DATA ON GVN FIELD FORCE/ POLICE

(1965-71)

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM
MACCORDS-PS

18 April 1968

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Advice of National Police Field Forces

TO: See Distribution

1. In order to insure that the advice given by all U.S. Advisors who may be concerned with the National Police Field Forces (NPFF) is coordinated and in line with approved objectives, the attached advisory guidelines are furnished for use by all U.S. Advisors.

2. These guidelines parallel and are an expansion of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), National Police Field Forces (NPFF), Headquarters NPFF #SO: 5.61/TCSQG/CSCD/VP, 12 August 1967 which has been distributed to all Vietnamese National Police Field Forces Commanders and PSD/CORDS Advisors.

3. It is emphasized that the advisory effort of all concerned must be directed toward the sustained attack on the VC infrastructure by the National Police Field Forces in conjunction with the Special Branch of the National Police. In this connection, advisors are reminded to urge full employment of PHOENIX (ICEX) procedures and resources in coordinating and focusing operations against the VC infrastructure.

4. Misuse of NPFF units has been a continuing problem because of assignment of missions inconsistent with their training or capabilities. Province Chiefs have full operational
MACCORDS-FS
SUBJECT: Guidelines for Advice of National Police Field Forces

Control of National Police elements in the province, and advisory elements must insure, through liaison, that the Province Chiefs appreciate the benefits of proper utilization of the NFFF against the VC infrastructure.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

WALTER T. KERWIN, JR.
Major General, USA
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
MACV II B
CORDS "C"
FSDF/NFFF - 25C
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PART I - PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to furnish U.S. advisors with information on the National Police Field Force (NPFF), its organization and its employment in order that the advice given to Vietnamese officials by all advisors will be coordinated and will be directed toward the same objectives.

It is emphasized that the organization shown in this document is not fully in existence at this time and will not be until force goals are attained.

PART II - CONCEPT

The NPFF is an organic part of the National Police (NP) which has received both civil police and paramilitary training. The major function of the NPFF, in conjunction with the Special Police Branch, is to eliminate the VC infrastructure in districts, villages and hamlets. Assignment of this mission establishes the NPFF as a primary exploitation force which may participate in anti-VC operations in conjunction with other resources through the PHOENIX program. Once this major task is discharged the NPFF has the primary responsibility of preventing VC resurgence and the ultimate mission of safeguarding the extension of other HPF presence into the rural areas.

The NPFF companies are lightly armed, foot mobile units designed, trained and equipped to operate in rural areas in which the Armed Forces (either ARVN or ARVNAF) have cleared of enemy main forces, but in which the VC guerrillas, terrorist and other elements of the infrastructure prevent the civil government from functioning in a normal manner.

Since the eventual objective of the NPFF is to extend all police activities into the rural areas, they must be located at a district or lower level. While the bases of the NPFF must be in a relatively secure area, they should, if possible, be located in the unit’s assigned area of operation. Depending on the situation in the area, NPFF units will be located by company in one installation or by platoons, or by squads of the company in different districts, villages or hamlet locations.

In any particular rural area, the extension of internal security commences at the time the Armed Forces engage in the pacification phase of their operations. At this time the NPFF begins its attack on the VC infrastructure using such techniques as raids, ambushes and cordon and search operations in coordination with the Special Police Branch and engages in police functions such as resources control, control of refugees and other elements of the Vietnamese rural civil population.

As the Armed Forces complete their pacification, the NPFF continues to attack the VC infrastructure, and police posts are established within the area. The NPFF, during this phase, provides, by constant intra-village and hamlet patrols and ambushes, security for the national Police.

* Shows army’s emphasis on cordon and search.*
As pacification continues and the particular area gradually returns to normal, a situation will finally exist where the other HPPF uniformed elements can remain with some degree of safety, performing civil police services in the established rural posts without the additional security provided by the HPPF. At this time the HPPF units are phased into more disturbed areas where their presence is required. Obviously, within any one province the situation will vary from area to area. The type of employment of an HPPF unit will vary with the situation existing in the area to which assigned.

When normal security conditions exist throughout the province, the HPPF will revert to normal rural police patrolling requirements, both on land and water; between the hamlets and villages and the borders and within their assigned areas. This continued presence will help prevent the reemergence of the VC.

The HPPF is primarily an exploitation force. Employment should be offensive and aggressive and based on intelligence received through REGWIL efforts, the police, and other military or civilian agencies.

The HPPF will not be used for the following purposes:

a. Local security for RD teams.
b. Static guard.
c. Personal protection and escort of officials.
d. Military missions which are the function of the Armed Forces.
e. Except for the Saigon Prefectural Battalion, for police duties which are within the capability of other National Police elements and for which the paramilitary training and increased firepower of the HPPF is not required.

Any HPPF units which are assigned as indicated above, or which are not placed under the command or direct operational control of police officials, will be withdrawn from the province and re-assigned by the Directorate General of the National Police.

PART III - ORGANIZATION

National Level

The Assistant Director General, Armed Support, is charged with all functions of the HPPF and is the Commander, HPPF. The Armed Support Bloc of the National
Police Directorate provides the necessary staff to assist him in the performance of his duties. The organization of the Armed Support Group is shown in Tab. A.

An NPF Battalion of 6 companies is provided as a Headquarters NPF Reserve.

Regional Level

An NPF Battalion of 6 companies is provided for each Regional Directorate. The Battalion Commander of the NPF Battalion assigned to the region is also the Assistant Regional Director for NPF. The organization of an NPF battalion is shown in Tab. B.

Provincial Level

One or more NPF companies are assigned to a province. Where only one company is assigned to a province the NPF Company Commander is the Assistant Province Chief of Police for NPF. Where more than one company is assigned to a province the Senior NPF Company Commander is the Assistant Province Chief of Police for NPF. The organization of an NPF Company is shown as Tab. C.

Saigon Municipal Police

The Saigon Municipal Police Directorate is provided an NPF Battalion of 6 companies. The battalion commander is the Assistant Chief of the Saigon Municipal Police for NPF. Companies may be attached to selected precincts of Saigon. Then such attachment is made, the NPF unit will be under the full operational control of the Precinct Chief of Police.

PART IV - RESPONSIBILITIES

National Level

The Assistant Director General for Armed Support is the Commander of the NPF. He commands the National Directorate Staff, the Headquarters Reserve and the National Police Field Force Training Center. He assigns NPF units to regions and provinces. He is also responsible for all assignments and all transfers of NPF personnel from the time they are enrolled in the NPF. The Assistant Director General for Armed Support is responsible for the recruiting, transporting, processing, equipping and training of all NPF units. Through inspections of active NPF units and study of their operations he is responsible for improvements and perfection of operational procedures and techniques. The Assistant Director General for Armed Support will regulate and instruct regional and provincial
officials on the proper use of HPFF units. He will make, or cause to be made, such inspections as are necessary to insure that regional and provincial officials properly employ HPFF units assigned to them, according to the criteria established in Part II, above.

Regional Level

The Commander, Regional HPFF Battalion/Assistant Regional Director for HPFF is responsible for the discipline, administration and operations of his battalion. As required, he will place the companies of his battalion in support of police operations in the provinces or will attach them to provinces as necessary. He will supervise the activities of HPFF companies assigned to the provinces of the region to insure that these HPFF units are properly employed according to the criteria established in Part II above.

Provincial Level

The Commander of the Provincial HPFF Company/Assistant Province Chief of Police for HPFF is responsible for command, discipline, personnel and equipment of his company. He is responsible for HPFF recruiting within the province. He will advise his superior police commander in the province on the proper employment of his company. He will establish direct relations with the Provincial Special Branch and will furnish them directly such intelligence as his company may gather. He will respond directly to such specific requirements as may be placed upon him by the Special Branch. He will insure that the patrols and ambushes and the police functions conducted by his company within its assigned operational area provide support for other uniformed police elements as may be operating within that area. He will advise the Assistant Director General for HPFF of the misuse of his company through the Commander Regional HPFF.

PART VII: RELATIONSHIPS

Relations with Special Police Branch

Within its area of operations the HPFF unit functions primarily as an action arm of the Special Police Branch of the National Police. Such intelligence and information as is gathered by the HPFF unit will be furnished directly to the Special Branch organization covering the HPFF unit's operational area is authorized when necessary to get immediate action, to call directly upon the HPFF unit for such specific missions in response to intelligence. This does not authorize the Special Police Branch to call upon the HPFF to perform missions contrary to the missions authorized herein. Neither will HPFF elements be permanently attached to the Special Police Branch.
Relations with Revolutionary Development Teams

The NPFU will not man fixed security posts in hamlets in which Revolutionary Development Teams are employed, nor will the NPFU be responsible for the local security of Revolutionary Development workers. Therefore, operational areas assigned to NPFU units should be coordinated with the Provincial Revolutionary Development Plan. The presence of NPFU in their assigned area should provide increased security and permit the Revolutionary Development Teams to better carry out their tasks within the area.

Relations with the Armed Forces

As used in this SOP, the term "Armed Forces" covers UMAF and the military forces of the Free World.

The NPFU is a police organization performing civil police functions. It may perform these functions in collaboration with the Armed Forces as indicated in Part II and Part VIII. When NPFU is employed in this manner it does not become an element of the Armed Forces. It is in a supporting role acting in coordination and collaboration with the Armed Forces to destroy the VC infrastructure and in order that civil police functions may be restored to an area as rapidly as possible. The necessary coordination of effort is obtained by the establishment of joint operations centers. When NPFU units perform civil police functions in conjunction with the Armed Forces they will not be placed under the command of the Armed Forces Commander.

Relations with Other Agencies and Organizations

The NPFU unit is an organic part of the National Police. When assigned to a province or regional directorate, it becomes a part of the National Police of that province or regional directorate. The National Police of a province is one of the organizations available to the Province Chief for the pacification of the province. The Province Police Chief shall include the NPFU, as well as other police activities, in the police portion of the Province Revolutionary Development Plan. The Province Chief controls and directs the National Police, including the NPFU, through the Province Chief of Police. The direct command and control of provincial NPFU must be by the Province Chief of Police through the appropriate NPFU Commander. Therefore, NPFU units will be placed directly under the operational control of police commanders. The Province Chief may place the NPFU company or smaller units in support of the operations of one of his District Chiefs of Police. In this case the District Chief controls and directs the NP, including NPFU, through the District Chief of Police.
Recruits for provincial HPFP companies normally will be recruited in the province in which they will serve. Recruits for regional battalions will normally be recruited in the region to which the battalion is assigned. When a Regional Directorate or Province HPFP Headquarters cannot furnish the strength required, the Armed Support Bloc will assign recruits from other areas which may have a surplus of personnel.

The conditions for employment in the HPFP are those established by the rules and regulations of the National Police.

The Chief of Police of a province authorized a new HPFP unit will recruit personnel for the unit. He may be assisted by a recruiting team furnished by the Armed Support Bloc. Province Chiefs of Police authorized a new HPFP unit will inform the Assistant Director General for HPFP weekly of the number of recruits enrolled. Company Commanders of trained HPFP Provincial Units are responsible for enrolling sufficient recruits to maintain their company at authorized strength. The Company Commanders will report the number of untrained men enrolled in their companies to the Assistant Director General for HPFP.

Recruits enrolled in the HPFP will remain in the province until ordered to training by the Armed Support Bloc. Prior to their being ordered to training, the Province Chiefs of Police will use the recruits for such duties as they are capable of performing. Untrained HPFP men will not be used to perform HPFP type duties. Any duties assigned to these untrained men will be carried out under the supervision of a trained National Policeman.

**PART VII - TRAINING**

New HPFP units and recruits will receive police and paramilitary training, both basic and unit, at the HPFP Training Center. Upon completion of basic training, each member of the HPFP is a fully trained National Policeman and in addition he has the paramilitary training necessary to perform his task in the HPFP.

The Commander, HPFP Training Center, is responsible for the conduct of such courses of instruction as may be prescribed by the Assistant Director General for Armed Support. Basic police training shall be that as prescribed by the Assistant Director of Personnel and Training for all policemen. Emphasis will be placed upon cooperation with Special Branch and techniques of intelligence exploitation. The Commander of the HPFP Training Center is responsible for the discipline, administration, equipping, housing and feeding of all student personnel at the HPFP Training Center from the day they report to the Center until they depart from the Center. This specifically includes students awaiting training at the Center and students who have graduated and who are awaiting transportation to assigned locations.
The Commander, NPPF Training Center is responsible to see that new units are fully equipped upon departure from the Training Center.

The Assistant Director General for Armed Support will establish specialist training courses either at the NPPF Training Center or elsewhere. Specialist training courses will be established in the following fields and other as necessary:

- Leadership Training for NPPF Cadres
- Instructor Training for NPPF Instructors
- Cooks
- Radiotc Operators
- Field Maintenance
- Lotor and Armament

Battalion and Company Commanders of NPPF units are responsible for the conduct of continuous training within their units to improve the standards and efficiency of the battalion and company.

Standards and criteria for such supplemental training will be established by the Assistant Director for Armed Support. Such training will be designed to improve the physical condition of NPPF policemen, to improve their proficiency, and to create esprit. Commanders will conduct training in police techniques and paramilitary tactics and maneuvers appropriate to the terrain of the assigned operational area. Commanders will ensure that marksmanship practice for all NPPF policemen is conducted once every three months.

Training Outside Vietnam

At present, two courses of instruction are available to the NPPF outside Vietnam. A special course for intelligence personnel is conducted at the Security Training Center of the Philippine Republic, and a training course for NPPF leaders is available in Malaya at the Malayan Police Field Force Training Center. All graduates of these courses will be assigned to NPPF and will not be assigned to other duty for a period of two years after graduation. Additional training outside Vietnam may be available from time to time. Applicants for these courses must have the following qualifications:

1. Equivalent of secondary school.
2. Maturity and good reputation which will insure that their conduct in a foreign country will improve the reputation of the Vietnamese people and of the National Police.
3. Outstanding service in the National Police.
PART VIII - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

In general the functions which an HPPF unit will perform, in order of priority, are:

1. Carry out specific operations against the Viet Cong infrastructure as an action arm of the Special Branch.

2. Establish continuous night and day patrols, ambushes and other police operations in an assigned area to prevent Viet Cong activities.

3. Create security conditions in an assigned area of operations which will facilitate the expansion of normal national Police functions into the area.

4. Maintain civil security and order and perform normal police patrolling in an assigned area of operations.

5. Provide reserve force for the National Police in the control of riots and other civil disturbances harmful to public order and national security.

When an HPPF unit is assigned to a province, the Chief of Police will review the provincial pacification plan to determine how the HPPF may best be employed to support the plan and to extend the National Police into the rural areas of the province.

Analysis of all areas of the province will reveal areas of the following types and indicate the assigned role of the HPPF:

A. Areas which are controlled by the Viet Cong and in which the Armed Forces are engaged in military operations against the military forces of the Viet Cong.

B. Areas in which the Armed Forces are engaged in the pacification role.

C. Areas in which the Armed Forces have reduced the activities of the Viet Cong to those of small rural guerilla groups, of terrorists and of the Viet Cong infrastructure.

D. Areas in which police functions can be carried out by the National Police by relatively normal police methods.

In areas of the type indicated in "A" above the HPPF is capable of performing anti-VC functions, but only when adequate area military security is provided by the Armed Forces. They will perform the following types of police missions in supporting the Armed Forces:

- In conjunction with the Special Branch, the search and arrest portion of cordon and search operations directed against the VC infrastructure.
- raids, ambushes in response to specific intelligence directed against the VC.

Initial refugee screening and control.

In areas of the type indicated in "G" above the NPF unit acts against the VC infrastructure on specific missions with the Special Branch. The NPF unit will be capable of conducting continuous raids, patrols and ambushes which improve security and permit other uniformed elements of the National Police to operate in the area. In conjunction with its regular patrols it can perform limited police functions by the operation of mobile resources control checkpoints.

The continued presence of the National Police, including the NPF will convince the populace that the Government is in the area to stay and serve. As the situation in village and hamlet areas improves, the Province Chief of Police, pursuant to present IFRP directive, will devote every effort to increase the number of National Police in the area and to establish permanent National Police posts therein. The barracks of the NPF will be converted to rural police posts as they become available for this purpose.

In areas of the type indicated in "D" above the NPF is not needed except for normal rural patrolling and on emergency specific missions of relatively short duration, such as assisting in the control of riots and other civil disturbances.

After analyzing the various areas of the province, the Province Chief of Police, with the approval of the Province Chief, selects a suitable area of operations and assigns it to the NPF unit. If the area selected for assignment to the NPF unit is of the type indicated in "G" above, the Province Chief of Police places the NPF unit, Special Police Branch personnel and selected National Police to operate in support of the pacification operations of the Armed Forces in the selected area. If the area selected is of the type indicated in "G" above, the area is assigned to the NPF unit as an "Operational Area". Having been assigned such an area, the NPF unit Commander will immediately:

- Establish direct contact and communication with the Special Police Branch, arranging for their direct receipt of such intelligence and information as his unit may develop, and for direct action by his unit to specific missions from the Special Branch.

- Establish contact with the District Chief of Police in whose District his operational area is located in order that his "operations may be coordinated with other police activities in the District.

- Establish a system of continuous day and night police operations and ambushes throughout the assigned area.
The companies of regional battalions are constantly employed to reinforce provisional companies for specific operations and situations which require additional ARVN, but which do not require the additional units permanently. Since NPPF is authorized to operate across province boundaries, the elements of regional battalions are also employed on inter-province operations. The companies of the National Battalion are constantly employed in the same manner as those of the regional battalion when the capability of the regional battalions has been exceeded.

PART IX - LOGISTICS

While the NPPF is an organic part of the National Police, the tactical nature of its operations are such that a separate Logistics system within the National Police is required.

Logistical support is provided to the NPPF by US Army Supply depots through the ARVN/NPPF Logistics Advisor warehouses located in Saigon/Cholon, and through the NPPF Training Center, Dalat, on a requirement basis.

The mission of the Logistics Advisor at Dalat is to provide an initial issue of clothing and equipment to personnel and units about to undergo their training at the training center. If a unit of platoon or company size arrives intact at the training center they will, upon completion of training, receive their basic load of weapons and ammunition so that when they arrive in province they will be ready for operations. It is emphasized that no equipment is furnished to units or individuals prior to training.

Replacement or additional authorized items of clothing, equipment, weapons or ammunition must be requisitioned by the unit commander from the Logistics Officer, Armed Support Bloc, Saigon.

Tab D is the U.S. supported table for an NPPF provincial company. Items such as mortars, steel helmets, field kitchens, shower units, etc. are not authorized and will not be supplied or maintained through resources under the control of ARVN/NPPF even though they appear on Vietnamese tables of equipment.

The company commander is the only individual who is authorized to sign requisitions or sign for equipment. When a requisition is submitted to the Logistics Officer, Armed Support Bloc, Saigon, the unit advisor is requested to take one copy and send it to the ARVN/NPPF Logistics Advisor in Saigon; this will enable the Logistics Advisor to check on the status and attempt to expedite the request.

Barrier equipment, i.e., barbed wire, stakes, sand bags, must be requested through Region. NPPF Logistic advisor does not furnish these items.
The field ration provided the NPFF is only for field operations and is not to be used as a garrison supplement. These rations are dated and meant to be consumed within 90 days of manufacture. Always use the oldest ration first.

The Provincial Chief of Police is charged with sole and maintenance support of all vehicles assigned to NPFF. Each vehicle assigned to NPFF is authorized 250 liters of gasoline per month to be issued from province stock. Maintenance is furnished by existing province authorities. Provincial authorities are furnished the funds for this maintenance.

Payments of individuals assigned to NPFF units are the responsibility of the Province Police Chief. The pay scale is identical to that of all National Police except that NPFF receive a double hazardous duty payment.

NPFF equipment and supplies will not be diverted to other uses by any officials. NPFF Commanders whose equipment is diverted to other uses by region or Province Officials, or others, will immediately report this diversion to the Assistant Director General for Armed Support through proper police channels. U.S. Advisors should report diversion to HAG/30/3212/23/PFF, Saigon.

PART K - CONSTRUCTION

The CORDS/Public Safety Division, NPFF Branch has, at this time, placed funds available for the construction of barracks and other facilities required by NPFF units. These funds are not for the purchase or rental or the lease of land. The land required must be obtained by SVN Provincial Authorities. The general requirements for the selection of the land are:

1. In or near the assigned area of operations.
2. In an area that is reasonably secure and tactically defensible.
3. The plot of land should be large enough to enable construction of the facilities needed for one company.
4. In the event the area selected is very low and subject to flooding, then the SVN must fill the area before construction begins.
5. The land title, lease or permit must be for a period of at least three years.
When the land is made available by the SVN, the advisor concerned should inform the PSO/MPFF Branch immediately and transmit a copy of the documentation provided by the SVN representative. After approval by the Armed Support Bloc Commander, construction personnel will survey the area and erect the facilities. The time required to complete construction is contingent upon the availability of local labor, construction materials (sand, gravel, lumber etc.) and the weather.

4. Inclosures

TAB A - ORGANIZATION OF ARMED SUPPORT BLOC.

TAB B - ORGANIZATION OF MPFF BATTALION.

TAB C - TABLES OF ORGANIZATION, MPFF COMPANY.

TAB D - TABLES OF EQUIPMENT, MPFF COMPANY.
ORGANIZATION OF ARMED SUPPORT BLOC

ASST. DIRECTOR GENERAL
- ARMED SUPPORT BLOC

GO

CO

BPFF

CHIEF OF STAFF

GO

MARINE
POLICY

PERSONNEL

INTELLIGENCE

OPERATIONS
AND
TRAINING

LOGISTICS

PSYCHOLOGICAL
OPERATIONS
AND
SOCIAL
SERVICES

FINANCE
NOTE 1: One Company ———— 184
One Patrol Platoon—— 44
One Patrol Squad——— 13
One Team ———— 4

NOTE 2: WEAPONS RECAPITULATION

- Revolver .38 ———— 16
- Carbine .38 ———— 96
- Rifle .30 ———— 36
- S.A. ———— 12
- Shotgun ———— 24
- Launcher 1-79 ———— 5

TOTAL 189

NOTE 3: A company pool of special purpose weapons not assigned to individuals is maintained:

- L1919 .30 ———— 2
- S.A. 8-13 ———— 16

TOTAL 20

NOTE 4: VEHICLES

- Truck, 3/4 ton (Jeep) with four wheel drive ———— 5
- Truck, 1-ton ———— 2
- Trailer, 3/4 ton ———— 1
- Trailer, water ———— 1

TOTAL 9

NOTE 5: COMMUNICATIONS

- Radio, A.5 ———— 10
- Radio, F.M. ———— 16

TOTAL 26

NOTE 6: When required by local conditions and authorized by the Commander, HMPF, additional equipment may be furnished. Examples are boats, additional vehicles, longer range radios, gas masks, riot control equipment, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Authorized</th>
<th>Basis of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rifle, Automatic, Cal. 30 L.151.42 v/c (M2)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 per Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Carbine, Automatic, Cal. 30 L.2</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6 per Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Launcher Grenade, 50mm L.75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 per Company Hq &amp; each platoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Machinegun, Light, Cal. 30 M-1916-1926</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Company pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Revolver, Cal. 38, 2 &amp; 3/4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 per individual so armed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rifle, Cal. 30 M-1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3 per Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shotgun, Mot Type, 12-Gauge, 20&quot; bbl</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2 per Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sub-machinegun, Cal. 45, M-34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Company pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Magazine, sub-machinegun, Cal. 45, .34</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>9 per Carbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Magazine, Carbine, Cal. 30 M-2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 per Squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Launcher Grenade: For Rifle M-1743</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24 per Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Magazine, Rifle Automatic (M1)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6 per Carbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Bayonet Knife 14 (for Carbine)</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1 per Carbine &amp; Rifle M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Girard Bayonet - Knife (for 14 &amp; 15)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1 per Rifle, M-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Bayonet, Knife, M-34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 per Company Commander, 1 per Platoon Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Binocular, Military 6 x 30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1 per Company Commander, Company Hq, Platoon Leader and Assistant Platoon Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Compass, Lenticular, D.5 Total v/case</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kit, Company, Medical Aid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 per Medical Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Compass, Field, First aid</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Whistle, plastic, bell</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2 per Company Commander, Company Hq, Platoon Leader and Assistant Platoon Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Handcuff, Hatchet Type 6/box lock</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10 per Platoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Can, Water, III, 5-gal. corp, steel</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2 per Company Hq &amp; 5 per Platoon Hq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Can, Ice, III, 5-gal. corp, steel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 per fuel consuming vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Spout, 5-gal Can, Flex. v/filter</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 per fuel consuming vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Hatchet, half, 12-20 oz. 14&quot; handle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 per Squad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF EQUIPMENT, NATIONAL POLICE FIELD FORCE COMPANY

**ORGANIZATIONAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Authorized</th>
<th>Basis of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Transceiver, P-5 5-watts VHF-Am, 152,000 to 170,000 Hz, 12-volt DC, Police Radio</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 Fixed, 5 vehicular, 4 pack, w/appropriate related equipment for such operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Transceiver, P-1 Hand Held VHF-M. 152,000 to 170,000 Hz, 12-volt DC, Police Radio</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 v/related equipment for fixed operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Flashlight, rough service, 2-call</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6 per Company Eq; 3 per squad; 2 per Platoon Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Camera, 35mm, v/flash attachment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Generator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Charger Battery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Truck, 1/4 Ton, 4 x 4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq., 1 per Platoon Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Truck, 1 1/2 Ton, 4 x 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Trailer, 1/4 Ton, 250 gal. 2'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Trailer, Water, 250 gal. 2'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Tool Kit, Gen. Use, Fireman's</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Tool Kit Automotive Mechanics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 per Company Eq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Case, small arms, arms</td>
<td>36C</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Tool, Entrenching, hand comb. w/car case</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Holster, revolver, cal. 38, leather</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 per individual armed v/revolver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Megaphone, Bull Horn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 per Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Lantern, Heavy Duty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 per Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Rope, Nylon, 5/8&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Company pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Machete, steel v/case, indigenous</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Company pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF SUPPLIES, NATIONAL POLICIA FIELD FORCE COMPANY

## INDIVIDUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Authorized</th>
<th>Basis of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>124</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1 per individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF EQUIPMENT, NATIONAL POLICE FIELD FORCE COMPANY

ALI UNITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Basic Load Per 10 rnds</th>
<th>Basic Load Per Individual</th>
<th>Basic Load Per Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cartridge 45: Ball (.45 M1911 2000/B)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2720</td>
<td>2720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: Special</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: Carbine Ball 10 rd clip</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>11,520</td>
<td>11,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shell, Shotgun: 12&quot; Gauge, #00 Buck</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: Ball 12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: Tracer</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: Ball 12 &amp; rd clip</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cartridge 30: 111 Linked</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cartridge 40mm: 190</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Grenade, 40mm: 13 Rare</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Grenade, Hand, Fragmentation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Grenade, Hand, Smoke, White</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Grenade, Hand, Smoke, Green</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mine, Anti-Personnel (Claymore), K-143</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Signal Flare, Illuminating, I-127</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Grenade, Rifle, High Explosives</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Grenade, Rifle, Illuminating</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Grenade, Rifle, Smoke, Green</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Grenade, Rifle, smoke, Red</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Grenade, Rifle, Smoke, OD</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following information concerning the National Police in South Vietnam is provided in accordance with our discussion of this morning.

**Background:** The National Police of South Vietnam in their present form were nonexistent prior to 1963; thus, long-term police expertise and experience is practically nonexistent in South Vietnam. From a force of approximately 19,000 in 1964, the police have expanded to 80,000 by January 1969. This force is broken down as follows (approximate strength):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Police (NP)</td>
<td>57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Police (Special Branch) (NPSB)</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Police Field Force (NPFF)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Police (Special Branch) is the primary civilian intelligence organization within the GVN and are responsible for investigation and research of any crimes against national politics or security. In general, their operations are focused upon penetrations into VC infrastructure (VCI) and the Provincial Interrogation Center (PIC) program. The NPFF were designed to conduct operations in the countryside against the VCI, apprehending members of this structure which have been identified through the operations of the Revolutionary Development (RD) Cadre, the Provincial Reconnaissance Units (PRU), the Static Census Grievance Cadre (SCGC) or the NPSB. In general, the NPFF have been malemployed in the past and the NPFF companies have often been used to provide protection of GVN officials. Since September of last year, the malemployment has been reduced through continuous efforts of US advisors and Ministry of Interior officials; however, ineffectiveness continues to plague the NPFF due to poor leadership.

A major characteristic of the National Police in general has been its great dependence upon the GVN military to provide officers to fill its command slots. All Director Generals of the National Police have been Vietnamese Army (ARVN) officers; as of June 1968, 142 ARVN officers occupied the majority of the command positions in the National Police and approximately 132 military warrant officers and NCO's were assigned to the NP. The GVN has ordered a cut of 60 ARVN officers in the NP, but in view of the proposed NP expansion over the next two years such a cut seems unlikely. Additionally,
It is important to remember that the National Police, particularly in Saigon, have been involved, one way or another, with the internal GVN political power struggles, during and after the Diệm regime. The extent to which the National Police have been affected by being commanded by a strong, prejudiced and perhaps unprincipled supporter of Premier (now Vice President) Kỳ, General Loan, for over two and a half years is unknown, but unwavering support for President Thieu and Prime Minister Huynh by the NP should not be counted on as yet.

Historically, the National Police have been largely an urban located law and order force with few NP, of any branch, operating in the rural areas. Law and order in the rural areas has historically been the function of village and hamlet notables and has not been an adjunct of the central government. At present, the NP have, at best estimate, about 2,000 uniformed National Police assigned to the villages and hamlets nationwide (This figure is very soft) or about three per cent of the total force of 57,000. During 1969, it is planned to assign 50 per cent of the uniformed National Police to district level or below (village/hamlet). Given the traditional system of "law and order" in the countryside and given the difficulties which have been experienced in recent years as to control over National Police outside of urban areas (with the Ministry of Interior and Province Chiefs often at loggerheads), there can be some question as to the efficacy of this 1969 objective.

The overall National Police effort is advised and supported by USAID with 226 of the 274 US Advisors being USAID or USAID hired personnel and with USAID providing $21,000,000 of the $28,000,000 for the program in FY 1969, and about $20,000,000 of the $26,000,000 in FY 1970. The NPSD is advised by the Central Intelligence Agency although AID is increasing support. The NPFF are supported by both AID and DOD with DOD providing approximately $6,000,000 yearly in commodity support. Most of the advisors to the NPFF are retired military officers with ranks ranging from colonel to sergeant and with military experience from twenty to thirty years.

Results During 1968

National Identity Registration Program (ID Cards): Originally conceived in 1966, the program began in October 1968 and by the end of the year 344,213 people had been processed. This rate (about 115,000 per month) will have to be expanded considerably if the program is to be completed within a reasonable number of years.

NPFF: During 1968, the NPFF killed 2,697 VC and VCI, captured 3,258 VC and VCI and apprehended 15,732 suspects. This cost the NPFF 255 killed and 891 wounded. These statistics represent an improvement in NPFF operation over 1967.
National Police Record System: A concept was developed during the last half of 1968 to establish a suitable record system to provide a means to identify and apprehend wanted persons. This is the first major effort in the development of centralized identity records for the GVN.

National Police Weapons: To date, 8,930 M-2 carbines and M-16 rifles have been provided to the National Police as well as 2,294 BAR's, 594 .30 caliber machine guns and 900 grenade launchers.

Problem Areas: As indicated previously, the people of South Vietnam, especially those in the rural areas, traditionally have not looked to the police for protection nor for maintenance of law and order. Further, the rural population has not expected nor appreciated efforts by what they view as central government agents to control their existence. Thus, efforts to make the National Police more efficient and effective and to expand their size and their area of operations necessarily face a long arduous struggle to gain the acceptance of the SVN populace. Hints and rumors of corruption, nepotism and malfeasance tend to have more importance with regard to the NP than perhaps any other force in SVN.

More specifically, the National Police have suffered over the years from low priority within the GVN. This is not only their priority with regard to manpower but money as well. An example of the problem is that the National Police had 5,000 personnel recruited during the last quarter of 1968, but was unable to induct them and begin to train them due to lack of funds. Further, in general, the National Police pay runs less than the ARVN equivalent and we are concerned in DOD over the low pay of ARVN.

Other systemic problems which have existed are that only 13,000 personnel out of the 80,000 now a part of the National Police have career status. Coupled with this, is a promotion system in which merit promotions are virtually nonexistent and which is archaic at best and criminally unjust at worst. The low percentage of career personnel (16.3%) increases the lack of incentive and low morale within the ranks and serves to reinforce a low level of professionalism. The whole promotion system requires drastic overhaul and should be a matter of priority attention for all members of the Mission Council.

Additionally, the training program, at present, cannot provide sufficient numbers of civilian personnel to fill the leadership positions within the NP significantly. Thus, unless considerably more U.S. funding support and U.S. advisory support are provided to the NP in the near time-frame, it is doubtful that any significant civilianization of the NP will take place for years to come.
Projections: Present plans and programs, possibly with some changes, seem adequate to ensure slow but steady improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of NP operations. If greater improvements are desired, more drastic changes are required. At a minimum, the rationale behind the expansion into the rural areas and the concept of the NPFF need to be looked at closely. In particular, the relationships of the NPFF to the RF and PF and of the National Police in the rural areas to the RD cadre and the PF need to be examined.

A further issue requiring more serious study is the type and the size of forces which may be required in the post-hostilities environment in South Vietnam. In particular, the possibilities of combining the NPFF with RF, PF, and/or RD cadre, the PRU with National Police (Special Branch), RD Cadre, Armed Propaganda Teams (APT) and/or Static Census Grievance Cadre must be examined.

I intend to look into these questions during my forthcoming trip to South Vietnam. As you know, a more detailed look into the National Police and other internal security matters will be provided in the answer to National Security Study Memorandum No. 19 which will be provided to the NSC Review Group by 25 March 1969.
BACKGROUND:

Since its inception in 1962, the National Police organization has grown from a force level of 20,800 to 115,211 on September 1, 1971. Its established goal is a strength of 122,000. During its brief history, the National Police has been subject to several reorganizations in response to emergency service requirements, but none have been so sweeping as the establishment of a unified National Police Command by decree of the President of the Republic of Vietnam on June 1, 1971. This action placed the National Police under the Prime Minister in respect to operations, and subordinate to the Ministry of Interior for administration. The Commander, with protocol rank of Minister, is responsible for the organization, personnel management, programming, coordination and supervision of all activities. The Command Mission and Organization is described as follows:

MISSION:

Throughout the Republic of Vietnam, the National Police Command is responsible for the enforcement of law; the maintenance of security and public order; the prevention, detection, criminal investigation and detention of offenders; the collection of all information considered detrimental to national security; and providing relief in case of disaster.

ORGANIZATION:

The National Police Command comprises the following levels:

1. A National Police Command Headquarters at the central level.

2. Regional Police Commands and a Capital Police Command Headquarters.

3. Province, City, District, and Precinct Commands under their respective Regional, Province or City Headquarters.

4. Police Stations under their respective District or Capital Police Headquarters.

The National Police Command Headquarters contains six Blocs and several independent sections. The Blocs and responsibilities are designated as follows:

1. Special Branch: --- collection, classification, evaluation and dissemination of information on all matters which present or may present a threat to the internal security of the Republic.

2. Judicial Police: --- coordination and supervision of all criminal investigation throughout the country.
3. Operations: --- policy, coordination and supervision of all police patrols, traffic control, Field Police, Marine Police, and all Operation Information Centers.

4. Logistics: --- all activities pertaining to logistical support including supply, maintenance, purchase, transport, construction and management of installations of the National Police Command.

5. Training: --- programming, coordination and supervision of all activities pertaining to the training of the National Police (except training of the Special Police).

6. Personnel: --- supervision of all activities pertaining to the personnel management of the National Police, including manpower, deployment, recruitment, promotion, transfer, discipline, and support of morale and physical welfare.

Separate units of the Command established by the decree include: The Office of the Inspector General, the Budget and Finance Service, the National Interpol Office, "and such other units established by the NP Commander as required". These latter include: Psyops and Public Relations Directorate, Technical Directorate, Telecom Service, Planning and Legal Affairs Service, Data Management Center and the Headquarters Commandant.

RANK STRUCTURE:

A complete change in the rank structure occurred in 1971, made necessary by a significant increase in the size of the force. By decree of the Prime Minister dated June 22, 1971 ranks were increased from four to thirteen, correlative to those of the military. In process of final approval is a new promotion system, based more on merit and competitive examination. Conversion from old Civil Service grades to the new system is currently being accomplished.

FIELD POLICE:

The Field Police (formerly National Police Field Force) was created in January, 1965 from the remnants of the so-called "Combat Police", a lightly armed paramilitary police organization. The role and mission of the Field Police is to provide police services in areas where security conditions limit the capability of the regularly armed and equipped National Police to provide these services, and to support, reinforce and augment other elements of the NPC within their assigned area of responsibility.

The Field Police are responsible for constant and extensive patrol of assigned areas, with particular attention to rural areas and hamlets not protected by regular police. They are also used in the control of civil disturbances and to provide security for other National Police elements in the conduct of their operations. In the July, 1971 formation of the National Police Command the Field Police became a part of the Operations Bloc.
They serve to provide an action arm capable of extending police/GVN civil presence into the less secure rural areas. They are diverted to the conduct of priority operations against the VCI when provided suitable targets.

MARINE POLICE:

The Marine Police organization was created in 1966 as part of the Resources Control Bloc. It is responsible for the control and maintenance of security on the navigable waterways of Vietnam. In October, 1967 the Marine Police force was placed under the Support Bloc, and in the July, 1971 reorganization of the National Police Command the Marine Police became a part of the Operations Bloc.

Its mission is to provide the National Police with the specialized assistance, resources and capability to enforce the law on the nation's waterways. Its tasks include the operation of marine checkpoints to control the movement of human and commodity resources; providing water mobility to NPC personnel, and supporting NP and FP operations on or near waterways.

JUDICIAL POLICE:

The Judicial Police is the principal criminal investigative agency of the National Police Command. Officers assigned to this activity exercise their judicial powers under the supervision of public prosecutors in their respective jurisdictions. The staff element is the Judicial Police Bloc of the Command, and operational control is through the Police Commanders at the Regional, Province, Precinct and District levels. All Commanders at these levels and Village Police Station Chiefs take an oath of office and are established as "sworn officers" of the court, authorized to receive complaints and denunciations and to open official judicial investigations. Criminal intelligence and Immigration control are also responsibilities of the Judicial Police.

Attached is a current chart of the organization of the National Police Command.
The Public Safety Program supports the three projects shown below. The total proposed cost of $6,762,000* for FY 73 is for 176 U.S. advisors, 129 of whom will remain at the end of the fiscal year; $121,000 is for participant training and $702,000 for commodity support.

1. National Police Support Project

A.I.D. assists the National Police, responsible for maintaining law and order and local security in pacified areas, acting against criminal and subversive elements and denying resources to the enemy. It enables the development of an effective, well managed, well trained police force and the institutionalization of law enforcement as important elements in long-term national development. The 122,000 man police force has established more than 2,100 police stations in villages, assigned 50% of its force to district level and below, registered over nine million persons under the National Identity Registration Program which started in 1968, and continues expansion of its nationwide narcotics enforcement capability. Estimated A.I.D. funds FY 73: $6,179,000. Scheduled final obligation: FY 1978.

2. Telecommunications Support Project

A.I.D. provides support for the nationwide Police Radiophone System and the Government of Vietnam (GVN) Combined Telecommunications Directorate (CTD). The CTD is a major part of the total GVN communications system from national to hamlet level. Its radios constitute the Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS) which provides security and administrative communications between some 13,000 hamlets and their related villages, districts and provinces. DOD funds new and replacement radios and spare parts for the VHRS. A.I.D. provides maintenance, training and technical assistance. Estimated A.I.D. funds FY 73: $428,000. Scheduled final obligation: FY 1978.

3. Correction Centers Support Project

A.I.D. assists the GVN to develop a humane corrections system providing acceptable standards in living conditions, food, sanitation, health, welfare, and vocational training, while providing sufficient spaces and security for inmates in 5 national and 37 provincial prisons. Estimated A.I.D. funds FY 73: $155,000. Scheduled final obligation: FY 1973.

* DOD projected FY 73 support is $12,700,000 for commodities for a total A.I.D./DOD support of $19,462,000 for FY 73.
FACT SHEET
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM - VIETNAM

GENERAL

The Public Safety Program in South Vietnam is administered and managed by the Public Safety Directorate (PSD), Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS), Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV). The PSD advises three national counterpart organizations: 1) the National Police Command (NPC), 2) the Combined Telecommunications Directorate (CTD), and 3) the Directorate of Corrections (DOC). The NPC operates directly under the Prime Minister but is administratively supported by the Minister of Interior. The CTD and the DOC are directorates of the Minister of Interior. In addition to its advisory and support functions, PSD has extensive requirements to coordinate with other U.S. agencies on civil security, law enforcement, narcotics suppression and related matters.

The PSD is presently organized as shown on Chart 1.

The U.S. dollar costs of the program include both Agency for International Development (AID) and Department of Defense (DOD) funds as shown on Chart 2.

The assistance efforts to each of the three national counterpart organizations are designated "Projects," the principal elements of which are discussed herein.

PART I

NATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT PROJECT

Project Purpose

This project assists the Government of Vietnam (GVN) to develop and maintain a National Police force capable of performing assigned internal security and law and order missions.

Background

The National Police force of the Republic of Vietnam was formally established as a national organization by Presidential Decree on June 27, 1962. All of the then existing civil police elements - the Surete, the Saigon Municipal Police, a portion of the Gendarmerie, and the several Provincial Police - were combined under a central administration for the first time.
and totalled less than 17,000 men. Numerical progress in police development is indicated by expansion of the force to 52,000 by 1965; 88,000 by 1970, and over 113,000 at the end of 1971. The approved force level is 122,000 (see Chart 3).

Little substantive progress was made in developing the police structure between 1963 and 1965, although the force increased numerically. Frequent changes in command during a series of coups d'état posed major development limitations. In 1965, more rapid expansion and improvement took place and included the development of a paramilitary arm, the Field Police (FP). This provided a nucleus for rural law enforcement and a corollary mission of civil disturbance control. In 1965, this move was complemented by formation of the Marine Police (MP), initially for use on the deeper rivers in the Delta, but later expanded to the major harbors of the country.

Scope of Mission

The NPC mission encompasses responsibility for all normal police functions in the maintenance of law and order, security control, and the conduct of all civil security tasks required in connection with countering internal subversion and insurgency. Goals for the overall police structure include improving police effectiveness and relations with the populace; opposing criminal elements (including terrorists, insurgents and subversives) and minimizing their capacity for sustained disruption of lawful civil administration; denying human and material resources to subversive elements; and expanding police deployment to the more than 2,100 villages having elected officials.

Current Situation and Some Recent Developments

The NPC was reorganized in June 1971 to the configuration indicated on Chart 4 and was designated a "Command" for the first time. Other significant changes include establishment of the Police Station as the basic operational element, elevation of the Judicial Police Training and Logistics Services to Blocs (Directorates) and establishment of a Personnel Bloc.

The Phung Hoang Bloc shown on the chart is a temporary entity involved principally with coordinating counter-subversive information and is not included in the official Police Reorganization Decree.

Although organized and structured as a command, the force in practice is centralized principally for support, technical matters and policy, and decentralized in terms of operations. Below the national level, operational control is decentralized to the country's regions, the City of Saigon, and 44 provinces, 244 districts and ten autonomous cities where its operational control is presently vested in appointed Province and District Chiefs who conduct government civil functions at those levels. Approximately 35,000 police are assigned to more than 2,100 villages where the operational control rests with elected civilian village chiefs.
In general, the NPC has the quantity of personnel it requires, suitable basic equipment in terms of weapons, vehicles and communications and suitable institutional facilities. There are some shortages in facilities and communications at the local police station level.

The most significant limiting factor throughout Vietnam's police structure is in the management and training areas. Due to military priorities in past years, the NPC has been denied access to reasonably educated manpower and now experiences serious leadership gaps at most levels. A recent decision to transfer some military officers into the organization provides excellent potential but does not solve immediate problems since these officers lack staff and command experience in police work. The command has many new personnel at all working levels. The average new policeman has less than seven years of formal education and 26 per cent of the NP have less than one year of experience as policemen. The mechanisms for decision-making are inadequate.

Principal efforts of the NPC are being applied to the field of overall internal management, the improvement of management information systems, narcotics suppression, the professionalization of personnel, operational effectiveness, leadership, and the application of police patrol techniques in both urban and rural areas.

Because of the foregoing and in view of increased security missions assigned to the police, indirectly related to withdrawal of U.S. forces, a continued well balanced, strong advisory effort is now planned through 1978 to meld existing personnel, equipment, facilities and organization into an effectively functioning and soundly institutionalized police entity.

Summary of Key Activities

To assist development of police effectiveness under the National Police Support Project, the Public Safety Directorate support includes the following specific areas of activity:

1. Headquarters Support Activity: Under this activity, legislative actions are developed (including the much needed National Police Statute); inspections, anti-corruption and investigative systems improved; narcotics traffic combated; central records developed and participant training organized. Activity targets include selection and training of senior officers each year to occupy key staff positions; development of statutes, decrees and regulations for administration, operations, training and support of the NPC; establishment of a fully functioning Internal Security Bureau to investigate official corruption; establishment of a functioning INTERPOL Division to participate in international law enforcement; and expansion of police capability to suppress narcotics traffic.

Recent Progress: A Draft Police Statute outlining the National Police Command responsibilities, procedures, organization and administration is now under consideration by the President of the GVN. When approved, this
will allow for advancement within the NPC on merit and performance. A new rank structure was approved on June 1, 1971, establishing police ranks with the same designations as the military, i.e., Police Sergeant through Police Lieutenant General. Policewomen (now numbering over 3,000) are widely used in identification, administrative and police operational functions. Efforts to improve investigation of complaints concerning police produced prosecution or disciplinary action against more than 2,000 policemen in CY 1971.

The NP narcotics suppression organization is shown on Chart 5. The lightly staffed narcotics element created at national level in 1966 has expanded to 483 personnel assigned to narcotics suppression units at national, regional, and province levels and in Joint Narcotics Investigation Teams. These units are now adequately manned and additional training is continuing in efforts to improve professionalism. Specialized narcotics training has been provided to 1,044 policemen and more than 22,000 have received orientation; a new 160-hour narcotics training course has been developed to include all phases of narcotics suppression. Additionally, more than 400,000 public and professional information posters, bulletins and pamphlets have been published and distributed. All activities are continuing.

2. Field Police Activity: The role of the Field Police is to provide police services and security in areas where security conditions limit the ability of the regularly armed and equipped police, to control civil disturbance, and to support, reinforce and augment other elements of the NP as required. The Field Police consists of lightly armed, well equipped, foot-mobile police units, whose members have received both conventional and paramilitary police training. Activity targets include continued improvement in effectiveness through basic FP training for recruits, re-training and specialized training for others, continued employment at district level in rural patrol, and continued operational activity against subversive elements.

Recent Progress: The January 1, 1972, Field Police strength was 17,000, of which more than 75% of the platoons were employed at the district level. During 1971, the FP conducted 27,788 operations against subversive elements. The force expanded patrols in rural areas, and detained 33,558 persons for non-VC related offenses. During 1971, more than 5,574 members engaged in formal training, ranging from platoon refresher operations to individual training in leadership, administration, intelligence, logistics, automotive maintenance, and communications. Civil disturbances during election and inaugural periods were controlled without a single fatality or serious injury to demonstrators.

3. National Police Records and Identification System Activity: This activity provides a comparatively modern identification system which requires that all persons 15 years or older be registered, fingerprinted and photographed. The new system was initiated in October 1968 to
supplant an older identification system which had issued 7,000,000 identification cards of diminishing value. The system includes a centralized national criminal records repository. After the goal of 10.5 million persons (estimated eligible population) has been reached in CY 1972, there will remain an ongoing requirement to register about 300,000 individuals who become 15 years of age each year.

Activity targets include completion of a criminal information system to identify all detained persons, their disposition, duration of confinement and location; a system of identifying Hoi Chanh (returnees) and their location on a yearly basis; a system of reporting the identification of wanted persons and of rapidly reporting their biodata to assist police in investigation, apprehension, and disposition; and a system of accounting for persons conditionally released or on parole.

Recent Progress: More than 9.4 million persons had been registered by January 1, 1972, and approximately 9 million cards had been issued (see Chart 6). The national fingerprint bank now holds almost 14 million sets of prints. As a result of cross checks between existing cards and biodata and the newly classified and filed individual fingerprint cards, over 300,000 offenders have been identified. These include 225,333 deserters, 2,053 subversive criminals, 36,725 draft evaders, 19,954 miscellaneous criminals and 38,194 registration irregularities.

In October 1971, the initial links of a nationwide teletype system were installed. During the first month, over 20% of the individuals checked were found to be wanted persons. More than 17% yield of wanted persons was realized the next month and 18% in December.

4. Training Activity: This activity includes five major national training centers, providing basic, advanced, leadership, Field Police, and Marine Police training. Also, each of the four regions and the Capital National Police Command has a training center for in-service and specialized courses. The 44 province police commands conduct roll call and Village Police operations training. A participant training program provides for training selected individuals in the United States and other countries. Activity targets include training annually, as required, 100 instructors, 1,100 officers, 3,600 first-level supervisors, 180 Village Police Chiefs (1,600 in FY 1972), 18,000 in-service trainees, and 5,000 basic trainees (29,000 in FY 1972).

Recent Progress: In addition to the formal training shown on Chart 7, more than 24,500 police completed in-service training during 1971. Under the participant training program, 140 Vietnamese received training - 58 in the United States and 82 in other countries (see Chart 7 for cumulative participant training figures). Construction of an auditorium (1,100 capacity) and a firing range at the police academy is almost completed.
5. **Marine Police:** The Marine Police provides police services by patrolling the pacified portions of the 3,500 miles of navigable waterways, primarily in the Delta; water transportation for the NP; and enforcement of GVN navigation and fisheries regulations. These functions have since been expanded to include the major harbor, bay and river areas along the coast. The Marine Police is equipped with seventy-four 40' police patrol boats and two hundred and fifty 17' police interceptor boats. Activity targets include expanding the force to 2,500 men and the fleet to 118 patrol boats and 320 interceptor boats.

**Recent Progress:** The January 1, 1972 Marine Police strength was 2,274. The force operates 20 bases throughout South Vietnam. The major headquarters, training, and repair facilities have been completed and the provincial bases are almost completed. Approximately 2,000 patrol boat operations and over 3,000 interceptor boat operations are conducted each month with significant results in terms of criminal arrests and confiscations of illegal commodities.

6. **Field Operations Activity:** This activity is concerned with the proper employment of the NP to best provide improved civil security, law and order at the local level and protection of the legal rights of the public. Activity targets include increased police efficiency through improved security and maintenance of law and order through increased patrols and expedited investigation of crimes and suspects; measures to ensure closer cooperation in use and exchange of intelligence to identify and neutralize the subversive infrastructure and deny human and material resources to subversives.

**Recent Progress:** More than 50% of all National Police are assigned to the district level and below. The number of police assigned to the village level has increased from 11,000 at the beginning of 1971 to over 35,000 and the number of village stations from 1,776 to 2,129. This expansion of Village Police Stations enables the transfer of law and order and local security responsibility from military forces to police forces who are under the operational control of elected civilian officials. Efforts to control illegal movement of weapons, food, and drugs during 1971 resulted in 1,900 confiscations of weapons, 226,000 rounds of ammunition, 614,000 kilos of contraband foodstuffs, and 9,946,000 capsules and tablets of medicine and drugs.

During 1971, the police arrested or killed resisting arrest 4,235 subversives, arrested 10,930 suspected subversives, 6,804 deserters and 131,000 persons for draft-dodging or common crimes.

7. **General Support Activity:** This activity provides the NPC with the resources in terms of personnel, budget and logistics necessary to perform its mission. Means are sought for enhancing morale and esprit within the command. Activity targets include maintaining a force level...
of 122,000, improvement of personnel management procedures, establishment of a fully operational NP hospital, provisions for rationed items in the military commissary for purchase by NP, trainee food allowance supported fully by the GVN NP budget, improved GVN budgeting support for the NP, and further development of the unified logistical system.

Recent Progress: See Chart 2 for manpower levels. Processing is underway for recruitment of 6,000 men with higher levels of education to provide the police with a more proper share of the nation's quality manpower. To improve the leadership, 50 military field grade officers and over 400 of 1,000 programmed company grade officers have been transferred into the force and trained at the police academy. The field grade officers have been assigned duties as province police commanders and as key staff officers at high levels. The company grade officers have been assigned as village police chiefs and staff officers at mid levels.

8. Jail Administration Activity: This activity is oriented to improving NP jail facilities, jail staffing and inmate training and welfare. The facilities accommodate civil criminal and subversive suspects. Activity targets include a functioning jail administration program in 522 facilities; a functioning inspection system with established inspection standards; a trained staff of 1,800 equitably deployed; an established humane treatment program for detainees including a work program; rehabilitation programs, and programs for civil education, family visitation privileges, child care and religious worship (See Chart 8).

Recent Progress: Thirty-four screening and detention facilities (jails) were planned in 1967 for construction. By the end of 1971, 33 were completed and one was cancelled. The population of NP detention facilities averages about 2,000, although an average of about 15,000 are processed through the jails each month.

9. National Police Reporting System Activity: This activity, also referred to as the National Police Management Information System (NPMIS), introduces automatic data processing (ADP). The system, elements of which are presently in several stages of development, provides a means through which the NPC can plan, direct, control and evaluate force development and nationwide police operations. Subsystems are being revised in Operations, Criminal Intelligence, Personnel and Logistics. The successful completion of this activity will help fill the existing management void created by the absence of reliable reporting procedures and shortage of competent middle and lower level supervisors and staff officers. Activity targets for the ADP include establishment of a command operations and information center with the capability of evaluating selected management trends and summary data, and development of a systems analysis and computer programming capability.

Recent Progress: Major efforts are being currently expended on three operational sub-systems. These will permit the tracking of criminals
throughout the incarceration and detention cycles, through the National Police Criminal Information Sub-System (NPCISS); evaluation of police activities, through the National Police Activity Reporting Sub-System (NPARSS); and the determination of police effectiveness by using the National Police Incident Reporting Sub-System (NPIRSS).

One small personnel sub-system is operational - the National Police Evaluation Sub-System (NPESS), and one large sub-system is being developed - the National Police Manpower Management Sub-System (NPMMSS). Miscellaneous sub-systems covering a facilities directory and intelligence information pertaining to subversive elements are not fully operational. Management information training is being conducted. Four police officers have completed a nine-month ADP course in the United States, three have completed courses locally, three more are in training and 133 applicants are being examined to determine aptitudes. Other courses are being conducted in systems analysis and systems management.

**Inputs to the National Police Support Project**

**United States**

A total of 159 and 119 U.S. advisors will be authorized for the National Police Project at the ends of FY 1972 and FY 1973, respectively. Third Country Nationals will be phased out by the end of FY 1972.

Total AID fund support for this project is $7.2 million (authorized) for FY 1972 and $6.1 million (requested) for FY 1973 for personnel, participant training, commodities and other costs.

Total Department of Defense fund support is $11.6 million (authorized) for FY 1972 and $12.7 million (requested) for FY 1973, primarily for security related commodity support.

**Government of Vietnam**

The proposed GVN budgetary resources for commitment total VNs$19.5 billion (U.S. equivalent, $47.5 million) in CY 1972 and VNs$21.5 billion (U.S. equivalent, $52.4 million) in CY 1973.

**Malaysia**

It is anticipated that Malaysia will continue to provide specialist training for selected Vietnamese police under the Colombo Plan and without expense to the United States.

**New Zealand**

New Zealand may honor a GVN request for additional harbor patrol boats in 1973.
During FY 1970, the UK provided the services of nine police advisors to the GVN under a bilateral accord. This team was reduced to seven during FY 1971 and will be further reduced to five in FY 1973.

**PART II**

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT**

**Project Purpose**

This project assists the Government of Vietnam to create a unified telecommunications system to support governmental agencies involved in maintaining civil security throughout the country.

**Background**

Public Safety assistance has been provided for communications support of civil security forces in Vietnam since 1956. The concept included establishment of a single GVN civil security telecommunications system under the Combined Telecommunications Directorate of the Ministry of Interior to avoid duplication of communications systems by internal security agencies. (This activity is separate and distinct from the commercial Post, Telephone and Telegraph -PTT- system under the Ministry of Telecommunications.) In 1961, CTD was given the added responsibility to implement and support a system of radiophone communications between hamlets, villages and districts, the Village Hamlet Radiophone System (VHRS).

The National Police Radiophone System was developed in 1965, when it became clear that an expanding civil police establishment would require extensive and exclusively police tactical communications. All systems of this project are related to assisting GVN agencies in maintaining law and order, conducting counterinsurgency operations, and executing government administrative functions.

**Summary and Scope of Key Elements of CTD**

The CTD organization is composed of some 2,718 (2,833 authorized) personnel from the VN Army, NP, the Territorial Forces and the Civil Service, and provides telecommunications services to 28 GVN agencies with a total annual message traffic of 1.7 million and word groups exceeding 151.4 million. Since 1965, the directorate has been consistently undermanned and required considerable assistance from USAID-financed U.S. and Third Country National (TCN) technicians. The low government pay scales and the mobilization law have served to inhibit personnel retention. This low retention rate has delayed full Vietnamization of the CTD field operations. During the past seven years, CTD support responsibilities have increased from 7,000 to approximately 51,000 radios.
The CTO conducts its own telecommunications training school and depot maintenance. Most instructors have received training in the United States as participants. The school trains personnel in radio-telegraph, radiophone, radio repair and cryptocommunications. This school is 100% Vietnamized; the depot maintenance is 100% Vietnamized, as it relates to the support of the VHRS equipment. It is 50% Vietnamized as it relates to the support of the National Police Radiophone System.

The National Police Radiophone System was developed when it became clear that an expanding civil police establishment would require extensive and exclusively police tactical communications. Low cost multi-use FM transceivers were developed by Public Safety personnel for this purpose. The system is supported by the CTD and includes over 12,000 pieces of radio equipment with approximately 2,000 units in operation in the Saigon area. At present, the system reaches from the national level to districts and some of the villages where police personnel are assigned. It also ties in with the VHRS at the village and district level.

The Village Hamlet Radio System is supported by the CTD. It uses Public Safety developed AM equipment for two-way voice communications between villages, hamlets and districts. In 1967, MACV directed a major expansion from 16,000 VHRS radios to 32,000 in order to provide communications to additional villages, hamlets and security units. This expansion was largely completed in 1969. The current VHRS inventory has more than 34,000 radios.

A typical VHRS network will have an average of 750 radios for distribution throughout a province which consists of six districts having nine villages for each district and five hamlets for each village. These requirements would average 500 radios leaving 250 to be distributed to those internal security forces operating in the province. One frequency is assigned to each province for a province-to-district and district-to-district net. Each district is assigned one additional frequency in order that all VHRS radios within a given district will be on a common frequency.

A VHRS reporting system has been established where each province submits radio location, utilization and condition data and is included in automatic data processing VHRS radio listing.

**Project Scope, Goals and Targets**

Conditions expected at the end of this project include the integration of all principal GVN agencies by some means of telecommunications, and a GVN capability to manage, operate and maintain the system. Activity targets include a GVN single manager for the entire system; improvement in systems design and radio spectrum utilization; a functioning logistics system with stock levels necessary to provide maintenance to third echelon level of maintenance.
Recent Progress

The VHRS and National Police systems are basically complete. (There should be a consistent replacement factor of approximately 10% and new equipment for any further directed expansion. Approximately 20% of this equipment is under repair or distribution at any given time. Most of the original equipment was anticipated to last approximately five years; however, much of the equipment installed in 1962 and 1963 is still in operation. The AID dollar input to this program should continue to decrease yearly.)

There are now 40 provincial and four regional maintenance facilities in operation in support of the VHRS, NP and CTD requirements in the 44 provinces. Two new CTD facilities were completed in 1971. At the CTD Training Center, 183 technical and operational personnel received formal telecommunications training during 1971, and additional personnel received on-the-job training at headquarters and field locations under U.S. and Third Country National supervision. Due to increased proficiency of CTD management and technical personnel, U.S. and Third Country National contract technicians are being significantly reduced and some of the radio repair facilities have been turned over completely to the Vietnamese. Since 1967, design, modifications and repairs of existing facilities resulted in more than 65% increase in the effectiveness of CTD communications facilities (for the total number and distribution of telecom units, see Chart 9).

Input to the Telecommunications Project

United States

A total of 12 and 10 U.S. advisors will be authorized the Telecommunications project at the end of FY 1972 and FY 1973, respectively.

Total AID fund support for this project is $1.6 million (authorized) for FY 1972 and $0.4 million (requested) for FY 1973.

Government of Vietnam

The GVN budgetary resources (proposed) for CY 1972 and CY 1973 are VN$523 million (U.S. equivalent, $1.2 million) and VN$528 million (U.S. equivalent $1.3 million), respectively.