,409

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pages in the archives.

f. CDEC "Go Teams" are available to provide special support to major tactical commands during upcoming operations. During OPERATIONS CEDAR FALLS (Jan 67) and JUNCTION CITY (Feb - May 67), three CDEC "Go Teams" were provided. Field commanders were furnished on-the-spot oral summaries and immediate readouts of highly significant documents. Selected documents were expeditiously evacuated to CDEC where couriers were able to wait for readouts on significant documents and return to their units with the findings.

5. Reference Publications.

a. To facilitate the daily operations at CDEC, it has been necessary to develop a growing series of reference publications. Though not a mission function, in-house training requirements coupled with command and field intelligence needs have made it mandatory to develop such a series.

b. The Viet Cong Terminology Glossary is a lengthy compilation of terms and jargon employed by VC/NVA forces (Annex N). Experience has shown that many who speak Vietnamese as a native language encounter confusion and uncertainty when queried about the exact meaning of much of the VC/NVA terminology. This glossary serves not only as an excellent training aid for translator personnel at CDEC, but also assists intelligence personnel in field units as well as those in CONUS agencies. Other CDEC reference publications include the VC Terminology for Irregular Forces and an intelligence guide for the Identification of VC and NVA Documents. The compilation of VC/NVA Cover Designations and Letter Box Numbers has proved to be very useful document for intelligence analysts. These publications were primarily designed to be used at CDEC; however, due to the high degree of

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interest displayed, these referenced publications have been distributed throughout the intelligence community.

IV. (C) CONCLUSIONS.

A. General. It was determined by this study that the majority of the units are exploiting documents in an excellent manner. Documents are quickly exploited in the field and evacuated through channels as prescribed by MACV directives, or the pertinent ARVN or FWMAF directives. In no case was it noted that documents were permitted to remain unexploited for any protracted period of time. Although the approach varied somewhat as to the degree of translation necessary for "field exploitation," documents were moved to the CDEC generally within the authorized time frame. The following comments are not intended to apply to every unit but are included as areas that the intelligence officers might consider as points that were noted in one or more of the units visited.

B. Captured Document SOP's It was noted that units having more comprehensive document exploitation SOP's had more effective processing and evacuation procedures. There was the notable exception to this, the 101st Airborne Division. Although the unit has no SOP applicable to processing captured documents, it handles them in an excellent manner. Command interest and the dynamic efforts of the intelligence personnel are responsible for this. On the other hand, other units not having an SOP, or an inadequate SOP, were inconsistent in their compliance with the pertinent document exploitation directives. With the constant turnover of personnel, an SOP is particularly appropriate in that it provides newly assigned personnel ready references appropriate to their unit. The 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions, for example, have detailed SOPs and it is apparent

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that a lot of thought and effort goes into their exploitation program. Their record in document exploitation has been superior.

C. Utilization of CDEC Publications.

In the interest of timeliness, CDEC disseminates its publications direct to various units separated from their headquarters by great distances or detached from their parent unit. However, requests for CDEC to distribute publications to several sections within a headquarters is considered unreasonable and cannot be filled. The number of copies of CDEC publications distributed to a given headquarters is decided by the G2/S2 of the unit concerned. The number of copies received by similar units varies greatly from one unit to another. For example, 1 US division is receiving only 1 copy of each CDEC publication, while another is receiving 28 copies. The number of copies received by most other divisions falls midway between these extremes. Periodic reviews must be conducted by G2/S2 personnel to determine that the number of copies of CDEC publications received is neither insufficient nor excessive.

D. Utilization of Retrograde Transportation. Generally speaking, most units attempted to expeditionally move the documents from the capturing unit back through channels to the division headquarters where full exploitation could be effected. However, many units failed to utilize all available means of retrograde transportation such as medevac choppers, supply vehicles returning from the field units, mess trucks, and the like. In fact, one unit was so formal about the arrangements between the brigade and the division that the IR documents were wrapped, tagged, and dispatched through the regular AG distribution channels from brigade to division, thereby delaying the documents sometimes as much as 24-72 hours. Here again, an adequate SOP would provide guidance for all concerned on

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the best methods of moving documents.

E. Field Exploitation. In some cases, it was noted that G2s are tasking IPW sections to render translations beyond the scope of the initial readout or summary. IPW sections are not geared for making lengthy translations nor processing large volumes of documents and, in being required to do so, it not only taxes IPW personnel, but it prevents them from performing other IPW functions and delays the documents receipt at CDEC. If G2s would limit their requirements to readout summaries of immediate tactical information, this would allow the originals to be expeditiously forwarded to CDEC. In those cases where the documents are of such a nature that they must be retained, copies should be made on the 3M reproduction machines and the originals forwarded to CDEC. In the event a large cache of documents beyond the capability of the IPW section should be captured or uncovered, the documents can be couriered to CDEC where an expeditious readout can be provided while the courier waits. Experience has shown that CDEC is not only capable of screening thousands of documents, but also capable of providing rapid readouts and summaries, but CDEC is also capable of quickly disseminating intelligence gained to consumers throughout the intelligence community.

F. CDEC "Go Teams". CDEC "Go Teams" are available to assist in the rapid screening of large volumes of documents captured or uncovered during major tactical operations. It must be recognized that the "Go Teams" have a limited translation capability when dealing with large volumes of documents. Therefore, before a team is requested, consideration should be given to bundling the documents and dispatching them to CDEC by special courier. Under the direct supervision of the co-directors and the senior Vietnamese intelligence analysts, CDEC is capable of quickly and thoroughly screening

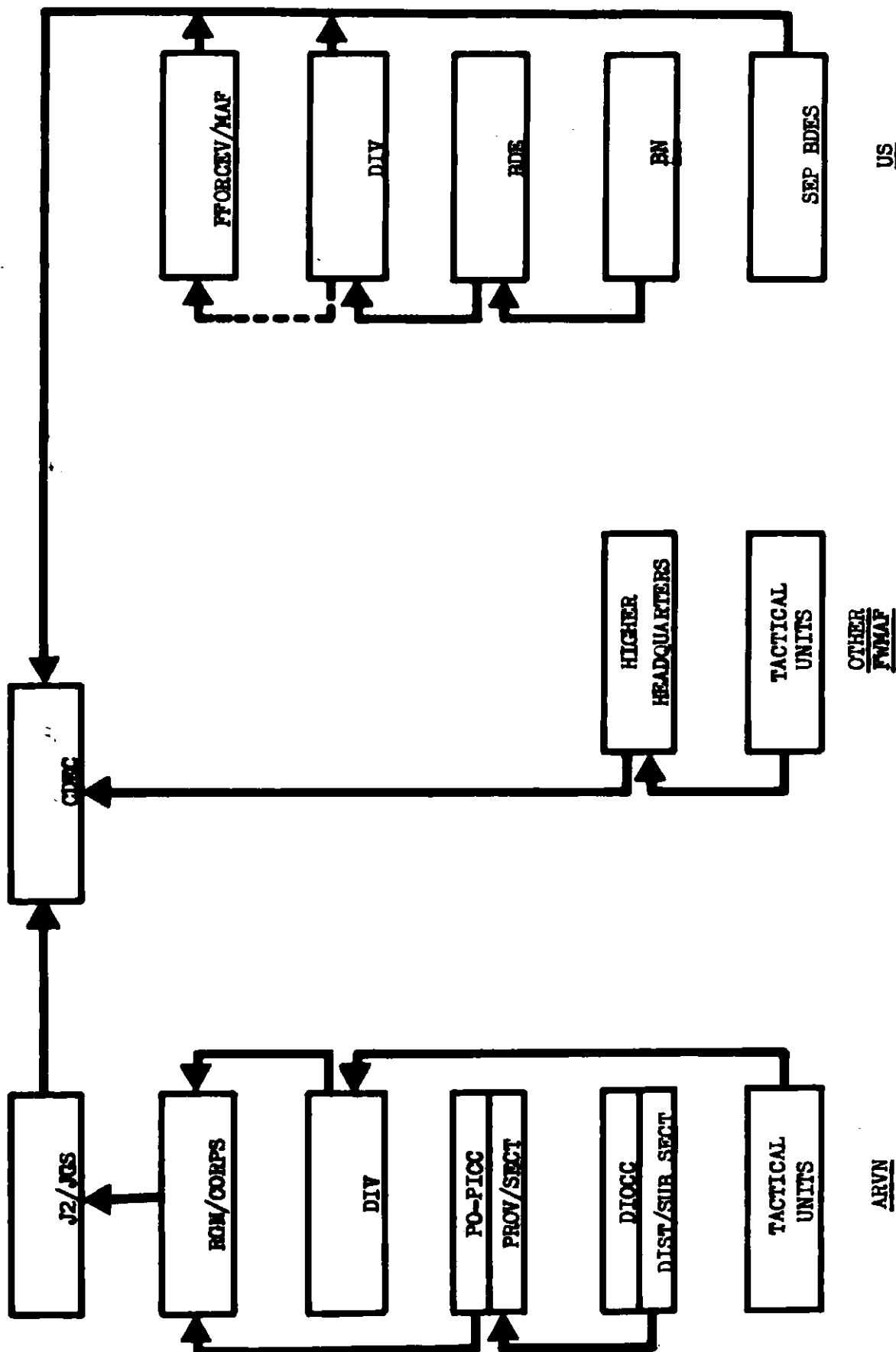
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thousands of pages of captured documents. Significant information gained can be furnished the waiting courier and reported by spot report throughout the intelligence community.

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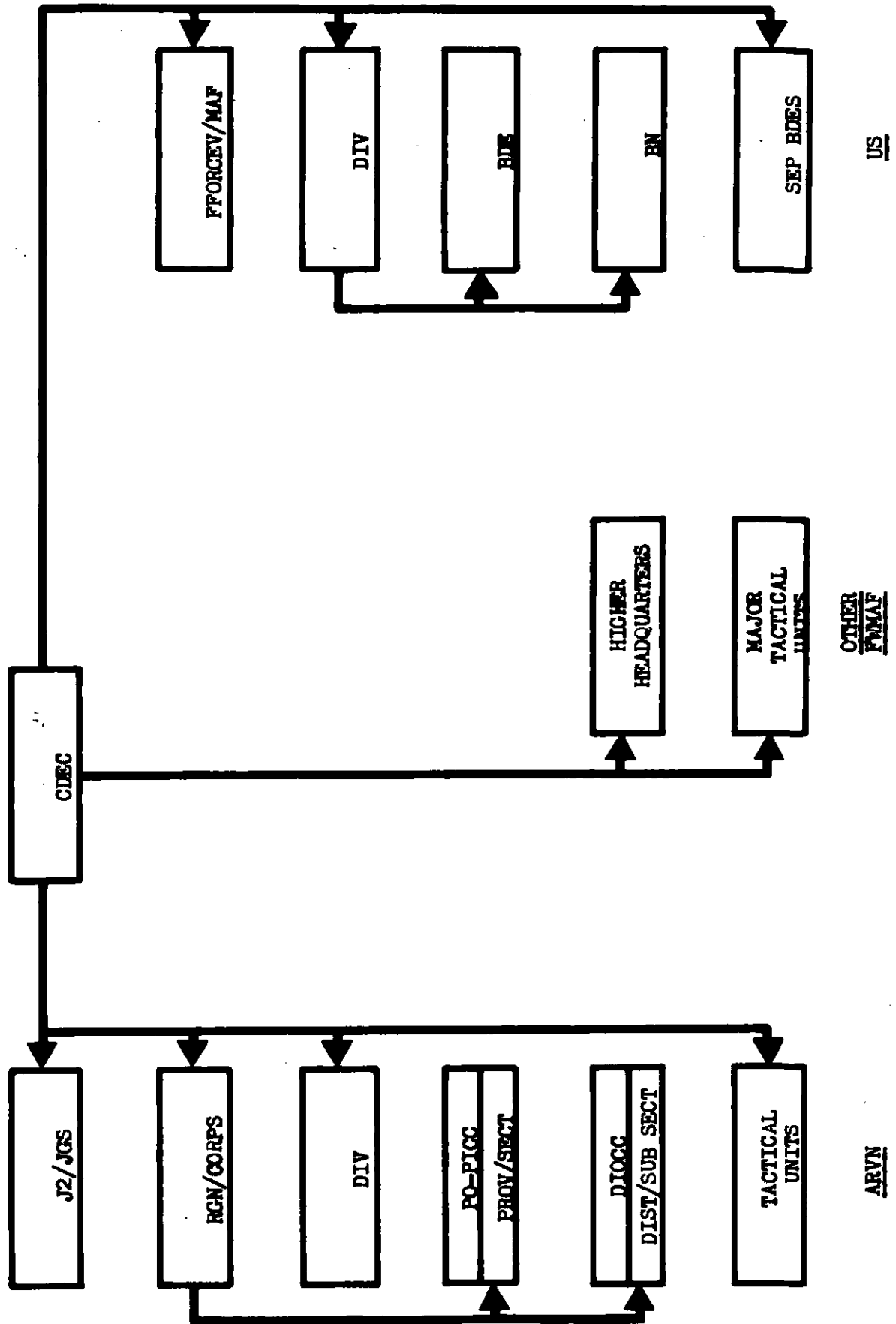
FLOW OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS TO CDEC



FLOW OF CDEC SUMMARIES AND TRANSLATIONS TO THE FIELD

FIELD

ANNEX B



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INTERROGATION SECTION
101st Military Intelligence Detachment (Prov)
APO San Francisco 96383

AVDG-MI-P

2 July 1968

BATCH NUMBER: 101-323-68
 DPOG: 291030 June 68, YD 569069
 CAPTURING UNIT: A2/327th Inf, 101st Abn Div
 CIRCUMSTANCES: Search of Hut Complex
 DATE RECEIVED AT IPW SECTION: 30 June 1968

ITEM SUMMARY

- 1 List of 48B Medical unit of Tri Thien Zone (Quang Tri and Thua Thien and Hue). 94 names on list. Undated.
 LE DANG DUNG, Cpt, Doctor
 DAU KHUY, Cpt, PO
 HOANG DUC THAI, 1Lt, XO
 PHAM TO, 1Lt, Oriental Medicine
 DANG VAN TUNG, 2Lt, Asst PO
- 2 Notebook of weapons of sick and wounded soldiers in 48B Medical Treatment unit. 1 Jan 68. 16 persons on list.
- 3 Official letter from H-1 rear political office to 48B Medical Treatment on use and maintenance of radios. Signed by Maj NGUYEN VAN HAM, CO, 15 Jan 68.
- 4 Unit Strength book for 48B Medical Treatment Unit, dated 20 Feb 68.

4 Cpts	22 Cpls
3 1Lts	31 PFCs
1 2Lt	8 Pvs
5 Aspirants	12 Workers
9 Snr Sgts	
7 Sgts	

 Cadre:

4 Doctors	2 Finance
1 Oriental Medicine	5 Security guards
10 Med Spec	3 clerks
35 Medics	10 Mess personnel
1 Chemist	3 Adjutants
5 Public Affairs Officials	1 PO
1 Ordnance Asst	5 HQs
1 Transportation	1 Messenger
- 5 Transfer order to Miss Muoi from 4th Aut Hospital to 48B Medical Treatment unit, signed by MAJ DUONG VIET DUNG, Chief of Surg Office, 11/10/68.
- 6 Hospital notice to Lt Pui Cong Thuan (Cl-FTC) issued from 48B Medical Treatment unit, signed by QUANG, 25 Nov 68.
- 7 Commendation to cadre of Medical Treatment Unit:

GROUP 4 PHAN QUANG, Lt, Doctor	NGUYEN VAN THUYET, Corps, Medic
PHAN VAN XIEU, Asp, Med Spec	NGUYEN HONG HAI, Med Supply
HOANG DUC DAT, Corp, Adj	Miss NGUYEN THI NGUYEN, Corp, Nurse

GROUP 4
 DATED AT 3 YEARS
 CLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
 DOD DIR 5200.10

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DOCUMENT READOUT: 101-323-68, Continued

- | <u>ITEM</u> | <u>SUMMARY</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 | Commendation letter to 48B Medical Treatment Unit issued from rear Zone Agency. Signed by LTC HOANG KHUE, CO, signed 1 Nov 67. |
| 9 | Commendation Letter: Military Exploit liberation Medal 1st Class to 48B and 48C Medical Treatment Units, Signed by Coc NGUYEN XUAN HOANG, PO, Commander in Chief, 4th Zone Front Line. 27 Oct 67 |
| 10 | Recommendation Letter from Rear Agency issued to:
48th Medical Treatment Unit
48th Rear Section
48th External Section
Signed by HOANG KHUI, 25 Aug 67. |
| 11 | Songbook of NGUYEN VAN CUU |
| 12 | Medical Books |
| 13 | 48B Medical Treatment Unit Correspondence Book |
| 14 | Notes on Missions and meetings of 48B Medical Treatment Unit for 1963, 64, 65, 66. |
| 15 | List of Sick and wounded soldiers treated from 1963 to 1966. |
| 16 | Recommendation Letter for Cadre in Medical Treatment Unit. |

/s/Nelson F. Smith, Jr.
for JOE A BOLTON
CPT, MI
Chief Interrogator

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INTERROGATION SECTION
101st Military Intelligence Detachment (Prov)
APO San Francisco 96383

NDG-MI-P

2 July 1968

SUBJECT: Document Readout

BATCH NUMBER: D-101-323A-68
DPOC: 291030 June 1968/YD 569 069
CAPTURING UNIT: A/2/327th Inf, 101st Abn Div
CIRCUMSTANCES: Search of hut complex
DATE RECEIVED AT IPW SECTION: 30 June 1968

ITEM SUMMARY

- 1 Ten oaths of discipline of the Communist Army.
- 2 48th Treatment Team's medical records dating from 13 Feb 1967 to 19 Jan 1968. All wounded patients were from 803rd Regt and 90th Unit. 1st Lt (Doctor) PHAN QUANG and his assistants in charge.
- 3 Emergency treatment records which haven't been filled out.
- 4 Prescription receipt between 48B and SL272K(?) Treatment Teams.
- 5 Medical tool list.
- 6 Surgical tools (materials) were transferred from M/SGT NGUYEN XUAN BINH to a person named DAU, FTLD (FAU THUAT LUU DONG Mobile Medical Team).
- 7 Report of records of M/SGT Medic's 48th Treatment Team.
- 8 Paper containing written poems (no military information).

/s/Nelson F. Smith, Jr.
for JOE A BOLTON
CPT, MI
Chief Interrogator

GROUP 4
DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEARS INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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INTERROGATION SECTION
 101st Military Intelligence Detachment (Prov)
 APO San Francisco 96383

AVDG-MI-P

SUBJECT: INTERROGATION REPORT/DOCUMENT READOUT

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION:

COMUSMACV (Attn: MACVJ26) Saigon	2
CG, III MAF Da Nang	2
CG, PCV (Attn: G2 Coll) Phu Bai	10
CG, TF SRAY Phu Bai	2
CG, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle (Attn: G2)	3
CG, 1st Air Cav, Camp Evans (Attn: G2/IPW)	2
CG, 1st ARVN Div (Attn: G2/IPW Advisors)	2
SA, I CORPS, Da Nang	4
CO, 1st Bde, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	4
CO, 2nd Bde, 101st Abn Div, LZ Sally	4
CO, 3rd Bde, 82nd Abn Div, Gia Le	1
CO, Div Arty, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 8th Radio Research Fld Sta, Phu Bai	1
CO, 326th Engr Bn, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 501st Sig Bn, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 2/17th Cav, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 101st Avn Bn, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 308th CBT Avn Bn, Camp Eagle	1
SA, Thua Thien Prov	1
CO, 9th ARVN MI Det, Camp Eagle	1
CO, 17th ITT Det, 3rd Med Bn, Phu Bai	1
CO, Det C-1, 5th SFG (ABN), Da Nang	1
CI Section, 101st Abn Div, Camp Eagle	5
Special	

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 WHEN SEPARATED FROM
 CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES

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HEADQUARTERS
11TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT
APO San Francisco 96257

REGULATION
NUMBER 381-2 (MODIFIED)

24 January 1968

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Handling Detainees Documents and Material

1. PURPOSE: To specify policies and procedures for classifying and processing detainees, and for handling captured documents and material.
2. SCOPE: The procedures used in processing personnel documents and material are generally similar. However, certain differences do occur. This regulation established a system for each category.

Handling Documents

1. GENERAL: Captured enemy documents are a valuable source of intelligence information. All captured documents, regardless of subject of content, will be processed by the most expeditious means.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES: a. The Regt S-2 exercises primary staff responsibility for intelligence exploitation. He also exercises staff supervision of the 541st MI Det in handling, processing and exploiting such papers.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Insure that all subordinate elements promptly report and evacuate all captured documents.

(2) Insure that captured documents are not released to local civilian or military authorities without approval from the Regt S-2.

c. 541st MI Det will:

(1) Maintain accountability of all documents evacuated by Regt elements.

(2) Record all pertinent data and transmit it to the Regt S-2.

(3) Provide translator support to Squadron level for local exploitation.

(4) Evacuate captured documents to higher headquarters for continued exploitation.

11th ACR Reg 381-2

24 January 1968

(5) Provide five copies of translation or screening of documents (not captured with personnel), one for Regt S-2, one for capturing Squadron S-2, one forwarded with document, one for next higher headquarters, and one for IPW file.

3. PROCEDURES: a. Captured documents will be screened by capturing unit for information of immediate tactical value. The documents are then tagged and promptly forwarded to the Regt S-2. Tags will include the following information as a minimum: capturing unit, date/time group of capture, location of capture. A brief summary of documents contents is desired, if possible.

b. Documents with a bearing on Free World and RVN security, of a high counterintelligence value, or containing significant information of Viet Cong, or NVA policies will be forwarded without delay.

c. Documents found with a PW are tagged and moved by the escort to the PW collection point.

d. Technical documents captured with equipment are tagged and kept with the equipment.

e. Cryptographic Documents:

(1) Documents containing only codes or charts pertaining to enemy messages or message traffic are handled as SECRET and delivered promptly to Regt S-2.

(2) Cryptographic Documents containing Order of Battle information are also handled as SECRET and forwarded promptly to the Regt S-2. A copy of this document is also kept in normal evacuation channels and notification is made to the G-2, next higher headquarters by spot report.

f. The capture of film and tape recordings is reported immediately by spot report and evacuated by the most expeditious means to the Regt S-2.

4. REFERENCES: a. FM 30-5

b. MACV Dir 20-5

c. MACV Dir 381-1

d. MACV Dir 381-46

e. MACV Dir 190-3

ANNEX D

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11th AGR Reg 381-2

24 January 1968

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f. MACV Dir 381-24

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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signed
SAMUEL W. FOCER, JR.
Major Armor
Adjutant

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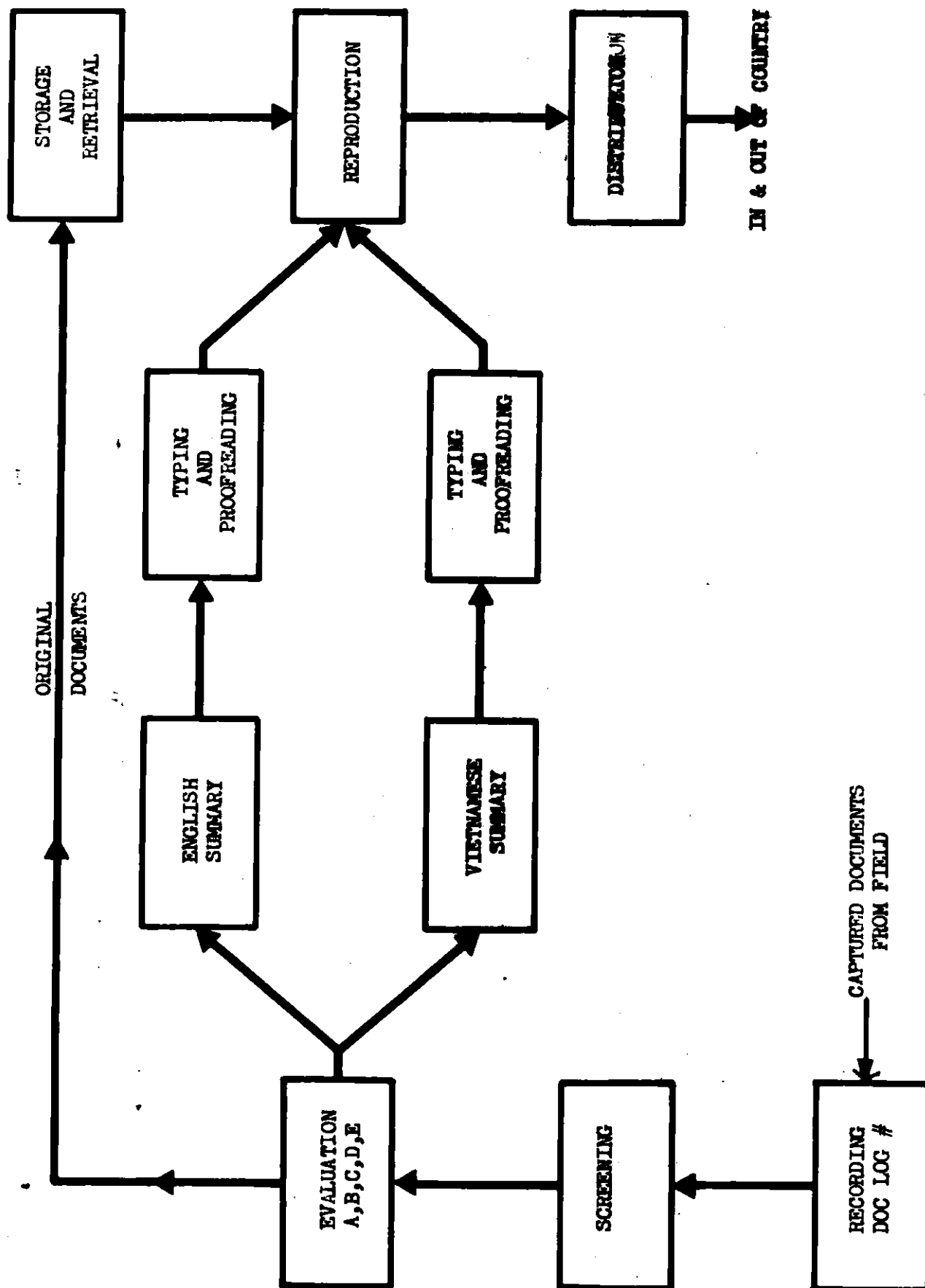
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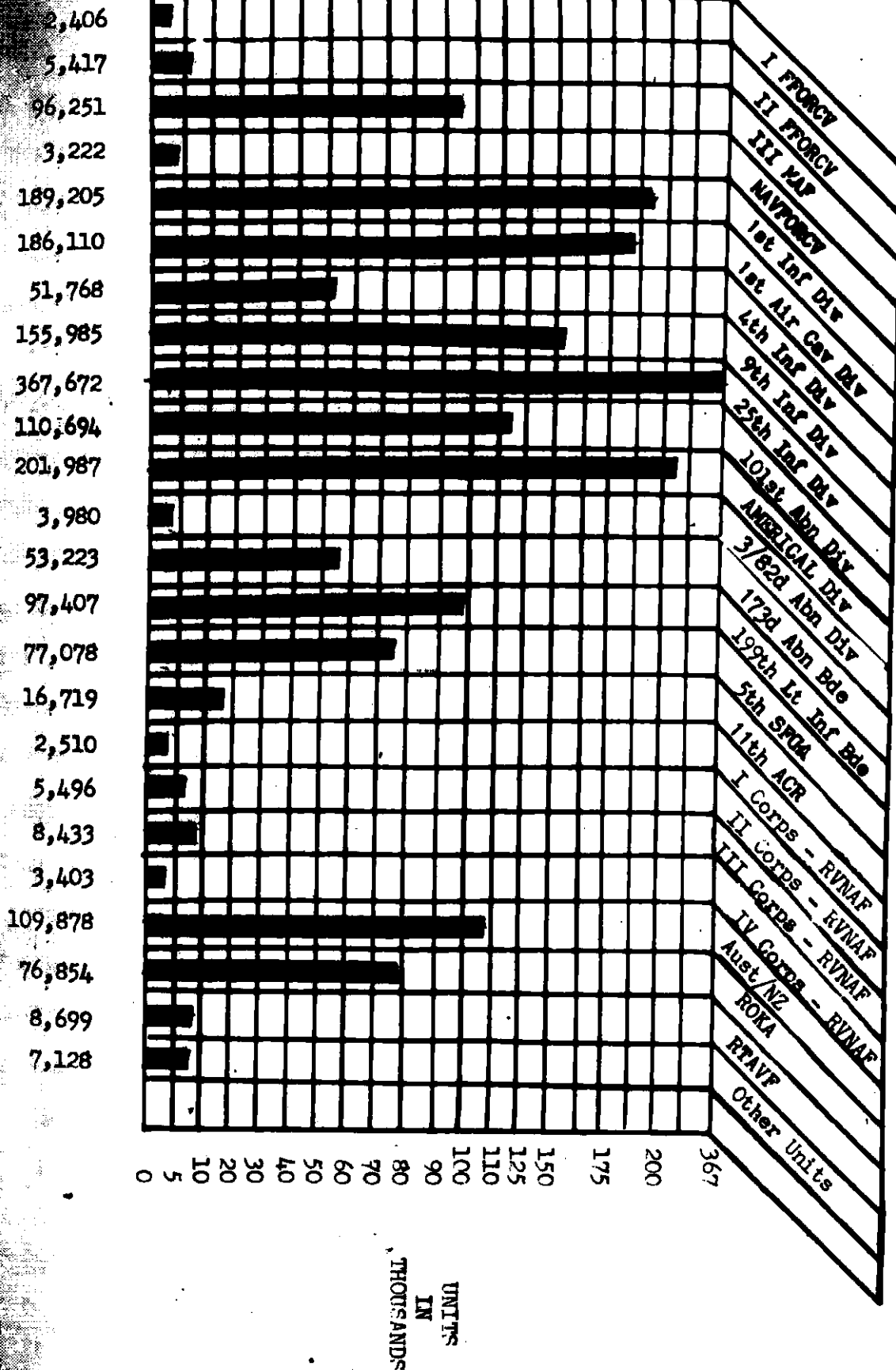
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DOCUMENT FLOW AT CDEC



ANNEX F



Total Number of Document Pages Received by the Combined Document Exploitation Center From 1 Jan to 31 May 68.

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DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

UNIT C6 AND THE VC KONTUM CITY UNIT WILL ALSO PARTICIPATE IN THE
ATTACK. THE ATTACKERS ARE REQUIRED TO OCCUPY AT ALL COSTS THEIR
ASSIGNED TARGETS DURING THE NIGHT AND REPULSE FVMAF/RVNAF REINFORCE-
MENTS DURING THE FOLLOWING DAY. THE 406TH BN WILL BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE MAIN DIRECTION OF THE ATTACK. THIS UNIT IS TO SEIZE THE
PROV CHIEF'S OFFICE AND SECTOR HQ AND KILL ALL OCCUPANTS; OVERRUN
THE LOI HO AREA (WHERE ONE SF BN, US CIA AGENCY, KONTUM PRISON AND
A TRAINING SCHOOL ARE LOCATED). SUBSEQUENT MISSION OF 406TH BN IS
TO ATTACK CAM NGUYEN HUE, DESTROY DAKBLA BRIDGE AND TO INTERCEPT
FVMAF/RVNAF REINFORCEMENTS FROM PLEIKU UTILIZING B40 RL AND MINES.
THE 304TH BN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR A SECONDARY ATTACK TO DESTROY THE
AIRFIELD AND KONTUM TRAINING SCHOOL. C3 INF CO OF 304TH BN WILL
ACT AS RESERVE. COMBAT SUPPORT ELM OF 304TH BN WILL SUPPORT THE
BATTALION'S MAIN DIRECTION OF ATTACK AND HELP INF UNITS BREAK
THROUGH THE TRAINING SCHOOL. SUBSEQUENT MISSION OF 304TH BN IS
TO SUPPORT UNITS 14 AND 15 OF 406TH BN IN THE ATTACK ON THE PROV
CHIEF'S OFFICE AND THE DESTRUCTION OF DAKBLA BRIDGE. THE KONTUM
CITY UNIT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPRESSION OF RVNAF OFFICERS
AND OVERRUN KONTUM PRISON TO LIBERATE PRISONERS. UNIT C6 IS TO
ELIMINATE RVNAF ELM GUARDING THE DAKBLA BRIDGE AND INTERCEPT
REINFORCEMENTS FROM PLEIKU. DOCUMENT FURTHER INDICATES THAT VC
UNDERGROUND FORCES IN KONTUM PROV CAPITAL ARE INADEQUATE. SUMMARY
OF DOCUMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED UNDER CDEC DOC LOG #07-1137-68, AND
FULL TRANSLATION WILL FOLLOW UNDER IIR #6 027 7125 68. GP 4

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MACJ261

PAGE
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RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

MACV JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION			
CONFIDENTIAL			
TYPE MSG	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE
		M	
TYPE TRANSMISSION		TO	INFO
ELECTRICAL		X	
AIR MAIL			
COURIER			
PRECEDENCE			
ACTION TO: IMMEDIATE			
INFO			

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DTG 021300Z Jul 68 ZFF 4

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION	
C/S	SJS
J1	J2
J3	J4
J5	J6
ACTIV	NAG
AFGP	NAVFORV
AG	OICC
AMEMB	PM
CBPAC	SJA
CH	SOG
COC	SURG
COMB STUDIES	TMA
COMPT	TNG
DOD SPEC REP	USAID
FMAO	USARV
HC	IFFVLNO
IG	11 FFVL
JRATA	111 MAP
JUSPAO	5TH SF
MACDC	7TH AF
MACON	
MACPD	

ANNEX G

FROM: COMUSMACV
TO: CG, PROVCORPSV, RUM HMA
CG, IFFV, NHA TRANG RUM NUF
CDR, 7TH AF, SAIGON RUMUFKA
CG, 4TH US INF DIV, PLEIKU RUMNUBG
DSA, II CTZ, PLEIKU RUMNUB
SA, 24TH STZ, KONTUM RUMNUBB
PSA, KONTUM PROV (RUMNUBB)

CONFIDENTIAL 79040

FOR G2.

SUBJECT: SPOT REPORT (U)

(C) INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM ENEMY DOCUMENT CAPTURED BY 24TH STZ RVNAF II CTZ ON 1 JUL 68 VIC AS8004 AND RECEIVED CDEC ON 2 JUL 68 DISCLOSES A PLAN OF ATTACK ON KONTUM PROVINCE CAPITAL BY THE VC KONTUM PROVINCE UNIT ON AN UNSPECIFIED DATE. DOCUMENT INDICATES THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF THE ATTACK IS TO SEIZE KONTUM PROVINCE CAPITAL AND TO HELP LOCAL POPULATION GAIN CONTROL OVER THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. THE ATTACK WILL BE EXECUTED BY 406TH BN WITH UNITS 14, 15 AND 207; AND 304TH BN WITH 1ST, 2D, 3D INF CO AND A COMBAT SUPPORT ELM.

D R A F T E R	TYPED NAME TITLE PHONE AND OFFICE SYMBOL	R E L E A S E S	SIGNATURE
	For A. L. GALLI LTC, USA Dir, US Elm, CDEC		TYPED NAME AND TITLE
	PHILLIP B. DAVIDSON, JR, BG, USA ACofS, J2		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	PAGE NO. 1	NO OF PAGES 2	COPY NO.
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LOG #: 06-2716-68

VALUATION NUMBER

 Evaluator: 5
 Accuracy Ck: 9
 English Ck: 9
 Log/Final Ck: 13

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/2 Page(s)

(Handwritten) (Typewritten) (Printed)

Type: ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☒ D ☒ ESum: ☒ A, Ex: ☐, Full Tr-n: ☐

Circumstances of Capture:

Date: 23 Jun 68

Place: XT518514

Unit: B/2/12 Inf, 25th US Inf Div

Received COMC: 30 Jun 68

Subject: (C) Diverted by the Paris Peace Talks, VC Cadre and Men Doubtful Success
of General Offensive

(C) Directive dated 5 Jun 68, originated by ^{A25} ~~the~~ [SUB-COSVN] Current Affairs Committee,
produced ON 18 JUN 68 BY TIO,

urges addressees to "urgently correct erroneous ideology and assessment of the Peace

Talks at Paris and the General Offensive." Document states that according to reports

from various localities ^{AND} units and ~~cadre~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in weak

areas [contested areas] a number of people including low level cadre tuned in the

Saigon and BBC radio ^{stations} every day in order to follow ^{Peace} the Paris Talk. At the

beginning they expected an immediate result of the conference in restoring independence

and peace to SVN. ^{But They} ~~but~~ became pessimistic ~~when~~ upon learning that the war may be

escalated and prolonged due to US refusal to withdraw troops from SVN and to cease

bombing completely in NVN. They even argued that "if we respond to the US proposals,

i.e. our troops will withdraw to NVN and US troops ^{to} withdraw to the United States and

then participate in a Diem-Thieu-Ky style [free] election, how can we expect to

win victory?" In conclusion, these people kept debating in accord with enemy propaganda

and quit believing in the complete victory ^{to} ~~which will~~ be obtained in the all-out
areas violent

attack and general uprising". In ~~some areas~~ which were subject to/FWMAF/RVNAF

counter attacks, ~~xxxx~~ those people who were demoralized by difficulties and hardships

and who failed to appreciate the great victories ~~xxxxxxxx~~ achieved throughout SVN,

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especially in the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh areas, became pessimistic and doubted the complete victory to be obtained during the all-out attack and general uprising. As ~~the~~^a corrective measure, A51 urged addressees to make maximum use of the COSVN Resolution^a 6 and the Resolution dated 14 May 1968^a in political indoctrination sessions. Document states that every cadre and combatant should be indoctrinated to fully understand Chairman Ho's teaching: "More difficulties and hardships to be encountered when ~~reaching~~ reaching victory" ~~is~~ so that they would harden their standpoint and accomplish their missions under all circumstances. In regard to the Paris Peace Talk, A51~~xxx~~ reaffirmed that: "every^{one} body must realize that the aggressors were forced to de-escalate the war; restrict bombings on NVN and come to the Paris conference as defeated aggressors who were condemned by the entire world. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ As for us, we came to the Paris conference as ^{victorious} men who have fought for a right cause with the sympathy and support of all people in the world. This was a great political success for us and a bitter political setback for the enemy. Every^{one} body should also realize that the Paris Peace Talk is only part of our diplomatic struggle aiming at winning ~~more~~ stronger support for our resistance against Americans from all people in the world. This diplomatic struggle is very important but it cannot bring forth decisive effects. It can expand our victories or create more favorable conditions ~~xxxxx~~ for ~~xxxxx~~ us ~~xxxxx~~ in the war. This peace negotiation will become/meaningful only when we succeed in the all-out attack and general uprising. Under ~~xx~~ such circumstances, this peace negotiation will be a favorable condition for the enemy^{US} to accept a complete failure or a withdrawal from SVN with honor. Therefore, we must commit all our might to successfully implement an all-out attack and general uprising to seize power and cannot sit and wait for the Paris Peace Talk or any other diplomatic struggle."

(U) CDMC COMMENT: No Further Exploitable Information

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
APO US Forces 96222

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1 May 1968

BULLETIN No. 11.975

ENEMY DOCUMENTS

Log No.	Summary	Capture Data
047-68 (Written)	<p>(C) VC/NVA Plan to Attack Saigon.</p> <p>(C) Notebook, entries by an individual from an U/I rear service unit, contains a series of resolutions recorded by the author while attending a political training course conducted by an unspecified agency. The first entry with the heading "City Resolution" provides an assessment of FVMAF/RVNAF an VC/NVA in the aftermath of the all-out attacks against Saigon during the Lunar New Year period. The resolution also points out that although numerous successes were achieved during these attacks, serious mistakes were made by the VC/NVA, which resulted in a failure to trigger a people's uprising. In addition, the "Second Front" could not be started until a very late stage of the campaign. These shortcomings were attributed to the very inefficient motivation conducted among the population and an over-simplified command organization which had failed to carry the attacks to a successful end. In a paragraph with the heading "Mission and Requirements for the City", the Resolution prescribed that / during the forthcoming attack on Saigon /, every effort will be made to capture maximum locations in the City, especially Q1 and Q2 / poss 1st and 2d Precincts in Saigon / which must be seized and held for several days. In any event, the local elements which were due to promote a people's uprising should be considered as of paramount importance. Speaking of advantages and disadvantages, document states that there would be no surprise factor to be exploited by the VC/NVA since Saigon is now on the defensive and the FVMAF/RVNAF therein are well prepared. Besides, recent casualties made it necessary for the VC/NVA to get additional replacements. Other difficulties that the attackers are likely to encounter include the reserve att-</p>	<p>29 Apr 68 XS707835 A+D/1/27 Inf, 2/25th US Inf Div Received CDEC: 1 May 68</p>

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ANNEX I **UNCLASSIFIED** **CONFIDENTIAL**

BULLETIN No. 11,975

CDEC Doc Log No.	Summary	Capture Data
	<p>itude now taken by Catholic quarters and the growing opposition [to VC proselyting] on the part of the RVNAF, especially the GVN Police. On the other hand, several factors which would favor the VC/NVA attack include (1) the FWMAF/RVNAF resistance is likely to be weaker than during the Tet period due to their past heavy casualties; (2) many gaps could still be found in their defense system; (3) the VC/NVA are now more experienced in street fighting, larger in number, better prepared and equipped with more modern weapons than in the previous attack. Furthermore, the forthcoming attack would be simultaneously launched in all three areas in a mutual support stratagem which would deprive the FWMAF/RVNAF of effective reactions.</p> <p>A subsequent entry points out that according to [NVN] Politburo's Resolution a Third Dry Season Offensive is now beyond the FWMAF/RVNAF's capabilities. The same entry indicates that although the requirements of the Tet Offensive have not been met, it was still considered as the greatest victory ever achieved since heavy casualties were inflicted on the FWMAF/RVNAF and a grave political setback was experienced by them. As a result, President Johnson was compelled to deescalate and request for a meeting with NVN, then withdraw from the Presidential Election Campaign.</p> <p>(U) <u>CDEC COMMENT:</u> *Extract Translation Will Follow Under IIR #6 027 4445 68.</p> <p>A. L. GALLI LTC, USA Dir, US Elm, CDEC</p> <p>2</p>	

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/BINH/Stc/24/7/68/

VIỆT-NAM CỘNG-HÒA

BỘ QUỐC-PHÒNG

BỘ TỔNG THAM-MUU QLVNCH

PHÒNG-NHÌ

TT.KTTLHH

BẢN TÓM-LƯỢC TIN-TỨC TÀI-LIỆU VU

Số : 14611-14612.

Ngày: 21-7-68

re Data

Số Tài-liệu
Tg hợp t. thu

T Ó T - T Á T N Ộ I - D U N G

07-2435-68

(188 trang)

3TB/HK

6-7-68

Moi tịch thu

(không rõ)

TIN TỨC VỀ THƯƠNG BINH THUỘC BỆNH XÁ ĐIỆN BẢN THUỘC BAN DÂN Y QUẢNG-ĐÀ.

- Phiếu bệnh án do tên Phạm-Ban, TT/Y sĩ điều trị bệnh xá Điện-Bản thuộc Ban dân y, Quảng-Đà ký cấp cho 48 tên điều trị tại bệnh xá trong thời gian từ 10-2 đến 30-3-68 :

Họ và Tên	Chức - vụ	Đơn vị
Nguyễn-thị-Sáu	Nhân-viên	Bệnh xá Điện-Bản
Nguyễn-thị-Son	y-tá	-nt-
Đoàn - Bay	Nhân viên C.Môn	H9/K39
Phạm - Ban	y-tá	-nt-
Nguyễn-Rân	y-tá	V25
Võ - Nhuận	Ch-sĩ	-nt-
Phạm-văn-Cường	Bố	-nt-
Lê-Đắc-Nhiệt	Thượng-sĩ	31(TRD31/NT2)
Nguyễn-Anh-Nông	Trợ lý CT, C-Trợ	B2/31(Ban CT/TRD31)
Nguyễn-văn-Kham	Ct	Trình-sát
Phạm-bà-Mỹ	Bt	Trình-sát tỉnh
Võ-sơn-Đông	Ct	CT01(TRD.1/NT2)
Hoàng-văn-Chiêu	C/s	CT21(TRD21/NT2)
Phạm - Hồng	At	Đoàn 44(703A)
Đoàn-thị-Chín	CánBỘ k.Tế, Huyện	Q44
Đặng-như-Lên	C/s	Đoàn 44(BTL/ĐK Q.Đà)
Phạm-hữu-Thiên	Ctv phó C	C1/D89(D81/ĐD89ĐC)
Trần-văn-Dũng	C/s	-nt-
Phạm-văn-Đót	"	-nt-
Đỗ-văn-Tân	"	42

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..5/.14611-14612.

ANNEX J

Danh bạ cán binh Tiểu-đoàn 91 (TĐ3 Đặc công ĐK Q.Đà)

BOH : On, Dt Kham, Dv Thảo, TMT
 Hòa, Df Lê Dvf
 Y Df Thái, Dvf
 - An, Quản lý - Cửu, Trợ lý Ct
 Lý, Quân lương - Văn, "
 Chùy, Quân nhu - Khâm, "
 Quyền, Tài-vụ - Kinh, Trợ lý tác huấn
 - Hạp, "

C1	C2	C3	C4
- Giáp, Ct	- Von, Ct	- Tú, Ct	- Mây, Ct
- Nhượng, Cf	- Truy, Cf	- Diên, Cf	- Thủy, Cf
- Lân, Cf	- Dán, Cf	- Chi, Cf	- Mông, Cf
- Lũng, Cv	- Rím, Cv	- Mân, Cv	- Thìn, Cv
- Tâm, Cvf	- Sơn, Cvf	- Khiêm, Cvf	- Hậu, Cvf
- Nhu, Cvf	- Ngôn, Cvf	- Luận, Cvf	- Khoát, Cvf

NOI-NHÂN :

- TTTVHH - TTTHH (3b)
- TTHQ/KQB - LMYT924 (2b)
- KST - KTB (4b)
- NKT - Cục AN (2b)
- Nha Tổng Pj/CSQG (1b)
- P2/VCT.1. - KCT.12. - K Đà-Nẵng.
- TK.Quang-Iam (2b)
- TK.Quang-Pín (2b)

TL. Đại-Tá Q. Trưởng Phòng 2/TTT
 Thiếu-Tá Giám-Đốc Trung-Tâm KTTLHP



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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

This document contains information
the national defense of the United
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(Classification and Control Markings)

COUNTRY: SOUTH VIETNAM

8. REPORT NUMBER: 6 027 7570 68

SUBJECT: (U) Directive on the Paris
Peace Talks

9. DATE OF REPORT: 11 July 1968

10. NO. OF PAGES: 3

11. REFERENCES: DIRM 1S

IC NUMBER: 159.300; 258.320;
743.100; 143.140;
726.100; 177.130

DATE OF INFORMATION: 5 June 1968

12. ORIGINATOR: COMUSMACV (CDEC)

PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: VS; 23 June 1968

13. PREPARED BY: A. L. GALLI, LTC, USA
Director, US Elm, CDEC

EVALUATION: SOURCE F INFORMATION 6

14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: *John A. Davidson* USA
PHILIP B. DAVIDSON, JR.
Brigadier General, USA
Assistant Chief of Staff, J2

SOURCE: CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT

SUMMARY:

This report contains information obtained from an enemy document captured
23 June 1968 and concerns a directive, published by A25 (Sub-COSVN), to
correct erroneous conceptions and assessments of the negotiations in Paris
of the General Offensive-General Uprising Phase.

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FORM 1396

REPLACES DA FORM 1048, 1 AUG 60,
OPNAV FORM 3820 (Rev 10-67),
AF FORM 112, JUL 61, WHICH MAY BE
USED UNTIL 1 JAN 63.

PPC-Japan

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUATION SHEET

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REPORT NO.

PAGE

OF

PAGE

ORIGINATOR

COMUSMACV (CDEC)

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(C) Following is a full translation of a captured enemy document which contains information concerning a directive on the Paris Peace Talks. This document was captured on 23 June 1968 in South Vietnam (XT518514) by B/2/12 Inf, 25th US Inf Div. The document was received at CDEC on 30 June 1968, and was summarized under CDEC Document Log Number 06-2716-68 in Bulletin No. 13,842 dated 30 June 1968, (IR Number 6 027 7041 68).

CDEC Doc Log No. 06-2716-68

-----FULL TRANSLATION-MODIFIED FOR STUDY-----

Current Affairs Committee

DIRECTIVE

A-25

To Urgently Correct Erroneous Conceptions and Assessments of the Negotiations in Paris and of the General Offensive-General Uprising Phase

---*****---

1. In weak areas, a number of compatriots (including our installation) listen to Saigon and BBC radio broadcasts every day to keep abreast of the Paris conference. At first, these people expected the negotiations to bring a solution to the problems of independence and peace for Vietnam. When they saw that the conference was dragging on, they became pessimistic.

2. In some places where enemy counterattacks are fierce, some of our comrades being confused in the face of difficulties, rigors of war and death, failed to see the great victories which we have achieved throughout South Viet Nam, especially in Saigon, Cholon, and Gia Dinh, and the importance of these victories.

3. In the face of the fierce war situation, because they have not yet understood the glorious role of the revolutionary combatants, a number of our cadre, fighters and personnel have attached less attention to their behavior and ethics. Their sense of organization and discipline has left much to be desired.

In order to overcome past shortcomings; to create much enthusiasm for the General Offensive and General Uprising in every locality, unit, agency; to create a revolutionary spirit; and to inspire tens of thousands of people with a sense of urgency determination, vivacity and audacity (as prescribed in the 14 May Resolution of COSVN), the Current Affairs Committee of A-25 suggests that all echelons and branches carefully review the following subjects and use them in an extensive indoctrination program:

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT NO.

PAGE

ORIGINATOR

COMUSMACV (CDEC)

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Doc Log No. 06-2716-68

The Paris Negotiations: First of all, it is necessary for the cadre to clearly realize and make everybody the people clearly realize that the aggressors were compelled to de-escalate the war, limit the bombing on North Vietnam and come to the Paris conference as defeated aggressors, who were condemned by the whole world. As for us, we came to the conference in the proud position of a victor, who has the right cause on his side and has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the whole world. This is a great political victory on our part and a heavy political defeat on the enemy's part. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly realize and make every body the people clearly realize that the Paris negotiations are only part of our worldwide diplomatic offensive, aimed at isolating the U.S. aggressors to a greater extent, and at the same time, winning stronger and broader sympathy and support from the people of the world for our people's national resistance for salvation.

The General Offensive and General Uprising Phase: The reason misconceptions, of the General Offensive and General Uprising phase are prevalent among our cadre and compatriots is that Resolution 6 and the 14 May Resolution have not been properly studied. The clear-sighted and correct assessments of the Party have not been adequately imparted to the Party members and the masses. For this reason, all echelons and branches should refer to paragraph 2 of Resolution 6 (Basic Problems of the General Offensive, and General Uprising Phase) and base their thinking on the successes of the Second Phase of the General Offensive and General Uprising in order to improve their knowledge of the requirements, objectives, characteristics and nature of the General Offensive, General Uprising Phase, to strengthen their confidence in our ability to secure total victory through the General Offensive and General Uprising.

Echelons and branches, especially Party Chapters and Village Youth Groups, and agencies are requested to carefully study and review this directive, in order to take positive measures for carrying it out and to urgently report specific results to A-25.

5 June 1968

For the Current Affairs
Committee of A-25Copy:
June 1968

-----END OF TRANSLATION-----

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1396c

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
APO US Forces 96222

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3 May 1968

BULLETIN No. 12.035

ENEMY DOCUMENTS

Log No.	Summary	Capture Data
70-68 els w/ lets, inals ritten, ted.) (B)	<p>(U) North VN Propaganda Films.</p> <p>(C) Items 3 and 4: Film Reel #68, entitled "Heroic South Vietnam", was produced by the SVN Liberation Film Studio in 1963. The film begins with scenes of Dien Bien Phu and the surrender of the French General, De Castrie. Next is a three minute sequence on talks at the United Nations and President Johnson and American military personnel coming into South Vietnam [sic]. The American influence in South Vietnam is exploited and the film brings out the crude and discourteous mannerisms which the Americans bring with them. This is illustrated by people smoking marijuana and visiting houses of prostitution. The scenes following are of prisoners captured by the Americans and the inhumane treatment afforded them.</p> <p>The film switches to a VC-controlled hamlet where women and children are seen making punji stakes and boobytraps and helping to set them up. A tunnel and the method of entry into the tunnel are shown.</p> <p>Lastly, a blacksmith's shop in NVN is shown. The shop's activities as a weapons and ammunition factory are emphasized.</p> <p>Generally the movie follows a theme of American aggression from Dien Bien Phu to 1963, and attempts to show atrocities by the Americans. The film switches from one sequence to another with no smooth transition.</p> <p>The reel is accompanied by an Undated Booklet, entitled "Introduction to the Film "Heroic South VN", which was produced by the SVN Liberation Film Studio in 1963, depicting the American and Diem plots and crimes in attempting to partition Vietnam and change South VN into a colony and a military base. According to the booklet, the second part of the film covers the heroic revolution and</p>	<p>21 Apr 68 BR730641 D/2/503, 173d Abn Bde Received CDEC 1 May 68</p>

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Bulletin No. 12,035

CDEC Doc Log No.	Summary	Capture Date
	<p>insubordination of the SVN people against Americans and Ngo Dinh Diem. The third part points out the turn in the SVN people's struggle with the birth of NFLSVN. The film containing scenes taken on-the-spot and reproductions of some FVMAF/RVNAF documents, was shown at the Moscow Film Festival and was awarded a Certificate of Commendation by the Organization Committee of this Festival.</p> <p>(C) <u>Items 5 and 6:</u> Film Reel #70, entitled, "On the First Front Line in the Western Part of the Fatherland," was produced by the Vietnam Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio in 1961.</p> <p>The film is professionally made, depicting the life of the front line soldier. The photography is excellent, although the quality of the film itself is only fair.</p> <p>The film begins with scenes of mountains and lakes then switches to a hamlet. The first portion mostly concerns the infiltration of a small-size unit to the region. The unit moves over mountains, through jungles, and down rivers to finally join a band of guerillas already in the area. Scenes of a Montagnard tribe are shown and a NVN captain is shown teaching songs to children.</p> <p>(U) <u>CDEC COMMENT:</u> (1) No Further Exploitable Information. (2) Films Forwarded to JUSPAO.</p> <p>A. L. GALLI LTC, USA Dir, US Elm, CDEC</p> <p>2</p>	

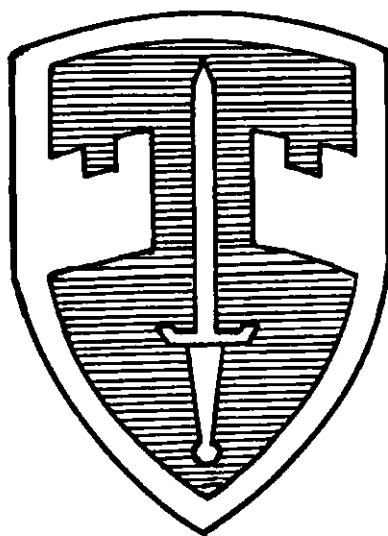
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are Data

SELECTED SUBJECTS AVAILABLE ON 16MM MICROFILM CARTRIDGES

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FEET</u>
Enemy Manpower Losses & Gains	2700
Enemy Health & Medical Problems	2500
Changes in Enemy Goals & Objectives	1400
After Action Reports	800
Enemy Morale	1600
Enemy Economic Status & Problems	300
Friction Among Enemy Factions	200
Enemy Leadership Problems	300
Enemy Reduction of Cadre	300
Effects of RD Program	300
Effects of Friendly PSYOP on Enemy	600
Enemy Claims of Casualties Inflicted	600
Effects of Air Operations	100
Effects of Chieu Hoi on Enemy	300
Enemy Food Supply Programs	200
Phu Loi Battalion	100
Enemy Recruiting	500
Transportation System	100
Experiences during Infiltration	300
VC/NVA Ammunitions	100
VC/NVA QM and Misc Equipment	100
COSVN Rear Service Doan 83	100

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VIET NAM



VIET CONG
TERMINOLOGY
GLOSSARY

VC POLITICAL & MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

A

A	1. VC designation for squad 2. Designation for North Vietnam theater of operations	
A.160	Đảng viên chính thức	Official Party member
A 161	Đảng viên dự bị	Probationary Party member
ABF	A bậc phó	Assistant A [squad] leader
ABT	A bậc trưởng	A [squad] leader
ACL	Ấp chiến lược	Strategic hamlet
AD	An dưỡng	Rest and recuperation; convalescence
AD	Ấp đội	Hamlet unit
AF	A phó	Assistant A [squad] leader
AN	1. an ninh 2. anh nuôi	Security Mess personnel
AP	A phó	Assistant A [squad] leader
AT	1. A trưởng 2. AT	A [squad] leader anti-tank (weapon)
ATK	An toàn Khu	Region physical security
ATS	Ấp tân sinh	New life hamlet

U

ụ bắn bia	firing berm
ụ chiến đấu	earth breastwork; combat fortifications
ụ súng	gun emplacement; pillbox
ung thối tình hình ...	to decay; rot; deteriorate deteriorating situation
uốn nắn ... tư tưởng	to correct; rectify; shape to shape one's thoughts
uy danh	prestige, reputation
uy hiếp ... đường 13	to oppress; to exert pressure on to exert pressure on Highway 13
uy thế	prestige
ủy	Party committee
cán member
cấp echelon
chi ...	chapter ...
chi ... tạm thời	provisional chapter ...
chính ...	field grade political officer
đảng ...	Party committee
đảng ... cơ sở	Party organ
Đặc Khu ... Nam Tuyến	Special ... for the Southern Demarcation Zone
Đặc Khu ... Sài-Gòn, Chợ-Lớn, Gia-Định	Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Special Region ...
huyện ...	district ...
huyện ... căn cứ	base area district ...
huyện ... Tòa Thánh	(Caodaist) Holy See District ...
khu ...	region ...
khu ... khu 5	Region 5 ...
khu ... Miền Đông	Eastern Nambo ...
khu ... Miền Tây	Western Nambo ...

ANNEX N

HISTORIC VC AND NVN DATES













01 May 1886	International Labor Day
19 May 1890	Hồ-Chí-Minh's birthday
30 Aug 1917	Thái-Nguyên Uprising
03 Feb 1930	Formation of the Indochinese Communist Party
12 Sep 1930	Nghệ Tĩnh Uprising (in Nghệ-An and Hà-Tĩnh Provinces)
26 Mar 1931	Formation of the Indochinese Communist Youth League.
27 Sep 1940	Bắc-Sơn Uprising.
23 Nov 1940	Cochinchinese Revolt.
13 Jan 1941	Đồ-Lương Uprising.
19 May 1941	Formation of the Việt-Minh Front.
22 Dec 1944	People's Army Day.
09 Mar 1945	Japanese Overthrow of French Rule in Indochina.
19 Aug 1945	August Revolution.
02 Sep 1945	Independence Day.
23 Sep 1945	Nam-Bộ Resistance.
06 Jan 1946	Election of the First National Assembly.
06 Mar 1946	Signing of the Preliminary Convention (Modus Vivendi).
22 Jul 1946	Formation of the Vietnamese Socialist Party.

ANNEX N

20 Oct 1946	Formation of the United Vietnamese Women's Association
19 Dec 1946	Anti-French Resistance Day
27 Jul 1947	Memorial Day (commemorating the WIAa and KIAS)
18 Jan 1950	Recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) by the Communist-bloc Nations
19 Mar 1950	All People's Anti-American Day
03 Mar 1951	Formation of the Vietnamese Labor Party
04 Dec 1953	Ratification of the Agrarian Reform Bill by the National Assembly
07 May 1954	Điện-Biên-Phủ Victory
20 Jul 1954	Signing of the Geneva Agreement
10 Oct 1954	Liberation of Hanoi
16 May 1955	Complete Withdrawal of French Expeditionary Forces from NVN
22 May 1955	Complete Liberation of NVN
10 Sep 1955	Formation of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front
08 May 1960	Election of the Second National Assembly
20 Dec 1960	Formation of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSVN)

ANNEX N

MAP SYMBOLS

IAAs)		Tổ	Cell
Viet		Tiểu đội	Squad
		Bán đội	Section
y		Trung đội	Platoon
		Đại đội	Company
		Tiểu đoàn	Battalion
y		Trung đoàn	Regiment
		Lữ đoàn	Brigade
it		Sư đoàn	Division
pera-		Chiến sĩ	Soldier
		a trưởng	Squad leader
		a phó	Assistant Squad leader

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