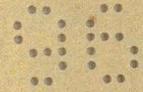


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21 February 1968
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SOUTHEAST ASIA SIGINT SUMMARY

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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOUTHEAST ASIA SIGINT SUMMARY

This report is presented in two sections; Section A summarizes significant developments noted throughout Southeast Asia during the period 14-20 February 1968; Section B summarizes those developments noted throughout Southeast Asia available to NSA at the time of publication on 21 February. All information in this report is based entirely on SIGINT except where otherwise specifically indicated.

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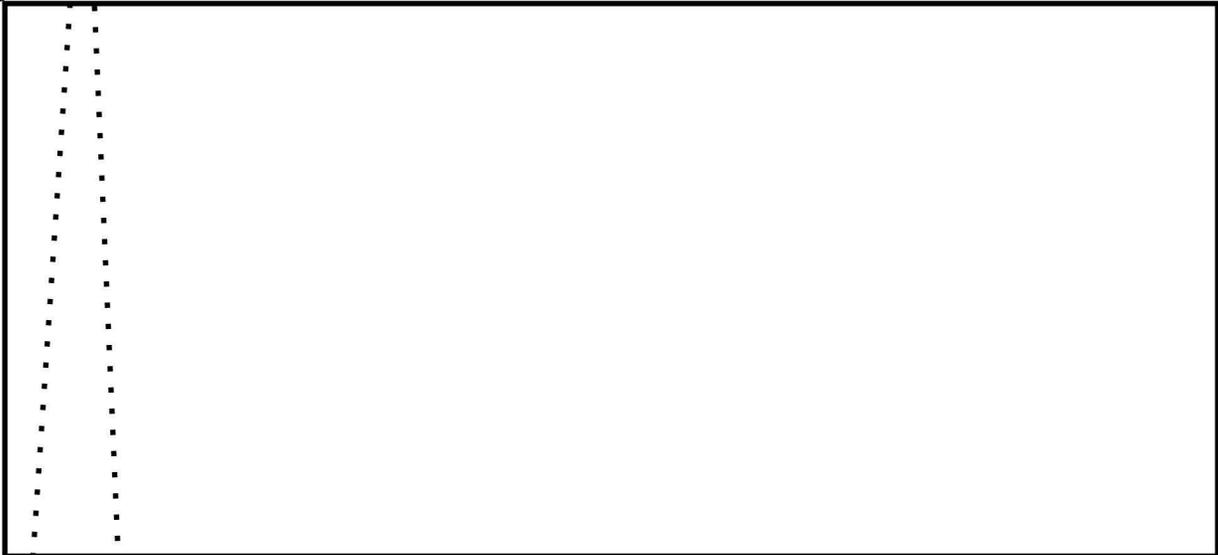
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SITUATION SUMMARY

SECTION A

Offensive activity being conducted by elements of the PAVN 6th Regiment near Hue continued to be evidenced by SIGINT in South Vietnam's Military Region (MR) Tri-Thien-Hue during the past week.

Vietnamese Communist Activity in MR 5 was highlighted by continued preparations for and the execution of attacks against Allied positions in western Pleiku and Kontum Provinces; by Communist reaction to Allied tactical activity in Quang Nam Province; and by the identification of several new military units. In MR 1, the Military Affairs Section of COSVN was observed in communications with the possible Hq, Viet Cong (VC) 275th Regiment for the first time since October 1966, and preliminary information that the unidentified possible Front Headquarters has moved to an area just north of Saigon, has been substantiated by additional SIGINT. Tentative information suggesting that Hq, VC 9th Light Infantry Division is now located near the northern Bien Hoa-Long Khanh Province border and continued reporting by Communist military intelligence elements in Tay Ninh and Binh Duong Provinces were also noted. Significant activity in MR 4 included the move of the possible region headquarters and the location of radio station possibly serving an element of COSVN in Gia Dinh Province, about 9 km east of Saigon.

PAVN communications in northern Quang Tri Province during the past week continued to reflect surveillance and harassment of the Khe Sanh Combat Base, Camp Carroll, and Route 9 between Cam Lo and Dong Ha while the general Quang Tri city area continues to be threatened by the PAVN 803rd and 812th Regiments.

In MR Northwest a combination of SIGINT factors indicates that elements of the PAVN 316th Division are engaged in operational deployment. The 305 (Airborne) Brigade, previously

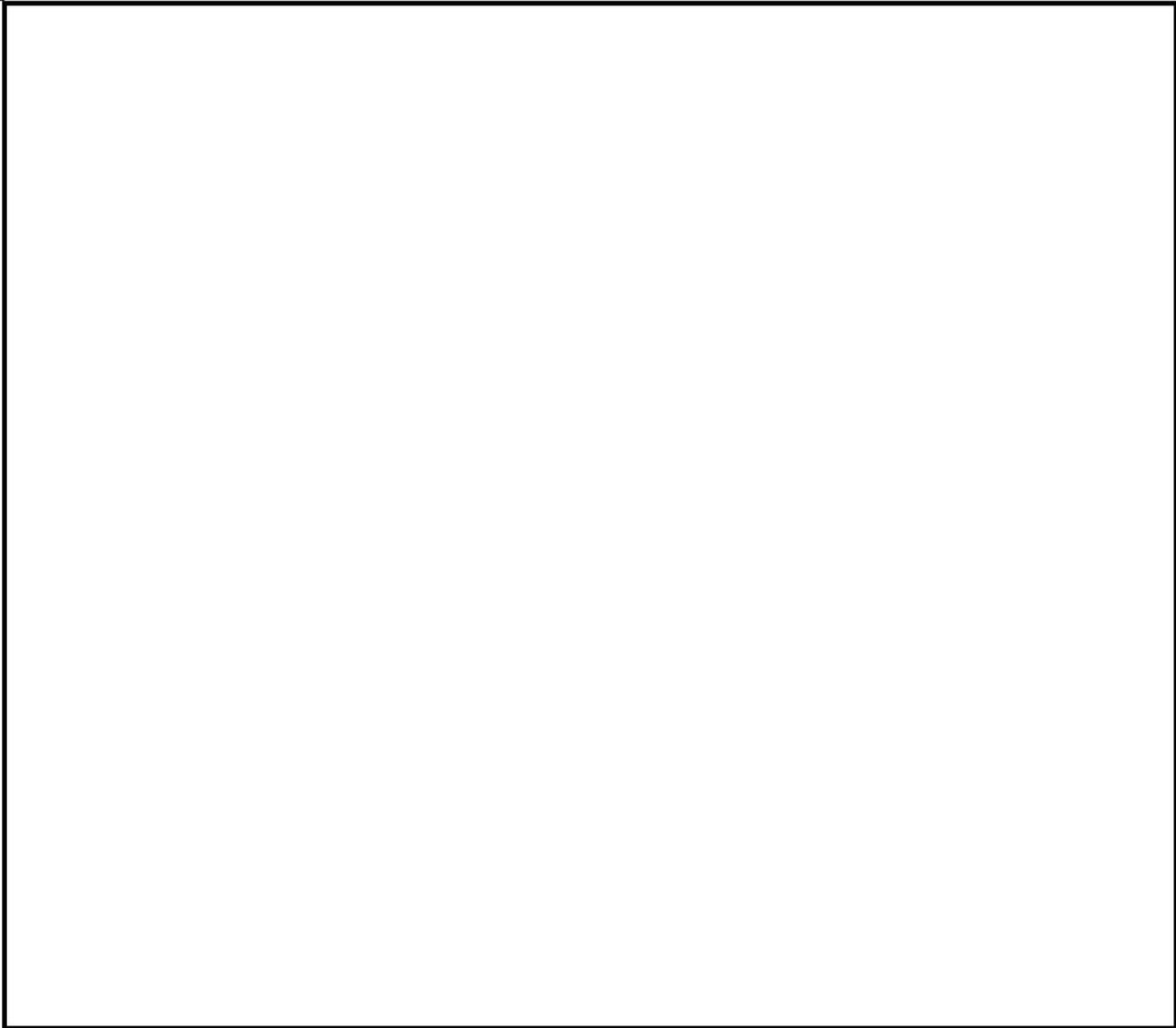
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reported as being silent, has again been isolated in communications.



SECTION B

Moves or intents to move by units in Quang Nam and Kontum Province, reflections of Allied tactical activity in Quang Ngai Province, and the initial location of a unit in Binh Dinh Province highlighted Vietnamese Communist

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communications activity in South Vietnam's MR 5. A subordinate of the Military Intelligence Section, MR 1, located in southern Bien Hoa Province has again been observed reporting after an apparent 12-day period of radio silence.

In Quang Tri Province, communications of the 27th Independent Battalion have indicated an impending ground action near Dong Ha.

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SECTION A

I. COMMUNIST SOUTHEAST ASIA

A. MILITARY

1. Vietnamese Communist Communications - South Vietnam

Military Region Tri-Thien-Hue

Elements of the possible PAVN 6th Regiment continued active near Hue, apparently shifting from the area northeast of the city to the vicinity of An Hoa (16-29N 107-33E, YD 730232). Since communications serving the 6th Regiment were first observed on 5 February, a 7th, 8th and 9th Battalion have been mentioned. The 7th Battalion is unlocated, the 8th Battalion is believed to be located near La Chu (16-29N 107-31E, YD 693243), and the 9th Battalion was reportedly fighting within the city.

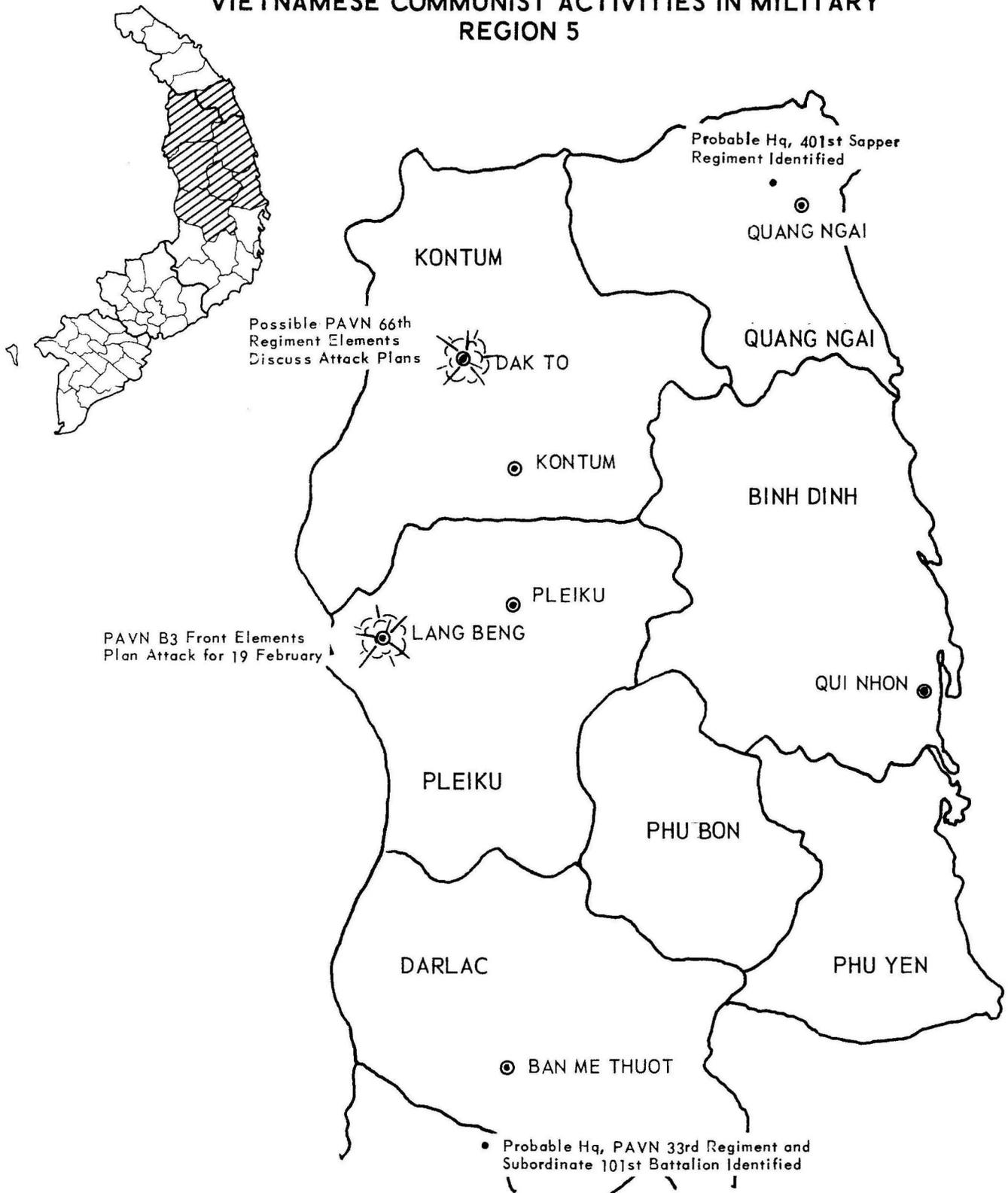
Hq, 6th Regiment, located on 5 February near 16-28N 107-33E (YD 734222), has been observed during February communicating with an unidentified possible battalion located on 5 February near 16-27N 107-27E (YD 622202). However, it cannot be determined whether or not this battalion is the same as that currently noted in low-level communications directing the operations of several companies located in the northern portion of Hue. On 17 February the possible Hue Municipal Unit indicated to the tentative forward element of Hq, Military Region (MR) Tri-Thien-Hue that it was currently "moving." The Hue Municipal Unit was last located on 19 February near 16-27N 107-32E (YD 725192), approximately 4 km northwest of its 17 February location and 2 km southwest of Hue.

Elsewhere, unidentified possible PAVN engineer elements in the A Shau Valley area are apparently attempting to complete Route 547 by 20 February possibly from the Ta Bat (16-13N 107-15E, YC 4296) area to the Hue area. An unspecified portion of the road

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VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN MILITARY REGION 5



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between Lang Ngot (unlocated) and Ta Luong (16-18N 107-23E, YD 5503) was reportedly the last to be completed and GAZ 63 trucks from "Route 12" were scheduled to arrive at Ta Luong on 20 February.

(3/O/STY/R40-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Military Region 5

In the western highlands, elements of the PAVN B3 Front were observed daily through 19 February discussing preparations for attacks against Lang Beng (13-53N 107-38E, YA 8436) and Le Thanh (13-50N 107-40E, YA 8930), both apparently scheduled to be conducted on 19 February. Plans to attack Chu Boc (13-52N 107-41E) on 21 February were also discussed. In the western Kontum Province area, indications of an attack possibly by elements of the PAVN 66th Regiment, PAVN 1st Division, on an unspecified date were also observed on 13 February. Indications of an impending Vietnamese Communist attack in the Dak To area of western Kontum Province were reflected in military intelligence (MI) communications of the PAVN 1st Division during the past week. On 13 February the Military Intelligence Section (MIS), Hq, PAVN 1st Division instructed a subordinate, located on 15 February 10 km west of Dak To, to determine if Allied troops were located north of Ngoc Trinh Trong. On the same day a second subordinate, also located in the Dak To area, informed the MIS of Allied and Vietnamese Communist troop movements in this area. On 17 February the possible forward element of the MIS instructed three personalities at the MIS to report daily on the operations situation. The possible forward element further mentioned preparations to strike Phuong Hoang Airfield (unlocated) and to participate in N-Day. The possible forward element was located on 16 February approximately 28 km southwest of Dak To. Farther south near Kontum city, an MI authority associated with the PAVN B3 Front instructed its subordinate to determine the positions of Allied mortars and tanks and to carefully disarm American mines.

In a possibly related development, Hq, MR 5 was observed in unusually high volumes of message activity on 16, 17 and 19 February with its subordinates. This activity may have been related to

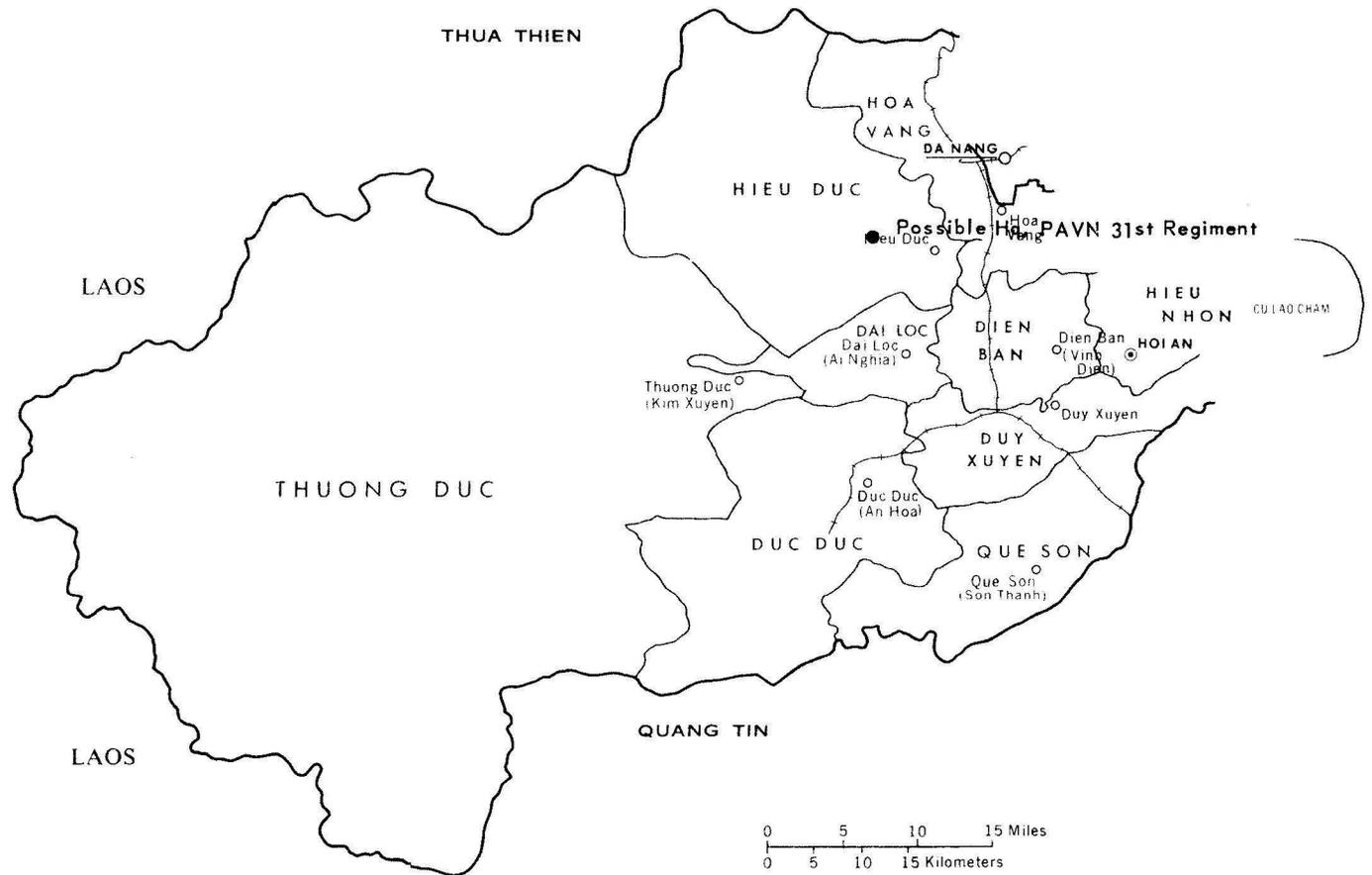
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QUANG NAM

AND
DA NANG MUNICIPALITY



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Vietnamese Communist attacks against population centers throughout South Vietnam on 18 and 19 February.

Vietnamese Communist military units continued to maneuver in the eastern portion of Quang Nam Province; their communications during the past week contained frequent reflections of Allied tactical activity.

Several new identifications of Vietnamese Communist units operating in MR 5 included the probable Hq, 401st Sapper Regiment in Quang Ngai Province; the possible Hq, PAVN 31st Regiment in Quang Nam Province; and, the probable Hq, PAVN 33rd Regiment in the Darlac-Quang Duc Province area together with its subordinate, the probable 101st Battalion. Identifications of radio stations serving the headquarters of the Viet Cong (VC) 1st, PAVN 3rd and 21st Regiments and the Hq, PAVN 2nd Division Forward Element were confirmed.

(3/O/STY/R39-68; R40-68; R41-68; R42-68; R43-68; R44-68)

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Military Region 1

Developments in Tay Ninh Province during the past week were highlighted by communications activity of the Military Affairs Section (MAS) and the Military Intelligence Bureau (MIB) of COSVN.

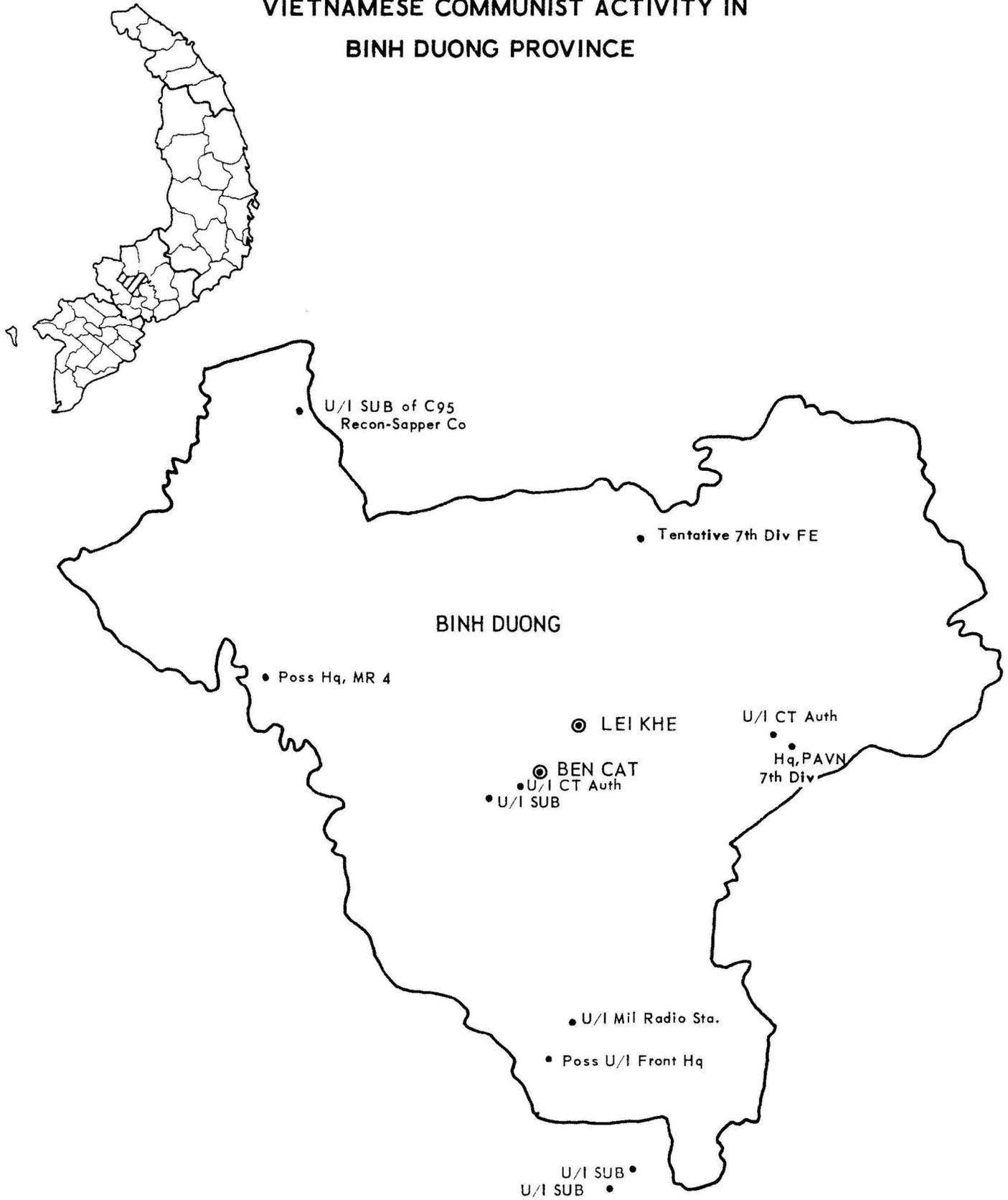
On 11, 13 and 15 February MAS COSVN was observed in communications with the possible Hq, VC 275th Regiment for the first time since late October 1966. On 14 and 15 February MAS COSVN passed messages to Hq, MR 3 (South Vietnam) with instructions to "decrypt immediately." No previous messages of this type have been observed being passed between these two entities.

In messages of 17 and 18 February MIB COSVN directed a subordinate, located on 27 January approximately 23 km northeast of Tay Ninh city, to observe Allied reactions to a Vietnamese Communist attack on the city, and conveyed a commendation from the

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VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN BINH DUONG PROVINCE



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chief of the Party committee for the subordinate's successes. In the same area, the formation of a three-man infiltration squad and the selection of personnel for infiltration training were discussed in a 19 February message from MIB COSVN to the possible 46th Reconnaissance Sapper Battalion, located on 8 January in the northern Tay Ninh-Binh Duong Province border area.

To the south in Binh Duong Province, activity during the week was focused on the reappearance and relocations by Vietnamese Communist military and MI entities.

A subordinate of the probable C95 Reconnaissance Company, MIS, Hq, 9th LID reappeared in communications as early as 13 February after a period of inactivity dating back to 23 January. The subordinate was located on 22 January in northern Binh Duong Province and the reconnaissance company headquarters was located in northern Phuoc Long Province in early December 1967.

In the Lai Khe-Ben Cat area, messages of 17 and 18 February from a subordinate to an unidentified MI control authority both located in the central portion of the province, discussed an attack on five predetermined targets and the continuing observation of new Allied activities in the area. The subordinate has been reporting on this area since early February. An unidentified military radio station has been operating in the same area since 5 February. This station, active since November 1967, was located in northern Bien Hoa Province through 19 January. Also, a new radio group consisting of an unidentified control station and three subordinates appeared on 1 February. The control station and one subordinate were both located on 8 February in central Binh Duong.

On 16 February the possible Hq, 7th Division was located in central Binh Duong approximately 12 km north of the 4 February location of its tentative forward element. On 15 February MAS COSVN passed three high precedence messages to division headquarters which were possibly related to the relocation of the division headquarters. During the week, several unidentified radio stations associated with 7th Division have been located in Binh

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Duong Province. In southern Binh Duong, an unidentified entity tentatively associated with the possible Hq, 7th Division was located on 19 February near Route 13, approximately 10 km west of its 16 February position.

To the south, SIGINT information on 17 February suggested that the possible Hq, unidentified Front, which has historically operated in Binh Long Province, may have relocated to an area just north of Saigon. On 15 February this headquarters was located in southern Binh Duong approximately 90 km south of its 9 February position in Binh Long.

To the east in Bien Hoa Province, activity was highlighted by the reappearance in communications of the Hq, VC 5th LID and its subordinates, the tentative relocation of Hq, VC 9th LID; and unusual communications activity between the Hq, 9th LID and its subordinates.

Since at least 10 February and through 18 February, Hq, 5th LID was not noted in communications. On 10 February the headquarters was last observed attempting to contact Hq, VC 274th Regiment; and on 18 February MAS COSVN was observed in contact with the Hq, 5th LID for the first time in over two weeks. Hq, 5th LID and its subordinate 274th and possible 275th Regiments are deployed to the east and northeast of Bien Hoa Airbase. On 13 February Hq, 274th Regiment resumed communications with its subordinate probable 3rd Battalion. Prior to that, the regiment renewed communications with its other subordinates, the possible 1st and probable 2nd Battalions.

In other activity of the 5th LID, the MI element of the VC 275th Regiment and a subordinate reappeared in communications as early as 2 February after being inactive since October 1967. However, these elements apparently have not resumed reporting.

Information of 14 February suggested that Hq, 9th LID may be located in the general vicinity of the northern Bien Hoa-Long Khanh border area. The last firm location of this headquarters was on

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5 February in the Binh Long-Phuoc Long Province border. Communications activity between the division headquarters and its subordinates--the probable VC 271st, 272nd, and 273rd Regiments--has been sporadic since early February. Collateral indicates that elements of the VC 9th LID were involved in recent Vietnamese Communist tactical activities in the Saigon-Bien Hos area.

Farther east in Long Khanh Province, intensive interest in Allied air and ground activities in the Xuan Loc area was revealed in a series of messages on 16, 17 and 18 February passed to the MIS, 5th LID by a subordinate located in central Long Khanh.

(3/O/STY/R44-68; R43-68; R41-68; R40-68; R39-68; 2/G10/VCJ/R49-68, 191625Z; R48-68, 181610Z; R47-68, 171606Z; R46-68, 161622Z; R45-68, 151715Z) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Military Region 10

During the past week the possible Hq, MR 10 apparently moved from Quang Duc Province into northwestern Phuoc Long Province. Two radio stations suspected of serving Hq, MR 10 have been located in northwestern Phuoc Long since 10 February. MAS COSVN was not noted in communications with the possible Hq, MR 10 from 9 through 13 February; however, on 14 February eight messages were passed to the region headquarters by MAS COSVN. The messages appeared to be relays of a type previously observed in activity involving the possible unidentified Front Headquarters.

An unidentified control authority located in northern Phuoc Long Province reestablished communications with the possible Hq, PAVN 7th Division on 9 February, for the first time since 20 December 1967. The control authority, arbitrarily termed the Phuoc Long control authority, is suspected to be serving a logistics function.

(3/O/STY/R41-68; R40-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

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Military Region 2

From 1 through 10 February the alternate Hq, MR 2 passed an unusually high volume of messages to the suspected My Tho Provincial Unit (MTPU), a small number of which were also passed on a recently isolated communications group located within MR 2. The alternate Hq, MR 2 was located on 7 February in the Cambodia-Chau Doc-Kien Phong Province border area, and the suspected MTPU was located on 13 February in central Dinh Tuong Province.

(3/O/STY/R42-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Military Region 4

On 19 February the possible Hq, MR 4 was located in western Binh Duong Province, approximately 15 km northwest of its 16 February position. Also on that date the possible headquarters was observed in communications with the possible Hq, PAVN 7th Division.

Two unidentified communications groups, controlled by elements located near Hq, MR 4, may represent Vietnamese Communist tactical units. One group, which has been active since 7 January, has two subordinates, both located just north of Saigon. The other group has been active since 1 February with three subordinates, two of which have been located--one in southern Binh Duong and the other in northwestern Hau Nghia Province.

(3/O/STY/R42-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Military Region 3

During the period 2 through 15 February, eight messages containing reports of battles in Vinh Long Province were passed on two VC Party-associated links. Seven of the messages were passed between the possible Vinh Long Provincial Committee (VLPC) and an unidentified subordinate. These messages referred to the defeat and surrender of "enemy" troops and the capture of enemy weapons.

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3/O/STY/R45-68

One message was passed between two unidentified, unlocated Party-associated elements. This message referred to communications between the Tra Vinh Provincial Committee and the VLPC.

(3/O/STY/R39-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

COSVN Communications

From 1 through 15 February an unusually high volume of messages was observed being passed in COSVN communications. During this period, COSVN originated approximately 330 messages, 200 of which were sent to all subordinates. During January message activity in COSVN communications was erratic. From 1 through 11 January, COSVN originated approximately 221 messages; only one message was noted from 12 through 22 January; a total of 92 messages were passed during the remainder of the month.

From 6 through 9 February, COSVN sent approximately 77 messages to the tentative Region 10 Committee; usually, about 5 messages per week are observed on this link.

Between 3 and 9 February, COSVN passed at least 59 messages and possibly as many as 161, to its subordinates in MR 1. From 13 through 17 February, approximately 100 messages were observed on this group. Usually, about 7 to 10 messages per month are passed on these communications.

(3/O/STY/R39-68; R41-68) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

For the first time since it was initially observed in June 1963, a radio station possibly serving an element of COSVN has been located outside the COSVN base area. On 16 February SIGINT located this station in Gia Dinh Province at 10-47N 106-47E (XS 983924), approximately 9 km east of Saigon. This location is approximately 126 km southeast of the station's 3 September 1967 location in northwestern Tay Ninh Province COSVN base area.

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3/O/STY/R45-68

The communications group controlled by this element of COSVN consists of nine subordinates--five located in MR 2; one in MR 10; and three unlocated. SIGINT has not disclosed the function of this group.

(2/O/VCY/R12-68, 181856Z; 3/O/STY/R42-68) (SECRET SAVIN)

2. DRV Communications

DMZ Area

In the Khe Sanh area, unidentified elements probably associated with the PAVN 325C Division continued to report aircraft activity at the Khe Sanh air strip, as well as the location of Allied troops, artillery emplacements and fortifications. A 16 February message indicated these reconnaissance teams are also tasked with observing and reporting the results of PAVN artillery fire. On that date it was reported that 26 rounds had landed on target in the radar, command post and runway areas. On 14 February one of these reconnaissance elements had reported it was located with a squad of the PAVN 304th Division.

On 19 February an element of the PAVN 164th Artillery Regiment mentioned attacking 241 (Camp Carroll, 16-46N 106-55E, YD 067543) in the central DMZ area, and stated that a "mountain cannon" (probably referring to a 75-mm howitzer) would occasionally fire one round to "create tension."

In an 18 February message the 27th Independent Battalion listed battalion achievements from 19 January to 15 February in which the battalion reportedly killed 233 Allied troops, destroyed 14 vehicles along Routes 1 and 9 and destroyed a Route 9 bridge. On 13 February a battalion element reported the receipt of 147 poorly trained recruits from the Cam Pha mines in Quang Ninh Province (North Vietnam). Reflections of tactical activity by the battalion have diminished, but on 16 February a message revealed that the "Front" planned to detach one company from the 27th Battalion possibly to the PAVN 320th Division for an upcoming but unspecified battle.

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On 19 February, the 6th Company reported no success in attempts to ambush Allied forces, further stating it would intensify "political activity north of the [Cam Lo] river" in an attempt to draw "the enemy" across into positions more favorable to 6th Company ambushes.

During the past week tactical communications of the PAVN 803rd Regiment reflected increased activity in the Quang Tri city area. Reconnaissance of Allied forces in the vicinity of My Loc (16-49N 107-10E, YD 377619), Van Tuong (16-49N 107-11E, YD 352619) and My Khe (16-46N 107-14E, YD 404555) and discussions of conditions for attack have been observed.

Elements of both the PAVN 803rd and 812th Regiments have indicated interest in the Allied situation at Ngo Xa (16-46N 107-13E, YD 380550 or 16-45N 107-14E, YD 390543), suggesting possible coordinated action in the area east of Quang Tri city.

Tactical communications serving elements of the 812th Regiment reflect continuing reconnaissance and offensive activity in the area between Quang Tri city and My Chanh (16-38N 107-01E, YD 459402). A planned attack against the Nhung Bridge (16-48N 107-13E, YD 382489) and My Chanh Post was mentioned on 13 February. The 4th Battalion was instructed on 16 February to reconnoiter and attack the area of Ngo Xa if conditions were favorable. The 6th Battalion reportedly resisted a sweep at Hai Hoa (unlocated) on 17 February, killing 80 Americans and collecting several items of equipment. Similar successes have been claimed for other regimental subordinates. On 18 February probable further southward movement of elements of the 812th Regiment was indicated when mention was made that regimental headquarters and certain regimental support companies were possibly en route to Hue. However, no further reflections of this reported movement have been noted.

(3/O/STY/R39-68; R40-68; R41-68; R42-68; R43-68; R44-68)

~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

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PAVN High Command

SIGINT has reflected the continuation of the unusual circular message activity noted since 10 January on the PAVN High Command internal radio group. The volume of circular messages of the type believed to be unlimited in its distribution on the network has occasionally risen from an average of less than one per day to seven per day. However, it is now considered possible that rather than reflecting the transmission of several discreet messages, at least part of the increased activity represents the transmission of long single texts in multiple parts.

(3/O/STY/R33-68; 3/O/STY/R41-68)

Military Region Northwest

Several factors including the lack of communications between the Hq, PAVN 316th Infantry Division and its two subordinates since 31 January and between the division headquarters and PAVN High Command since 6 February, and the use of operational messages between the headquarters and the subordinates from 27 December 1967 to 31 January have contributed to the indication that elements of the PAVN 316th Division are engaged in operational deployment. Although current locations for elements of the division are not available, both SIGINT and collateral suggest an involvement of the division with Laos.

(2/O/VCM/R92-68, 162212Z; 3/O/STY/R42-68)

Military Region Viet Bac

SIGINT has disclosed that the possible PAVN Hq, 305th (Airborne) Brigade, previously reported as being silent, has been in communications with its subordinates, using an alternate signal plan since 1 February.

(2/O/VCM/R94-68, 162218Z and Change 1, 202135Z) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

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Military Region 4

A message passed to the tentative 66th Battalion, 275th Regiment (possibly AAA associated) on 15 February reported that the nine vehicles belonging to "Regiment 290" had arrived. SIGINT references to the 290th Regiment were noted as early as April 1959, with a probable reference in October 1963 and others in January and April 1966. Both SIGINT and collateral list the 290th Regiment as possibly subordinate to the 367th Division/Air Defense Command. SIGINT indicated the 290th Regiment was possibly located in Quang Binh Province in 1966. The 275th Regiment is believed to be located in Nghe An Province.

(3/O/STY/R41-68; 3/O/VCJ/R04-66, 152126Z Apr 66) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Overland Infiltration

Both the General Directorate of Rear Services (GDRS) Forward and the tentative Hq, PAVN 70th Transportation Regiment reappeared in communications with previous subordinates. On 12 February the GDRS Forward was observed communicating with a terminal suspected of serving the Hq, Khe Sanh Area Front after a silence of 30 days. On 14 February the tentative Hq, 70th Regiment was observed in communications with the A Shau Valley Rear Services Headquarters after a silence of 9 months.

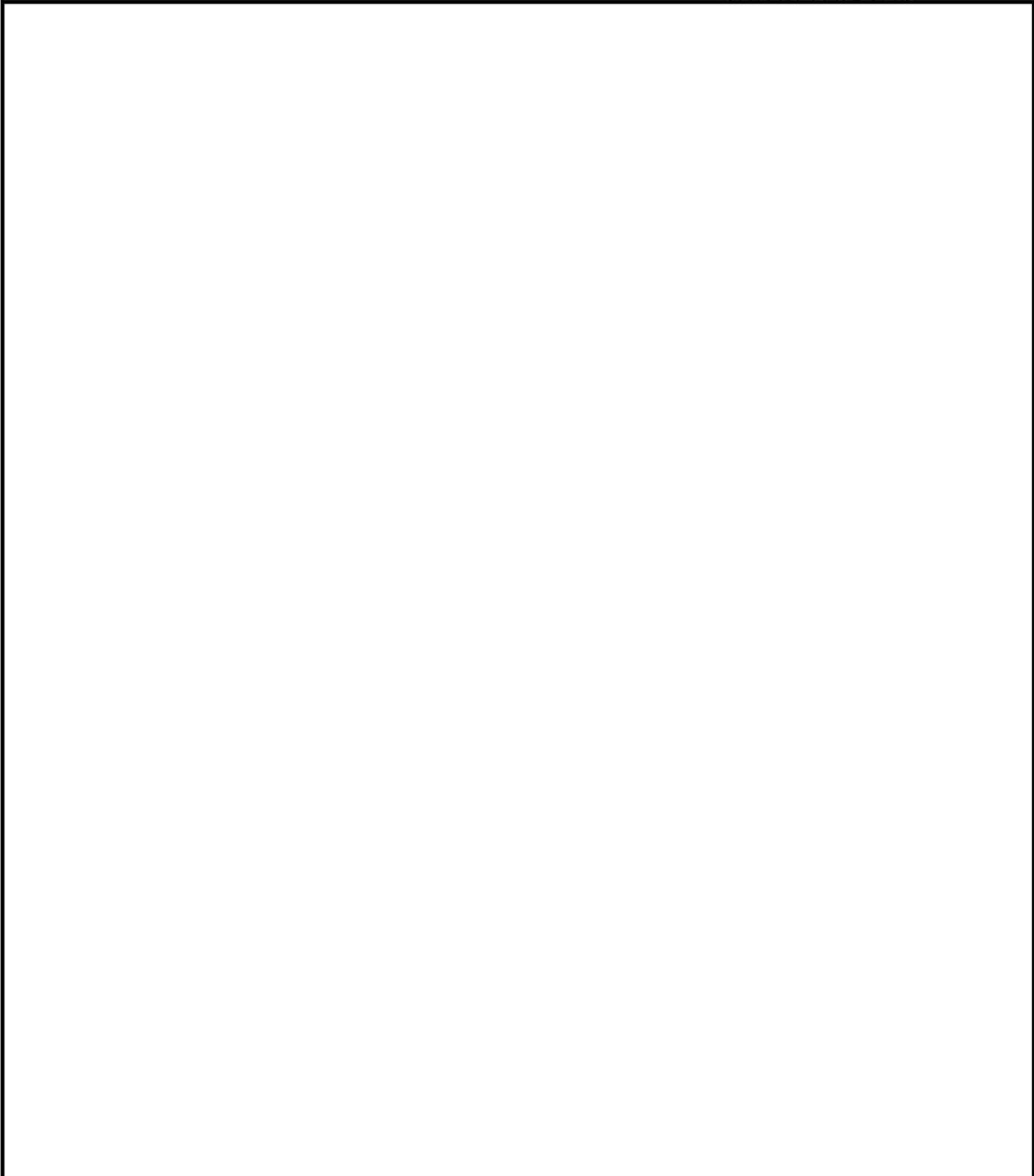
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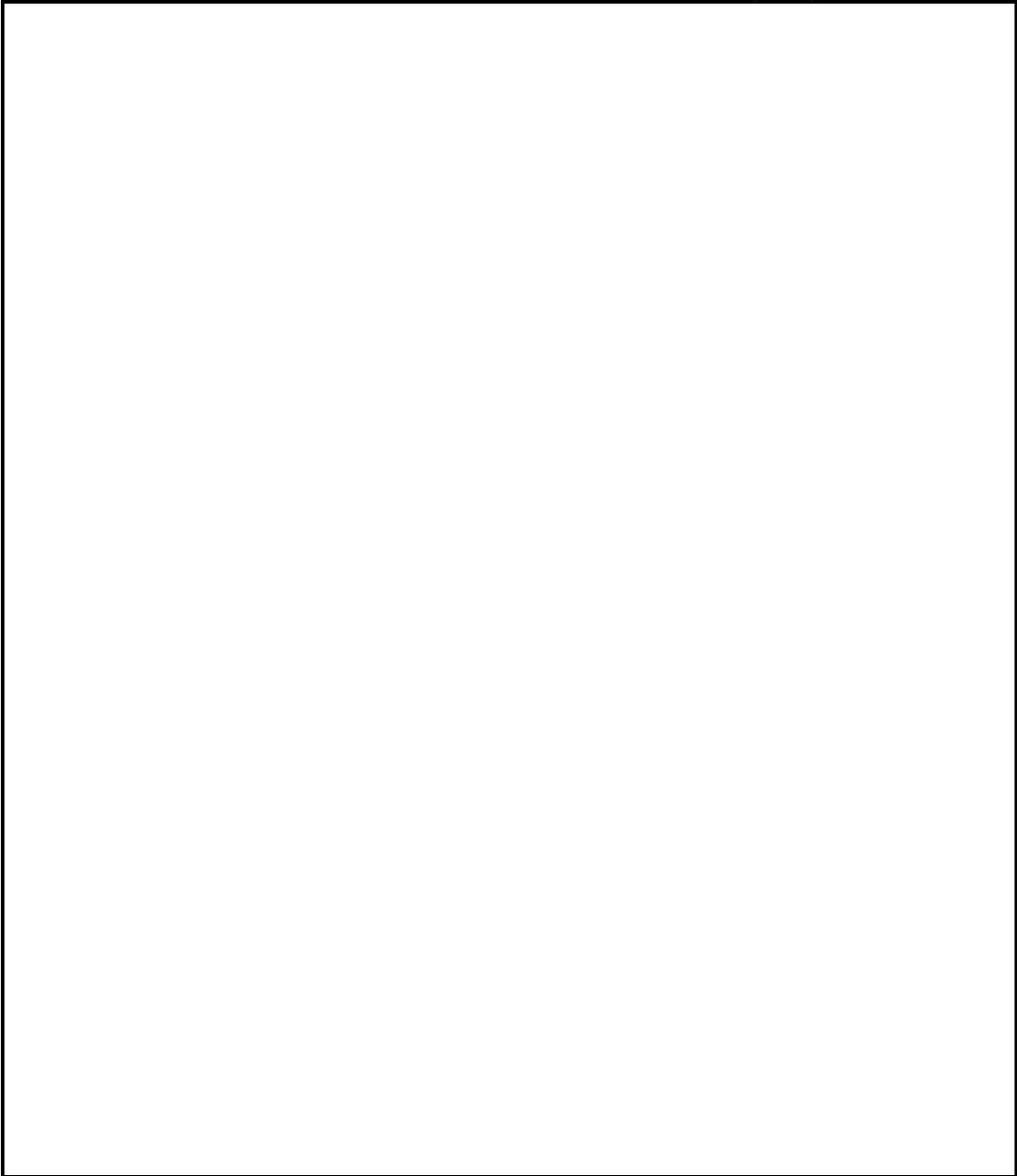


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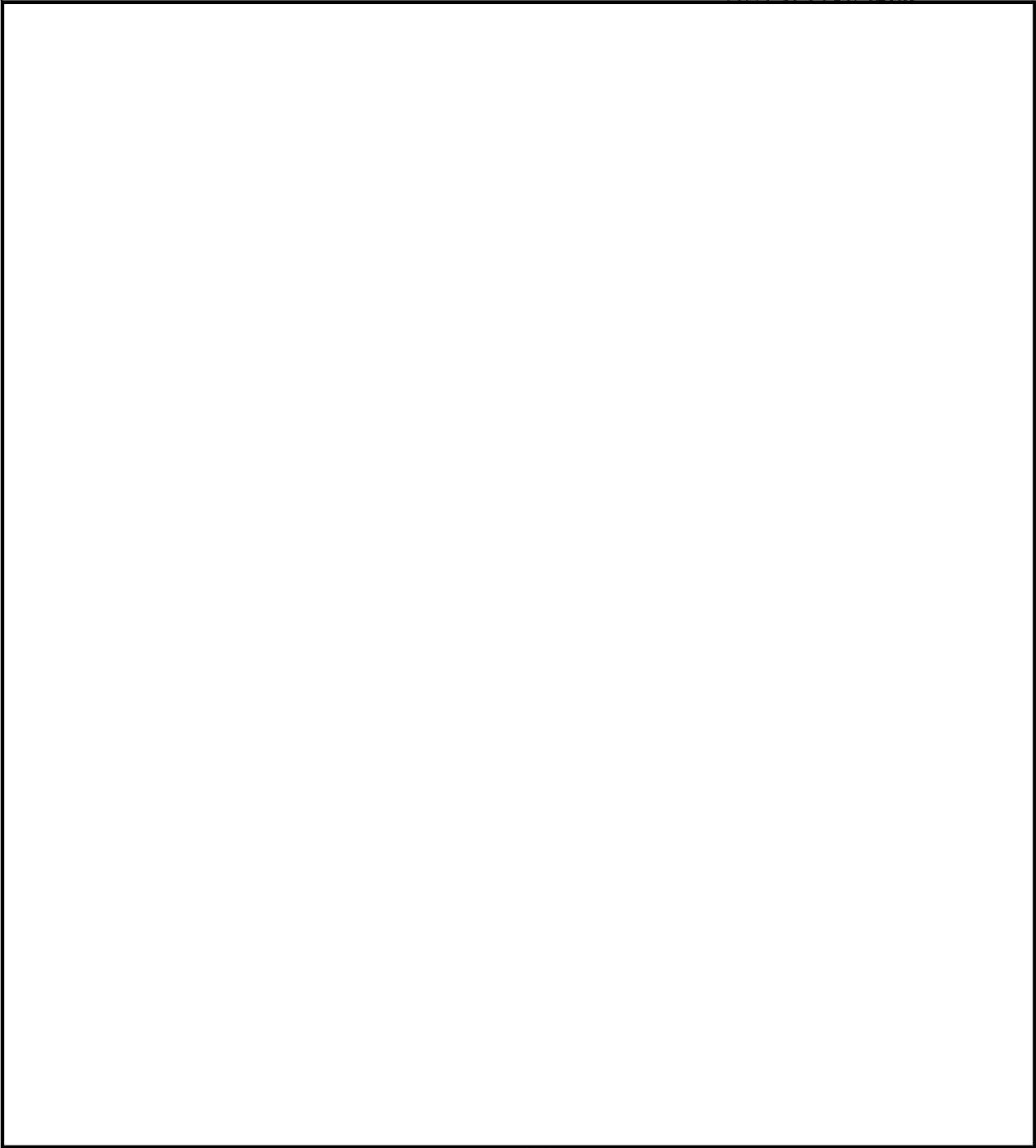


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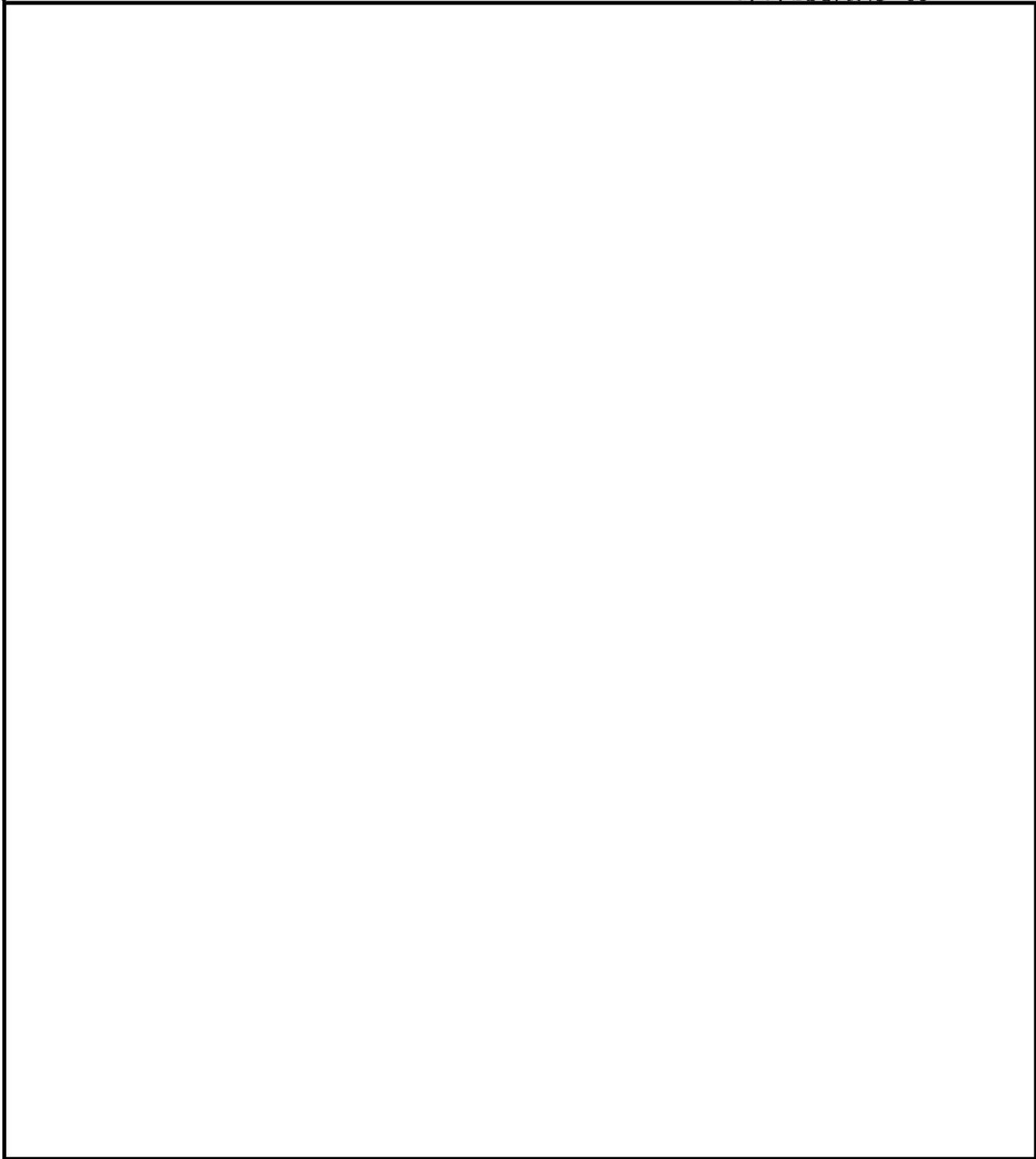


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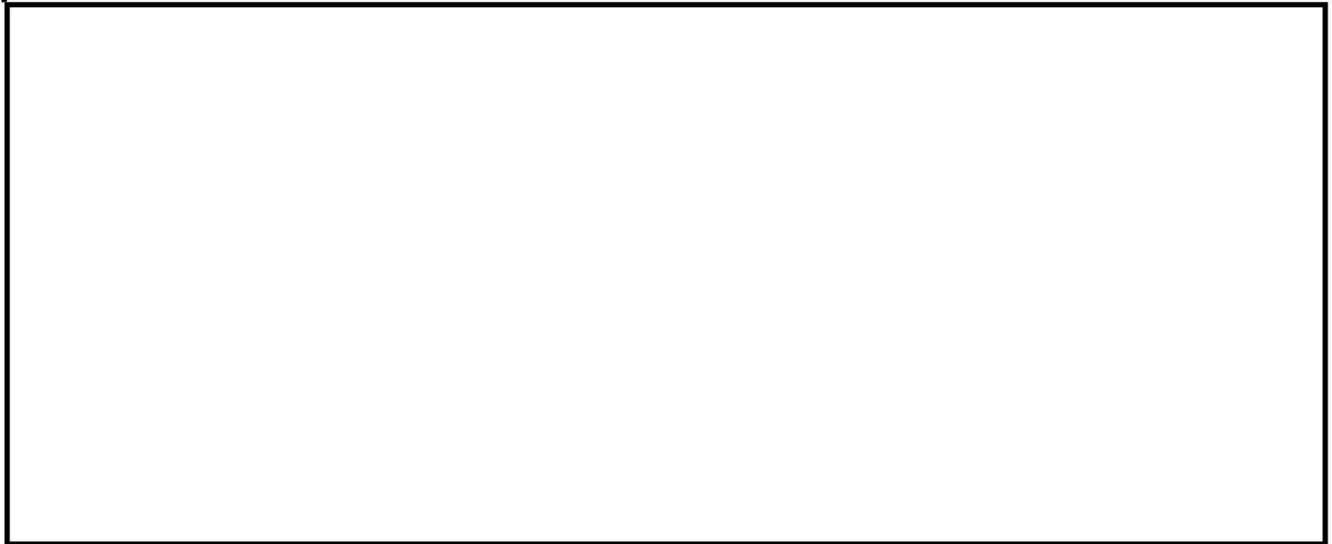


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III. SIGINT STUDIES

1. South Vietnam to Receive Aid for Victims of VC TET Attacks

Recent published and unpublished South Vietnamese messages indicate that the South Vietnamese Government is to receive aid from world-wide sources, both nations and organizations, for the civilian victims of the Viet Cong attacks on Saigon and about 20 other urban centers which began on 30 January 1968. On 5 and 7 February the Saigon Foreign Ministry instructed all posts to solicit aid for the refugees, estimated on 7 February at 500,000, with 100,000 in Saigon alone. The Foreign Ministry has requested that contributions be addressed to the Ministry of Social Action and Refugees of Communism in South Vietnam. Planes and ships carrying relief goods will reportedly be given special priority.

The following actions on the request have been reported:

Clothing Donations:

In Nationalist China Madam CHIANG has launched a clothing campaign to aid the refugees.



Donations of Construction Materials and Machinery:

Australia is considering giving corrugated iron and plywood.

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3/O/STY/R45-68

Japan may donate some unspecified construction materials, and other durable items such as ambulances and machinery.

Thailand has been asked to donate corrugated iron and plywood.

Food Donations:

EO 3.3(h)(2)
PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

Nationalist China has promised to donate rice.

The West German Red Cross and ministries in charge of aid plan to donate canned meat and fish; the West German Government has pledged a donation of milk.



Medical Aid:

Japan has already sent one ton of medical supplies including penicillin, mercurochrome, tincture of iodine, vaseline, typhoid and cholera vaccines, sulphamines, analgesics, and vitamins. More supplies are reportedly on the way. The Japanese Red Cross was not considering aid as of 12 February.

Malaysia will reportedly donate vaccines.

The West German Red Cross and aid ministries have promised contributions of medicines and blankets; the West German Government plans a donation of various types of medication.

The World Health Organization, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and other international organizations plan to donate such items as soap, blankets, and water purifiers.

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Great Britain has made a special appropriation of 20,000 pounds sterling for medical supplies in response to a request from a British medical team in South Vietnam; the British Government is considering the formal request for aid from the South Vietnamese Government separately.

Italy has reportedly sent vaccines and medications.

The International Conference of Catholic Charities in Belgium is donating a sizable quantity of vaccines and medical supplies.

The Pasteur Institute in Ankara, Turkey, is donating 200 liters of vaccines; Vietnamese Embassy personnel in Ankara are contributing 1200 vials of penicillin; both gifts are to be sent as soon as possible.

Monetary Donations:

Japan has sent an unspecified amount of money.

South Korea has donated 920 US dollars.

The International Red Cross Committee has given 100,000 francs.

The League of Red Cross Societies has contributed 40,000 US dollars.

On 13 February the British Government pledged 250,000 pounds sterling.

The Hong Kong Government has donated 5,000 Hong Kong dollars.

The Committee to Aid South Vietnam organized in Laos has collected 2,000 US dollars.

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In Italy, the Collection of Aid Committee has collected 350,000 lira from the Italian people so far; the Italian Government has given 15 million lira.

On 9 February the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a request to all posts asking that the Vietnamese Embassy staff donate two days' pay for the refugees at home; actions taken on this request have been:

<u>Embassy</u>	<u>Donation</u>
Great Britain	800 pounds sterling.
Hong Kong	1045 Hong Kong dollars; personnel in Hong Kong plan to continue collection until the total goal of two days' pay is reached.
United States	Collection in progress; amount collected not specified.
West Germany	120,124 piasters.

Special Methods of Organizing Aid:

A number of Vietnamese residents in Bangkok have volunteered through the Embassy in Bangkok to go to Vietnam for 15 or 30 days to help out directly, with transportation both ways by American or Thai military planes.

Canada and Switzerland are planning to operate their aid programs through the Vietnamese Red Cross.

Mass media appeals for donations are reportedly being made in West Germany.

In Great Britain, an aid committee is being organized in collaboration with the South Vietnamese Embassy there; also, various charity organizations in Great Britain including the Red Cross, Save the Children Federation, Christian Aid, War

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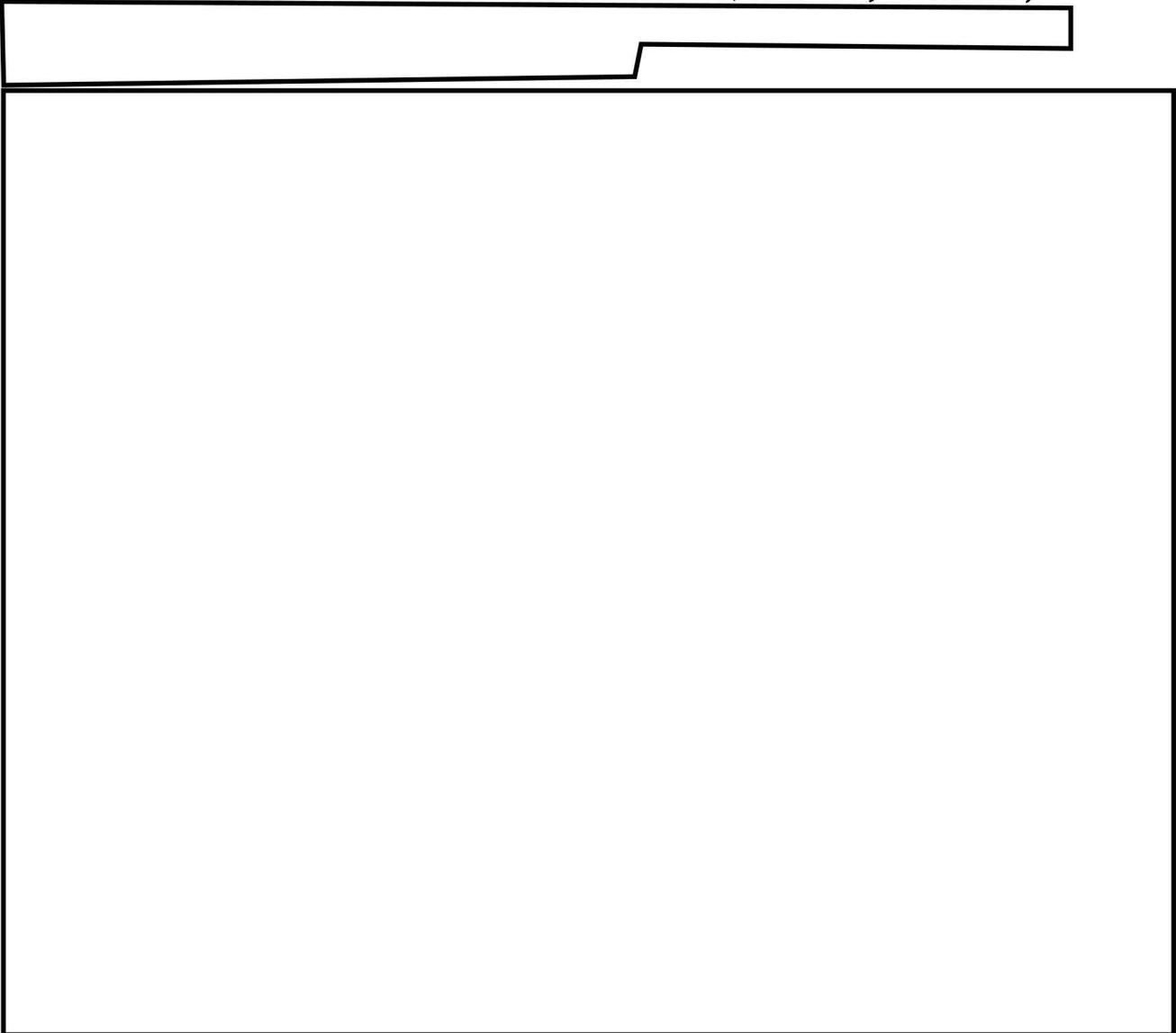
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on Want, and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, are co-operating to form a Disaster Emergency Committee.

The Asian Parliamentarians' Union is studying the possibility of sending relief goods.

(3/O/STY/R35-68, 9 Feb 68; 2X/O/VND/T17-68, 081540Z; T18-68, 081647Z; T20-68, 091923Z; 3/O/VND/T36-68, 071859Z; T37-68, 081532Z; T38-68, 081651Z; T40-68, 081930Z; T42-68, 091919Z;

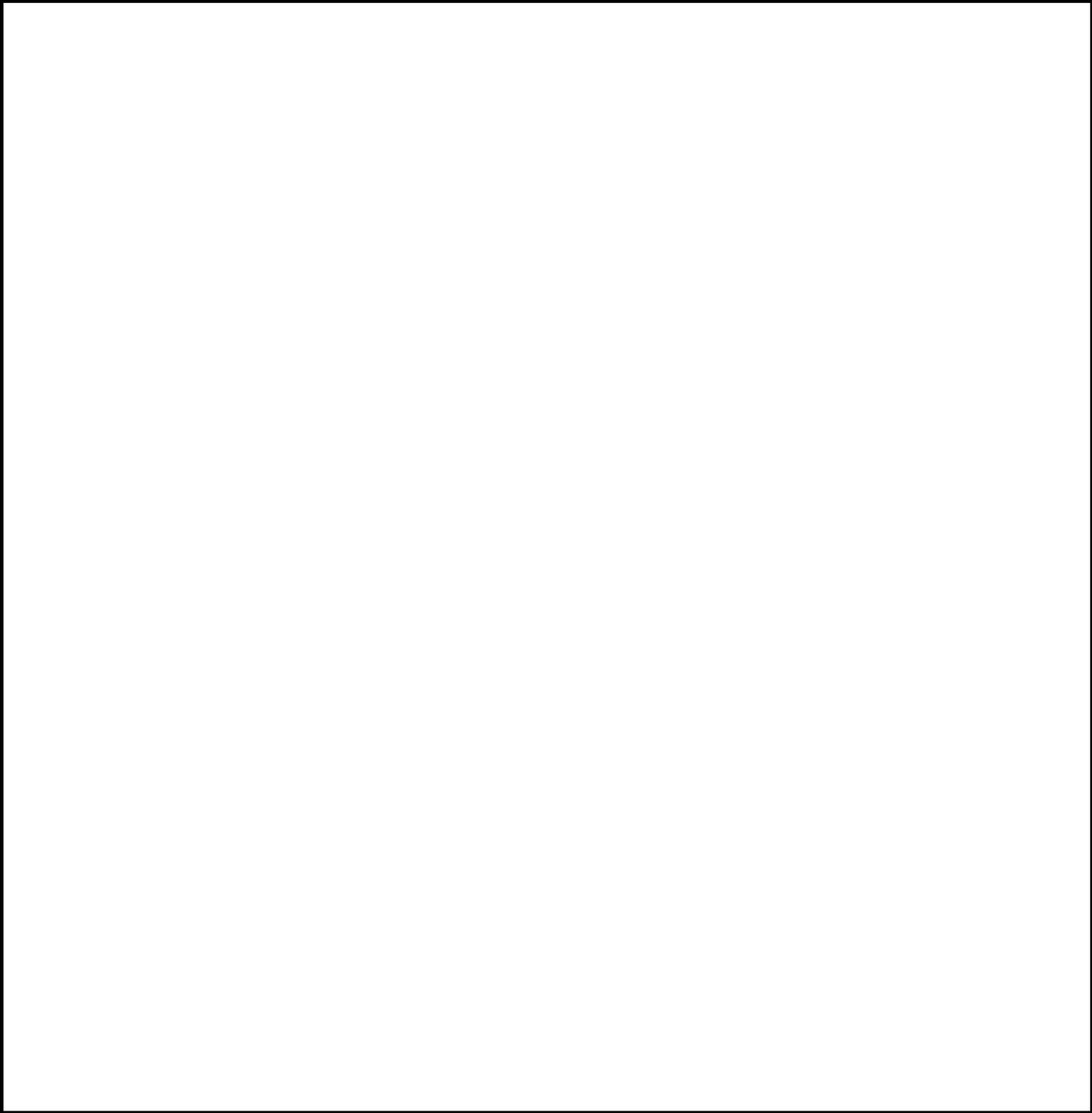


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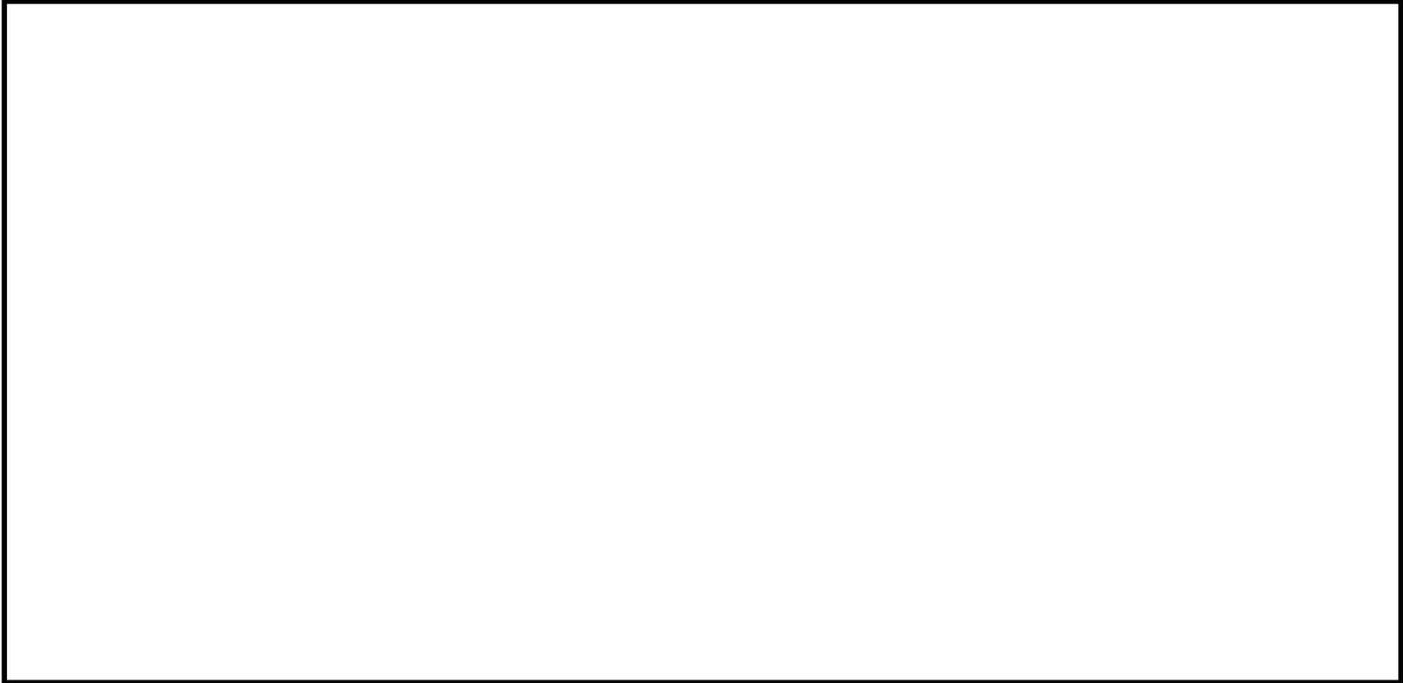


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SECTION B

I. COMMUNIST SOUTHEAST ASIA

A. MILITARY

1. Vietnamese Communist Communications - South Vietnam

Military Region 5

Two impending relocations have been noted in Quang Nam Province. An unidentified subordinate of Hq, Rear Services Group 44, last located on 17 February in northeastern Quang Nam near 16-03N 107-54E (ZC 172776), indicated on 21 February that it was on the move. In the southeastern portion of the province, Hq, PAVN 2nd Division, last located on 20 February near 15-45N 108-09E (AT 965437), indicated on that date that it was about to move.

In eastern Quang Ngai Province an unidentified entity, located on 18 February about 24 km south-southeast of Quang Ngai city near 14-56N 108-54E (BS 745503), indicated on 20 February that it was in a difficult situation and surrounded.

To the south in Binh Dinh Province, an unidentified entity which communicates with Hq, MR 5 Forward Tactical Element, Binh Dinh Province, was initially located on 20 February near 14-00N 109-14E (CR 092417), approximately 19 km north of Qui Nhon.

Continued activity by Vietnamese Communist military intelligence (MI) elements located in the Dak To area of the western highlands was noted in messages of 18 through 20 February between the Military Intelligence Section (MIS) PAVN 1st Division and four subordinates. On 19 February a subordinate, last located on 28 January near 14-47N 107-41E (YB 894311), reported that it was "discovered by the enemy" but that there were no casualties. It further reported that the move had been safely completed. In an earlier message

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of 18 February sent on the 1st Division watch facility, the subordinate reported that it had completed one portion of a move and was going to follow D-1 (unidentified) on the night of 18 February. Moves were also reported by two other subordinates, one last located on 14 February near 14-42N 107-46E (YB 979268), and the other unlocated.

A fourth subordinate of the MIS was instructed not to use the cover designator "Worksite 18," but rather, to use the designation of the hill on or near which "Worksite 18" is located. This subordinate was located on 15 February near 14-39N 107-42E (YB 921229) approximately 5 km southeast of Ben Het (14-42N 107-40E, YB 875256). According to collateral, "Worksite 18" possibly refers to a U.S. fire support base near Ben Het.

In southern Kontum Province, an unidentified subordinate of Hq, 1st Division was located on 21 February near 14-28N 108-00E (ZB 222020), about 12 km north of Kontum city and approximately 30km south-southeast of its 20 January location. In addition, an unidentified PAVN B3 Front associate was located on 20 February near 14-14N 107-58E (ZA 198759), about 12 km south-southwest of Kontum city and approximately 35 km north of its position on 6 February.

Finally a decrease in Region 5 Committee (RC-5) communications with all subordinates has been observed since 17 February. On that date, RC-5 began using 8 daily schedules compared to the 14 schedules it had employed daily since 8 January. Prior to 8 January, RC-5 used only two schedules daily.

(2/G12/VCM/R0542-68, 211035Z, R0540-68, 210532Z; R0539-68, 210245Z; R0538-68, 202100Z; R0537-68, 201550Z; R0535-68, 201325Z; T438-68, 201230Z; T436-68, 200655Z; T431-68, 192113Z; T420-68, 180720Z; 3/0/STY/R12-68) (~~SECRET SAVIN~~)

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Military Region 1

A subordinate of the MIS MR 1, located on 14 February in southern Bien Hoa Province near 10-41N 106-57E (YS 148826), resumed reporting on 20 February after not having been observed during the previous 12-day period; however, the fact that this element is now using a new signal plan indicates that it may have been active during this period. In two messages to the MIS, the subordinate reported attacking and damaging canals, causing a halt in transportation activities, and mentioned troops "withdrawing toward Long Thanh [10-47N 106-57E, YS 1493]." The subordinate also mentioned Thai tanks operating daily on an unspecified road. According to collateral, Allied Operation NARESUAN is currently being conducted in southern Bien Hoa Province.

A subordinate of the MIS, Hq, VC 5th Light Infantry Division located on 17 February in southern Long Khanh Province near 10-49N 107-29E (YS 729969), continued to report extensively to its superior on Allied activity in the area of Xuan Loc (10-53N 107-11E, YT 4009), Suoi Cat (10-54N 107-22E, YT 5906) and Suoi Ram (10-50N 107-14E, YT 4408). The reports discussed composition of Allied convoys on Highway 1, Allied air movement, disposition of Allied artillery, the use of civilians and bulldozers in the construction of fortifications, and the deployment of the U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and the ARVN 43rd and 52nd Regiments and 18th Division. A message of 19 February from the subordinate to the MIS revealed a serious shortage of food in the adjacent villages.

(2/G10/VCM/T288-68, 181249Z; T290-68, 181403Z; T305-68, 201054Z; T304-68, 200255Z) ~~(SECRET SAVIN)~~

Military Region 4

The first indication of the use of a possible split communications facility by RC-4 was noted on 19 February. On that date RC-4 was located twice within 53 minutes in areas approximately 29 km apart: once in southern Hau Nghia

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Province near 11-45N 106-26E (XS 555909) and later
in the vicinity of Saigon at 11-34N 106-39E (XS 810762).

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2. DRV Communications

DMZ Area

SIGINT indicates that a detached element of Hq, Khe Sanh Area Front (KSAF) has existed since at least 26 January. On that date, the detached element began communicating with Hq, KSAF, and subsequently established communications with PAVN High Command on 31 January. This detached element, currently unlocated has not been isolated in communications with any entity other than PAVN High Command and Hq, KSAF.

Possible impending ground action near Dong Ha was indicated in 27th Independent Battalion communications on 20 February. The 6th Company was instructed to utilize three men familiar with the terrain from Rao Vinh (16-45N 107-03E, YD 160524) to "Kilometer 4" (vicinity 16-49N 107-04E, YD 205598) to guide the detachment of a friendly unit in reconnoitering a withdrawal route. Recent communications of the battalion have indicated that one company of the 27th Battalion would be attached possibly to the 320th Division for one unspecified battle.

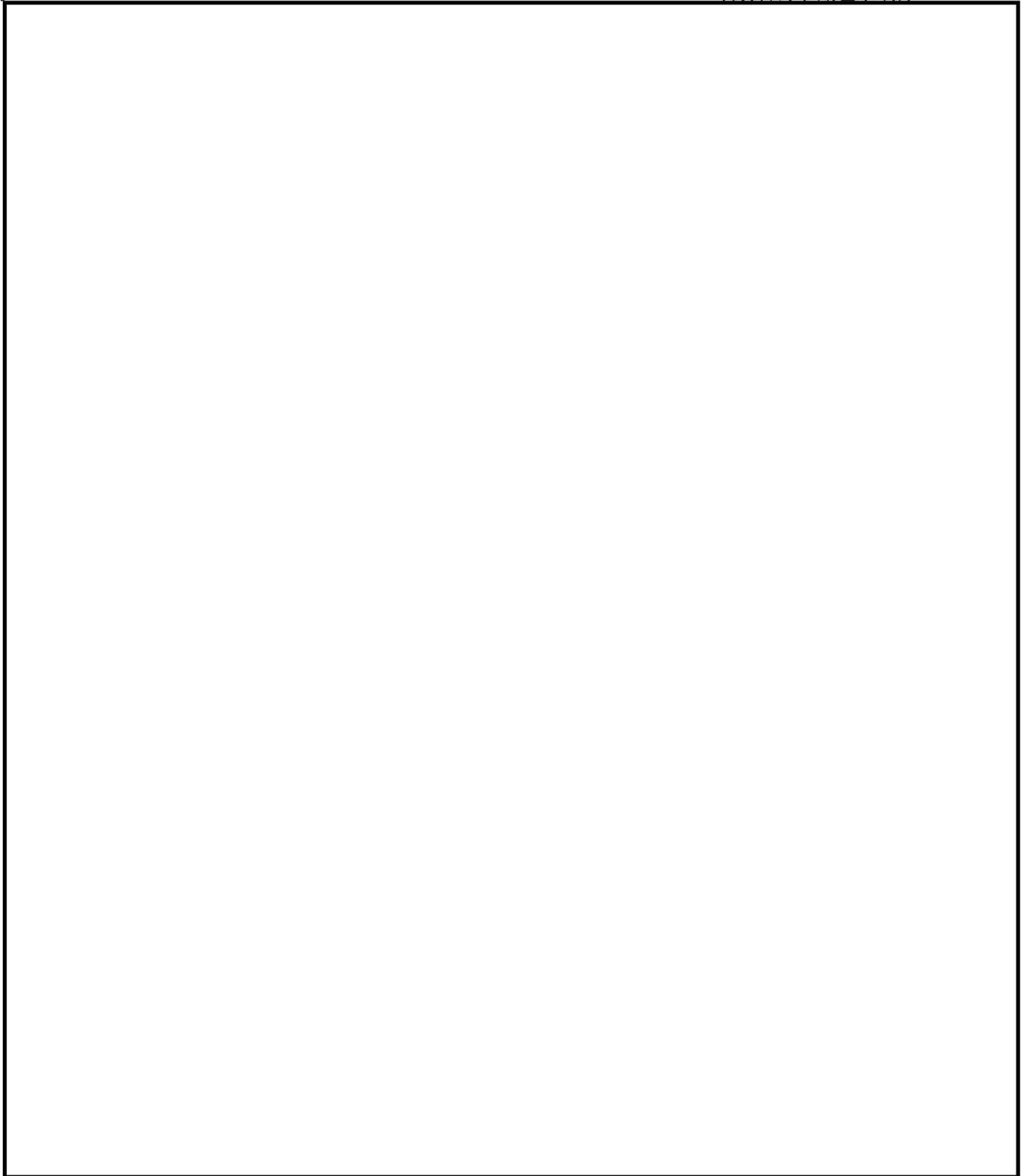
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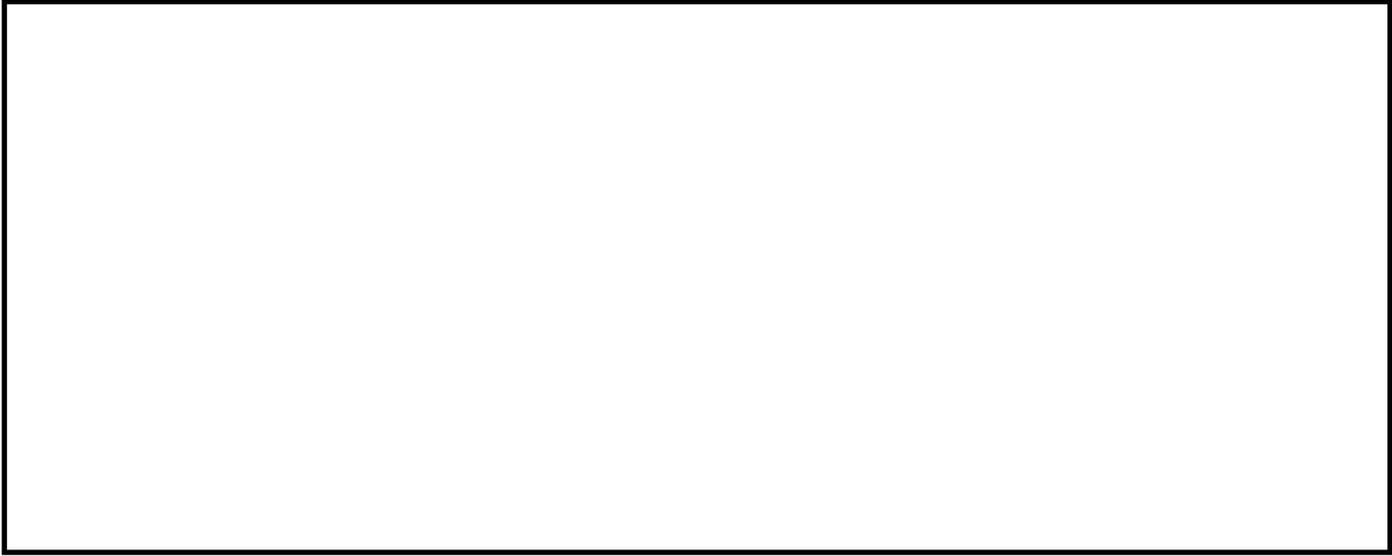


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