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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Memorandum

*Sources of Military Equipment to Viet Cong
and North Vietnamese Military Forces*

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Foreword

This memorandum is primarily a listing of Communist weapons and combat equipment known to be in use by North Vietnamese units in North Vietnam and by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military units in South Vietnam. Some military-related equipment such as motor vehicles and medical supplies has not been included. The country of origin of each item is reported insofar as intelligence will allow a determination to be made. Since the USSR supplies most of the military equipment used by Eastern European countries, some combat materiel attributed to the USSR may be of Soviet manufacture but may actually have been supplied by Eastern Europe. No attempt is made in this memorandum to quantify the weapons and equipment being supplied to the Communist forces. For the most part, data on weapons used in South Vietnam come from analysis of -
- captured weapons; data on weapons used in North Vietnam that have not yet appeared in the South are derived from photography, limited actual observations, and other sources. Data are current through September 1968.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
4 November 1968

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Sources of Military Equipment to Viet Cong
and North Vietnamese Military Forces

Summary

Most of the military equipment and ammunition now being used for the defense of North Vietnam and for the Communist war effort in South Vietnam has been supplied by other Communist countries in recent years. Until mid-1965 the Communist forces fighting in South Vietnam were equipped for the most part with old Free World weapons from the French-Indochina War and captured US materiel. Only limited amounts of Soviet and Chinese weapons were in use at that time. Military production in North Vietnam is limited to small amounts of infantry weapons, mortars, and grenades, some of which have been observed in South Vietnam. North Vietnam serves primarily as the funnel for the infiltration into South Vietnam of military supplies from other countries.

Communist China and the USSR have been the major donors of military equipment to North Vietnam and to Communist forces in the South, but some infantry weapons, mortars, rockets, and light artillery have come from North Korea and the Eastern European countries. Most of the more complex materiel for the defense of North Vietnam has come from the USSR, including heavier field and antiaircraft artillery, the SA-2 missile system, more advanced radar and aircraft, and

Note: This memorandum was produced solely by CIA. It was prepared by the Office of Economic Research and has been coordinated with the Office of Strategic Research, the Office of Current Intelligence, and the Director's Special Assistant for Vietnamese Affairs.

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various types of armored vehicles.* China has supplied most of the infantry weapons, mortars, and rockets used in South Vietnam. Antiaircraft artillery up to 57-mm, ammunition for howitzers and field guns up to 130-mm, and PT-76 amphibious light tanks have also been captured in the South. Most of this equipment has been supplied by the USSR, although a few smaller antiaircraft and field guns from Communist China and Poland have been observed. Infantry weapons from North Korea, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania have also been observed in South Vietnam.

The weapons now being used by Communist forces in North and South Vietnam include equipment still used extensively by Soviet, Eastern European, and Chinese armed forces. Most of the weapons observed in the South since 1965 were manufactured since the Korean War,

Some observed equipment has reached South Vietnam six months after leaving the factory.

* For a listing of Communist military equipment in North and South Vietnam, by country of origin, see the Appendix.

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Introduction

1. Since mid-1965, Communist military forces in North and South Vietnam have been equipped increasingly with a modern family of weapons supplied by other Communist countries. Before 1965, weapons of Free World origin accounted for almost 60 percent of those captured in South Vietnam. Most of these were older French models, holdovers from the French-Indochina War, as well as captured US equipment. North Vietnam's inventory of military equipment before 1965 consisted largely of older infantry equipment left by the French and some ground equipment, propeller aircraft, and naval craft supplied by Communist countries during the years 1954-64.

2. With the initiation of the Rolling Thunder program in 1965 and Hanoi's increasing direct involvement in the war in the South, both North Vietnamese and Viet Cong regular forces have been equipped with modern weapons, including types that are standard equipment within the Communist donor countries. North Vietnam's defenses have been greatly expanded and strengthened by the introduction of MIG-15/17 and supersonic MIG-21 jet fighters and the SA-2 missile system as well as by the addition of light and medium antiaircraft artillery and radar. The USSR has been the major contributor to the buildup of North Vietnam's air defense. Communist China has upgraded North Vietnam's naval capability and has provided most of the infantry weapons used by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces. The European Communist countries are not known to have supplied appreciable quantities of weapons to North Vietnam or to the Communist forces in the South. However, the fact that the armed forces of these countries are equipped with large amounts of materiel manufactured in the USSR makes it probable that some of the captured equipment nominally of Soviet origin actually may have been provided by the European Communist countries.

Ground Equipment

Infantry Weapons

3. North Vietnam has had to rely on outside assistance for the vast amount of infantry weapons

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and ammunition required for its forces in North Vietnam and for the reequipping of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces fighting in South Vietnam. Only a few light infantry weapons, grenades, and ammunition are manufactured in North Vietnam. Communist China has been the major source of infantry weapons, and smaller amounts are supplied by the USSR, the Eastern European Communist countries,* and North Korea (see Table 1). Most of the combat materiel furnished Communist forces in South Vietnam is infiltrated from North Vietnam through Laos, although small amounts probably are infiltrated through Cambodia.

4. Communist regular forces in North and South Vietnam are now equipped primarily with modern infantry weapons. Almost all of the weapons observed in South Vietnam since 1965 that originated in Communist countries have been of post-Korean War vintage.**

being captured as soon as six to nine months after leaving the factory. A few Soviet sniper rifles and carbines and the Chinese 57-mm recoilless rifle were manufactured prior to 1950. Although the USSR and the Eastern European Communist countries have supplied weapons manufactured primarily in the late 1950's, most of these are still used extensively in their own armies. Soviet infantry weapons of recent manufacture (1960 or later) include the 82-mm recoilless gun, the 40-mm anti-tank grenade launcher, and the 122-mm rocket launcher. Eastern European infantry weapons include the 7.62-mm assault rifle, the 40-mm antitank grenade launcher, and the 82-mm recoilless gun.

Mortars and Rockets

5. The USSR and China continue to be the main suppliers of mortars and rockets for the Communist

* Eastern European Communist countries supplying weapons have included East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Although no weapons of Hungarian manufacture have been observed, reports indicate that Hungary has supplied small amounts of infantry combat materiel.

** Observed enemy weapons are those that have been photographed.
This is a small but representative sample.

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forces in North and South Vietnam. The Chinese have provided 60-mm, 82-mm, and 120-mm mortars and several types of rockets. The USSR has sent 82-mm mortars and 140-mm rockets as well as ammunition for 60-mm and 120-mm mortars. Some 120-mm mortar ammunition produced in North Korea was captured in South Vietnam in late 1967. In addition to a large number of single-tube rocket launchers, Communist offensive capability in South Vietnam has been strengthened recently by the addition of a Chinese 107-mm multiple rocket launcher, first observed in mid-September 1968. These weapons give enemy forces an increased capability for inflicting damage to Allied supply bases and airfields and represent an awesome threat if used for indiscriminate firings on urban areas.

Field and Antiaircraft Artillery

6. The USSR has supplied most of the larger field and antiaircraft artillery pieces. Light artillery weapons of Chinese origin have also been observed, and reports indicate that Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary have contributed some antiaircraft artillery (see Table 2). Both the Soviets and Chinese have given field artillery still regarded as standard in Communist armies, including the 122-mm and 152-mm howitzer. The 85-mm field gun and ammunition for the 122-mm corps gun have been observed in South Vietnam. In addition, ammunition for the Soviet 130-mm field gun, the largest caliber field gun normally used by Soviet and Eastern European armed forces, has recently been captured.

7. Antiaircraft artillery in North Vietnam includes 85-mm and 100-mm guns supplied by the USSR and possibly by China as well as Soviet and Chinese 37-mm and 57-mm, Soviet 23-mm, and Czech 30-mm weapons. The 57-mm antiaircraft weapon is the standard light automatic antiaircraft weapon used by Warsaw Pact forces,* while the 23-mm is the newest addition to the Soviet arsenal of antiaircraft weapons.

30-mm antiaircraft weapons of Czechoslovak origin in North Vietnam. The

* The Warsaw Pact countries include the USSR, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

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23-mm and 30-mm weapons are more mobile and have a higher rate of fire than the 37-mm weapon, and the addition of large numbers would significantly upgrade North Vietnam's defense capability against low-altitude fighter aircraft.

8. Enemy efforts to create in South Vietnam an effective air defense system, initiated by the Viet Cong in late 1962, were confirmed in July 1967 with the discovery of Polish and Chinese 37-mm antiaircraft artillery ammunition. Since mid-1967, all antiaircraft weapons that are in North Vietnam except the 85-mm and 100-mm guns and the Czech 30-mm weapon have been observed in South Vietnam.

Surface-to-Air Missile Systems

9. The USSR introduced equipment for an estimated 15 surface-to-air missile (SAM) firing battalions into North Vietnam in 1965, all of which were positioned in the Hanoi-Haiphong area. Since then, the SAM air defense system has been augmented by an additional 20 to 25 battalions, most of which remain in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, although coverage has been extended over most of North Vietnam. No SAM's have yet been moved into South Vietnam. Although operating conditions and US countermeasures have limited the effectiveness of the SAM system against US aircraft over North Vietnam, it still represents Moscow's most complex and costly contribution to North Vietnam's air defense system.

10. Up to 12 modified Fan Song B SA-2 radars have been noted in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, differing in configuration from any known Soviet variant of the Fan Song. Equipment observed with some of these modified Fan Song's indicates that the radars may be of Soviet origin, although the Chinese have the capability to produce them.

Armor

11. The USSR is the major supplier of armor to North Vietnam, but China reportedly has sent in medium tanks and possibly a few of the assault guns and armored personnel carriers given to China by the USSR during the 1950's. Czechoslovakia reportedly has provided a number of armored personnel carriers, but these have not yet been confirmed by observation. The North Vietnamese Army is estimated to have two armored regiments with an

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inventory consisting primarily of Soviet and Chinese T34/85 and T54 or T55 medium tanks, a few of which have been reported in South Vietnam. These models are still widely used by Soviet, Eastern European, and Chinese armies, as are most of the other items of armored equipment carried in the current North Vietnamese inventory. A Communist attack in February 1968 against the US Special Forces camp at Lang Vei was the first instance of armor being used by the enemy in South Vietnam. The PT-76 amphibious tank used in this attack is the standard reconnaissance tank of Soviet and Eastern European forces.

Radar

12. The Vietnamese Communists' radar inventory is a mixture of Soviet and Chinese types with some US and British radars that were originally given to the USSR and the Republic of China during World War II. Almost all the radars currently used in North and South Vietnam were designed by the USSR in the 1950's and subsequently copied by the Chinese. Only fire-control radars are in use in South Vietnam. The fire-control radars known to be associated with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong anti-aircraft units were first produced in the late 1940's and early 1950's, but are still standard equipment with most Soviet, Eastern European, and Chinese anti-aircraft artillery units. Most of the early-warning ground-control-intercept (EW/GCI) radars supplied by the USSR and China were designed in the 1950's, although the USSR has given North Vietnam a few models from the early 1960's. The only Chinese radar of late design in North Vietnam is the Cross Legs EW/GCI, first produced in 1965.

Communications Equipment

13. Communications equipment being supplied to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong is primarily of Soviet and Chinese origin. North Vietnam has produced copies of a Chinese transceiver and field telephone, as well as receivers of native design. There is evidence of small amounts of communications equipment coming from Eastern Europe. Most of the equipment observed in South Vietnam consists of models still used extensively in Soviet, Eastern European, and Chinese armed forces.

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Communications equipment recently captured in South Vietnam includes parts associated with the Soviet-designed R-110 mobile high-frequency station, the USSR's largest and most complicated. The R-110 could be used to communicate directly with Moscow and has an output power far in excess of that required to reach Hanoi. Its presence, if proved, would be the first time the R-110 has been noted outside the Warsaw Pact countries.

Aircraft

14. Prior to initiation of the US bombing campaign in early 1965, North Vietnam's aircraft inventory consisted of 36 MIG-15/17 jet fighters sent in from Communist China immediately after the Gulf of Tonkin incident in August 1964 and several transport and trainer aircraft from the Soviet Union. After the bombing began, the USSR supplemented China's original shipment of MIG-15/17 jets and supplied more than 80 MIG-21 supersonic jet fighters, many of which probably are the more advanced 21D and 21F all-weather types. Peking continued deliveries of MIG-15/17 fighters and may have supplied a few MIG-19's, although their presence in North Vietnam has never been confirmed. At the end of September, North Vietnam had an inventory of 153 MIG's, including 38 MIG-21's. Of this total, 28 MIG-21's and 19 MIG-15/17's were deployed at airfields in North Vietnam.

15. The Soviet Union has also provided North Vietnam with eight IL-28 light jet bombers and a small number of helicopters, including MI-6 Hook's, the largest helicopter in the world. In addition to supplying MIG-15/17's, the Chinese have permitted the use of several air facilities in southern China for training North Vietnamese pilots, for repair and maintenance of aircraft, and as a sanctuary for North Vietnamese aircraft. The Eastern European countries have not provided aircraft to North Vietnam, but Czechoslovakia has engaged in training a number of advanced North Vietnamese pilots. No Communist jet aircraft have been detected over South Vietnam, although the capability to stage such flights exists.

Naval

16. The Chinese have provided most of North Vietnam's current inventory of about 40 small

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naval craft and an unknown number of armed landing craft. The USSR has sent only two SO-1-class subchasers, 12 P-4 motor torpedo boats, a few armed landing craft, and two *Poluchat-1*-class motor gunboats. Before 1965, North Vietnam had 12 motor torpedo (PT) boats and 24 patrol craft of both Soviet and Chinese origin. The eight to ten patrol craft destroyed by US aircraft in 1964 were quickly replaced by China. Since 1965, Chinese shipyards have continued to supply Hanoi with new naval craft and to repair older models. A recent notable addition to North Vietnam's naval inventory is the high-speed *Huchwan*-class hydrofoil-stabilized motor torpedo boat, first produced in about 1966.

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Table 1

Communist Weapons Observed in South Vietnam

<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Date First Observed</u>
<u>Infantry</u>		
7.62-mm Pistol	China	1965
7.65-mm Pistol with silencer	China	1967
9-mm Pistol	USSR	1965
22-caliber Target rifle	USSR	1966
7.62-mm Sniper rifle	USSR	1965
7.62-mm Carbine	China	1964
	USSR	1964
	North Vietnam	1965
	East Germany	Jun 1968
7.62-mm Carbine rifle grenade	North Vietnam	Jul 1966
7.62-mm Assault rifle	China	1965
	USSR	1965
	North Korea	1965
	Bulgaria	Jul 1968
	Czechoslovakia	Feb 1967
	East Germany	Aug 1968
	Poland	1968
	Rumania	Feb 1968
7.62-mm Assault rifle antitank rifle grenade <u>a/</u>	Poland	1968
7.62-mm Assault rifle fragmentation rifle grenade <u>a/</u>	Poland	1968
7.62-mm Submachine gun	China	1964
	USSR	1965
7.62-mm Light machinegun	China	1964
	USSR	1965
	North Korea	Jun 1966
	Czechoslovakia	Sep 1965
	Rumania	Jul 1967
7.62-mm Heavy machinegun	China	1966
	USSR	1965
	Czechoslovakia	Oct 1967
	Poland	N.A.
7.62-mm Heavy machinegun mounts	North Vietnam	Jan 1968
7.92-mm Light machinegun ammunition	Czechoslovakia	Jan 1964
12.7-mm Heavy machinegun	China	1964
	USSR	Jan 1966

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Table 1

Communist Weapons Observed in South Vietnam
(Continued)

<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Date First Observed</u>
<u>Infantry (Continued)</u>		
14.5-mm Heavy machinegun	China	N.A.
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-2	China USSR	1965 Jun 1966
	North Korea	Jun 1967
	Rumania	Feb 1968
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-7	USSR Bulgaria Rumania	Jan 1966 Jun 1968 Aug 1967
50-mm Antitank grenade launcher	North Vietnam	Jul 1966
57-mm Recoilless rifle	China	1964
75-mm Recoilless rifle	China	1964
	USSR	1965
82-mm Recoilless gun	USSR	1965
	North Korea	Mar 1968
	Bulgaria	Jun 1968
Flamethrower, LPO-50	China	1965
<u>Mortars and Rockets</u>		
60-mm Mortar	China	1964
	North Vietnam	Dec 1967
60-mm Mortar ignitors	USSR	Apr 1966
82-mm Mortar	China	1964
	USSR	1964
120-mm Mortar	China	Aug 1967
120-mm Mortar ammunition	North Korea	Nov 1967
	North Vietnam	Feb 1967
120-mm Mortar fuze	USSR	N.A.
90-mm Rocket	China	N.A.
102-mm Rocket	China	Apr 1967
107-mm Spin-stabilized rocket	China	Feb 1968
107-mm Multiple rocket launcher	China	Sep 1968
122-mm Rocket launcher	USSR	Dec 1967
122-mm Rocket	USSR	Aug 1967
140-mm Rocket	USSR	Mar 1967
140-mm Rocket launcher tube	USSR	Feb 1967

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Table 1
Communist Weapons Observed in South Vietnam
(Continued)

<u>Type of Weapon</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Date First Observed</u>
<u>Field and Antiaircraft Artillery</u>		
23-mm Antiaircraft gun	USSR	May 1968
37-mm Antiaircraft gun	China	Aug 1967
	USSR	May 1968
37-mm Antiaircraft gun ammunition	Poland	Jul 1967
57-mm Antiaircraft gun ammunition	USSR	Apr 1968
57-mm Antitank field gun ammunition	Poland	1968
76-mm Antitank field gun ammunition	Poland	May 1968
70-mm Howitzer ammunition	China	N.A.
85-mm Antitank field gun	China	May 1968
	USSR	Apr 1968
100-mm Antitank field gun ammunition	USSR	N.A.
122-mm Corps gun ammunition	USSR	May 1968
130-mm Antitank field gun ammunition	USSR	Mar 1968
<u>Radar</u>		
Surface search/navigation, Skyn Head	China	Jun 1968
<u>Armor</u>		
Amphibious light tank, PT-76	USSR	Feb 1967
<u>Communications Equipment</u>		
50-watt Transmitter	China	Mar 1967
Manpack transmitter, 81	China	Mar 1968
Transmitter-receiver, 55A	China	Jul 1966
Transmitter-receiver, 55B	China	Nov 1965
Manpack transmitter-receiver, 81 (102E)	China	Nov 1966

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Table 1
Communist Weapons Observed in South Vietnam
(Continued)

Type of Weapon	Country of Origin	Date First Observed
<u>Communications Equipment</u> (Continued)		
Manpack vehicular transmitter-receiver X-D63	China	Feb 1967
Naval transmitter-receiver, R-607	USSR	Nov 1967
Manpack transceiver, 63	China	Mar 1967
Manpack transceiver, 71B1	China	Mar 1966
	North Vietnam	Feb 1968
Manpack transceiver, R-105D	USSR	May 1968
Manpack transceiver, R-105M	USSR	Apr 1968
Manpack transceiver, R-108D	USSR	Jul 1968
Manpack transceiver, R-116	USSR	Apr 1968
Vehicular transceiver, R-113	USSR	May 1968
Antenna tuner for vehicular transceiver, R-113	China	May 1968
Manpack receiver, 139	China	Apr 1967
Receiver, 7512B	China	Oct 1967
Receiver, WS-430II	China	Apr 1968
Receiver, VTS-2	North Vietnam	Feb 1966
Spare parts for mobile high-frequency station, R-110	USSR	Apr 1968
Field switchboard, JCX-1	China	Feb 1968
Field switchboard, 5421	China	N.A.
Field switchboard, 252B	China	Apr 1966
Field telephone, 0743	China	Jul 1968
Field telephone, CX-2	China	Feb 1968
Field telephone, E0754	China	1967
Field telephone, Q-07.1	China	Feb 1968
	North Vietnam	Jan 1968
Field telephone, TA-57	USSR	Aug 1968
Field telephone, 3FP-120 22	Czechoslovakia	N.A.

Both rifle grenades are attachments for the 7.62-mm assault rifle. Poland is the only other Communist country which uses rifle grenades on assault rifles.

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Table 2

Major Communist Weapons in Use in North Vietnam

Type of Weapon	Country of Origin
<u>Ground Equipment</u>	
Antiaircraft Artillery <u>a/</u>	
12.7-mm Heavy machinegun on antiaircraft mounts	USSR/China
14.5-mm Heavy machinegun on antiaircraft mounts	USSR/China
23-mm	USSR
30-mm	Czechoslovakia
37-mm <u>b/</u>	USSR/China
57-mm	USSR/China
85-mm	USSR/possibly China
100-mm	USSR/possibly China
Field Artillery	
57-mm Antitank field gun	USSR/China
70-mm Howitzer	China
76-mm Antitank field gun	USSR/China
85-mm Antitank field gun	USSR/China
100-mm Antitank field gun	USSR
122-mm Howitzer, M1938/Type 56	USSR/China
122-mm Howitzer, D-30	USSR
122-mm Corps gun	USSR
130-mm Antitank field gun	USSR/possibly China
152-mm Howitzer	USSR/China
152-mm Gun/Howitzer	USSR
Surface-to-Air Missile System	
SAM firing battalion, SA-2 <u>c/</u>	USSR
Radar	
Fire Control	
Beam Track	USSR
Fire Can	USSR/China
Whiff	USSR/China

Table 2
Major Communist Weapons in Use in North Vietnam
(Continued)

Type of Weapon	Country of Origin
Early Warning/Ground Control Intercept	
Big Bar B	USSR
Score Board	USSR
Flat Face	USSR
Spoon Rest A	USSR
Side Net	USSR
One Eye	USSR
Dry Rack	USSR
Witch Four	USSR
Bar Lock	USSR
Knife Rest A/B	USSR/China
Rock Cake/Stone Cake	USSR/China
Rus 2	USSR/China
Token	USSR/China
Cross Slot	China
Dumbo	China
Hi Dumbo	China
Moon Face	China
Cross Legs	China
<u>Armor</u>	
Amphibious light tank, PT-76	USSR
Medium tank, T-54 or T-55	USSR/China
Medium tank, T-34/85	USSR/China
Armored car, BA-64	USSR
Armored personnel carrier, BTR-40	USSR/possibly China
Armored personnel carrier, BTR-50p	USSR
Medium tracked artillery tractor, AT-S	USSR
Heavy tracked artillery tractor, AT-T	USSR
Tracked amphibian, K-61	USSR
Assault gun, SU-76	USSR/possibly China
Twin 57-mm self-propelled automatic antiaircraft gun, ZSU-57-2	USSR
<u>Aircraft</u>	
MIG-15/17 Jet fighter, Fagot/Fresco	USSR/China
MIG-21 Jet fighter, Fishbed	USSR

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Table 2

Major Communist Weapons in Use in North Vietnam
(Continued)

Type of Weapon	Country of Origin
<u>Aircraft (Continued)</u>	
UMIG-15 Jet trainer, Midget	USSR
IL-28 Light jet bomber, Beagle	USSR
AN-2 Light transport, Colt	USSR/China
AN-24 Transport, Coke	USSR
IL-14 Transport, Crate	USSR
IL-18 Transport, Coot	USSR
LI-2 Transport, Cab	USSR
MI-1 Helicopter, Hare	USSR
MI-4 Helicopter, Hound	USSR
MI-6 Helicopter, Hook	USSR
<u>Naval</u>	
Subchaser, SO-1 class	USSR
PGM Motor gunboat, <i>Poluchat</i> -1 class	USSR
Motor torpedo boat, P-4 class	USSR
PGM Motor gunboat, <i>Shanghai</i> class	China
PGM Motor gunboat, <i>Swatow</i> class	China
Motor torpedo boat, P-6 class	China
PTH Hydrofoil motor torpedo boat, <i>Huchwan</i> class	China
LCM Armed mechanized landing craft	USSR/China
YP Patrol craft, <i>Cua Cam</i> class	China

- a. Hungary is supplying unidentified types of antiaircraft artillery to North Vietnam.
- b. Poland has provided 37-mm antiaircraft ammunition but there is no evidence to confirm its supplying the weapon.
- c. A normal Soviet firing battalion includes the Fan Song missile-control radar, six launchers, vans, transporters, and an initial complement of nine SA-2 "Guideline" missiles per launcher. In North Vietnam, firing battalions have varied from two to six launchers with an estimated ten missiles per launcher.

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APPENDIX

Communist Military Equipment in North and South Vietnam

Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

Communist China

Infantry

7.62-mm Pistol
7.65-mm Pistol with silencer
7.62-mm Carbine
7.62-mm Assault rifle
7.62-mm Submachinegun
7.62-mm Light machinegun
7.62-mm Heavy machinegun
12.7-mm Heavy machinegun
14.5-mm Heavy machinegun
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher,
RPG-2
57-mm Recoilless rifle
75-mm Recoilless rifle
Flamethrower, LPO-50

Mortars and Rockets

60-mm Mortar
82-mm Mortar
120-mm Mortar
90-mm Rocket
102-mm Rocket
107-mm Spin-stabilized rocket
107-mm Multiple rocket launcher

Field and Antiaircraft Artillery

12.7-mm Heavy machinegun on anti-aircraft mounts
14.5-mm Heavy machinegun on anti-aircraft mounts
37-mm Antiaircraft gun
57-mm Antiaircraft gun
57-mm Antitank field gun
70-mm Howitzer
76-mm Antitank field gun
85-mm Antitank field gun
122-mm Howitzer, type 56
152-mm Howitzer
85-mm Antiaircraft gun (possible)
100-mm Antiaircraft gun (possible)
130-mm Antitank field gun (possible)

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Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

Communist China
(Continued)

Radar

Fire Control

Fire Can
Whiff

Early Warning/Ground Control Intercept

Cross Slot
Dumbo
Hi Dumbo
Knife Rest A/B
Moon Face
Rock Cake/Stone Cake
Rus 2
Cross Legs
Token

Surface Search/Navigation

Skin Head

Armor

Medium tank, T-54 or T-55
Medium tank T-34/85
Assault gun, SU-76 (possible)
Armored personnel carrier, BTR-40
(possible)

Communications Equipment

50-watt transmitter
Manpack transmitter, 81
Transmitter-receiver, 55A
Transmitter-receiver, 55B
Manpack transmitter-receiver,
81(102E)
Manpack vehicular transmitter-
receiver, X-D63
Manpack transceiver, 63
Manpack transceiver, 71B1
Antenna tuner for vehicular trans-
ceiver, R-113
Manpack receiver, 139

Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

Communist China
(Continued)

Communications Equipment (Continued)

Receiver, 7512B
Receiver, WS-430II
Field switchboard, JCX-1
Field switchboard, 5421
Field switchboard, 252B
Field telephone, 0743
Field telephone, CX-2
Field telephone, E0754
Field telephone, Q-07.1

Aircraft

MIG-15/17 Jet fighter, Fagot/Fresco
AN-2 Light transport, Colt

Naval

PGM Motor gunboat, *Shanghai* class
PGM Motor gunboat, *Swatow* class
Motor torpedo boat, P-6 class
PTH Hydrofoil motor torpedo boat,
Huchwan class
YP Patrol craft, *Cua Cam* class

USSR

Infantry

9-mm Pistol
22-caliber Target rifle
7.62-mm Sniper rifle
7.62-mm Carbine
7.62-mm Assault rifle
7.62-mm Submachinegun
7.62-mm Light machinegun
7.62-mm Heavy machinegun
12.7-mm Heavy machinegun
75-mm Recoilless rifle
82-mm Recoilless gun
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-2
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-7
Flamethrower, LPO-50

Mortars and Rockets

60-mm Mortar ignitors
82-mm Mortar

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Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

USSR (Continued)

Mortars and Rockets (Continued)

120-mm Mortar fuze
122-mm Rocket
122-mm Rocket launcher
140-mm Rocket
140-mm Rocket launcher tube

Field and Antiaircraft Artillery

12.7-mm Heavy machinegun on anti-aircraft mounts
14.5-mm Heavy machinegun on anti-aircraft mounts
23-mm Antiaircraft gun
37-mm Antiaircraft gun
57-mm Antiaircraft gun
85-mm Antiaircraft gun
100-mm Antiaircraft gun
57-mm Antitank field gun
76-mm Antitank field gun
85-mm Antitank field gun
100-mm Antitank field gun
122-mm Howitzer, M1938
122-mm Howitzer, D-30
122-mm Corps gun
130-mm Antitank field gun
152-mm Howitzer
152-mm Gun/howitzer

Surface-to-Air Missile System

Surface-to-air missile firing battalion, SA-2*

Radar

Fire Control

Fire Can

* A normal Soviet firing battalion includes the Fan Song missile-control radar, six launchers, vans, transporters, and an initial complement of nine SA-2 "Guideline" missiles per launcher. In North Vietnam, firing battalions have varied from two to six launchers with an estimated ten missiles per launcher.

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Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

USSR (Continued)

Radar (Continued)

Fire Control (Continued)

Whiff
Beam Track

Early Warning/Ground Control Intercept

Big Bar B
Score Board
Flat Face
Knife Rest A/B
Spoon Rest A
Rock Cake/Stone Cake
Side Net
Rus 2
One Eye
Dry Rack
Witch Four
Bar Lock
Token

Armor

Amphibious light tank, PT-76
Medium tank, T-54 or T-55
Medium tank, T-34/85
Assault gun, SU-76
Armored personnel carrier, BTR-40
Armored personnel carrier, BTR-50p
Twin 57-mm self-propelled automatic
antiaircraft gun, ZSU-57-2
Armored car, BA-64
Medium tracked artillery tractor, AT-S
Heavy tracked artillery tractor, AT-T
Tracked amphibian, K-61

Communications Equipment

Naval transmitter-receiver, R-607
Manpack transceiver, R-105D
Manpack transceiver, R-105M
Manpack transceiver, R-108D
Manpack transceiver, R-116
Vehicular transceiver, R-113
Spare parts for mobile high-frequency
station, R-110
Field telephone, TA-57

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Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

USSR (Continued)

Aircraft

MIG-15/17 Jet fighter, Fagot/Fresco
MIG-21 Jet fighter, Fishbed
UMIG-15 Jet trainer, Midget
IL-28 Light jet bomber, Beagle
AN-2 Light transport, Colt
AN-24 Transport, Coke
IL-14 Transport, Crate
IL-18 Transport, Coot
LI-2 Transport, Cab
MI-1 Helicopter, Hare
MI-4 Helicopter, Hound
MI-6 Helicopter, Hook

Naval

Subchaser, SO-1 class
Motor torpedo boat, P-4 class
LCM Armed mechanized landing craft
PGM Motor gunboat, *Poluchat-1* class

North Korea

Infantry

7.62-mm Assault rifle
7.62-mm Light machinegun
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-2
82-mm Recoilless gun

Mortars and Rockets

120-mm Mortar ammunition

North Vietnam

Infantry

7.62-mm Carbine
7.62-mm Carbine rifle grenade
7.62-mm Heavy machinegun mounts
50-mm Antitank grenade launcher

Mortars and Rockets

60-mm Mortar
120-mm Mortar ammunition

Communications Equipment

Manpack transceiver, 71B1
Receiver, VTS-2
Field telephone, Q-07.1

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<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Type of Weapon</u>
Bulgaria	<u>Infantry</u> 7.62-mm Assault rifle 40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-7 82-mm Recoilless gun
Czechoslovakia	<u>Infantry</u> 7.62-mm Assault rifle 7.62-mm Light machinegun 7.62-mm Heavy machinegun 7.92-mm Light machinegun ammunition <u>Antiaircraft Artillery</u> 30-mm Antiaircraft gun <u>Communications Equipment</u> Field telephone, 3FP-120 22
East Germany	<u>Infantry</u> 7.62-mm Carbine 7.62-mm Assault rifle
Hungary	Unknown*
Poland	<u>Infantry</u> 7.62-mm Assault rifle Antitank rifle grenade** Fragmentation rifle grenade** 7.62-mm Heavy machinegun <u>Field and Antiaircraft Artillery</u> 37-mm Antiaircraft gun ammunition

* Although no weapons of Hungarian manufacture have been observed, reports indicate that Budapest has supplied small numbers of infantry combat materiel and unknown types of antiaircraft artillery.

** Both rifle grenades are attachments for the 7.62-mm assault rifle. Poland is the only other Communist country which uses rifle grenades on assault rifles.

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Country of Origin

Type of Weapon

Poland (Continued)

Field and Antiaircraft Artillery
(Continued)

57-mm Tank gun ammunition
76-mm Tank gun ammunition

Rumania

Infantry

7.62-mm Assault rifle
7.62-mm Light machinegun
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-2
40-mm Antitank grenade launcher, RPG-7

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