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3/0/VNG/R17-62 ISHTAR  
SPOT REPORT  
5 APRIL 1962  
DIST: OSCAR/VICTOR

**NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY**  
**Fort George G. Meade, Maryland**  
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**COMINT REPORT**

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Approved for release by NSA on 07-21-2014, Transparency Case# 65886

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TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT TO  
3/0/VNG/R17-62  
11 JUNE 1962  
DIST: SPECIAL

PROBABLE DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION OF  
EASTERN NAM BO INTERPROVINCIAL  
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

The information contained in this report is based on messages enciphered in

[REDACTED] and passed between 602A and 602I on [REDACTED] 50901. (DIST: SPECIAL)

(b) (1)  
(b) (3)-18 USC 798  
(b) (3)-50 USC 403  
(b) (3)-P.L. 86-36

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5 APRIL 1962  
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PROBABLE DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION OF

EASTERN NAM BO INTERPROVINCIAL

COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS

A Viet Cong (VC) base, described in detail by a Japanese technician and his Vietnamese driver who were kidnapped by the VC on 18 December 1961 in the area of Dinh Quan (11-12N 107-21E) on the Saigon-Dalat road, is now believed to be probably the headquarters of the Eastern Nam Bo Interprovincial Committee (ENIC). This conclusion is based on a message of 13 August 1961, recently made available, from ENIC to its subordinate, the Bien Hoa Provincial Committee (BHPC), and a Liberation News Agency (LNA) message of 14 March 1962 from the Main Office of LNA to "All Stations."

On 13 August 1961, ENIC informed BHPC that "the enemy was proceeding to build a road from Route 1 to Cay Gao (11-06N 107-03E) and ordered an attack on "this gang" and the seizure of "several Japanese engineers who were to be brought to F (cover designator for ENIC) for interrogation".

On 14 March 1962, the Main Office of LNA reported that in January 1962, the Eastern Nam Bo National Liberation Front Committee released a Japanese specialist named S. FUKAI, an electrical engineer who was captured by the Liberation Army while he was laying electric wires for the American military bases in Bien Hoa (10-57N 106-49E) and Thu Duc (10-51N 106-44E).<sup>1/</sup>

Since the Eastern Nam Bo National Liberation Front Committee is the "overt" counterpart of ENIC, it is assumed that FUKAI was taken by his captors, acting on the 13 August orders, or similar ones, to the headquarters of ENIC and subsequently released by that authority.

According to a collateral report of 12 February 1962, FUKAI, after his release, stated that he had been on 18 December 1961 about five or six minutes after leaving YAMAKA Camp at Dinh Quan (at a point, according to him, some 118.5 kilometers from Saigon). He reportedly walked along a narrow jungle trail for about 10 minutes and came to the edge of a river (probably the Dong Nai). He went north along the river bank for about four hours, crossed it on a sampan and continued to walk through the jungle until about noon of the following day. From 21 to 23 December, he continued his walk through the jungle. He reportedly was brought, on 23 December, to a place in the woods with a wooden palisade around it. He was interrogated here and held until 12 January when he was released.

The Vietnamese driver, according to the aforementioned collateral source, also stated that on 23 December he was interrogated at a small clearing which contained two small huts. He added that after being forced to march another four hours in a westerly direction, they arrived at a camp where they were held until their release.

He described the camp as consisting of four large shelters without sides but with matted floors which could hold 20 men apiece. He said that one of these huts was apparently an office and the other was used to detain the prisoners.

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He said that a bamboo fence encircled the area forming a compound. This fence was about two meters high and bamboo spikes had been placed in the ground on the outside. He also noted that at any given time there were never more than 30 men in the compound.

The driver also quoted his captors as saying that they were members of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. In addition, he once noticed a Sony transistor radio in the hut used as an office, but he did not observe any other such equipment or antennas in the area. He also observed that the camp was surrounded by mountains.

The driver also noted the presence of a Filipino in the camp. The Filipino was probably ALFREDO P. MUNKADA who was kidnapped by the VC on 9 December 1961 and also, according to the LNA item of 14 March, released by the "Eastern Nam Bo National Liberation Front Committee."

From the above descriptions of their route of travel, it appears that the prisoners were being taken towards Phuoc Thanh or Phuoc Long Province from the point of their seizure (which was in Long Khanh Province). (DIST: OSCAR/VICTOR, PLUS: USM-626, LESS: US-962B).

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