Attn Ennex UPI Special for Gandy by Beverly Deepe Plei Me, South Vietnam, October 30190 (UPIS) American Special Forces officers at this battle-weary camp disclosed this week that they have recently been picking up radio transmissions broadcast in the Russian language.

Plei Ne is situated twenty miles from the Cambodian border and Seventy fue miles from the southern tip of Laos.

In addition, the nine-day battle for Plei Me added more unconfirmed evidence, but norptno positive proof, to the multitudes of previous reports alleging that & Chinese Communist military personnel are currently operating in South Vietnam.

"We have been picking up Russian broadcasting om our FFFMM9 explained (ground) radios," /one American officer who h said he had studied the Russian language for three months.

"Then the rest of the conversation continues in Russian. The sentences fade in and out and we only pick up a sentence or two each time.

"I've heard it during the two weeks I've been in this camp,"
he said. "And the other Americans who have M been here longer
heard it before that." moredeepe

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He said the radios in this Special Forces camp would be able to pick up transmissions as far away as Caomb Cambodia.

The officer also said that before the nine-day Communist siege of the camp, which began on October i nineteen, American personnel a here hav had received numerous reports that Chicom Chinese Communist military personnel were operating in the vicinity. There A flurry of unconfirmed reports about the presence of Chinese Communist military advisors also erupted earlier this k year following a largex large-scale Communist attack in Binh Gia, thirty miles from Saigon.

The additional information, which is still highly disputed, about the presence of Chinese Communist aff men Communists involved in the Plei Me battle is based on these three points:

1. An American sergeant, plus Vietnamese officers, said they identified a dead Chinese Communist. "The sergeant thought the dead Chinese soldier, who was strung up on a pole to be carried away, was Chinese because he was taller than a Vietnamese, about six foot tall, and because he wore a distinctive belt around his waist plus one across one shoulder," explained an American officer who had been on the patrol.

This is the first instance made public in which an American claimed he saw a Chinese soldier with the Vietnamese Communists.

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identify a dead Chinese Communist, or that the dead soldier could have been a tribal tribesman from North Vietnam, or a Vietnamese citizen born in thex Cholon, the Chinese-populated twei twin-city of Saigon. Other management military sources said the Chinese Communist uniforms norptno longer include the described type of belt.

- 2. One patrol of Vietnamese and Montagnard tribesmen, which walked through the Communist-controled controlled during the battle, reported to American officers that they heard "a Chinese Communist officer raising hell and chewing out the Viet Cong (Communist) commander," according to the American officer.
- 3. Mean One American pilot during the battle said he heard radio transmissions broadcast in "a high-pitched sing-song" language that was neither Vietnamese nor tribal Montagnard. Also, Vietnamese officers in the in Twenty To Second Ranger & Battalion, which reinforced the camp during the battle, reported hearing Chinese radio transmissions on the radios.

"The evidence is still too fragile to say whether or not there are Chinese Communists operating in South Vietnam. Until they capture a prisoner, I'll down these reports."