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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT



SELECTED MAJOR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES NORTH VIETNAM

NPIC/R-134/68 JANUARY 1969

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

SELECTED MAJOR COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES NORTH VIETNAM

JANUARY 1969

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER

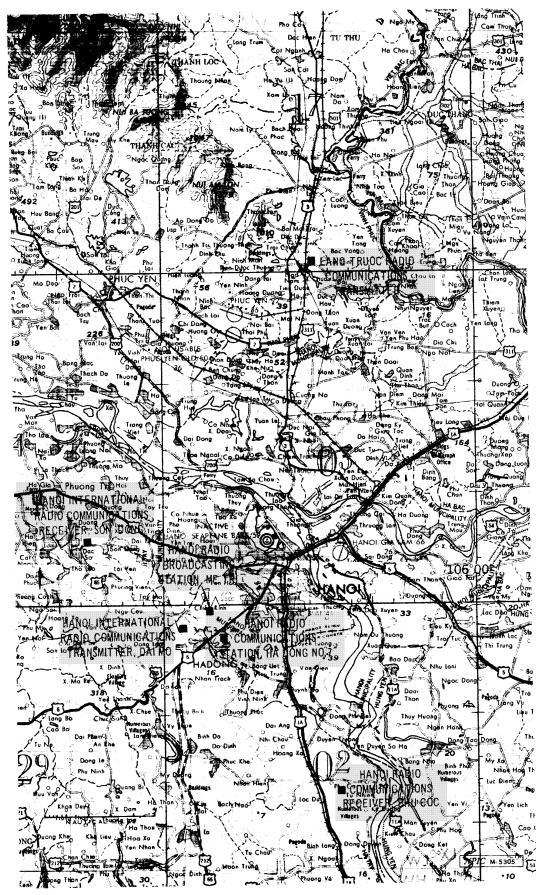


FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP.

INTRODUCTION

The North Vietnamese have established at least nine major communications facilities in North Vietnam. Six of these, in the immediate Hanoi area (Figure 1), are treated in detail in this report. These installations provide Hanoi with the comprehensive transmitting and receiving capability of a modern national and international communications network for direct support of North Vietnamese military and civilian needs. The installations and the order in which they appear in this report are as follows:

NAME	GEO. COORDS.	BE NO.	PAGE NO.
Hanoi International Radio	20-58 N 105-46 LE		2
Communications Transmitter, Dai Mo			
Hanoi International Radio Communications Receiver,	21-02 N 105-41: DE		8
Son Dong			
Lang Truoc Radio	21-15 N 105-52-E		14
Communications Transmitter			
Hanoi Radio Broadcasting Station, Me Tri	20-59 N 105-47- E		20
Hanoi Radio Communications Station, Ha Dong No 7	20-58 N 105-47- E		26
Hanoi Radio Communications Receiver, Phu Coc	20-51 N 105-53- E		32
	25X1D 25X1D	25X1A	

HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, DAI MO

25X1A

None

25X1D

25X1B

25X1D

25X1D

This station is located 5.7 nautical miles (nm) southwest of Hanoi and is served by an all-weather dirt road leading 1.1 nm southeast to Route 6 at Ha Dong. Two AAA sites are within 0.5 nm east and south of the station (Figure 2).

The antenna farm contains 12 rhombic, four VEE, and 12 horizontal dipole antennas (Figure 3). The rhombic antennas provide long range, high frequency communications to Europe, Asia, and Africa with double rhombic antennas oriented toward Europe and north

Africa (Figure 4). The VEE antennas.

are probably for omni-directional, short range communications. The horizontal dipole antennas are oriented for high frequency transmissions (primarily in the vicinity of hertz) throughout southern China and Southeast Asia (Figure 5). The entire antenna farm is probably fed from the main control building with some of the rhombic antennas having an alternate feed from the alternate control area.

The primary transmitting facilities are housed in the H-shaped building surrounded by an earth-mounded concrete wall (inset, Figure 3) except for three sections where the antenna feeds leave the building. These three sections consist of earth fill between two concrete walls. Also within the main control area are six support buildings, a substation, two guard towers, two cooling ponds, a probable pumphouse, and an underground reservoir.

South-southeast of the main control area is the alternate control area which was constructed in It contains two earth-mounded bunkers, one, a control bunker with feed lines leading to some of the rhombic antennas; the other bunker is probably for support.

The fenced support area northeast of the main control area contains four probable barracks, one messhall, a substation, and three support buildings.

The control building at Dai Mo is connected to the Hanoi Radio Broadcasting Station, Me Tri 1.6 nm northeast, by a cable scar (Figure 2). Another cable scar and a land line are evident leading northeast from the Me Tri control building toward the Hanoi Citadel. This communications line is probably used to link the government control facilities in Hanoi with the two radio transmitting stations.

Electric power is provided by external sources via substations within the control and support areas. Diesel generators for emergency power are probably available; however, they have not been identified on photography.

25X1B

25X1A

25X1D

25X1B

- 3 -

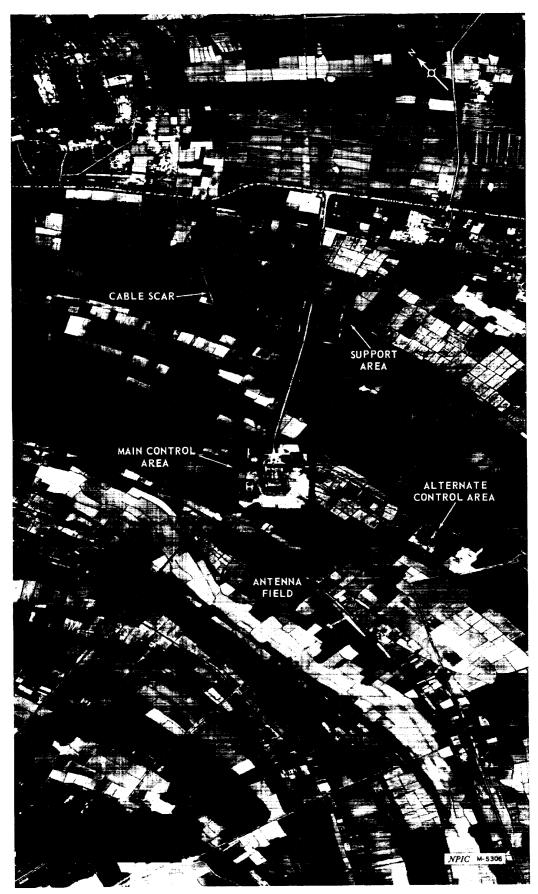


FIGURE 2. HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, DAI MO, NORTH VIETNAM.

- 4 -

NPIC/R-134/68

25X1D

25X6

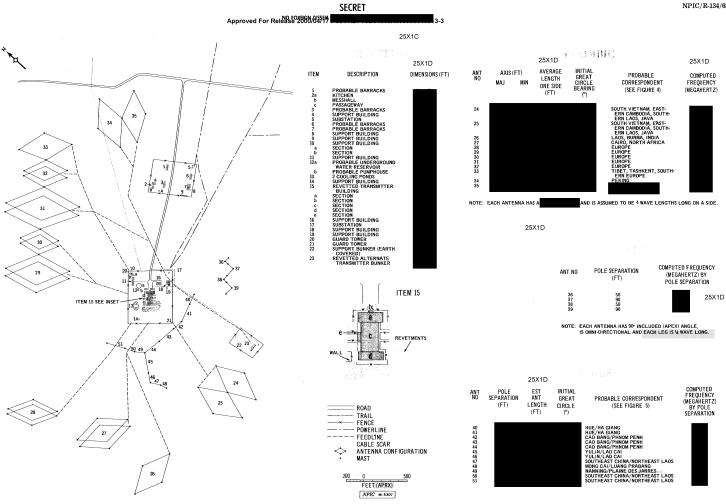


FIGURE 3. HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, DAI MO, NORTH VIETNAM.

FIGURE 4. FORWARD AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR RHOMBIC ANTENNAS AT HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, DAI MO, NORTH VIETNAM.

FIGURE 5. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COM-MUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, DAI MO, NORTH VIETNAM.

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25X1C

HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, SON DONG

25X1A

- 8 -

AMS Series L7014, Sheet 6151 III, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 (Unclassified)

LATEST IMAGERY USED

NEGATION DATE (If required) 25X1A None

25X1D

The Son Dong receiving station, 8.6 nm west-northwest of Hanoi, is served by an unnumbered dirt road leading 1 nm west to Route 65 at Que Duong. One eight-gun AAA site is 0.5 nm southwest of the station (Figure 6).

The antenna farm contains 15 rhombic and six horizontal dipole antennas (Figure 7). The rhombic antennas are capable of receiving long range, high frequency communications from Europe, Asia, and Africa with double rhombic antennas oriented toward Europe and north Africa (Figure 8). The horizontal dipole antennas are oriented for high frequency reception (primarily between hertz) throughout southern China and Southeast Asia (Figure 9). Feed lines from all the antennas lead to the control building with feeds from the rhombic antennas, oriented toward Europe, also leading to a bunkered probable alternate receiver building.

The control area consists of the primary receiving facilities housed in a single-story building, a generator and transformer building, two support buildings, and a guard tower. A secured alternate control area contains two earth-mounded bunkers, one, a probable receiver bunker and the other, a probable support bunker. The support area, separated from the control area by a wall, contains 15 support buildings and a guard tower.



FIGURE 6. HANO! INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, SON DONG, NORTH VIETNAM.



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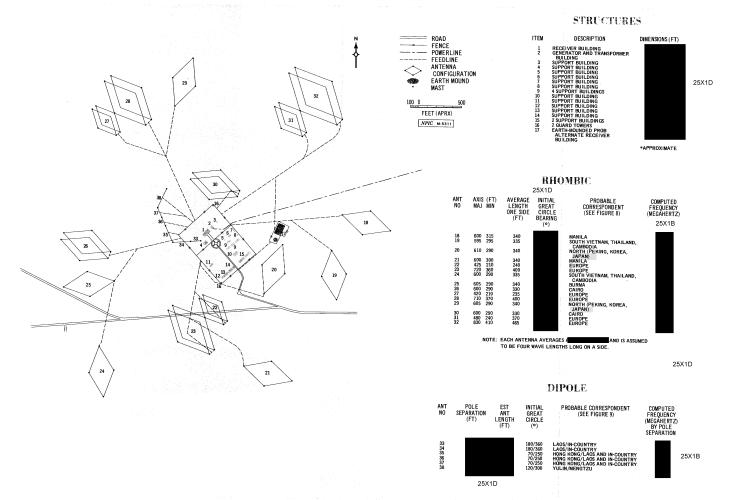


FIGURE 7. HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, SON DONG, NORTH VIETNAM.

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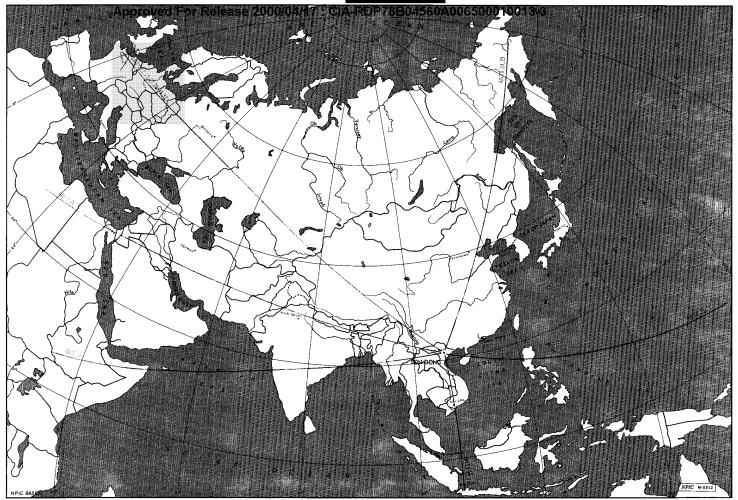


FIGURE 8. FORWARD AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR RHOMBIC ANTENNAS AT HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, SON DONG, NORTH VIETNAM.

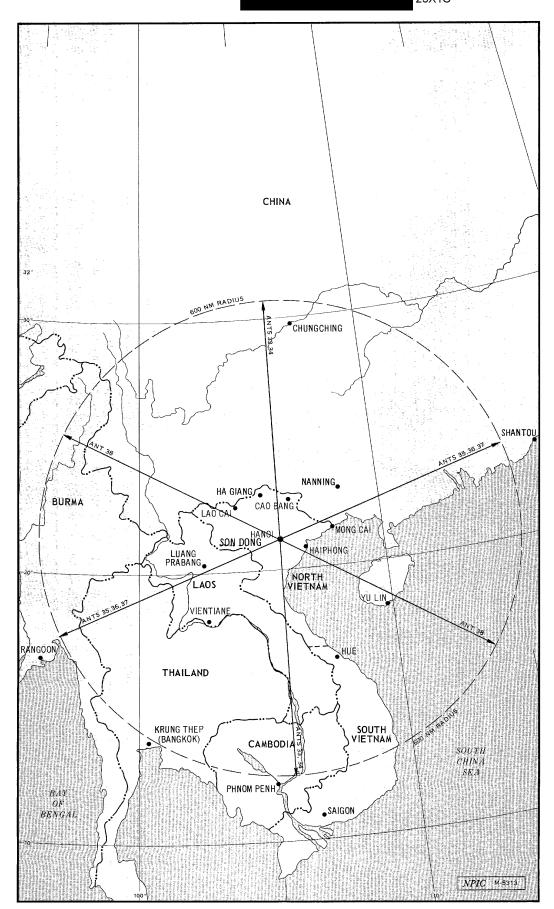


FIGURE 9. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT HANOI INTERNATIONAL RADIO COM-MUNICATIONS RECEIVER, SON DONG, NORTH VIETNAM.

- 13 -

LANG TRUOC RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER

25X1A

	INSTALL
25X1D	Lang
25X1D	UTM COO
5X1D	MAP REFE AMS

TION OR ACTIVITY NAME COUNTRY 25X1A VN Truoc Radio Communications Transmitter GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES COMIREX NO. NIETB NO-21-15 N 105-52 None None Series L7014, Sheet 6151 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 (Unclassified) LATEST IMAGERY USED NEGATION DATE (If required)

None

25X1D

The Lang Truoc facility is located 13.9 nm north of Hanoi and is served by a dirt road leading 1 nm west to Route 3 at Tien Duoc Thuong. The Hanoi-Thai Nguyen Railroad Line passes immediately is probably being west of the facility. This station, constructed used to support insurgency operations in Southeast Asia (Figure 10).3

25X1D

25X1A

The antenna farm contains three rhombic, four VEE, and 13 horizontal dipole antennas (Figure 11). Two of the rhombic antennas are oriented for day-night transmission toward Moscow, while the third rhombic antenna is oriented for transmission toward Peking (Figure 12). The VEE antennas,

25X1B

25X1B

are probably for omni-directional, short range communications. The majority of the horizontal dipole antennas are oriented for high frequency communications to all of Southeast Asia from Rangoon to the South Vietnam coast. The back azimuths for these antennas cover all of southern China (Figure 13). Antenna feedlines for all antennas lead from the transmitter building.

The transmitting facilities are housed in a single-story, H-shaped, concrete building. A pumphouse, a generator, and an adjacent support building are also in the control area. A pipeline for cooling water leads from a lake 0.8 nm south to the transmitter building.

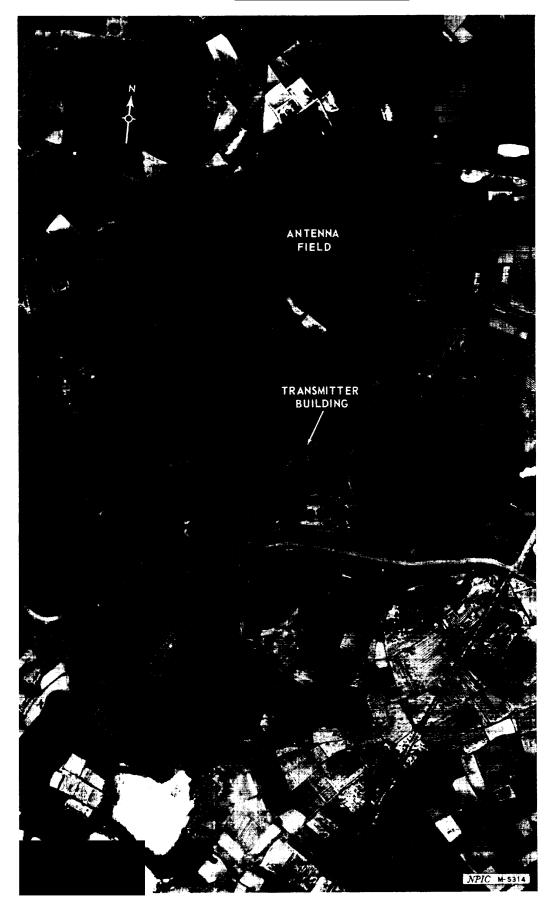


FIGURE 10. LANG TRUOC RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, NORTH VIETNAM.

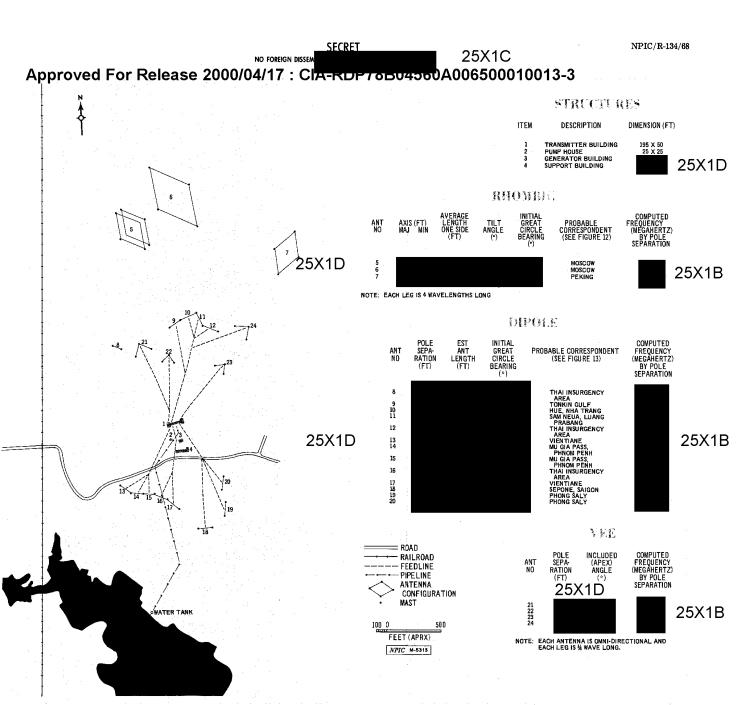


FIGURE 11. LANG TRUOC RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTER, NORTH VIETNAM.

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25X1C

25X1C NPIC/R-134/68



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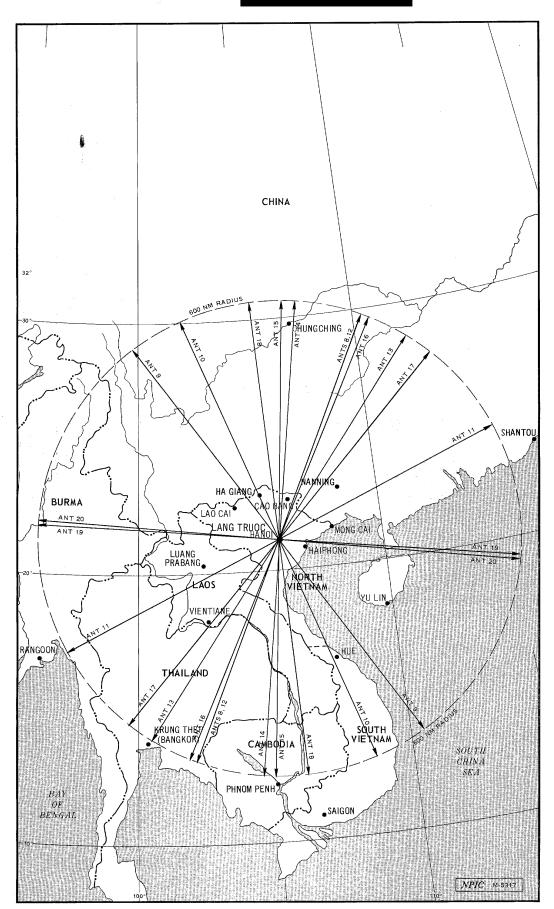


FIGURE 13. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT LANG TRUOC RADIO COMMUNICA-TIONS TRANSMITTER, NORTH VIETNAM.

HANOI RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, ME TRI

25X1A

INSTALLATION OF ACTIVITY NAME COUNTRY Hanoi Radio Broadcasting Station, Me Tri 25X1A VN 25X1A COORDINATES OMIREX NO NIETR NO. 20-59 N 105-47 Vone None AMS Series L7014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 (Unclassified) LATEST IMAGERY USED NEGATION DATE (If required) 25X1D None

25X1D

25X1D

25X1D

The Me Tri Broadcasting Station is located 4.3 nm southwest of Hanoi and is served by a secondary road leading 1 nm southeast to Route 6 at Phung Khoang. Defenses for this installation include four AAA sites within 0.5 nm of the station (Figure 14). The entire station, including the antenna masts, is located within a rectangular fenced area with a guard tower at each corner.

The antenna farm contains two vertical radiators, four double rhombic antennas in day-night pairs, and seven horizontal dipole antennas (Figure 15). The towers for the vertical radiators were apparently first constructed to support a horizontal dipole broadcast array; however, they presently support top loaded vertical radiators for omni-directional transmission. One pair of rhombic antennas is oriented for transmission toward Saigon and Diakarta, while the other pair of rhombic antennas is oriented for transmission toward central Europe (Figure 16). On the rhombic antennas oriented toward the south, certain antenna masts are shorter than others, indicating that each double rhombic consists of a high and a low antenna. One pair of horizontal dipoles is aligned with the antennas parallel to each other and oriented for north-south communications with a provision for switching the feed from one dipole to the other. Another horizontal dipole is oriented for transmission toward the Gulf of Tonkin or Kunming, China (Figure 17). Feedlines to these antennas lead from the main transmitter building. Four additional horizontal dipole antennas are oriented for transmission in a north-south direction and cut for different frequencies with feedlines leading from the secondary transmitter building.

The control area of the facility contains the main transmitter building, as well as an adjacent generator building (separately surrounded by double-walled, earth-filled, blast walls approximately feet thick), an unprotected secondary transmitter building, a bunkered support building, three partially revetted buildings, a water tower, a cooling pond, and three additional support buildings. The support area contains a gatehouse, a messhall, a substation, seven barracks, and 14 support buildings. One of the support buildings in the western

corner of the compound had foundations laid for blast walls in however, the foundations remain incomplete.

A cable scar connects the main transmitter building to the control area of the Hanoi International Radio Transmission Station, Dai Mo, 1.6 nm southwest. Another cable scar and a land line are discernible leading northeast from the Me Tri control building toward the Hanoi Citadel. This communications line, constructed in its probably used to link the government control facilities in Hanoi with the two transmitting stations.

Electric power is provided to the station from external sources via a substation, and from a diesel generator within the control area.

25X1D

25X1D

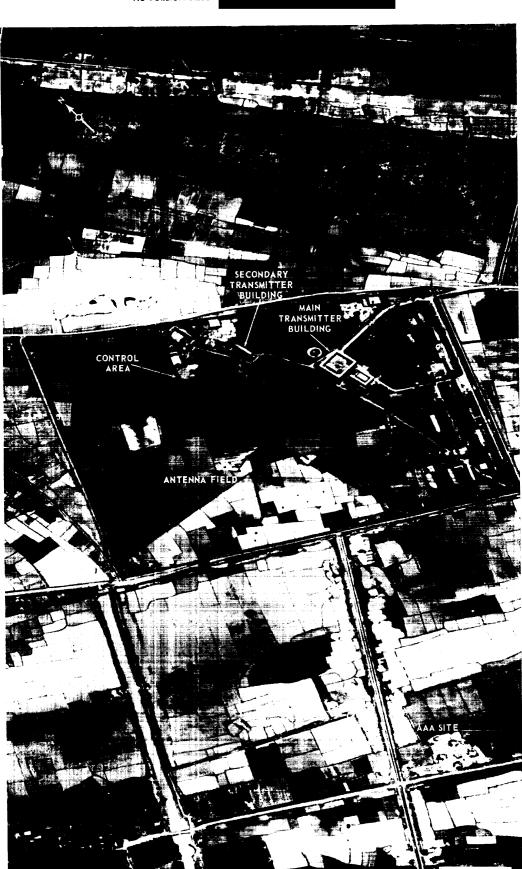
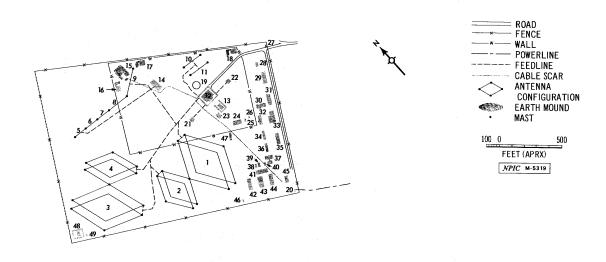


FIGURE 14. HANOI RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, ME TRI, NORTH VIETNAM.



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STRUCTURES.

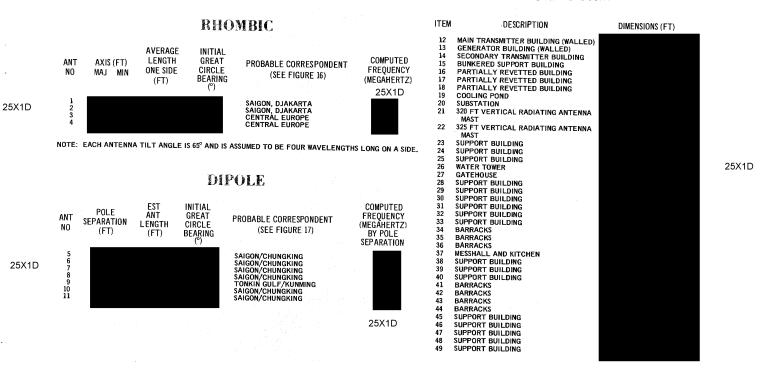


FIGURE 15. HANOI RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, ME TRI, NORTH VIETNAM.

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25X1C

SECRET NPIC/R-134/68 25X1C

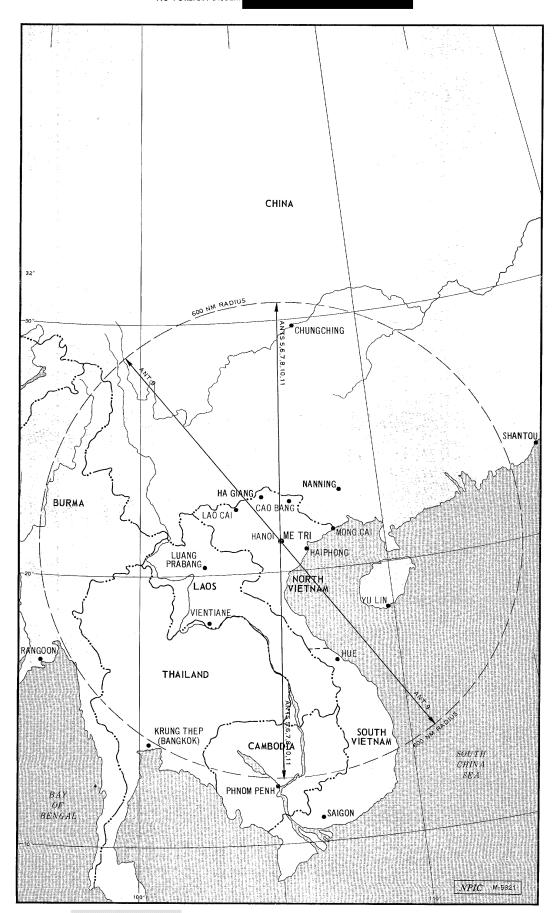


FIGURE 17. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT HANOI RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, METRI, NORTH VIETNAM.

HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HA DONG NO7

25X1A

0013-3 25X1C

INSTALLATION OR ACTIVITY NAME COUNTRY 25X1A VN Hanoi Radio Communications Station, Ha Dong No 7 GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES COMIREX NO NIETB NO N 105-47 None 20-58None AMS Series L7014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 25X1A (Unclassified) LATEST IMAGERY USED NEGATION DATE (If required) None

25X1D

25X1B

25X1D

25X1D

25X1D

This station is located 3.5 nm southwest of Hanoi and 1.1 nm east of Ha Dong. It is served by a dirt road leading 0.5 nm northwest to Route 6. One AAA site is within 0.5 nm of the station (Figure 18).

The antenna farm contains two double rhombic antennas (one day-night pair), six horizontal dipole antennas (including two day-night pairs), and one VEE antenna (Figure 19). Feedlines lead from the transmitter building to all of the antennas. The feedlines for the rhombic antennas lead to a switch in the center of each antenna. Feeds leading from this switch to each end of the antenna permit transmission toward either Saigon or Lanchou, China (Figure 20). In addition, a dissipation line connected to the switch allows for a continuing connection to the end of the antenna opposite the antenna feed. One day-night pair of horizontal dipole antennas is oriented for transmission toward the Gulf of Tonkin and Lao Cai, while the other pair is oriented for transmission toward Nam Dinh and Kunming, China. The other two horizontal dipoles are oriented for transmission toward Chungking and Saigon and toward Cao Bang and Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Figure 21). The VEE antenna

is probably for omni-directional, short range communications.

The transmitters are in a single-story concrete building. Four support buildings, a barracks, a water tower, a gatehouse, and a substation are also within the walled control area. A possible personnel bunker and a water pond are outside the control area.

Electric power is provided from external sources via a substation within the control area. A diesel generator is probably available for emergency power; however, none has been identified on photography. 25X1B

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FIGURE 18. HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HA DONG NO 7, NORTH VIETNAM.

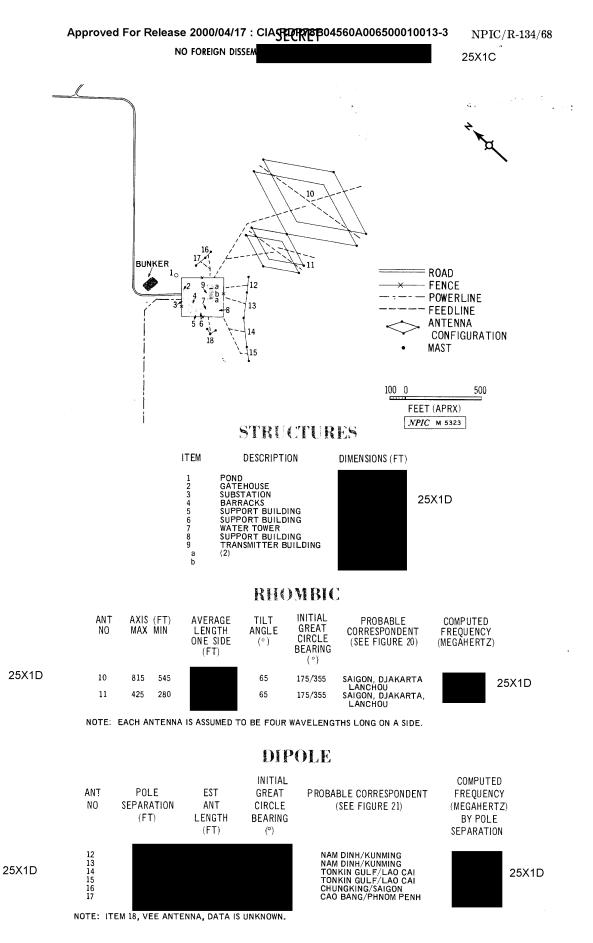


FIGURE 19. HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HA DONG NO 7, NORTH VIETNAM.



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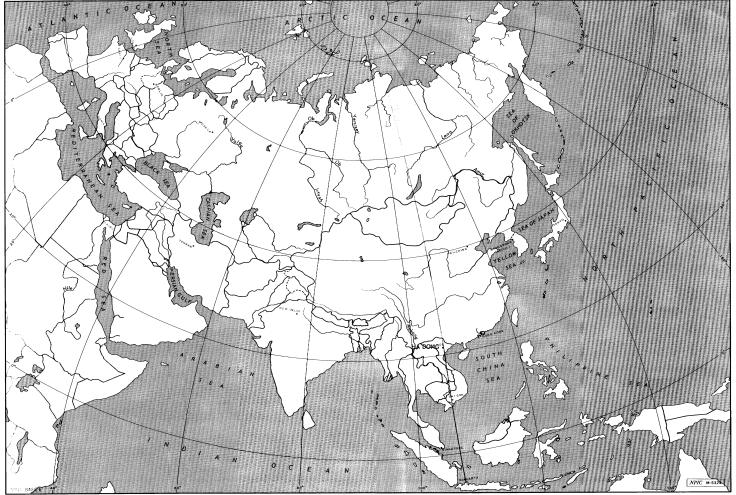


FIGURE 20. FORWARD AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR RHOMBIC ANTENNAS AT HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HA DONG NO 7, NORTH VIETNAM.

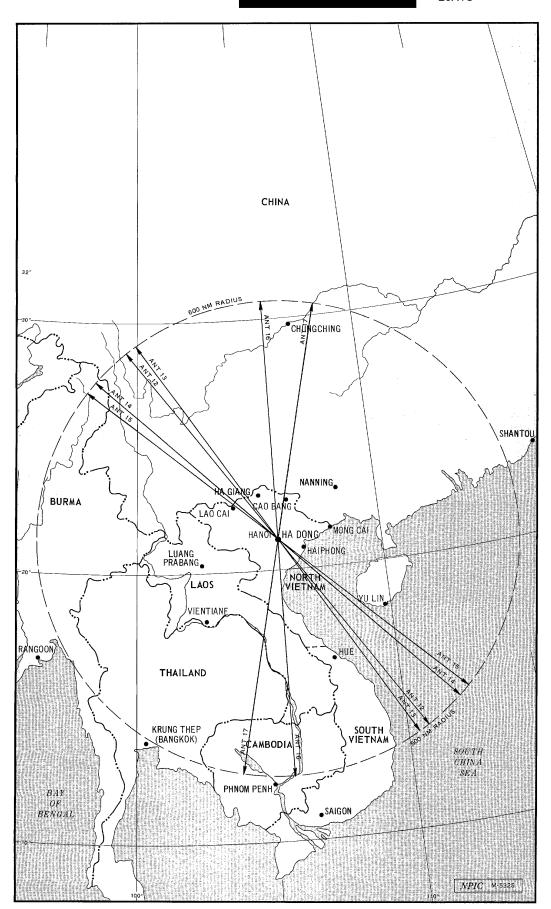


FIGURE 21. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS STATION, HA DONG NO 7, NORTH VIETNAM.

HANOI RADIO COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, PHU COC

25X1A

- 32 -

ITY NAME							
Communications Receiver, P 25X1D 25X1D	hu Coc	25X1A	V	VN			
GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 20-51-N 105-53	CATEGORY		None No.	None			
S Series L7014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 Unclassified)							
	NEGATION D	NEGATION DATE (If required)					
	None						
_	Communications Receiver, F 25X1D 25X1D 25X1D 25X1D 20-51 N 105-53 E 7014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, I	Communications Receiver, Phu Coc 25X1D 25X1D 25X1D GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 20-51 N 105-53 E 7014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1: ed)	Communications Receiver, Phu Coc 25X1A 25X1D 25X1D 25X1D GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 20-51 N 105-53 E 77014, Sheet 6150 I, 1st ed, 1965, Scale 1:50,000 ed)	Communications Receiver, Phu Coc 25X1A 25X1D 25X1D GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES 20-51 N 105-53 E CATEGORY None COMIREX NO. None NO. None			

25X1D

25

25X1A

This station, located 10.5 nm south-southeast of Hanoi and 0.4 nm east of Phu Coc, is served by a dirt road leading 1.2 nm west to Route 1A and the Hanoi-Vinh Railroad Line (Figure 22).

The antenna farm contains six double-bay FISHBONE, eight VEE, and six horizontal dipole antennas (Figure 23).

25X1B

25X1B

25X1B 25X1B

The FISHBONE antennas

would, however, still provide wide band, long range, high frequency reception from north Africa, Europe, southern China, Taiwan, southern Japan, Saigon, Cambodia, Java, and Sumatra (Figure 24). The VEE antennas are probably for omni-directional, short range communications. The horizontal dipole antennas consist of three day-night pairs oriented for communications with Lang Son-Vientiane, Haiphong-Hoa Binh, and Dong Hoi-Ha Giang (Figure 25). Antenna feedlines from all antennas lead to the receiver building.

The walled control area contains a two-story concrete receiver building, three support buildings, two gatehouses, and a substation. The fenced support area just north of the control area contains an auditorium, four two-story barracks, a messhall, a gatehouse, a substation (outside the fenced area), 13 support buildings, a water tower, a probable swimming pool, and a basketball court.

Electric power is provided from external sources via substations within the control and support areas. Diesel generators for emergency power are probably available; however, they have not been identified on photography.

FIGURE 22. HANOI RADIO RECEIVER, PHU COC, NORTH VIETNAM.

NPIC/R-134/68 SECRET 25X1C Approved For Release 300000457 STRUCTURES ITEM DESCRIPTION DIMENSIONS (FT) POOL SUPPORT BUILDING BARRACKS SAFORT BUILDING SUPPORT BU 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 a b 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25X1D 25 26 2 GATEHOUSES RECEIVER BUILDING (2) SUPPORT BUILDING SUPPORT BUILDING PINISONE INITIAL GREAT CIRCLE BEARING (°) PROBABLE CORRESPONDENT (SEE FIGURE 24) 25 a b 26 b 24 23 a 30, ANT NO NORTH AFRICA EUROPE SOUTHERN CHINA, SOUTHERN JAPAN SOUTHERN CHINA, TAIWAN SAIGON, JAVA CAMBODIA, SUMATRA 29 30 31 25X1D 32 33 34 T1:37()1.1. INITIAL GREAT CIRCLE BEARING (°) COMPUTED FREQUENCY (MEGAHERTZ) BY POLE SEPARATION EST ANT LENGTH (FT) PROBABLE CORRESPONDENT (SEE FIGURE 25) POLE SEPARATION (FT) ANT NO LANG SON/VIENTIANE LANG SON/VIENTIANE HAIPHONG/HOA BINH HAIPHONG/HOA BINH DONG HOI/HA GIANG DONG HOI/HA GIANG 230 80 230 80 80 230 35 36 37 38 39 40 25X1D 25X1D 1 ROAD POLE SEPARATION (FT) COMPUTED FREQUENCY (MEGAHERTZ) BY POLE SEPARATION INCLUDED (APEX) ANGLE(°) FENCE ANT NO **POWERLINE** ANTENNA CONFIGURATION MAST 80 50 40 80 50 50 125 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 FEET (APRX) NPIC M-5327 NOTE: EACH ANTENNA IS OMNI-DIRECTIONAL AND EACH LEG IS lambda WAVE LONG. 25X1D 25X1D FIGURE 23. HANOI RADIO RECEIVER, PHU COC, NORTH VIETNAM.

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SECRET

13-3

FIGURE 24. FORWARD AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR FISHBONE ANTENNAS AT HANOI RADIO RECEIVER, PHU COC, NORTH VIETNAM.

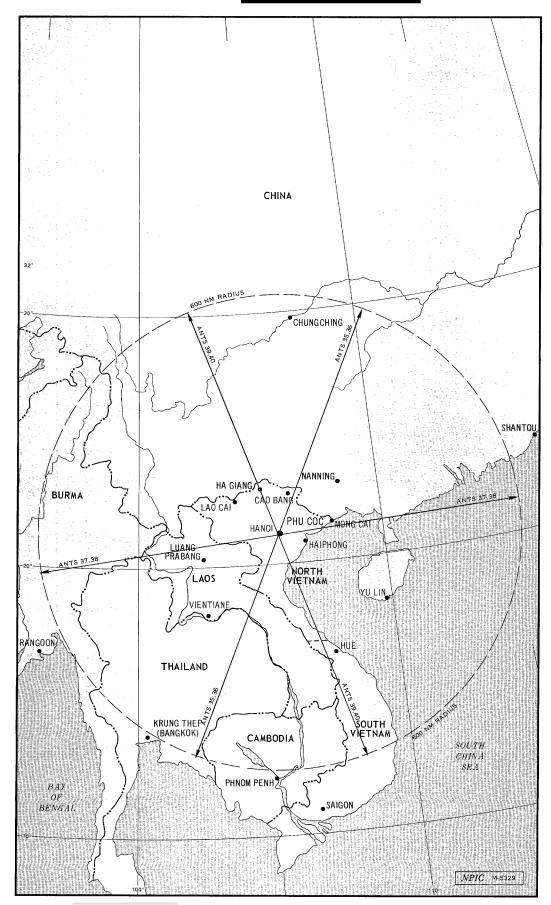


FIGURE 25. AZIMUTH PROJECTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL DIPOLE ANTENNAS AT HANOI RADIO RECEIVER, PHU COC, NORTH VIETNAM.

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

___ 25X1C NPIC/R-134/68

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REQUIREMENT

NSA. SOC/R 139-67 NPIC Project 250135AF