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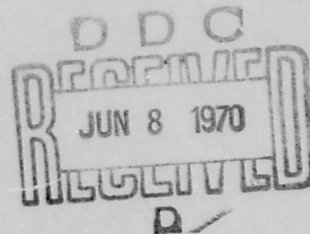
COUNTERINSURGENCY ORGANIZATIONS AND
PROGRAMS IN NORTHEAST THAILAND (U)

VOLUME

7

U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

AD509111



JOINT THAI-US MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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**COUNTERINSURGENCY ORGANIZATIONS AND
PROGRAMS IN NORTHEAST THAILAND (U)**

Volume 7

**US AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

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ARPA - TIO, WASH DC 20301

Prepared by

RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORPORATION
Field Office-Thailand

for the

JOINT THAI-US MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Sponsored by

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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The volumes in this series are:

Volume 1: COMMAND AND CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS/FUNCTIONAL MISSIONS

Volume 2: MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Volume 3: PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Volume 4: POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Volume 5: DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Volume 6: HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Volume 7: US AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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December 1969

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PREFACE

This volume is one of a series being prepared under a research project carried out by the Research Analysis Corporation Field Office-Thailand for the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD/ARPA) and the Joint Thai-US Military Research and Development Center. The basic objective of this project is to compile a systematic and comprehensive description and documentation of counterinsurgency programs, organizations, and activities in Northeast Thailand. A secondary objective (addressed in Vol. 1 of this series) is to determine and define the systems relationships that exist among CI programs and activities underway in the Northeast and to describe how these individual programs interrelate within and across functional mission lines.

The information in this and the other volumes of this series is expected to be of value to those currently involved in managing and advising on CI programs on a day-to-day basis, those concerned with the development of improved CI management structures, US Mission personnel newly arrived in Thailand who require an orientation to ongoing CI programs, decision makers involved in determining the future direction of the CI effort, and research personnel engaged in follow-on studies.

The organizations and programs described in this volume are those of the US and other governments which are providing counterinsurgency assistance to the Royal Thai Government. Although some of the programs described were not conceived for the specific purpose of providing assistance for counterinsurgency, they have been included because of their contribution to overall RTG capabilities in this area. Data for this volume were collected from all available secondary sources; however, much of the information contained in this volume resulted from interviews with the many officials concerned, both in Bangkok and in the field.

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Although organizations may be briefly examined in their national context and mention may be made of strengths, locations and activities elsewhere in the country where applicable, emphasis is placed on the role of these programs in the Northeast. During the data collection period of this project the insurgency problem was by far the greatest in that part of Thailand. For purposes of this project, the Royal Thai Survey Department definition of the boundaries of the Northeast has been accepted. This area includes 15 of the 71 administrative divisions of the Kingdom of Thailand known as changwats. These same 15 changwats comprise Police Regions III and IV and the area of responsibility of the RTA Second Army. They are:

Buri Ram	Nakhon Phanom
Chaiyaphum	Nong Khai
Kalasin	Roi Et
Khon Kaen	Sakon Nakhon
Korat (Nakhon Ratchasima)	Si Sa Ket
Loei	Surin
Maha Sarakham	Ubon

Udon

In the text, transliterations of Thai words have been used (e.g. changwat, nai amphoe, tambon, phuyaiban, etc.) where no exact equivalent in English exists. Most of these words are in common usage and have been anglicized in practice. A glossary has been provided to assist those readers not familiar with these words. Transliteration of place names has generally followed the system recommended by the Royal Institute of Thailand which has also been used by the Army Map Service in the preparation of their maps and by the National Statistical Office, the Department of Local Administration, and US Operations Mission-Thailand in the joint preparation of their two useful publications Changwat-Amphoe Statistical Directory and Amphoe-Tambon Statistical Directory of 14 ARD Changwats. Transliteration of officials' names, however, has followed the individual's preference.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks are extended to the many officials of the organizations discussed in this volume who generously gave of their time to provide the information on which this document is based. Responsibility for the contents, however, rests with the authors. For this volume they were, Mr. David Bowie, Mr. Edward Coates, Miss M. Wanda Porterfield, Mr. Warren Stevens, and Dr. Dorothy Clark who also edited this volume.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFG	Amphoe Farmers' Group
AID	Agency for International Development
AIO	Assistant Information Officer
ARD	Accelerated Rural Development
ARL	Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BPAO	Branch Public Affairs Officer
BPP	Border Patrol Police
CAC	Civic Action Center
CAO	Cultural Affairs Officer
CAP	Country Assistance Program
CD	Community Development
CDTC	Combat Development Test Center
CHJUSMAG	Chief, Joint US Military Assistance Group
CI	counterinsurgency
CINCPAC	Commander-in-Chief, Pacific
CINCPACFLT	Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet
COMUSMACTHAI	Commander, US Military Assistance Command-Thailand
CPAO	Country Public Affairs Officer
CSMC	CI Support Management Center
CSOC	Communist Suppression Operations Command
CSOD	Communist Prevention and Suppression Directorate
DDP	Developing Democracy Program
DH	direct hire
DOLA	Department of Local Administration
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
FAC	Forward Air Controller
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	fiscal year
IA	Information Assistant
ISAC	Internal Security Analysis Section
MAAG	Military Assistance and Advisory Group

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MACTHA I/	Military Assistance Command-Thailand/Joint US
JUSMAGTHAI	Military Assistance Group-Thailand
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAVU	Modular Audio-Visual Unit
MDU	Mobile Development Unit
MEDCAP	Medical Civic Action Program
MIT	Mobile Information Team
MMT	Mobile Medical Team
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRDC	Military Research and Development Center
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NEARDC	Northeast Accelerated Rural Development Center
NEDB	National Economic Development Board
NEED	Northeast Economic Development Plan
NETI	Northeast Technical Institute
NRC	National Research Council
NSC	National Security Council
NSO	National Statistical Office
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PARU	Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PIPS	project implementation plan
PP	Provincial Police
PRD	Public Relations Department
PROP	project proposal
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAS	Remote Area Security
RCT	Regimental Combat Team
RSSP	Rural Security Systems Program
RTA	Royal Thai Army
RTAF	Royal Thai Air Force
RTARF	Royal Thai Armed Forces
RTASF	Royal Thai Army Special Forces
RTAVF	Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force
RTAVN	Royal Thai Army-Vietnam
RTG	Royal Thai Government
RTMC	Royal Thai Marine Corps
RTN	Royal Thai Navy
SA	Special Assistant (to the Ambassador)
SA/CI	Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency
SAF	Special Action Force
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SOC	Special Operations Center
STEM	Special Technical and Economic Mission

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STOL	short take off and landing (aircraft)
TAAG	Thailand Army Advisory Group
TACS	Tactical Air Control System
TAFAG	Thailand Air Force Advisory Group
TNAG	Thailand Navy Advisory Group
TNPD	Thai National Police Department
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, & Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSF	United Nations Special Fund
USARPAC	US Army-Pacific
USARSUPTHAI	US Army Support-Thailand
USASF	US Army Special Forces
USIA	US Information Agency
USIS	US Information Service
USOM	US Operations Mission
VDC	Volunteer Defense Corps
VRS	Village Radio System
WAY	Women and Youth Program
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY

Amphoe	Administrative division of a changwat; comparable to a county.
Baht	Thai unit of currency; one baht (฿1.00) is approximately equivalent to US\$.05.
Changwat	The principal administrative division of Thailand; comparable to a province or state.
King Amphoe	A sub-amphoe established when the increasing population of an amphoe or the security situation warrants more decentralized control.
Nai Amphoe	Appointed head of an amphoe.
Phuyaiban	Elected chief of a village.
Tambon	Administrative division of an amphoe; comparable to a township.

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OVERVIEW

US and International Organizations and Assistance Programs

(U) The other volumes of the Counterinsurgency Systems Manual discuss the various RTG counterinsurgency programs with special reference to those in the Northeast. This volume deals with contributions by the US and international organizations in support of the Royal Thai Government's CI efforts. The varied assistance given by the US Mission elements (the Embassy, USOM, MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, USIS, ARPA) and their relevant organizational components and roles and missions are covered, as well as assistance from member nations of SEATO, the Colombo Plan, and the United Nations, and from individual countries.

BACKGROUND

(U) US assistance to Thailand dates from 1950 when the conquest of mainland China by the Communist Chinese forces appeared to threaten Southeast Asia and the Korean war broke out. On 15 September a US-Thai agreement for economic and technical aid was signed and on 17 October a Military Assistance Agreement. A Special Technical and Economic Mission, forerunner of USOM, and a Military Assistance Advisory Group came to Thailand to assist in planning and implementation.

(C) Table 1 gives the totals by year from FY-51 through FY-69 of US economic and technical assistance through USOM and of military assistance through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) administered by MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI. The fluctuations during the period in part represent changes in overall US policies and in part responses to varying aspects of the Communist threat to Southeast Asia, for example, the defeat of the French in Indo-China by the Viet Minh in 1954 and the threatened rise to power in Laos of the Pathet Lao backed by the North Vietnamese in 1962. The increases in US aid from 1966 on, however, although stimulated to some degree by the intensification of the war in Vietnam, were primarily in response

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Table 1

US ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND, FY 1951-1969

(in millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	ECONOMIC GRANTS	ASSISTANCE LOANS	MILITARY ASSISTANCE	TOTAL
1951	8.9		4.5	13.4
1952	7.2		12.0	19.2
1953	6.5		56.0	62.5
1954	8.8		39.0	47.8
1955	46.1		40.0	86.1
1956	23.5	10.0	43.0	76.5
1957	24.2	10.0	26.0	60.2
1958	24.0	7.0	20.0	51.0
1959	25.0	22.3	18.0	65.3
1960	24.2		24.0	48.2
1961	25.3		49.0	74.3
1962	23.9	11.1	88.0	123.0
1963	17.3		71.6	88.9
1964	12.7		42.9	55.6
1965	19.2	0.4	38.4	58.0
1966	43.4		44.4	87.8
1967	50.0		60.0	111.0
1968	46.7	3.5	75.0	125.2
1969	35.5(committ- ed to date)		75.0	110.5

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to the emergence of the Communist-backed insurgency within Thailand, first overtly manifest late in 1965 in the Northeast and subsequently in the North and the tri-province area where the two regions join.

(C) US Mission concern about the Communist threat to the internal security of Thailand began to take form in 1962 when it appeared that the subversive movement might expand alarmingly if measures were not taken to improve the lot of the villagers in the Northeast. From that time USOM support was given increasingly to RTG programs aiming at the economic, political, and social development of rural areas and at strengthening the Thai National Police Department, particularly the Border Patrol and Provincial Police. The MAP embarked on re-equipment of the RTARF, ranging from small arms and vehicles to airplanes and from 1966 helicopters for the RTA and RTAF. USIS also, which had been operating in Thailand since 1963, undertook reorientation of the major part of its information program toward a rural audience, a development in USIA practice unique to Thailand and Vietnam. ARPA established with the RTG the joint Military Research and Development Center in Thailand in November 1961 to develop Thai capabilities in research and development. The ARPA (US) unit Director became a member of the Mission Council in 1966 and at that time the research program was shifted to major emphasis on CI.

US MISSION ORGANIZATION FOR CI

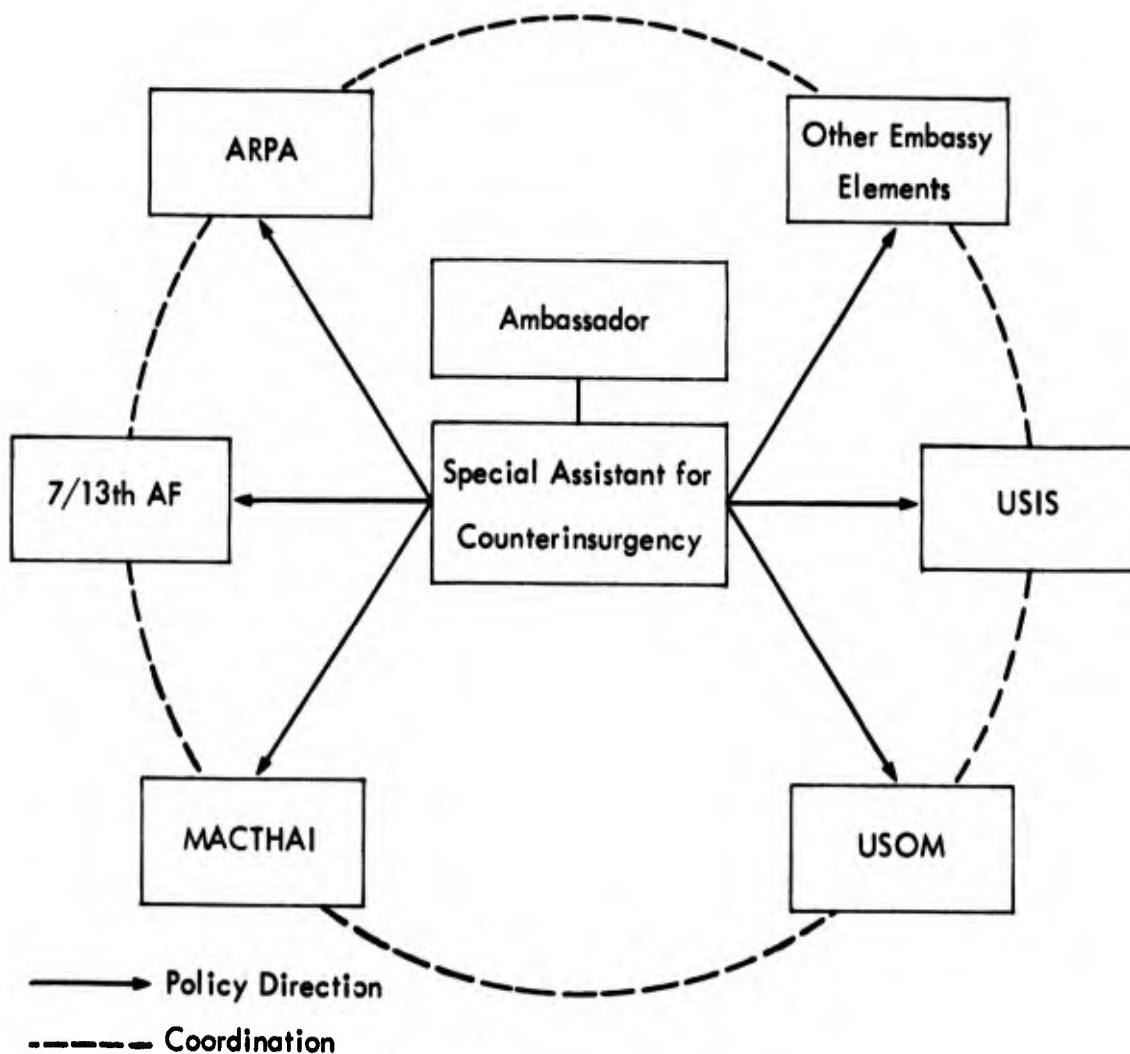
(C) As Fig. 1 shows, the focal point for CI within the Mission is the Embassy's Office of the Special Assistant for CI, established in September 1966, which has the responsibility for laying down policy and coordinating all CI matters within the Mission. On the SA/CI staff are representatives from all the Mission elements as well as from the State Department and the Department of Defense. Mission components are also represented on committees and working groups, both Mission-organized and bilateral, that are concerned with CI programs. In the field, the US consuls in the Northeast, South, and North report to the Minister Counselor for CI on CI affairs and have responsibility for coordinating representatives of all the Mission elements and US-supported CI programs in their regions.

US CI ASSISTANCE

(U) US assistance, both in the USOM program and the MAP, consists of provision of commodities for RTG CI programs, technical advisors, and assistance in training Thais both in country and in the US and third countries.

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(U) Fig. 1: US Mission Organization for Counterinsurgency

(U) The USOM program is concerned with economic, political, and social development, particularly in rural areas of the Northeast and North. Some two-thirds of the support goes to RTG projects directly related to CI, notably Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) which concentrates on security-sensitive areas and involves such elements as road building, assistance to farmers in crop improvement and marketing, and medical aid, and the Civil Police Administration program which assists the Thai National Police Department (TNPD) in enlarging and strengthening its forces, especially in rural areas threatened by the insurgents. Other programs in education, health, agriculture, and institutional development give

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support to the directly oriented CI programs or assist RTG agencies in developing effective administration.

(C) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI assistance given to the RTARF through the MAP provides modern military equipment ranging from individual weapons, vehicles, and communications equipment to helicopters and airplanes. It also includes military advisors assigned to combat units such as Regimental Combat Teams, selected military schools and various logistical elements. All of these place major emphasis on training Thai trainers to train their own forces. MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI holds the view that all contributions that enhance the effectiveness of the RTARF improve the capabilities of the RTG to maintain internal security and that CI differs from other types of combat only in techniques and tactics.

(U) The section in this volume on the Service Advisory Groups discusses their advisory and training roles. The section on the USASF outlines the major US training effort. The section on the 93d PSYOP Company describes US military training assistance in the field of psychological operations.

(C) US forces involved in the war in Vietnam but stationed in Thailand contribute to CI through on-the-job training and through their civic action programs. Participants are elements of USARSUP-THAI, and units of the 7/13th Air Force who have organized programs within the 16-km radius of the bases where they are tenanted, which in the Northeast are at Udon, Ubon, Nakhon Phanom, and Korat.

(C) USARSUPTHAI elements also contribute to the country's development by construction of lines of communication, including some roads in the Northeast, which help to open up access to remote villages. The 7/13th AF in cooperation with RTG forces add to the internal security of Thailand by air base defense programs, described in Vol. 2 of the Manual.

(U) USIS and the RTG as early as 1962 initiated joint Mobile Information Teams which visit remote villages to give evidence of the Government's concern for the welfare of the villagers. Movies, radio, and TV programs, and printed matter are produced that are aimed at rural audiences, emphasize anti-communist themes, and seek to explain Government services and policies. Major effort is placed on developing Thai capabilities to take over this work.

(U) ARPA, which serves informally as the counterinsurgency research arm of the US Mission, also in its joint relationship with the Thais in MRDC provides an interface with the Thai research community. Early ARPA efforts dealt primarily with such projects as development of vehicles and communications systems suitable for

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the Southeast Asia environment and improvement of individual equipment for the Thai soldier. With the shift in emphasis on CI, projects have dealt with such matters as border control problems, air base defense, and examination of insurgent techniques and practices and the vulnerability of Thai villagers to these insurgent approaches. Current emphasis is placed on developing Thai capabilities to take over ongoing projects and to initiate and carry out their own research in R&D fields.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

(U) Thailand receives aid also through SEATO, the Colombo Plan, the United Nations, and from several countries individually in addition to the US. Most of the contributions by the US through SEATO and the UN are made through USOM and are included in the USOM total but US military contributions to SEATO are made through the MAP. The US also participates in military planning and the annual exercises conducted by SEATO, many of which have been held in Thailand.

(U) The focal point within the Thai Government for planning, arranging, and coordinating foreign aid other than military is the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) in the Ministry of National Development.

(U) No total figures by year are available for aid given by member nations through SEATO. The projects assisted have been mainly in the fields of health, education, communications, and road building.

(U) Of the 22 Colombo Plan members, 13 nations during 1965-8 gave assistance totalling more than \$17 million. The largest donors have been Australia and Japan and the largest amounts have been for communications (including roads) and education including participant training in Colombo Plan countries.

(U) Bangkok is the site not only of SEATO Headquarters but of regional and local offices of several of the UN auxiliary organizations and of the Headquarters of the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). UN assistance, mainly in agriculture, public health, and education, totalled \$3.4 million in 1968 and included equipment, the services of experts and technicians, and fellowships and training grants.

(U) In the years 1964-68 Thailand received nearly \$170 million in long-term, low-rate loans from international banks and foreign governments, mainly for development projects such as roads, railway, and hydroelectric/irrigation systems.

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(U) Twenty-three countries other than the US have also given assistance directly rather than through international organizations; the total contributed in 1968 was over \$1.9 million. Foundations and other private organizations also contributed over \$1.5 million. The major portion of these funds was for assistance in education but aid was also given to a wide variety of projects ranging from agricultural development to a power project.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

(U) The US Mission in Thailand includes the Embassy, the US Operations Mission (USOM), Military Assistance Command-Thailand/Joint US Military Advisory Group-Thailand (MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI), US Information Service (USIS), and Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) Research and Development Center-Thailand. This section discusses the American Embassy organization and functions as these relate to counterinsurgency. The other Mission components are described in separate sections of this volume.

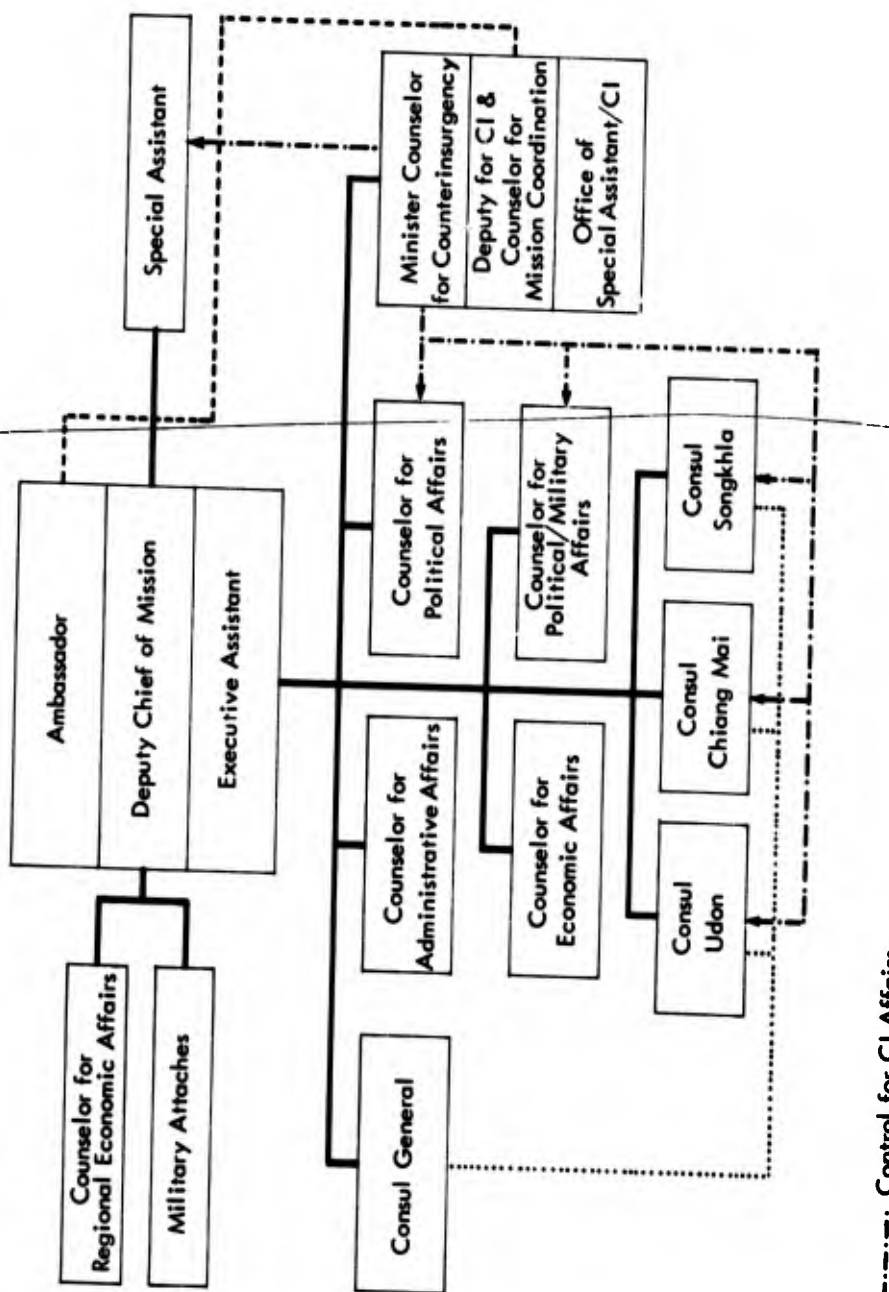
(U) The Embassy is the controlling element of the Mission in matters of broad policy and has responsibility for coordination of all Mission programs by virtue of the power vested in the Ambassador through his direct appointment by and instructions from the President of the United States.

ORGANIZATION

(C) Figure 2 shows the counterinsurgency-related Embassy organization as it operated in 1967-69. The heads of the major Embassy components, the consuls, and some of the attaches--a dozen in all--report directly to the Ambassador. The Embassy organization is now somewhat larger than the standard structure employed until after Ambassador Graham Martin began his tour in August 1963. As US forces in Thailand increased in support of the war in Vietnam, a Counselor for Political-Military Affairs (POMIL) was added. As the number of US-supported programs in Thailand increased, a Counselor for Mission Coordination was brought in. These posts exist in a few other US Embassies but their supporting staffs tend to be smaller than in Thailand.

(C) In September 1966 Ambassador Martin instituted the post of Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency (SA/CI), unique to the Embassy in Thailand. As the title of the position indicates, the

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(U) Fig. 2: Organization of the American Embassy, Bangkok

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SA/CI Office is the focal point for CI matters, not only within the Embassy but also within the Mission, and later in this section it will be discussed in some detail. The present incumbent (Dr. George K. Tanham) is titled "Minister Counselor for Counter-insurgency" but the office title remains unchanged.

(U) Many of the Embassy components shown on Fig. 2 have little or no specific concern with CI. The Deputy Chief of Mission assists the Ambassador, particularly by assigning actions to the various offices, and represents the Ambassador in the latter's absence. The Counselor for Administrative Affairs has charge of Embassy administration, finances, and personnel. The Counselor for Economic Affairs collects data and reports on economic conditions throughout the Kingdom; the Commercial and Agricultural Attaches report to him. The Counselor for Regional Economic Affairs is concerned with such matters as World Bank plans for Southeast Asia, the Asian Development Bank, various regional associations such as ASEAN, etc. The Counselor for Political Affairs reports on political trends and developments. The Army, Defense (Air Force), and Naval Attaches report to their agencies through the Ambassador and maintain liaison with their respective Thai counterpart military organizations. The Consul-General for Bangkok receives administrative support from the Embassy through the Deputy Chief of Mission but is otherwise an independent office and entirely separate from the three upcountry Consuls whose relation to the Embassy is discussed later.

(C) The Special Assistant, POMIL, and the Counselor for Mission Coordination are more closely connected with CI. The Special Assistant is responsible for liaison with elements of the Thai National Police Department (TNPD) and with various US Government agencies in Thailand. POMIL, with a staff which is half Foreign Service and half military, is the focal point for liaison with SEATO and also includes in its military-related responsibilities those of advising the Ambassador on political aspects of US military activities in Thailand, such as community relations in areas where US forces are stationed, and of negotiations on the Status of Forces Agreement. The Mission Coordinator has responsibility for coordinating and analyzing US Mission operational programs in Thailand in terms of established policy objectives. He is also Deputy to the Minister Counselor for CI.

MISSION MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

(C) The Mission Council which normally meets every two weeks is attended by the heads of the Mission elements and the Embassy Counselors. It serves as a forum in which the Ambassador outlines

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positions to be taken on current issues, brings in outsiders for special presentations, and permits discussion.

(U) The Administrative Council meets weekly to discuss the minutiae of Bangkok living in which the American community is concerned, such as regulations for school buses or the International School.

SA/CI OFFICE

Responsibilities and Functions

(C) Ambassador Martin in announcing to the heads of the Mission elements the appointment of Peer de Silva as the first SA/CI spelled out the terms of reference as follows:

In Thailand, our common concern and joint effort in supporting and assisting our Thai colleagues in dealing with their insurgency problem has assumed such proportions and complexities that I have sought specific assistance in helping me carry out this aspect of the Presidentially assigned responsibility in the manner I think necessary. It is for this purpose that Mr. de Silva has joined my staff and that the post of SA/CI has been created. I shall expect him to discharge this overall coordinating and regulating task covering all US activities, military and civil, which are directly related to the problem of insurgency in Thailand....Mr. de Silva will be acting for me and in my name in dealing with you on matters in the CI field, and it is to him that you should in the first instance address yourselves on matters requiring coordination on the American side, or concerning the relevance of new concepts or proposals....He...will, in my behalf, make decisions as may be necessary in the face of conflicting priorities or in conflicting claims on resources....Such decisions as he does make, however, or such requirements as he may levy on you, you may assume to have originated with me.

(C) This "coordinating and regulating task covering all US activities, military and civil, which are directly related to the problem of insurgency in Thailand" still inheres in the position of Minister Counselor for CI under Ambassador Unger. The task can be described briefly as getting the US Mission agencies to agree among themselves on overall CI assistance strategy, i.e., on what should be the thrust and character of the US CI-support effort.

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(C) What areas can be said to relate to CI and what do not is somewhat difficult to define. Some 90-95 percent of US funds going to support RTG programs are more or less directly CI-oriented but by no means all the US funds that have come into Thailand in the past few years are so directed. Operations aimed at supporting the RTG effort to develop the country into a viable economy capable of defending itself against aggression include CI as an objective but are broader than that in scope. In general, the SA/CI Office is concerned with programs of US assistance that are expected to have a quick and direct effect on the insurgency; that is, those that are tactical rather than strategic. As the RTG copes with the evolving insurgent threat in Thailand, the degree of SA/CI involvement is in large measure a function of the immediacy of the result anticipated. The yearly US Military Assistance Program (MAP) as well as the greater part of the AID programs therefore are of concern to the SA/CI Office. Even rather clearly military subject areas, such as air base security, fall within the SA/CI purview. RTG program areas of concern to the SA/CI Office include (but are not confined to) intelligence, suppression operations and capabilities, police activities and capabilities, many varieties of training and support for these, PSYOPS, civic action, information content and dissemination relating to CI development programs and support for them (especially those directly affecting the rural populace), and village security programs. The SA/CI Office also reviews all reports from Mission agencies related to CI, particularly those destined for Washington.

(C) As the SA/CI Office has developed it has come to be not only the regulator and coordinator of CI matters within the Mission but also the initiator in CI policy. All US policies relating to CI come within the purview of the Minister Counselor for CI, including those relating to US personnel in Thailand such as explication on arming of personnel travelling or working in security-sensitive areas and definition of areas within which US forces may carry on civic action. Closely associated with such policy decisions is the SA/CI Office responsibility for controlling visits and travel upcountry by US personnel.

(C) The SA/CI Office also serves as the focal point for all relations with RTG agencies on CI matters. This liaison is achieved both by direct discussions and quasi-social relations with key RTG officials and by referral to and general RTG recognition of the SA/CI Office as the center for CI information and assistance. These contacts informally cast the Mission Counselor for CI in the role of advisor.

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Organization and Personnel

(C) The SA/CI Office capability for coordination is enhanced by the fact that it has a multi-agency staff to deal with CI problems, which involve cross-agency activities. The staff includes 4 officers from the State Department and 1 each from SA, MACTHAI, USOM, USIS, ARPA, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 2 technical staff members from MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, and 1 from ARPA, and 4 clerical assistants. Personnel are often requested by name and assignment is based on informal agreements between the Minister Counselor for CI and the agencies involved. The Embassy provides administrative support to the Office. Although the staff members serve under the Minister Counselor's direction, they bring their varied backgrounds of experience and connections to bear on CI problems and where appropriate serve as liaison with their parent agencies.

(C) Each staff member is assigned responsibility for keeping abreast of developments through field trips, reading daily cable traffic and committee minutes, etc., relative to a specific geographic area and specific problem areas (e.g., hill tribes, civic action, Psyops, intelligence), for monitoring actions in these areas and for coordinating these actions as necessary.

Vehicles for Coordination

(C) Mr. de Silva on taking office instituted the weekly Tuesday Group meetings as a means for disseminating CI doctrine and coordinating CI programs. These were attended by representatives (usually the agency head and one other) from the Embassy components, USOM, USIS, ARPA, MACTHAI, and the 7/13th US Air Force. Under Dr. Tanham about half of the Tuesday meetings are executive sessions attended only by the heads of the Mission agencies. From the beginning minutes have been kept of the plenary meetings.

(C) The SA/CI staff members also keep in touch with Mission affairs by serving frequently as chairman on various SA/CI-originated committees and standing committees such as those on Overseas Training for Thais, Air Base Defense, Psyops, and CI Air Operations, formed to support the RTG in problem areas. The Minister Counselor for CI is a member of the Mission Council and sometimes serves as a committee chairman. A SA/CI staff member is, for example, chairman of the Mission Training Working Group which includes representatives from the MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI J-3 Training Branch, Training and Office of Public Safety (USOM), Field Operations (USIS), and ARPA. This group identifies problems common to CI training conducted by all RTG agencies and develops solutions in coordination with the Thais or for presentation to them; coordinates US support of CI training in areas

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which cut across RTG agency lines of responsibility, such as Volunteer Defense Corps (VDC), Border Security Volunteer Teams (BSVTs), and CPMs (civilian-police-military organization); and serves as a focal point for inter-agency exchange of information, coordination, and review of CI training activities.

(C) The SA/CI Office operates the CI Support Management Center (CSMC), initially conceived as a means for observing and measuring the relevance and worth of the CI programs and projects carried on by the US in support of the RTG. Under the original concept the CSMC was to collect and maintain in rapidly retrievable form information about the insurgency and the efforts to counter it; analyze the data collected and distribute the product to the various users; and display the data in meaningful ways to assist decision making.

(C) As the CSMC evolved, encyclopedic CI data collection has progressed slowly. The types of data to be collected were reduced and the CSMC has been primarily used in its secondary role of providing a secure room, fully equipped for data display and used in discussions, briefings, and conferences.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

(C) The three US Consuls in Udon (Northeast), Chiang Mai (North), and Songkhla (South) perform the normal consular duties of supplying visas, passports, and citizenship services, assisting American citizens, and reporting to the Ambassador on conditions in their areas. In addition, the Minister Counselor for CI has been largely instrumental in the development of middle-management responsibilities for these Consuls, centering on coordination of CI affairs in their areas. The objective is to establish from the Ambassador through the SA/CI Office and the Consuls a firm coordinating overview of all US programs and personnel engaged in CI support. In the CI area they are essentially field agents for the SA/CI Office with a delegated responsibility for coordination of all CI matters and all representatives of other US agencies concerned with CI and operating in their regional areas. To facilitate this coordinating task in the Northeast, USOM, MACTHAI, and SA have each been requested to designate a regional representative for their personnel, and these in turn are required to coordinate with the Consul at Udon in matters related to CI. Each Consul may also call, when he deems it necessary, all the agency regional representatives to meetings over which he presides. At regular quarterly regional meetings the Minister Counselor for CI himself is present.

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(C) The Consuls have also been given the right and duty to report frankly and fully to the Minister Counselor for CI in his areas of concern and they may make suggestions as to US CI assistance policies that might be adopted. They are also expected to contribute to periodic and special reports prepared by the Mission. Americans visiting upcountry are required to clear with the Consuls before making official contacts with RTG officials.

(C) This middle-management role for the Consuls is an entirely new development in US Mission organization and, particularly at first, has met with understandable reluctance on the part of the Mission agencies to accept such limitations on their freedom of action. In the year since these coordinating procedures were instituted the machinery has gradually begun to work more smoothly.

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US OPERATIONS MISSION TO THAILAND

SUMMARY

(U) The US has given economic and technical assistance to the Royal Thai Government (RTG) since 1950 when the first Thai-American Economic Accord was signed. The US agency in Thailand concerned with these programs is known as the US Operations Mission (USOM), representing the US Agency for International Development (AID) in the Department of State. USOM is one of the major components of the US Mission (see section on the US Embassy in this volume).

(U) Since 1963 the focal point in the RTG for negotiating the annual USOM-RTG project agreements has been the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) in the Ministry of National Development.

(U) Annual US economic assistance in the 1950s and early 1960s averaged \$25-\$30 million. When the insurgents in the Northeast late in 1965 moved into overt armed attacks the US aid level was raised to \$43 million in FY-66, \$50 million in FY-67, and \$47 million in FY-68. The final committed amount for FY-69 projects was \$35,547,000. USOM support consists of commodities and equipment (the largest dollar outlay), technical assistance through USOM advisors and contractors working in Bangkok and upcountry, and training of Thais in country, in the US, and in third countries. About two-thirds of the AID program is directly CI-oriented and is used in support of RTG activities in the Northeast and North. Other programs in health, education, agriculture, and institutional development play an important role in support of direct CI programs. Also some of the assistance aims at improving the central support structure essential to making the programs effective..

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(U) RTG support to these programs is of two types: counterpart funds allocated by agreement between USOM and the RTG Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation and funds allocated by the RTG through the annual budgets to technical ministries.

(U) The largest single USOM-assisted project in FY-66-68 was Civil Police Administration (see Vol. 4 of the Manual). Since its inception in FY-64 Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) (see Vol. 5), now in the Office of the Prime Minister, ranked second in dollar allocations until FY-69 when the amount exceeded that allocated to the Police Program. Furthermore, CI-oriented development activities in total have always received more than CI-oriented suppression activities. In FY-69 USOM gave assistance to 25 projects (7 of which had 17 sub-projects) in the general fields of agriculture and natural resources development, industry and mining, transportation, labor, health and sanitation, education, public administration, community development, social welfare, ARD, and Mobile Development Units. Brief descriptions of those programs specifically directed at countering insurgency in the Northeast will be found in this volume and in more detail in Volumes 4 through 6.

BACKGROUND

(U) Formal economic and technical assistance agreements between the US and Thailand have existed since 19 September 1950 when the Thai-American Economic Accord, popularly known as the Bilateral Agreement, was signed.

(U) On the US side, the aid programs have been administered by a succession of agencies in Washington--the Economic Cooperation Agency, the Mutual Security Administration, the Foreign Operations Agency, the International Cooperation Agency, and since 1961 the Agency for International Development (AID) within the State Department. In Thailand in 1950 a Special Technical and Economic Mission (STEM), later known as the United States Operations Mission (USOM), was formed to initiate and monitor the US economic assistance projects.

(U) At approximately the same time, on the Thai side, the Thai Technical and Economic Cooperation Committee (TEC) was formed under the Prime Minister to review technical assistance projects. This Committee was raised to division status under the newly established National Economic Development Board (NEDB) and in May 1963 became the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) under the Ministry of National Development. Since its formation DTEC has been responsible for seeking potential donors

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to assist in carrying out national plans, putting them in contact with RTG line agencies, and overseeing the development and implementation of projects to ensure efficiency and consistency with national objectives. Its main task is coordination although it participates in planning specific projects.

(U) The level of US technical assistance was relatively small during the early 1950s--approximately \$7 million annually--and emphasis was concentrated on reparation of facilities damaged during WW II, malaria control, improvement of village health conditions, and dredging the Chao Phya River to provide a deepwater channel to Bangkok. Because of growing concern over security developments in Southeast Asia following the Viet Minh victory at Dien Bien Phu, the US increased the aid level for Thailand to \$40 million in 1955 and began a number of road-building and communications projects in addition to providing technical aid. In 1959, a development loan program was initiated and the grant assistance program dropped to approximately \$25 million a year. In 1963 non-project aid was terminated. Previously a portion of aid each year had been used to generate local currency for USOM-supported projects but it was now felt that the RTG was able to provide such funds. US aid funding for Thailand dropped to its lowest point, \$13 million.

(U) In FY-66, as a result of the major increase in insurgent activity in the Northeast and the deepening US involvement in both Vietnam and Thailand, the aid level was raised to \$43 million and in FY-67 and FY-68 to \$50 million and \$47 million, respectively. Program emphasis was shifted from transport and communications construction to assisting the RTG in its efforts to bring security to the villagers in critical areas, particularly in the Northeast, and to proving to them that their government was interested in their well-being.

US Economic and Technical Aid to Thailand, FY-49 - FY-68

(U) Total US technical and economic assistance to Thailand from FY-49 - FY-68 is summarized in Table 2.

(U) Although US aid to Thailand has supported many different projects over the years, certain programs have received large amounts of assistance. USOM assistance to malaria control and eradication since the beginning of the aid program has resulted in the eradication of the disease in central Thailand, including Bangkok, and has reduced its incidence in other areas of the country. Among the major highways constructed are the Friendship Highway from Saraburi to Korat and later to Nong Khai, which opened up the critical Northeast; the Bangkok-Nakhon Pathom Highway;

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(U)

Table 2

AID ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND¹

FY-1949-FY-1968

(millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS	REGIONAL ^a
1949-52	13.2	13.2	-	-
1953-57	127.5	106.4	19.8	1.3
1958	46.1	24.0	7.0	15.1
1959	47.7	25.0	22.3	0.4
1960	24.6	24.2	-	0.4
1961	25.8	25.3	-	0.5
1962	36.7	23.9	11.1	1.7
1963	18.5	17.3	-	1.2
1964	13.4	12.7	-	0.7
1965	20.0	19.2	0.4	0.4
1966	45.0	43.4	-	1.6
1967	57.0	50.0	-	7.0
1968	54.3	46.7	3.5	4.1
TOTAL	529.8	431.3	64.1	34.4

^a Includes all regional funds channelled through USOM/Bangkok not all of which were used in Thailand.

the Bangkok-Saraburi Highway; extension and improvement of Sukhumvit Road, Petchburi Road, and Rama IV Road in Bangkok; and the construction of approximately 300 km of security roads in the Northeast and North. Other major efforts have included the improvement of aeronautical ground services, a telecommunications link between Bangkok and the Northeast and eastern regions of the country, expansion of the police, and backing for the organization of the RTG Office of ARD to stimulate and channel RTG development efforts in critical changwats.

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The Participant Training Effort

(U) An important feature of USOM assistance effort has been its assistance to the Thai in the field of training. Over 6,000 Thais have been trained in the US and third countries, many of them in the fields of agriculture, education, health, and public administration. (See Table 3). The US has also assisted Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Vietnam and other Asian countries to send personnel to Thailand for training. The US has spent more than \$20 million on this effort, a total of \$2.8 million in FY-69 alone. In that year more than 800 participants were funded, 472 of whom went to the US and 329 to third countries. The US pays all expenses except transportation which is about 20 percent of the total and is paid by the RTG.

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

(U) The rationale of the USOM total program is to support the Thai Government's civil programs for combatting Communist insurgency. The mission of USOM is to plan and carry out USAID tech-

(U)

Table 3

USOM-SPONSORED OVERSEAS TRAINING³
(FY-51 to FY-68)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL	IN US ^a	IN A THIRD COUNTRY
Agriculture	1,490	641	849
Education	1,341	992	349
Health	969	562	407
Public Administration	824	562	262
Civil Police	435	48	387
Community Development	501	343	158
Transportation	287	269	18
Industry	202	172	30
Labor	28	28	-
Mekong & Pa Mong Projects	16	16	-
General ^b	218	152	66
Total	6,311	3,785	2,526

^aIncludes some participants who received training in both US and a third country

^bIncludes ARD, MDU, NEED, and special participants.

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nical and economic assistance to these programs. The fundamental objective is to help the Thais to develop the ability to solve their own problems. The overall USOM program, therefore, concentrates on helping to improve the capacity of the Thai people and their institutions to cope with the problems imposed by the insurgency and by the stresses of development, and particularly to improve the capabilities of Thai rural people and Thai institutions essential to rural development and security.

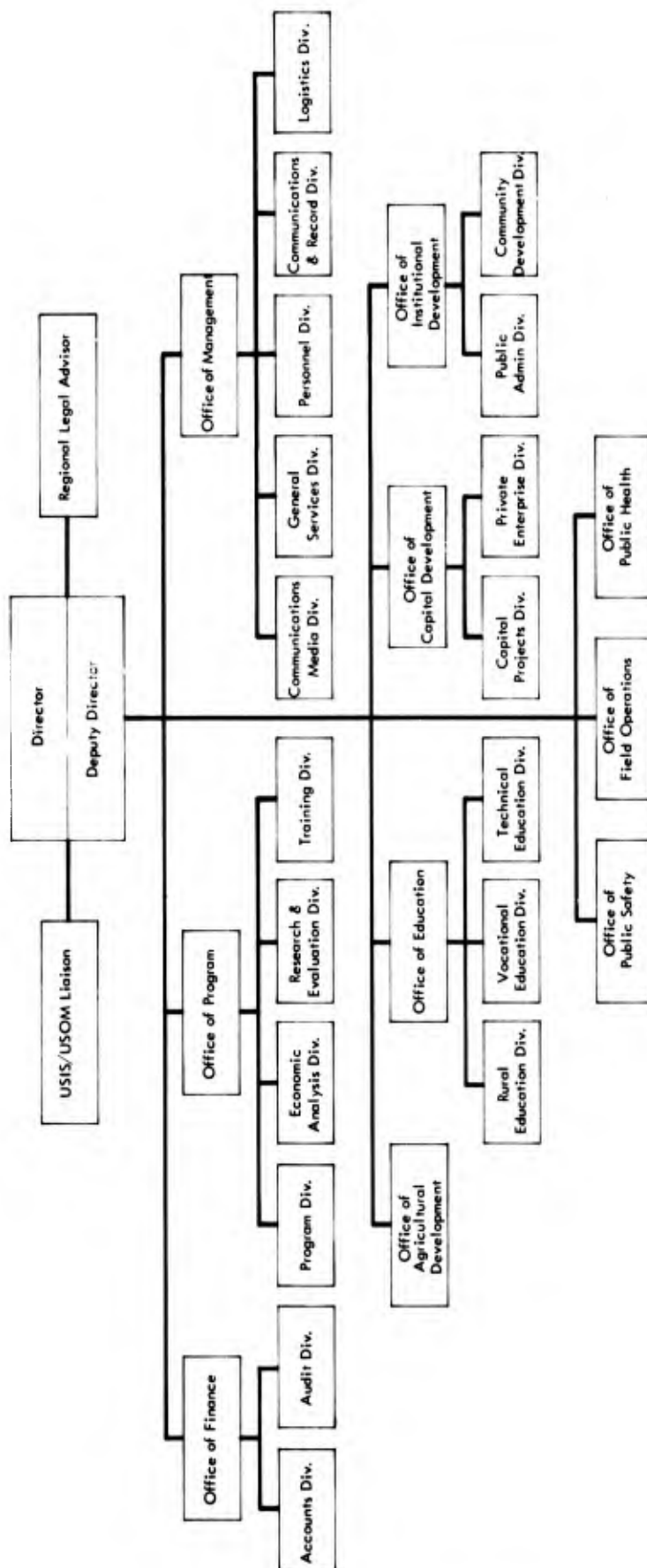
(U) The security programs include development of the civil police, strengthening the Border Patrol Police (BPP) and their civic action program, and establishing an effective village security system. The rural development programs include the several activities coordinated by ARD, efforts to improve education, water resources, extension services, rural credit, health, and local government, and a major regional planning effort for Northeast Thailand. To help strengthen Thai capabilities, there are programs to develop Thai human resources, government administration, and infrastructure.

(U) USOM, although recognizing that Government services at changwat, amphoe, and village level are essential and must be increased, regards meaningful participation by the rural people in their government and society as the basic necessity and supports the strengthening of changwat governments not as government control points but as government service points.

(U) USOM puts major emphasis on support to RTG programs which assist the farmers who, particularly in the Northeast, now practice subsistence farming which provides no surplus and no cushion against bad crop years. Water resources development, encouragement of farmers' organizations as means for reaching the farmers, and improvement of markets for agricultural products are parts of this effort to create economic development in which the farmers themselves participate.

ORGANIZATION⁴⁻⁶

(U) The major elements of the USOM organization are shown in Fig. 3; this is an unofficial chart pending revision. Where a more detailed Office organization exists this will be shown with the discussion of that Office. In the reorganization effective 1 August 1967 many of the Divisions were raised to the rank of Office and each headed by an Assistant Director to facilitate their dealing directly with the RTG ministries involved in joint programs. Additional changes within the Offices, primarily elevation of Branches to Divisions, have been made since then. Functions and responsibilities of those Offices actively participating in joint programs related to counterinsurgency particularly in the Northeast are summarized here.



(U) Fig. 3: Organization of the US Operations Mission to Thailand

(U) Fig. 3: Organization of the US Operations Mission to Thailand

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Office of the Director

(U) The Director has primary responsibilities for establishing basic policies relating to formulation, execution, and evaluation of USOM programs, for submitting the programs themselves and progress and evaluation reports to AID/Washington, and for setting priorities, and allocating resources. He manages and coordinates the activities of the USOM staff, coordinates USOM programs with other Mission agencies and RTG elements, and is senior US advisor to the RTG on foreign assistance programs and negotiator of major assistance agreements.

(U) The Legal Advisor ensures that USOM activities accord with the laws and regulations of the US and Thailand.

(U) The USIS/USOM Liaison Officer reports to the USOM Director but is under the supervision of the USIS Country Public Affairs Officer in advising the USOM staff on public information aspects of USOM activities and assisting in preparation of material for release to Thai media. With the USIS Press Attache he serves as contact point between USOM and American and foreign newsmen.

Office of Program

(U) This Office has main responsibility for analysis, development, and evaluation of the overall US economic and technical assistance program (which puts special emphasis on development of rural areas in the Northeast and North), for monitoring program implementation and documentation, and coordinating programs with AID/Washington, other elements of the Mission, and DTEC.

(U) The Economic Analysis Division provides studies of the Thai economy and the effects of US programs upon it relevant to program planning, and with RTG elements formulates and evaluates RTG national and regional development plans. The Northeast Development (NEED) program comes under this Division.

(U) The Training Division has principal responsibility for the entire participant training program of USOM, advising other USOM elements on overseas training availabilities, policies, and procedures, assisting them in getting maximum results from current and past programs and in developing new ones, and, through DTEC, administers intensive English language instruction and tests for participant candidates. The Division also attempts to ensure that maximum use of local institutions is made for training participants.

(U) The Research and Evaluation Division. The Research Division was established in August, 1965. It was charged with providing information for planning and project evaluation purposes. Its

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initial activities focused on the rural milieu, to which the ARD program focused, and examined the validity of assumptions about rural conditions of import to the ARD program, as well as rural response to this program. The program of research and evaluation reflected priorities determined by USOM-wide reviews.

(U) As the Division gained experience it was given increased responsibilities in preparation of USOM's annual program preparation. Appendix A lists the titles of reports issued through 1969.

(U) Work of the Division was conducted in-house and in cooperation with Thai universities, the National Statistical Office, the National Research Council, research and evaluation units within Thai Government agencies, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (see section on ARPA in this volume).

(U) The Division's role as staff unit was expanded in 1967 and 1968 to include technical assistance to a joint evaluation effort with DTEC and the National Research Council of Thailand. Administration of the requirement by AID for annual Project Appraisal Reports (PAR) was assigned to the Division in December 1968.

Offices of Finance and Management

(U) These Offices provide services and support to all USOM elements. The functions of their Divisions are for the most part self-explanatory except perhaps for the Communications Media Division of the Office of Management. This not only provides support to the USOM staff through preparation of briefing materials, exhibits, demonstrations, and moving pictures relating to USOM projects, but prepares material for training and educating Thais and also, on request, provides technical advice and training to Thais in communications media preparation and techniques.

General Functions of the Offices Concerned with Programs

(U) Each of the other Offices and their component Divisions in their particular fields advise the Director and other USOM elements; advise and assist counterpart RTG elements; suggest new projects; prepare project agreements; plan and monitor the implementation of projects; give commodity aid, technical assistance in administration, organization, and operation, and training advice and assistance in Thailand, the US, and other countries. Other duties include periodic reporting and evaluations.

(U) The following description of functions by Office points out only the particular objectives, concerns, and activities peculiar

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peculiar to each and pertinent to counterinsurgency, particularly in the Northeast.

Office of Public Safety (see Fig. 4)

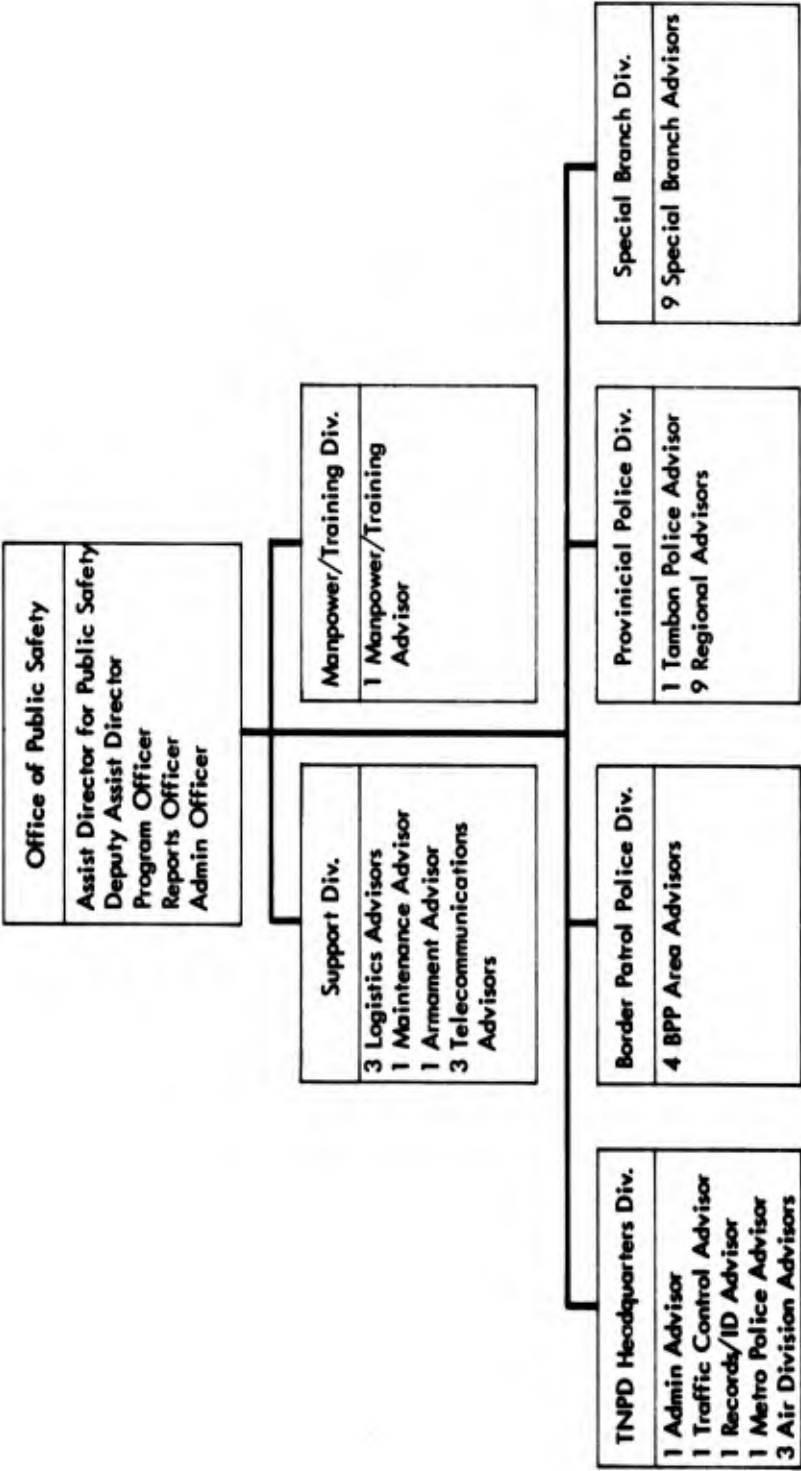
(U) The staff of this Office includes 10 contract personnel and 51 direct-hire (DH) advisors. Its responsibility is to advise and assist the Thai National Police Department (TNPd) to improve their capability to contain and defeat subversion and insurgency and to maintain crime control, security, and public order. Although the Office assists 22 elements in the TNPd, the projects of most concern in CI are those which give advice and aid to the BPP and their Remote Area Security Program (RAS), the Provincial Police (PP) and their Tambon Police stations, the Marine Police, the Police Air Division, and the Special Branch which has the task of investigating matters relating to internal security. Funding for TNPd projects, especially for equipment, during FY-66 - 68 has been the largest single element in the overall USOM program. The Office also gives support to the Village Radio System.

(U) The 17 BPP and PP advisors advise TNPd Headquarters, Regional/Area Commanders, and subordinate police elements in planning and programming, administration, classroom and field training, in standard and CI police operations. They participate in development of training courses. They evaluate and recommend improvements in supplies, equipment, facilities, and practices, and prepare detailed requisitions for equipment to be procured in country and from the US; and report on all phases of the USOM Civil Police Administration Project.

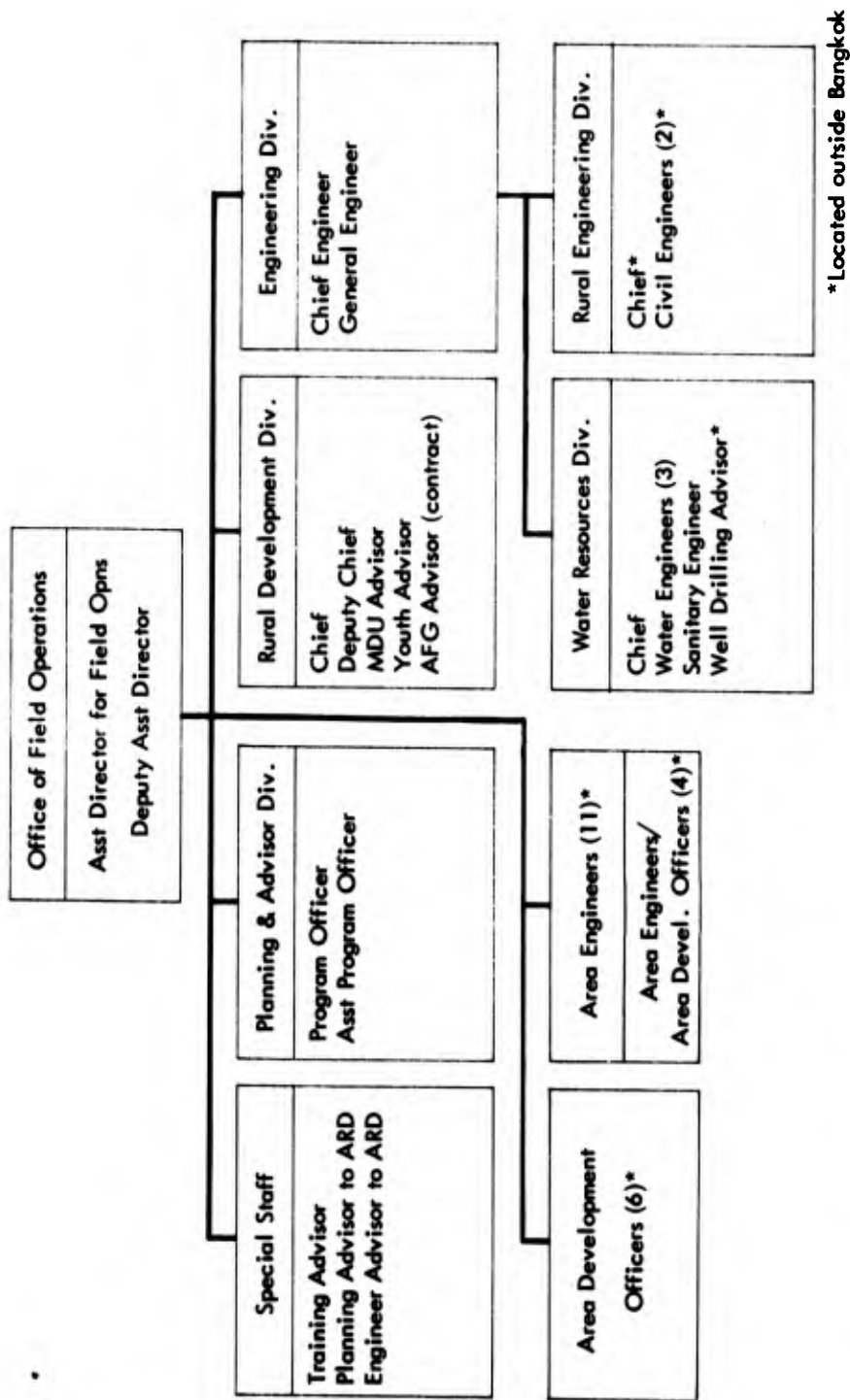
Office of Field Operations (see Fig. 5)

(U) The Office of Field Operations aims to increase the capability of the provincial administration in the changwats where the ARD program operates to improve economic and security conditions as rapidly and effectively as possible, and also advises and assists the socio-economic programs of the National Security Command (NSC) so as to strengthen the ties between the RTG and the people. The Office is principally concerned with the ARD program elements and the Mobile Development Units fielded by the NSC.

(U) The Planning and Advisor Division advises and assists ARD on new projects for immediate impact in sensitive changwats, encourages coordination of rural development activities, and collates and transmits to other elements of USOM useful material from reports by field personnel.



(U) Fig. 4: Organization of the Office of Public Safety



(U) Fig. 5: Organization of the Office of Field Operations (Sep 1969)

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(U) The Engineering section includes the Rural Engineering Division and the Water Resources Division. The former gives advice and assistance in all aspects of the ARD engineering program, with particular attention to the operation of the Northeast ARD Center in Korat where three USOM Engineering Advisors and a large Thai and contractor staff are stationed, and logistical support to changwat road construction operations. The Water Resources Division gives advice and assistance to the Ministry of Public Health potable water project and to the ARD Water Resources Development project.

(U) The Rural Development Division gives advice and assistance to the MDUs, the ARD Rural Youth Program, and the Amphoe Farmers' Groups.

(U) The Area Development Officers act as principal advisors to the governors of the changwats to which they are assigned, particularly on ARD matters, and as coordinators of all USOM programs being carried out in the area. The Area Officer negotiates ARD ProAgs with the governor, assists in the development of an overall changwat development plan, keeps the governor and his staff informed on USOM policies and available programs and resources and recommends actions, and serves on changwat working groups studying village needs and priorities and planning how to meet them. The Area Officer also keeps close touch with all USOM technicians working in his area and makes periodic evaluation reports on their performance. He reports directly to the Assistant Director for Field Operations.

(U) The Area Engineer Advisors assist the ARD deputy governor and his staff on all public works engineering matters (equipment, utilization, and preventive maintenance techniques, etc.) and participate with the Area Development Officers and the changwat staffs in formulating jointly approved construction plans.

(U) Area Development Officers and Area Engineer Advisors are assigned to changwats or groups of changwats as follows:

Area Development Officers

Ubon
Buri Ram, Surin, Si Sa Ket
Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon
Maha Saharakham, Roi-Et
Khon Kaen, Chaiyaphum
Udon, Nong Khai
Loei, Phetchabun

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Area Engineer Advisors

Ubon, Si Sa Ket
Nong Khai
Udon
Loei
Phetchabun
Uttaradit
Buri Ram, Surin
Maha Sarakham, Roi-Et
Kalasin*
Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon
Khon Khaen, Chaiyaphum
Nan*
Chiang Rai*
Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son*
Intensive Training Unit

Office of Education

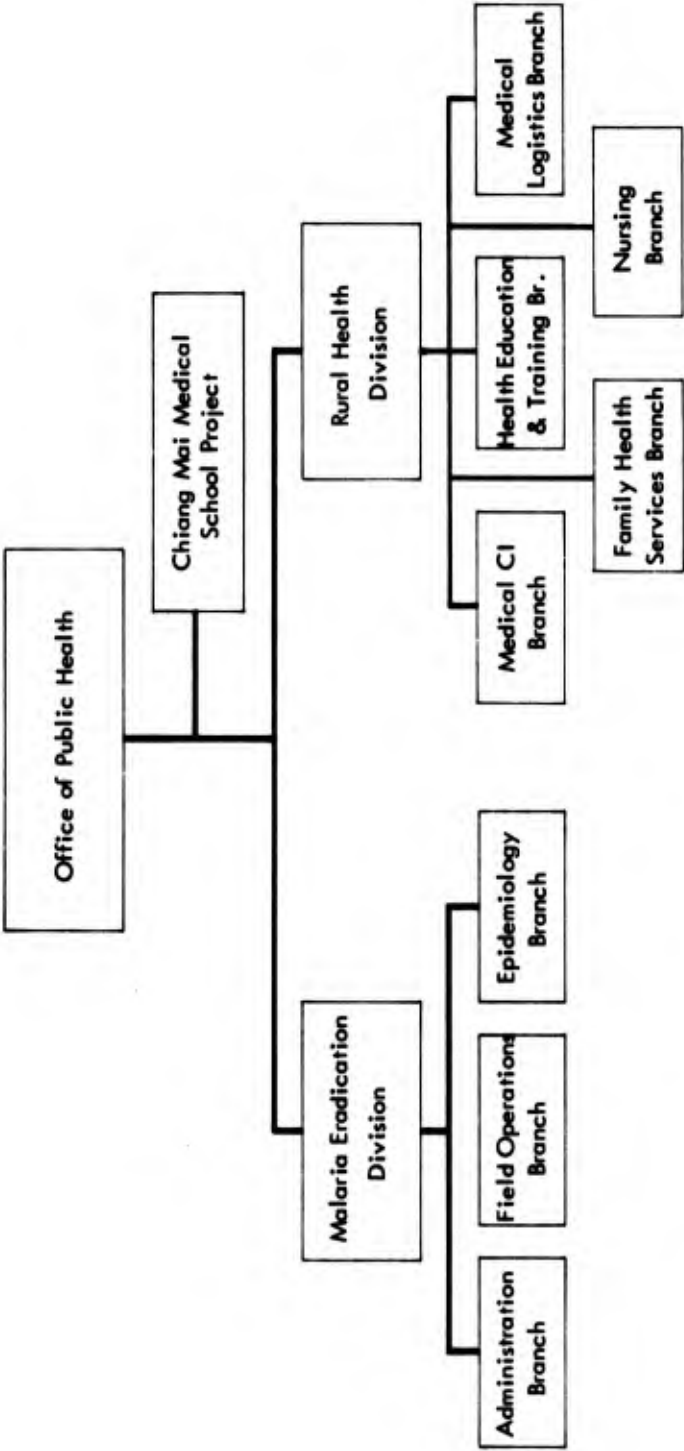
(U) The titles of the three Divisions of the Office indicate the special activities supported by USOM in the field of Education. The Office aims to aid the RTG in increasing the available educational opportunities and educational level of the villagers, particularly in ARD changwats and other sensitive areas. Emphasis is placed on developing vocational and trade schools to increase the presently very inadequate number of teachers and to improve villager skills so as to increase their earning capacities. Assistance is also in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations given in training technicians for ARD jobs.

Office of Public Health (see Fig. 6)

(U) The Malaria Eradication Division provides an advisory staff to the RTG National Malaria Eradication Project in all aspects of the RTG effort to eliminate malaria in Thailand.

(U) The Rural Health Division through its five branches assists the ARD Mobile Medical Team (MMT) program and gives support to several other projects of the MOPH 5-year Health Program designed to improve the health of the villagers, particularly in the North-east, through expansion of government health centers and education of medics to perform simple first aid and drug dispensing. (See also Vol. 6). Substantial assistance is also given to the support of the MOPH Family Health Project.

*(U) Serves as Area Engineer Advisor and Area Development Officer.



(U) Fig. 6: Organization of the Office of Public Health

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(U) The Office of Public Health also serves as contract representative and monitor in all matters except construction for the University of Chiang Mai Medical School-University of Illinois project, designed to develop the School as the medical center of North Thailand.

(U) The Office coordinates its activities closely with the Office of Field Operations and with the health operations of MACTHAI (civic action programs) and of WHO, SEATO, and UNICEF (see section on International Organizations in this volume).

Office of Institutional Development

(U) The Office provides advisory assistance to appropriate Thai agencies in their efforts to improve the general administrative and management capabilities of the RTG both in upper and lower governmental echelons, to increase the responsiveness of the Community Development (CD) Department and the Department of Local Administration (DOLA) to the needs of the people, and to improve the capability of the rural populace to participate in their government.

(U) The Public Administration Division is principally concerned with providing advice and assistance to RTG agencies in such administrative processes as accounting and auditing, tax administration, development planning, and personnel management; in initiating or improving statistical capabilities and the use of data-processing equipment; and in the development of policies and administrative procedures in labor regulations and exchanges, manpower and vocational planning. More directly related to rural problems is provision of advisory assistance to the Training Division of DOLA. This Division provides training for various levels of administrators to continually update administrative capabilities, to improve identification of and action on village needs, and, through the Nai Amphoe and Palad Amphoe Academies, to train the principal administrative officers at the amphoe level. The Training Division also conducts a project entitled "The Developing Democracy Program" which instructs township and village leadership regarding local development management and local governmental responsibilities.

(U) The Community Development Division through the RTG CD Department assists in development of village leadership, stronger villager-official relationships, and improved coordination of government responses to needs identified by villagers.

Office of Capital Development

(U) The Office of Capital Development through its Divisions of Capital Projects and Private Enterprise concentrates on improving

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RTG capabilities to plan and carry out capital developments that will integrate urban and rural sectors of the economy and encourage and facilitate private investment. Included in capital projects are highways, ports, electric power, water resources development, and development of civil aviation. The Capital Projects Division supervises a large number of contractors and personnel assigned temporarily from other US agencies working on the Pa Mong Dam and the development of the Mun and Chi River basins, and also monitors USOM Development loans.

(U) The Private Enterprise Division not only gives assistance to the development of Thai private industry but also encourages and advises potential US investors.

Office of Agricultural Development

(U) The Office goal is to assist the RTG to improve the net income of the farmers of the Northeast and of selected changwats in the North. USOM assistance is in the form of commodities, technical assistance, and participant training support to the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives.

(U) Projects receiving limited USOM support include Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Economics, Soil and Water Development, Fisheries Development, Livestock Development, Agricultural Research, and Agricultural Credit.

PERSONNEL⁴

(U) Personnel employed by USOM include direct hire (DH), administrative and program-funded personnel, Thais hired in country, and US contractors, and PASA (Participating Agency Service Agreement, i.e., personnel assigned temporarily from other US agencies).

(U) A worldwide cut in US Mission personnel imposed in FY-68-69 has fallen heavily in Thailand on the USOM staff which by the end of FY-69 had lost 18 percent of its personnel, many of them field advisors. The number of Thai employees has declined by 10 percent. The first column of Table shows numbers of US and Thai personnel as of 1 July 1969, distributed by hire category. US personnel in all hire categories totalled 417 and the total of Thais was 526. Of the latter, 492 are paid by the RTG from the counterpart trust fund. The other two columns show those assigned upcountry (23 percent of the total) and in Bangkok. Table 4 shows the numbers and hire categories of USOM personnel by changwat assigned to the Northeast.

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Table 4

USOM PERSONNEL STATISTICS as of 1 July 1969

CATEGORY OF PERSONNEL	NUMBER	UPCOUNTRY	BANGKOK
US			
Admin Funded (DH)	24	0	24
Program Funded (DH)	189	45	144
PASA	59	4	55
Contractors	145	63	82
Total	417	112	305
Thai			
Admin Funded (DH)	34	0	34
Program Funded (DH)	430 ^a	85	345 (DTEC)
Contractors	62 ^a	21	41
Total	526	106	420

^a Paid by RTG funds.

FUNDING

(U) USOM-supported projects for Thailand are funded from both US and RTG sources. The proportion of US to RTG contributions to individual USOM-sponsored projects varies to some extent but the relative total annual RTG contribution (including counterpart funds) has been gradually increasing and is now about twice that from the US (see Table 5).

(U) The detailed Project Agreement negotiated between the appropriate USOM and RTG elements before an individual project is initiated spells out the required US and Thai support.

US Support

(U) On the US side, most support for economic and technical assistance programs in Thailand is in the form of a direct grant from

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Table 5

USOM PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO NORTHEAST CHANGWATS

CHANGWAT	US PERSONNEL			THAI PERSONNEL		TOTAL
	DH	PASA	Contractor	DH	Contractor	
Buri Ram	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chaiyaphum	-	-	1	-	-	1
Kalasin	1	-	1	2	-	4
Khon Kaen	6	1	15	14	4	40
Korat	3	-	8	13	1	25
Loei	2	-	1	2	2	7
Maha Sarakham	-	-	1	-	-	1
Nakhon Phanom	3	1	-	4	5	13
Nong Khai	1	-	1	1	1	4
Roi-Et	1	-	2	3	-	6
Sakon Nakhon	3	-	2	5	1	11
Si Sa Ket	1	-	1	1	1	4
Surin	1	-	1	1	1	4
Ubon	5	1	3	11	1	21
Udon	4	-	3	10	1	18
TOTAL	31	3	41	67	18	160

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the foreign aid appropriations as determined each year by the Congress and expended as agreed between USOM and the RTG. Other US support is in the form of low-interest, long-term loans, also a part of the foreign aid appropriations (see Table 6). Since 1950 a number of major development projects in Thailand have been financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), and the Export-Import Bank; the US is a member and major contributor to both. A recent trend in Thailand has been to finance more projects, especially major long-range construction programs, with such loans rather than direct grants.

(U) US dollar contributions to each project are used to: (a) finance the costs for salaries, international travel and other direct dollar costs for US employed technicians associated with the project, (b) defray the expense of contract services authorized for the project, (c) finance direct costs for the training of participants approved in the Pro-Ag, and (d) procure commodities (including all types of equipment) and services as detailed in the Pro-Ag.

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Table 6

USOM OBLIGATIONS AND RTG BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS⁷

FY-67-FY-69

(in millions of US dollars)

SOURCE	FY-67	FY-68	FY-69	TOTAL	PERCENT
USOM	49.80	50.60	62.80	163.20	34.7
RTG Counterpart Funds	16.99	26.80	27.31	71.10	15.1
RTG Non-counterpart Funds	57.87	77.30	100.32	235.49	50.2
TOTAL	124.66	154.70	190.43	469.79	100.0

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RTG Support⁴

(U) RTG support falls into two categories: non-counterpart funds (generated RTG budget expenditures) and counterpart funds.

(U) Generated funds are expended by the sponsoring RTG ministry from its own budget funds allocated from the RTG National Budget.

(U) In Thailand the counterpart fund is in the form of a direct appropriation from the Bureau of the Budget to DTEC. It is divided into the trust fund and the project account fund. The trust fund, administered by USOM, pays locally incurred costs of maintaining the Mission--per diem, housing, incountry travel, etc., of project-funded technicians. Disbursements are made from the earmarked funds by the USOM Controller against actual requirements and against the operational budget as approved by USOM and DTEC. Project account funds, by far the larger amount, are given by DTEC to RTG agencies in connection with USOM-supported programs. The intent is to assist a project in getting started during the first year or so with the expectation that costs so covered will be gradually phased into regular budget support.

US/RTG Contribution Summary

(U) Table 6⁷ presents US and RTG counterpart funds and budgeted funds for FY-67, -68, and -69. US and RTG counterpart fund support for the USOM-assisted programs for fiscal years 1950-68 is shown in Table 7¹. Table 8 presents the same information as Table 6 for each individual project and Table 9 summarizes these data by RTG ministry.

(U) Disparities exist among the amounts given in these tables and between these and amounts cited later. These result from compilation at different dates and under differing provenances. For the purposes of the Manual the data are included solely to give broad basis for general comparison of levels of effort among types of USOM support and emphasis.

USOM/RTG CI PROGRAMS INVOLVING NORTHEAST THAILAND

Preparation of Annual Overall Assistance Program⁴

(U) At any given time, more than one annual USOM program is in progress: the prior fiscal year's programs still in process of implementation; the current year's in process of negotiation and refinement in preparation for USOM-RTG signatures; and work begun on the program for the following year.

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Table 7

US DOLLARS AND LOCAL CURRENCY ASSISTANCE BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY¹

19 Sep 50 - 30 Jun 68

(in millions of US dollars)

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	US DOLLAR ASSISTANCE ^a	COUNTERPART FUNDS	
		Project Funds Budgeted	Trust Funds Obligated
Agricultural and Natural Resources	25.1	18.2	3.6
Industry and Mining	27.4	7.0	4.2
Transportation	60.4	96.1	1.4
Labor	0.3	-	.1
Health and Sanitation	39.8	38.0	2.3
Education	27.3	8.5	3.6
Public Administration ^b	74.9	22.1	4.7
Community Development, Social Welfare and Housing, ARD, MDU Technical Training	51.0	4.3	2.7
General and Miscellaneous	41.6	32.3	17.9
Program Assistance	114.3	-	-
Non-Project and Project Loans	67.7	-	-
TOTAL	529.8	- 226.5	40.5

^a Net amount obligated

^b

Includes about \$64 million of assistance for the Police Department, Village Radio, Village Security Force, and Remote Area Security.

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Table 8

USOM OBLIGATIONS AND RTG BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BY PROJECT CATEGORY⁸
(In Millions of US Dollars)

PROJECT CATEGORY	USOM				RTG (COUNTERPART FUNDS)				RTG (NON-COUNTERPART FUNDS)			
	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL
PROTECTION	19.90	16.40	22.00	58.30	5.79	9.82	10.73	26.34	19.44	29.00	43.45	91.89
Village Security	0.90	2.40	3.80	7.10	0.19	0.46	1.00	1.65	0.03	1.40	3.05	4.48
Village Security Force	0.10	1.50	3.00	4.60	0.07	0.20	0.75	1.02	0.03	1.40	3.05	4.48
Village Radio	0.80	0.90	0.80	2.50	0.12	0.26	0.25	.63	-	-	-	-
Police and other	19.00	14.00	18.20	51.20	5.56	9.36	9.73	24.65	19.41	27.60	40.40	87.41
Civil Police Administration	17.30	13.30	17.50	48.10	5.06	8.65	9.00	22.73	19.20	27.50	38.60	85.30
Remote Area Security	1.40	0.40	0.40	2.20	0.47	0.70	0.70	1.87	0.13	-	-	0.13
50 KW Radio Transmitter	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.03	.05	0.08	0.10	1.80	1.98
CSOC	-	0.30	0.30	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCTION	16.50	18.10	24.30	58.90	0.19	3.41	3.81	7.41	17.21	23.10	27.05	67.36
Special Agencies & Programs	13.90	13.40	16.90	44.20	0.22	0.80	0.83	1.85	15.61	20.80	21.45	57.86
Northeast Economic	-	3.00	6.00	9.00	-	0.20	0.15	0.35	-	1.00	1.00	2.00
Develop. Plan (NEED)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Rural Development	12.10	8.90	9.30	30.30	0.08	0.30	0.33	0.71	7.24	11.10	15.00	33.34
(ARD)	0.80	0.60	0.70	2.10	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00
Mobile Devel. Units (MDU)	0.70	0.70	0.70	2.10	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.57	3.37	3.70	-	7.07
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor Intensive Road	-	0.30	0.20	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
Construction	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	-	-	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-
Water Storage Water Storage	2.30	4.00	4.40	10.70	0.97	2.51	2.92	6.40	1.60	2.30	5.60	9.50
Agricultural Development	0.70	1.10	1.20	3.00	0.19	0.50	0.70	1.39	0.60	0.90	1.50	3.00
Agricultural Extension	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.02	-	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Credit	0.40	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.19	0.60	0.70	1.49	0.56	-	2.00	2.56
Soil & Water Development	0.70	0.70	1.10	2.50	0.20	0.50	0.45	1.15	0.25	0.30	0.65	1.20
Agricultural Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 8 Cont'd

PROJECT CATEGORY	USOM				RTG (COUNTERPART FUNDS)				RTG (NON-COUNTERPART FUNDS)			
	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL
Amphoe Farmer Groups (AFG)	0.30	0.90	0.80	2.00	0.27	0.50	0.25	1.02	0.11	-	0.20	0.31
Livestock Development	-	0.50	0.40	0.90	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.40	0.40	0.82
Agricultural Economics	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.40	0.06	0.20	0.15	0.41	0.06	0.50	0.85	1.41
Forestry Development	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	-	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	-	0.04	0.06	0.10	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Package Program	-	0.10	0.30	0.40	-	0.03	0.10	0.13	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprise	0.20	0.50	3.00	3.70	-	0.10	0.01	0.11	-	-	0.03	0.03
Private Sector Development	0.20	0.50	1.00	1.70	-	0.10	0.01	0.11	-	-	0.03	0.03
Industrial Finance Corp. of Thailand (IFTC) Loan	-	0.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL	9.90	11.20	11.60	32.70	6.99	10.02	8.88	25.89	18.22	20.40	23.79	62.41
Training	3.30	5.00	4.20	12.50	0.95	2.95	2.43	6.33	6.28	7.30	8.55	22.13
Rural Training	1.20	1.70	1.20	4.10	0.15	0.60	0.70	1.45	1.50	2.00	2.80	6.30
Technical Training for ARD	1.60	1.40	0.90	3.90	0.77	1.70	1.30	3.77	0.28	0.50	0.70	1.48
Royal Thai Army (RTA)	-	0.60	0.40	1.00	-	0.10	0.05	0.15	-	0.10	0.10	0.20
Agricultural Training	0.10	0.50	0.70	1.30	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.19	4.50	4.50	4.50	13.50
IHRD Vocational Education	0.30	0.10	-	0.40	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
Manpower & Education Devel.	-	0.50	0.60	1.10	-	0.20	0.20	0.40	-	-	-	-
Educational Television (ETV)	-	0.10	0.20	0.30	-	0.10	0.05	0.15	-	0.20	0.40	0.60
Farm Short Course Training	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	-	0.02	0.02	0.06	-	-	0.05	0.05
Aptitude Research	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	-	-	-	-
Special Participant Project	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.40	-	0.03	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	-
Health	5.40	5.30	6.10	16.80	5.58	6.56	6.05	18.19	11.94	13.10	15.24	40.28
Rural Health	1.20	0.90	0.80	2.90	0.36	0.50	0.50	1.36	4.56	4.86	5.99	15.35
Mobile Medical Teams (MMT)	0.50	0.80	0.60	1.90	-	0.04	0.04	0.08	1.00	2.00	2.63	5.63
Family Health	-	0.50	0.70	1.20	-	0.02	0.04	0.06	-	0.10	0.12	0.22
Malaria Eradication	2.60	2.60	2.60	7.80	4.13	4.30	4.50	12.93	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00
Chiangmai Medical School	-	0.10	0.40	0.50	0.13	0.93	0.12	1.18	0.80	0.80	1.00	2.60
Protein Food Development	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	-	0.03	0.05	0.08	-	-	-	-
Potable Water	0.60	0.40	0.70	1.70	0.96	0.75	0.75	2.46	0.58	0.40	0.50	1.48
School of Public Health	0.50	-	0.30	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 8 Cont'd

PROJECT CATEGORY	USOM				RTG (COUNTERPART FUNDS)				RTG (NON-COUNTERPART FUNDS)			
	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	TOTAL
Local Government and Backup	1.60	0.90	1.30	3.80	0.46	0.50	0.41	1.37	-	-	-	-
Local Government In-Service Training	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.60	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.74	-	-	-	-
Local Government Administration	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.90	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.12	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Development	0.20	-	0.20	0.40	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.12	-	-	-	-
Labor Department Administration	-	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-
Management Improvement	0.30	-	0.30	0.60	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.27	-	-	-	-
Statistical Services	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	-	-	-	-
(Mobility)	0.50	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND OTHER	3.50	5.00	4.90	13.40	3.06	3.55	3.90	10.51	3.00	4.80	5.64	13.44
Technical Support	2.20	2.80	3.40	8.40	2.50	2.50	2.75	7.75	-	-	-	-
Aero Ground Services	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.90	0.11	0.42	0.59	1.12	2.50	4.20	5.00	11.70
Water Development of Mun & Chee River Basins	0.30	1.40	0.80	2.50	0.07	0.27	0.23	0.57	0.50	0.60	0.60	1.70
Engineering Studies	0.60	0.20	0.20	1.0	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.29	-	-	-	-
Research Activities Project	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.60	-	0.03	0.05	0.08	-	-	0.04	0.04
Special Development Activities	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Electrification	0.10	-	-	0.10	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
(Military Construction)	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
Pa Mong	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.25	0.55	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49.80	50.60	62.80	163.20	16.99	26.80	27.31	71.10	57.87	77.30	100.32	235.49

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Table 9

USOM PROJECT COSTS BY RTG MINISTRY⁸
(in millions of US dollars)

RTG MINISTRY	FY 67				FY 68				FY 69			
	USOM	CF	RTG	TOTAL	USOM	CF	RTG	TOTAL	USOM	CF	RTG	TOTAL
Communications	0.20	0.11	2.50	2.81	0.40	0.42	4.20	5.02	0.30	0.59	5.00	5.89
Agriculture	1.80	0.74	1.04	3.58	3.80	1.91	2.10	7.81	4.10	1.92	3.63	9.65
ARD	12.10	0.08	7.24	19.42	3.90	0.30	11.10	20.30	9.30	0.32	15.00	24.63
Education	1.80	.18	6.00	7.98	3.70	1.25	6.80	11.75	3.30	1.13	7.85	12.28
Prime Minister	3.90	.96	6.16	11.02	5.40	2.97	7.40	15.77	8.60	1.73	9.50	19.83
Interior	21.30	6.29	22.73	50.32	18.60	10.51	32.60	61.71	24.50	11.64	42.14	78.28
National Development	1.60	.64	1.06	3.30	2.60	.72	.60	3.92	1.60	1.70	2.03	5.33
Health	4.90	5.45	11.14	21.49	5.30	5.64	12.30	23.24	8.20	5.89	14.24	28.33
Miscellaneous	2.20	2.50	-	4.70	2.80	2.50	-	5.30	3.40	2.75	-	6.15
TOTAL	49.80	16.99	57.87	124.66	50.60	26.80	77.30	154.70	62.80	27.31	100.32	190.43

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(U) Shortly after the end of each fiscal year a Country Field Submission prepared by USOM is sent to AID/Washington. This corresponds to Part I (Strategy Statement) of the former Country Assistance Program (CAP) and contains USOM's general assessment of the political, economic, and security situation and of the strengths and weaknesses of the RTG's efforts to solve its problems and meet its most basic needs, and a general outline of projected USOM assistance. Some time later a "Project Detail of the Program," similar to Part II of the former CAP, is sent to Washington.

(U) Preparation of the Country Field Submission starts, often as early as February, with brain-storming sessions among key USOM officials to discuss the progress of current projects toward the stated objectives and projections for the future. Discussions continue with the chiefs of the technical offices, and Thai participation in program planning is ensured by the continuous relations between the USOM technical offices and their counterparts.

(U) Each new or revised component project of the overall program, after negotiation by USOM with the RTG ministry or agency concerned, is spelled out in a Project Agreement signed before the end of the US fiscal year.

(U) Project proposals initiated on the Thai side are submitted to DTEC for review and transfer to the NEDB and the Budget Bureau to ensure compliance with the priorities of the National Development Plan and adequate funding. If approval from both is received, DTEC then authorizes formal negotiation between USOM and the interested RTG agency. In the case of grant aid DTEC has the right, delegated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to make binding agreements with the US. In the case of loans, although DTEC has responsibility for preliminary program development, it shares implementing responsibility with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

(U) Money from the US side is seldom available before late December or early January. The RTG fiscal year begins on 1 October, which gives the Thai side several months to work out budgetary arrangements for its share in the funding.

(U) A new worldwide reporting requirement has recently been instituted by AID/Washington. A project proposal (PROP) is required once for each project, setting forth its objectives, planned phases including US phase-out, and criteria for project evaluation. Periodic project implementation plans (PIPS), showing phase-in and phase-out of major commodities and US and Thai personnel, and program appraisal reports (PARS) must also be submitted for each project.

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Program Management⁴

(U) Each project is assigned to one of the USOM operations offices for supervision. In addition, an individual is assigned to each as Project Liaison Officer. He may be a regular USOM employee or a contract or PASA employee but in the latter cases a regular USOM employee is in addition designated as Project Monitor.

(U) The Project Liaison Officer is responsible for project agreements, project implementation orders, loan agreements, etc. With the assistance of the USOM administrative offices, he develops implementation plans and time schedules for meeting objectives, assists in preparation of bids and contracts, monitors contracts, and prepares periodic reports on progress.

CI-Oriented Projects⁴

(U) About two-thirds of the USOM-supported projects are directly oriented to CI and operate in the Northeast and North. Others, in health, education, agriculture, and institutional development play an important role in support of the direct CI projects. The remainder which assist the national government (civil service, statistical services, departmental administration) strengthen the central support structure and make the other programs more effective. Assistance to the TNPD and to ARD are the largest projects, receiving during the past three years almost 50 percent of USOM aid to Thailand. Projects discussed here have direct application to the Northeast although many of them also operate to a lesser extent in other parts of the country. In FY-68 about 70 percent of total USOM funds were spent on projects in the Northeast; about one-half of these were directed toward increasing production, 8 percent for technical support, and the remainder divided about equally between provision of security and development of human potential. Table 10 shows the coverage achieved within Northeast changwats by September 1968 by major USOM-assisted projects.

(U) Projects in the following summary are ordered under the administering USOM Office.^{4,6,9,10}

Office of Program

(U) Northeast Economic Development Plan (NEED). This is the third RTG development plan (1972-76) for the Northeast. The first was completed in 1966 and the second is under way. NEED was formulated and is being implemented by the RTG through a Northeast Development Planning Subcommittee with five working groups concerned with Overall Planning, Agriculture and Irrigation, Transportation and Communications, Special Services and Manpower, and Changwat Planning.

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Table 10
USOM-ASSISTED PROJECTS IN NORTHEAST CHANGWATS
December 1969

CHANGWAT	NO. OF AMPHOES COVERED BY:				NO. OF VRS RADIOS INSTALLED	NO. OF DDP SAPHA TAMBONS CREATED	NO. OF MMTs OPERATING
	ARD	MDU	CD	AFG			
Ubon	(all)	9	16	3	269	75	4
Nakhon Phanom	(all)	4	(all)	4	97	41	6
Sakon Nakhon	(all)	7	(all)	6	75	43	4
Udon	(all)	6	10	3	80	39	5
Nong Khai	(all)	3	(all)	4	55	34	
Loei	(all)	5	5	2	53	20	
Roi Et	(all)		5		112	24	2
Kalasin	(all)	1	5	1	61	25	3
Si Sa Ket	(all)	4	4			9	1
Surin	(all)	2	4			8	
Chaiyaphum	(all)		3				
Khon Kaen	(all)		4		40		1
Maha Sarakham	(all)		2		82		1
Buri Ram	(all)	4	5				
Korat	(all)*		4				

* Not USOM Supported

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(U) USOM participation is through provision of contractor services. Funding started in FY-68 at \$750,000 for a two-year period. Personnel from Louis Berger Inc./Systems Associates, Inc. have been working with the National Economic Development Board since the fall of 1968 to advise on the development of the overall plan, give technical advice to the working groups, construct a planning system which can develop in the RTG a permanent planning capability, assist local officials in formulation and implementation of plans and projects, and construct a micro-economic model of Northeast villages suitable for testing the feasibility of projects proposed under the Plan. Participants in economic planning are also trained in the US under the project. The project is expected to continue through FY-71.

Office of Public Safety Projects

(U) Civil Police Administration. The Thai National Police Department (TNPd), the RTG civilian agency most deeply involved in countering the insurgency in Thailand, is one of the areas of greatest USOM emphasis. This assistance, continuous since 1957, has enabled the TNPd to improve significantly its law enforcement capabilities, to increase its manpower by more than 50 percent, and to continue its ambitious expansion program and reorientation toward CI operations (see Vol. 4, "Police Organizations and Programs.")

(U) Main objectives of this USOM/RTG effort set for FY-69 and -70 are: (1) to extend police presence at the tambon level by the construction and manning of additional tambon stations each year in sensitive areas (a total of 1,004 are programmed to be completed by FY-71); (2) to increase BPP strength to form 3 Mobile Reserve Platoons, 30 Company Headquarters and 30 Mobile Line Platoons, and bring existing platoons up to strength. Total BPP units of these types will then be 165 Line Platoons, 24 Mobile Reserve Platoons, 38 Company Headquarters, 41 Mobile Line Platoons, 8 Special Weapons Platoons, 9 Development Platoons, 18 Teacher Platoons, and 25 Border Police Centers, manned by a total of 9,725 men; (3) to create 14 additional 50-man Special Action Forces (SAF) within the PP (12 SAFs were trained and deployed in FY-68 for a total of 36); (4) to increase police training capability and capacity from the current level of 7,267 to 10,800 men/year; (5) to augment Marine Police by 400 men/year and Highway Patrol Police by 189 men/year.

(U) Total US assistance to the Police in FY-66, -67, -68, and -69 was approximately \$12.5 million, \$17.3 million, \$12.8 million, \$7.081 million respectively; for FY-70, \$12.4 million is projected. Approximately 90 percent of the funds approved for this project are

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allotted to the PP, BPP, and such Police elements as the Signal and Aviation Divisions and Quartermaster and Education Bureaus which directly support the PP and BPP.

(U) Twenty-two separate activities were covered in the FY-68 USOM/RTG Project Agreements:

1. Provincial Police
2. Border Patrol Police
3. Marine Police
4. Metropolitan Police
5. Highway Patrol Police
6. Railroad Police
7. Special Branch
8. Immigration Division
9. Crime Suppression Division
10. Criminal Records Division
11. Police Administrative Committee
12. Secretariat
13. Inspector General
14. Management Information System
15. Field Medical Operations
16. Signal Division
17. Education Bureau
18. Aviation Division
19. Quartermaster
20. Petroleum Support
21. Remote Area Security
22. Village Radio System

(U) The total USOM FY-68 contribution of \$12.774 million was allocated as follows (in millions of dollars):

Technicians	\$1.485
Contract Services	.759
Participants	.288
Commodities	10.242

(U) Numbers of US technicians assigned to the project are shown in Fig. 4. The main duties and responsibilities of the PP advisor assigned to each Regional Headquarters and of the BPP advisor assigned to Area Headquarters are to advise respective police commanders in all phases of planning and programming, administration, training, and logistics and to advise in the conduct of counterinsurgency operations in their areas. Advisors also assist subordinate police units at changwat and district level. Description of the advisor's specific duties is given in the section on Organization.

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(U) The FY-68 Participant Training schedule provided for training 203 personnel--132 in the US and 71 in third countries. For some time USOM has sponsored the attendance of Thai police officers at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C., where senior and general courses in administration and police operations are conducted annually. The goal is to send at least 6 officers to each class for the full 13 to 14 week course. Other officers receive specialist training, such as in communications, technical skills relevant to the new Police Air Division, record management, and immigration control. Officers have also been sent to third countries for specialized training, as for example, helicopter pilot and mechanic training in Taiwan, jungle warfare training in Malaysia, depot and maintenance supply training in Okinawa.

(U) Contract services provided during FY-68 included telecommunications advisors who assisted in the installation of radio equipment funded through the Village Radio System (VRS) and communications technicians funded by the Civil Police Administration Project; immigration advisory services, aircraft maintenance services to meet increased maintenance requirements resulting from the increased aviation assets in the Police Air Division and higher aircraft utilization rates; and telecommunications advisors and technicians to assist the TNPD Signal Division.

(U) The largest percent of USOM assistance to the TNPD continues to be the purchase of a wide variety of commodities, ranging from aircraft for the Police Air Division (funded in FY-66 and -67) to individual equipment such as combat boots and fatigue uniforms. Other USOM-provided commodities have included general purpose and specialized vehicles, weaponry, ammunition, radios, and maintenance and repair equipment.

(U) Remote Area Security Program. USOM provides assistance to the BPP Remote Area Security (RAS) program which seeks to create a friendly and pro-government population in isolated border villages (including hilltribe villages in the North) by establishing schools and providing medical aid and agricultural assistance. Although the BPP has been actively involved in this effort since FY-55, no USOM assistance was programmed until FY-66. During FY-66-68 the US contributed a total of \$2,571,000 which provided medicine, communications and transportation equipment, US SEABEE teams and contract development specialists.

(U) Through the assistance of the SEABEES, 15-man BPP construction teams have been trained. Three of these teams and a psyops team are assigned to the Development Center at each BPP Area Headquarters. These development/construction teams, trained in the

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use of power saws, building construction, demolition, and water systems and sanitation, respond to requests made by villagers to the regular BPP line platoons for assistance in small local projects, such as well-drilling, medical treatment and facilities, animal breeding, and building schools.

(U) The objectives of the SEABEE training program were met in early 1969 and this assistance has been terminated. Projected USOM assistance to RAS in FY-69 and FY-70 is \$600,000 and \$310,000, the smaller amount for FY-70 reflecting the termination of the SEABEE contract.

(U) In the Northeast (BPP Areas 3 and 4) RAS receives technical advice and assistance from the USOM BPP Area advisor assigned in Ubon and from the two members (stationed in Ubon and Udon) of the 10 Development Consultants (US) contract personnel. The US contract personnel, assigned to BPP Area Headquarters, assist the BPP in organizing and implementing small development programs which allow the development teams to work in the villages where they can elicit information and intelligence.

(U) Working with the contract team countrywide are 35 Thai civilian specialists, paid out of Thai trust funds, educated in technical fields and further trained by the contract team. These civilians, although recruited in Bangkok, are given special training geared to the Area from which they came originally and to which they will be assigned. Much of their training, in addition to intelligence collection, is motivational to prepare them for the rigors of spending 25 days out of each month in a remote BPP platoon border post. While on assignment to a BPP company or platoon, members of this Thai group survey the needs of the people in the area and seek to present to the BPP the potentials in BPP development work. (See Vol. 4 of the Manual.)

(U) USOM contribution to this program, in addition to the technical advice of the BPP Area Advisors and the contract team, includes a limited amount of commodities, such as tools and equipment for the development platoons.

(U) Village Radio System. USOM assistance to the Village Radio System during FY-68 and FY-69 covers the third phase of this program for providing FM-1 and FM-5 radios to civil officials at amphoe and tambon level to provide a means of communication with police at amphoe headquarters for intelligence reporting and for calls for assistance.

(U) The VRS started as an FY-63 MAP project, under which 627 TR-20 radios were provided and installed in certain critical

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amphoes and tambons. USOM subsequently took over and expanded the program, which has been developed in three phases. Phase I, funded in FY-66, covered the provision and installation of 1700 FM-1/5 radios; Phase II provided an additional 1125 FM-1/5 radios for installation in other critical tambons; Phase III, funded in FY-68, provides for 1200 FM-1/5 radios. All Phase I radios have been installed; Phase II radios are in country and have been delivered to the regions.* Phase III radios have been ordered. Support to the project during FY-69 consists of completion of Phase II and initiation of the Phase III installations. A supplementary project plans to put radios in 90 strategic village outposts for the use of patrols under control of the tambon stations.

(U) In addition, a central police radio repair shop and warehouse have been established in Bangkok and Thai technicians are being trained in repair work. Police repair shops have also been constructed in each of the Police Regional Headquarters.

(U) The project is sponsored jointly by USOM, the TNPd, and the Department of Local Administration (DOLA). Beginning in FY-68 USOM, in addition to providing the radios, funded the services of 10 contract technicians to train and assist the police in the installation and repair of the equipment. This assistance, as well as provision of spare parts and accessories, is continued in the FY-69 Project Agreement. Actual US contribution during FY-69 was projected as follows:

Contract Services	\$55,000
Commodities	57,500
Total	112,500

(U) The TNPd Signal Division is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the radios and associated equipment. DOLA is responsible for the operational aspects of the system after the police have installed the radios.

Office of Field Operations Projects

(U) Accelerated Rural Development. ARD is a broad program that includes and coordinates activities in public works, public health, water resources development, improvement of farm production and farmer credit facilities through Amphoe Farmers' Groups, village development, and clubs for rural youth.**

*As of 31 December 1968, 1700 Phase I and 618 Phase II radios had been installed.

**See Volume 5, "Development Organizations and Programs."

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(U) Since its inception ARD has been specifically CI-oriented. It was initiated in 1964 to open up isolated areas through road construction and to decentralize planning and operations to changwat level by enhancing the role of the governor in sensitive areas and extending development programs of various ministries to lower administrative levels. The ARD Office was established in the Office of the Prime Minister to oversee the numerous projects included in the program. The Northeast ARD Center (NEARDC) at Korat provides engineering advice and logistical services, such as high echelon maintenance and spare parts, to the ARD changwats. ARD operates in all 15 Northeast changwats, in 8 changwats in the North, and in Prachuap Khiri Khan in the West Central region. ARD activities in all these changwats except Korat and Prachuap receive USOM assistance.

(U) USOM assistance to the program is administered by the Office of Field Operations and the Office staff and Area Development Advisors and Area Engineers are primarily concerned with ARD. The Director of USOM is an advisory member of the Coordinating Committee of ARD. USOM support to ARD totalled \$12.5 million in FY-67, \$10.9 million in FY-68, and \$8.7 million in FY-69. The RTG in FY-68 contributed the equivalent of \$15.3 million and in FY-69 \$17.3 million. The largest proportion of USOM support for ARD has been in the form of equipment spreads provided to ARD changwats for road construction and village development. US and RTG contributions are programmed annually through a ProAg with each ARD changwat and with the NEARDC. The allocations per changwat vary with the magnitude and stage of operations; in changwats where ARD has just started, expenditures for commodities are usually greater than in those where the program has been underway for several years.

(U) The road construction program includes construction of all-weather roads, repair and construction of village access roads and service tracks, and improvement of village streets. Significant results, aside from physically opening up remote areas, have been the marked increases in ARD changwat staffs and budgets. Another important element has been the training of Thais as managers and foremen, engineer technicians, machine operators, mechanics, and drivers. Major emphasis is placed on training Thais as trainers.

(U) The ARD Mobile Medical Team program is carried out in cooperation with the MOPH, and the USOM advisor is on the staff of the USOM Office of Public Health (see next section).

(U) The Amphoe Farmers' Groups, formed in 40 amphoes mainly in the Northeast, in cooperation with MOA departments increase farm production and income by providing fertilizers and pesticides and production credit at relatively low rates.

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(U) The Water Resources Development program seeks to develop water sources for agricultural purposes and for livestock and domestic needs by building shallow wells, storage ponds, and small dams. Development of potable water is carried out in cooperation with the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Department of Health. The program is the particular concern of the Water Resources Division of the USOM Office of Field Operations.

(U) The Rural Youth program centers on organization of clubs for young people to encourage development of patriotism and promotion of productive employment. One USOM advisor is assigned to the project.

(U) Mobile Development Units. The staff of the Office of Field Operations includes an advisor for the MDUs fielded by the National Security Command. USOM assistance, mainly in heavy equipment for the MDU Construction Company's road building activities and for MDU village development spreads, totalled \$588,000 in FY-68 and in FY-69 \$1,050,000; \$955,000 is planned for FY-70. The amounts of RTG allotments specifically for MDU operations are RTG classified.

(U) The MDUs in the Northeast are located in sensitive amphoes of ten changwats, mainly along the borders. Three others are in the North, six in the South, two in the Southeast, and one in the West Central region. The three detachments of the MDUCC operate in Ubon, Si Sa Ket, and Buri Ram.

(U) The MDU mission is to hold or win the allegiance and loyalty of the villagers to the RTG; village development projects are carried out with this end in view. The MDU staffs, drawn from ministries as well as the NSC, also collect intelligence for the NSC and other agencies and support the changwat governments. An important aspect of the program is cooperative planning by the NSC, other government agencies, and the changwat administrations for developmental activities and provision of security in MDU areas.

Office of Public Health Projects*

(U) Mobile Medical Teams. This six-year program, designed to provide medical services on a short-range basis in critical areas in the Northeast and North and to assist in the development of permanent health facilities in those same areas, was initiated in FY-66. Under the project, teams composed of a Thai physician,

*See Vol. 6, "Health Improvement Organizations and Programs."

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nurses, midwives, and sanitarians working out of an established health center and aided by USOM commodity supplies have brought badly needed medical aid to otherwise inaccessible areas. The effort is an ARD operation, and equipment and commodities are channeled through ARD although personnel are provided by the Ministry of Public Health, the Medical Schools, and hospitals.

(U) By a PASA agreement with US Army SAFASIA US Army medical technicians from the 156th Medical Attachment, attached to 1st Special Forces, Okinawa, have provided training and logistics assistance to the Thai teams since February 1966. An average of 18 personnel were deployed to Thailand each year on 180-day temporary duty and were assigned on the basis of one or two men per mobile medical team, mostly in Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon, and Nong Khai in the Northeast. This US participation terminated 31 March 1969 at the direction of the US Embassy. The Thais are considered capable to carry on the work alone and have indeed initiated provincial teams as well as those from Bangkok and Chiang Mai. It is generally acknowledged, however, that the presence of a US catalyst was a "shot in the arm" to the program. The current goal is to provide at least one and sometimes two MMTs for each ARD province, each staffed to give medical aid to some 4000 people per month.

(U) One USOM advisor, assigned in Khon Kaen, monitors the Mobile Medical Teams and other Rural Health Projects.

(U) Rural Health Project. This project supports the Ministry of Public Health's second Five-year Plan initiated in FY-66 to improve rural health particularly in the ARD changwats and other sensitive areas. The project includes commodity assistance to rural hospitals in the North and Northeast to assist the Ministry in expanding and improving these services, public health training (junior health workers, paramedics, midwives, etc.), environmental health activities (village wells, piped water supplies, etc.), expansion of rural health centers. Related USOM-assisted projects are Family Planning, Protein Food Development, and assistance to the Faculty of Public Health in training health personnel.

(U) During the first year, 1966, projects were limited to the ARD changwats of Udon, Nong Khai, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon, Kalasin, and Loei in the Northeast, and three northern and five southern changwats. In FY-67-68 Roi-Et, Surin, Buri Ram, Si Sa Ket, and Khon Kaen were added.

(U) USOM support consists of commodities (vehicles, equipment, tools), participant training, and broad technical advisory services at the Bangkok level with some assistance in the field of public health nursing upcountry.

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(U) Malaria Eradication. US assistance to the control of malaria began in 1950 when a small pilot project was initiated; in 1963 a formal countrywide eradication plan was agreed upon by the Ministry of Public Health, USAID/USOM, and the World Health Organization (WHO), with the overall objective to eradicate malaria to the point where the RTG could continue the program alone. Financing of the program was projected through 1972 when it was hoped that US assistance could phase out. Actual implementation of the program in conformance with WHO strategy for global malaria eradication began in 1965.

(U) Ninety percent of USOM assistance since the project began has been in the form of commodities (DDT, industrial machinery, and equipment, motor vehicles, scientific and professional instruments) and participant training. A team of three Public Health Service personnel provide technical advisory assistance under a PASA. WHO conducts a parallel advisory effort with personnel assigned to the RTG Ministry of Public Health and at some locations upcountry.

(U) US commodity support will terminate in FY-70 since the RTG is assuming foreign exchange costs of DDT and equipment. US advisors will also be withdrawn; only one, funded in FY-70, is expected to remain through FY-71.

Office of Education Projects*

(U) Rural Education Development. The project focusses on 11 security sensitive changwats in the Northeast, 3 in the North, and 4 in the South. Three sub-projects fall within this category: Textbooks and Teaching Materials, Changwat Educational Development, and Mobile Trade Training Units. These are sponsored by the Ministry of Education. USOM contributions to all three total \$1.354 million in FY-68, \$2.1 million in FY-69, and \$3.2 million planned for FY-70.

(U) The Textbook and Teaching Materials sub-project seeks to develop in the Department of Educational Techniques an improved capability to write, edit, produce, and distribute so-called programmed textbooks in which questions are interspersed with information from which answers can be derived.

(U) The USOM contribution in FY-68 provided: one Textbook Advisor (Bangkok), and contract consultants as required, to assist Thai staff writers in the Ministry of Education to develop the understanding and skills required to produce completed manuscripts

*See Vol. 5, "Development Organizations and Programs."

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themselves; three Thais sent to the US for participant training in some aspect of textbook writing, editing, or publishing; and printing paper and other materials.

(U) The Changwat Educational Development sub-project was initiated to assist changwat educational supervisory units to be more responsive to the needs of the rural schools, to improve opportunities in the upper primary and secondary schools, and to increase training and educational opportunities for out-of-school youth. Support is provided in all the ARD changwats. Assistance was given to upper primary schools in Ubon in FY-67; and in Ubon, Sakon Nakhon, and Nakhon Phanom in FY-68. Nakhon Phanom also receives special secondary school assistance. At the amphoe level USOM is assisting in developing 39 junior high schools in the FY-68-72 period.

(U) The FY-68 USOM contribution of approximately \$700,000 provided: one Rural Education Coordinator in Bangkok to act as project manager for the project and to supervise the overall education program; 32 participant trainees to the US for a one-year program in higher education and 30 to Thailand or the Philippines on short-term observation tours; audio-visual equipment and radio receivers for selected schools in Ubon, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom; basic educational materials including equipment for science, agriculture, home economics and industrial arts; vehicles, motion-picture projectors and generator for adult and out-of-school youth classes; support to the Thai-UNESCO Fundamental Education Center in Ubon and to the regional education center in Yala.

(U) The Mobile Trade Training Units sub-project supports these units in their efforts to provide sufficiently advanced training in skills to out-of-school youth to enable them to secure jobs. At the beginning of 1968, seven units were operating in Udon, Ubon, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, Chiang Rai, Narathiwat, and Yala and by the end of the year 11 more. Units will be added at the rate of 9 a year until a total of 54 has been reached. Each unit is requested to plan its instruction to fit both the desires of the trainees and the local job opportunities. Units are prepared to offer courses in sewing and tailoring, barbering, hairdressing, cooking, wood and metal working, welding, auto mechanics, and radio. The project also includes technical assistance to the Bangkok Polytechnic School and to the Vocational Education Centers in Ubon, Udon, Chiang Mai, and Songkhla.

(U) The USOM contribution of approximately \$500,000 in FY-68 provided: one Technical Advisor to work with the Ministry of Education in support of the project; 4 participant trainees; and complete equipment for 9 Mobile Training Units and technical support for the Bangkok Polytechnic School.

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(U) Technical Training for Accelerated Development. This program is designed to assist the Department of Vocational Education in developing training capabilities at the Northeastern Technical Institute (NETI) in Korat for workers required by the ARD, CD, and MDU programs and by other public and private organizations engaged in similar development activities in the Northeast.

(U) USOM assistance in FY-68, totalling approximately \$1.5 million, covered the cost of one vocational education advisor and one heavy equipment specialist; two Engineering Control and Advisory Detachments (ECAD), a Bangkok-based back-up team, a special 14-man team to work at NETI, a 39-man US Army Engineer Group, composed of six field teams to work at the ARD construction sites for three months and a backstop team based at Korat; a contract team for training assistance at NETI; motor vehicles, agricultural and industrial machinery, etc.

(U) Assistance in FY-69 was approximately \$310,000 and \$260,000 was projected for FY-70. These lesser amounts reflect the phase-out of the Philco-Ford contract team and all commodity assistance except spare parts.

Office of Agricultural Development Projects

(U) Agricultural development projects receiving limited USOM support include:

Agricultural Extension. This activity is carried on with the newly created Agricultural Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). It consists of two sub-projects: (1) Information and Training, and (2) Agricultural Technical Services. These sub-projects deal with extension activities involving demonstrations, conferences, training, farmer clubs, rural youth clubs, crop protection, and developing a firm linkage between research and extension activities. USOM provides a considerable amount of commodity participant assistance.

Agricultural Economics. USOM assistance to the MOA's Division of Agricultural Economics is in two areas:

1. Farm Management Research - gathering and analyzing farm management data for the purpose of advising and assisting farmers in farm planning operations leading to more efficient farming operations;
2. Agricultural Economic Studies - supports studies on selected major items including crops, livestock, clothing, and fertilizer.

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Soil and Water Development. This project, started in FY-64, provides assistance in the following areas to the Department of Land Development (MOLD): Soil and Water Conservation; Soil Surveys and Soil Interpretation; and Inventory of Land Use and Soil and Water Conservation Needs. The project centers primarily in the Northeast. USOM assistance is furnished through a PASA arrangement with the US Department of Agriculture.

Fisheries Development. USOM provides assistance to the Department of Fisheries (MOA) to improve the capabilities of the eight Northeast provincial fisheries stations in extension activities. It also provides assistance to the development of the Nam Pong Reservoir Fisheries Project. This activity is being carried out with assistance of Auburn University.

Agricultural Research. USOM is providing assistance to the Northeast Agricultural Center at Tha Phra, Khon Kaen, which is the MOA's regional research center for Northeast Thailand, through a technical assistance contract with the University of Kentucky. The Center is concentrating on research on the major agricultural problems of the farmers of the Northeast and will provide them through agricultural extension and other services with answers to their production problems. Some of the research is carried out in cooperation with several departments of MOA.

Agricultural Credit. USOM assistance in this area is to be the quasi-governmental Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives to help it expand its program of short and intermediate term production and marketing loans at attractive rates to farmers particularly in the Northeast. Assistance and advice are provided to the Bank through a personnel service contract with a US banker.

Livestock Development. Assistance in livestock development is being given to the MOA Department of Livestock. This support has in the past been directed to the Department's efforts toward the development of a livestock industry in the Northeast and the establishment of an effective veterinary support service with diagnostic laboratory services. An attempt is being made to bring in other ministries in a comprehensive effort through the NEED framework.

Office of Capital Development Projects

(U) Mekong Pa Mong Survey. This is a Southeast Asia regional program to which USOM contributed \$4.2 million in FY-67 and \$3.6 million in FY-68 to assist the Mekong Committee and the governments of Thailand, Laos, South Vietnam, and Cambodia, through a survey by the US Bureau of Reclamation of the feasibility of a first-stage package including construction of the Pa Mong Dam on

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the Mekong north of Vientiane, a hydro-electric power generating station, electric power transmission and distribution facilities, and provision for a modest irrigation project as a byproduct. This very large, long-term Pa Mong project will, it is hoped, eventually add tremendously to development of Northeast Thailand and to the Vientiane region of Laos by provision of electric power, flood control, and water for extensive irrigation, as well as having a profoundly beneficial effect on the other countries riparian to the Mekong River.

(U) Mun and Chi River Basin Development. These rivers, joining at Ubon and flowing into the Mekong, drain most of the Northeast. USOM support was initiated in FY-66 for feasibility studies relating to flood and irrigation control in the river valleys. The work is coordinated by 10-11 technicians from the US Bureau of Reclamation under a PASA. Under contract, Woodward-Clyde and Associates in November 1967 began geology and material investigations and in July 1968 Harza Engineering Company started feasibility studies and cost estimates. USOM provides such commodities as laboratory equipment and supplies. The USOM FY-68 contribution of \$1.312 million included funding for a reconnaissance study of the Nam Yang River. Allocations for FY-69 and -70 are about \$400,000 a year.

Office of Institutional Development Projects

(U) Of the projects sponsored by the Office of Institutional Development two are primarily oriented to rural Thailand: In-Service Training, and Community Development.

(U) In-Service Training. This project, continuous since 1963, has as its main objectives the strengthening of the training division of DOLA and assistance to the Nai Amphoe and Palad Amphoe. The project is predominantly DOLA-sponsored; USOM assistance is currently restricted to one technical advisor, limited commodity support, and funds for participant training. The FY-69 Project Agreement provided funds for training 25 instructors and administrators, --12 in the US and 13 in a third country.

(U) The Nai Amphoe Academy has graduated 220 nai amphoe, most of whom are assigned to sensitive changwats. Because of the success of this project, a Palad Amphoe Academy was created in 1969, the first two classes being held during the first seven months of 1969.

(U) The Developing Democracy Program (DDP) trains locally elected leaders serving in tambon councils in their responsibilities, rights, and duties and stimulates them to conceive, initiate, and

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implement small locally needed projects. This program was active in 1968 in 15 ARD provinces and in 1969 in all Northeast provinces except Korat. Projected expansion in FY-69 and FY-70 included 200 additional tambon councils the first year and 300 the next year. USOM has provided special-purpose vehicles and audio-visual equipment to the project.

(U) Community Development. The continuing objective of this village level program, USOM support for which was initiated in 1960, is to stimulate local initiative to design and implement development, health, and educational projects to increase local income, strengthen local self government, and reinforce the village-government relationship. The amphoe area coverage, the basic administrative unit of operations, is functioning in FY-70 in 14² amphoes in 36 changwats, and plans are to expand at the rate of 20 amphoes per year.

(U) During FY-70 five USOM advisors are providing assistance to the Regional CD Directors and their staffs on matters relating to regional planning and program operations; to the changwat and amphoe CD officials on changwat programs and amphoe area coverage projects and on training, methodology, and course content; and for the development of the Women and Youth (WAY) Program.

(U) The Public Administration Division also assists the RTG Labor Department which is establishing Employment Services Offices in the North and Northeast to assist in the placement of population leaving farms to seek employment in urban areas.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

(U) USOM is one of the components of the US Mission along with the Embassy, the Office of the Special Assistant, USIS, MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, and ARPA. As such USOM staff members take part in the Mission Council and the Tuesday Group meetings held by the Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency, and Mission committees, and consult with the various Mission components on all matters of common interest. USIS has a staff member serving in USOM to provide full liaison between USIS and USOM. USOM Area Development Officers assigned upcountry are expected to keep the US Consul in their area informed of their activities. Consuls are stationed at Udon, Chiang Mai, and Songkhla.

(U) USOM's interrelations with Thai agencies on CI matters are manifold. The USOM Director sits in on the meetings of the Coordinating Committee of ARD. The USOM Office of Program is in daily contact with DTEC, in the Ministry of National Development. USOM Engineer Advisors work with Thai ARD officials in

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Bangkok, at the Northeast ARD Center in Korat, and in the field with ARD palads and governors' staffs. USOM Area Development Officers work with the governors in the changwats to which they are assigned. Public Safety advisors work with TNPD headquarters officials and Regional and Area Police Headquarters officers and subordinate police units.

(U) Most of the departments of the RTG line ministries are involved in one or more of the USOM-assisted programs, projects, and sub-projects, both through their headquarters personnel and their representatives at changwat and amphoe. Other US elements brought in through PASA arrangements are also involved, as, for example, US Bureau of Reclamation personnel in the Mun and Chi River Basin Development Project and the Mekong Pa Mong Survey. SEATO and UN organizations cooperate with USOM on programs of mutual interest; for example, WHO in connection with the MOPH Malaria Eradication project.

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US MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

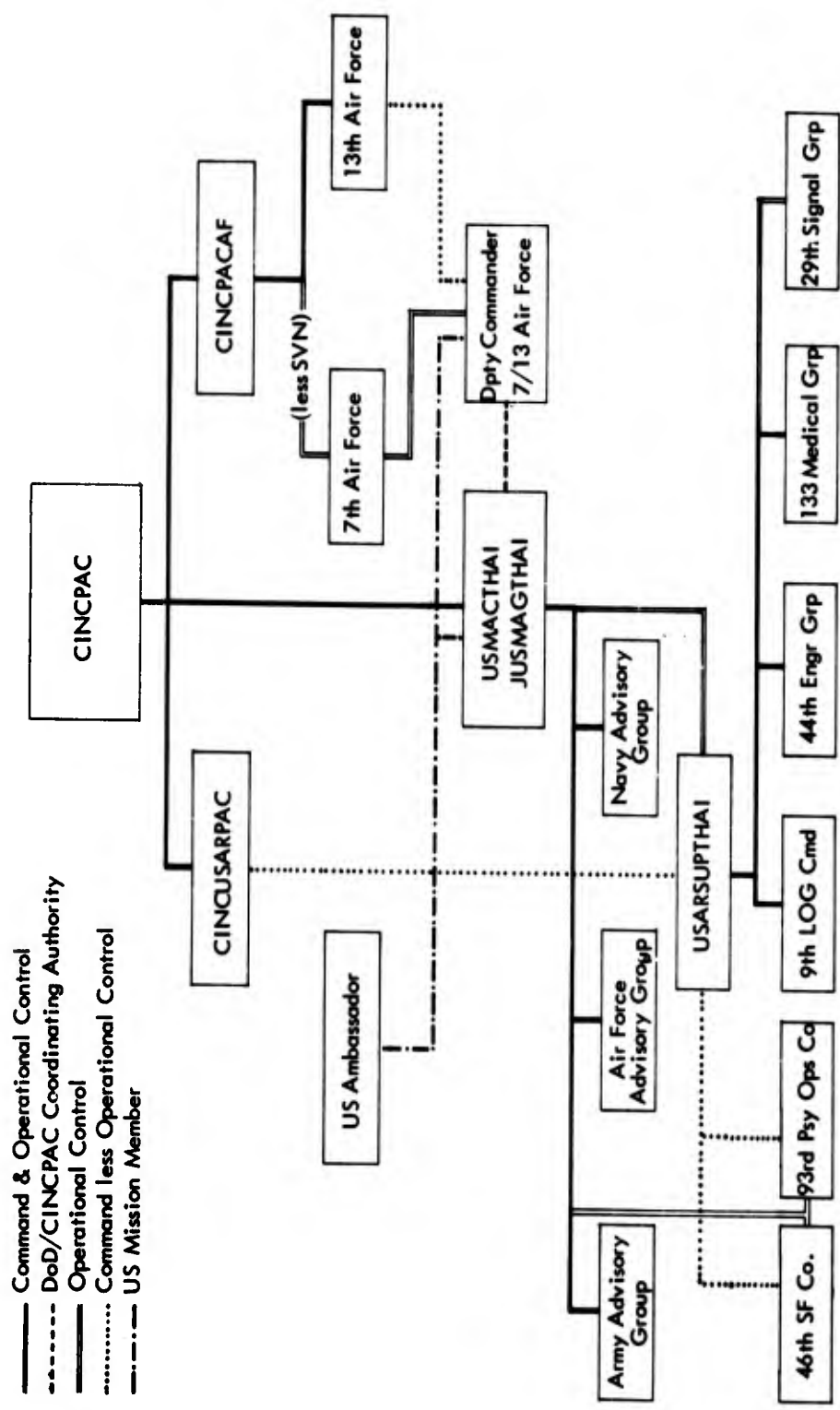
SUMMARY

(U) This section deals with US Military organizations in Thailand that have missions and activities relevant to counterinsurgency, although in some cases these are not primary roles. Principal emphasis in the discussion is placed on activities in the Northeast but general information is also included since such programs as training and provision of equipment have an influence on combat readiness countrywide. Furthermore, MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI takes the view that all efforts towards improving RTARF military effectiveness contribute to the internal security of Thailand and that the distinction between preparedness for conventional warfare and for CI lies primarily in the operational tactics and techniques employed.

(U) Figure 7 shows the command and control relations of the major US military elements providing CI assistance in Thailand.

(U) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI through administration of the US Military Assistance Program for Thailand assists the RTG through contributions to military operating costs including training, and through provision of military equipment not available in country and beyond the resources of the RTG to supply. MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI also provides technical assistance and advisory services through the J-staffs and the three service advisory groups. In CI policies it is guided by the US Embassy through SA/CI.

(U) USARSUPTHAI, under command of the US Army Pacific and the operational control of MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, although primarily a vehicle for support to the 7/13th Air Force, contributes indirectly to CI by construction of lines of communication (LOC) which aid in the economic development of the country including the Northeast and by its civic action programs carried out along these LOCs.



(C) Fig. 7: Command Relationships for US Military Organizations Providing CI Assistance in Thailand

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BACKGROUND

(U) The completion of conquest of the mainland of China by the Chinese Communists late in 1949 triggered concern for the security of Southeast Asia. Planning was initiated by the US and the RTG to increase the combat effectiveness of the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF). In September 1950 a small Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) was attached to the American Embassy in Bangkok and on 17 October a Thai-US Military Assistance Agreement was signed.

(C) On 22 September 1953, partly in response to the Viet-Minh invasion of Laos, the MAAG was made a Joint Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) with all services represented. In May 1962, at the request of the RTG to SEATO for assistance against a new threat from Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces in Laos, Joint Task Force (JTF) 116 was deployed in Thailand and the US Commanding General in South Vietnam assumed additional responsibility as Commander USMACTHAI (COMUSMACTHAI). In October 1962, the Chief of JUSMAG (CHJUSMAG) was made Deputy COMUSMACTHAI. By December the last of JTF 116 had withdrawn, but some US logistical units remained under the 9th Logistical Command in Korat as well as some US Air Force (USAF) units. On 8 December an Exercise and Plans Division of Headquarters MACTHAI was established. CHJUSMAG continued to head the US advisory elements and, with the remainder of the US forces, was under command of COMUSMACTHAI, who was also COMUSMACV (Vietnam).

(C) In July 1965, the Chief of JUSMAG was made COMUSMACTHAI and the command relation with Vietnam ended, although this was not formally approved by the Secretary of Defense until May 1966. Late in 1966 US Army Support, Thailand (USARSUPTHAI) was set up in Korat, under command of US Army Pacific but under operational control of COMUSMACTHAI/CHJUSMAGTHAI, to provide logistical support for US forces in Thailand and to serve as a cadre headquarters should US ground forces be increased (see USARSUPTHAI CI activities later in this section).

ORGANIZATION

(U) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI is a subordinate unified command under the operational command of Commander-in-Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC) and the Commander USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI is CINCPAC's single senior representative in Thailand. He exercises operational control and coordinating authority over the assigned US forces and military agencies. He is also representative of the Secretary of Defense and CINCPAC with respect to the MAP in Thailand and, as the Military Representative in the US Mission, coordinates MAP activities with other US Mission components.

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(U) The 46th US Army Special Forces (USASF) Company, under the command of USARSUPTHAI and operational control of COMUSMACTHAI through the Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations, J-3, has a primary mission to advise and train the Royal Thai Army Special Forces in CI to enable them to take over these CI training duties. The USASF also train other RTARF elements and Police elements in CI techniques and tactics.

(U) The 93d PSYOP Company under the command of USARSUPTHAI and operational control of J-3 has the missions of training and assisting the RTA PSYOP Company, advising the RTA Special Warfare Center, and advising MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI and the Mission on PSYOPS.

(C) Although the 7/13th Air Force is operationally concerned with the war in Vietnam, its elements based in Thailand contribute to CI in Thailand through civic action programs within the 16-km radius of the bases it tenants and, prior to late 1968, through the specialized civic action activities of its 606th Special Operations Squadron Civic Action Center in security-sensitive Northeast changwats. The 7/13th also strengthens the internal security of Thailand by the air base defense measures developed in cooperation with the RTG (see Volume 2).

US MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND - THAILAND JOINT US MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP - THAILAND

MISSION

(C) The major missions of the Military Assistance Command, Thailand/Joint US Military Advisory Group, Thailand (MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI) most directly relevant to the counterinsurgency can be summarized as (1) to give support to the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF) through the US Military Assistance Program (MAP); (2) to assist in their development and improve their efficiency through provision of advisory services and technical assistance; and (3) to administer the MAP.

(C) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI considers that all its assistance activities vis-a-vis the RTARF contribute toward enabling the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to maintain internal security and that distinction between capability for conventional warfare and for counterinsurgency lies primarily in the operational techniques and tactics employed.

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(U) In matters involving relations among personnel under the jurisdiction of or accountable to the Department of Defense and Thai nationals and government officials, all contacts with Thais are exercised under the guidance and direction of the Chief of the US Diplomatic Mission.

(C) The 7/13th US Air Force elements in Thailand (their civic action role is discussed in a later section) are not under COMUSMACTHAI/CHJUSMAGTHAI command or control.

(C) USARSUPTHAI exists primarily to give logistic support to the 7/13th and in that role is under the command of US Army Pacific (USARPAC). Only in its minor role of logistic support to the US Army in Thailand does it come under command of COMUSMACTHAI; it is, however, under the operational control of that command. Elements of USARSUPTHAI under the direct operational control of COMUSMACTHAI are the 46th US Army Special Forces Company and the 93d PSYOP Company, also discussed later in this section.

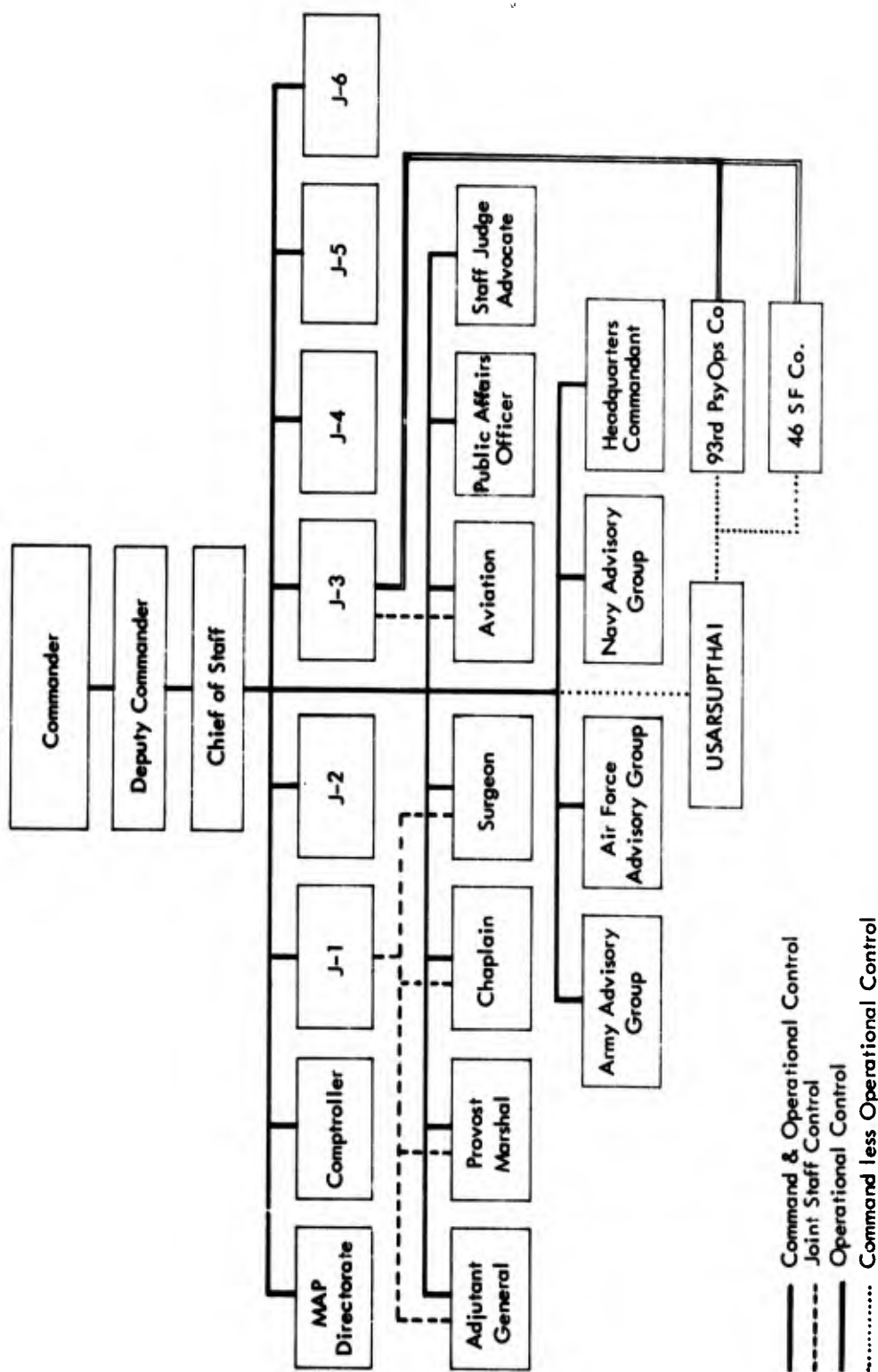
(C) Every US military unit that comes into Thailand must be cleared by COMUSMACTHAI and the US Embassy, as for example, the US Navy Construction Battalions (SEABEES) which, however, have worked under the operational control of the US Operations Mission (USOM). As of mid 1969 only one SEABEE detachment still remained in country, at Rayong in Southeast Thailand.

(U) MACTHAI is the principal US command element in Thailand; the JUSMAG elements have the principal advisory and operational role. The MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI organization in broad outline is shown in Fig. 8. Since the Commanding General is both COMUSMACTHAI and CHJUSMAG and his deputy also wears both hats, the two elements, MACTHAI and JUSMAGTHAI, are not really separate. MACTHAI is composed of the Command group and the J-staffs. In addition MACTHAI has established within its organization a separate Internal Security Analysis Center (ISAC) to coordinate specific staff actions and provide a focal point for matters relating to CI. The JUSMAG elements are the MAP Directorate and the three service advisory groups: the Thai Army Advisory Group (TAAG), the Thai Air Force Advisory Group (TAFAG), and the Thai Navy Advisory Group (TNAG). (See Fig. 8) These are all discussed separately later in this section. MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI authorized strength is 816, made up of 379 officers, 330 enlisted men, 12 civilians, and 87 hired locally.

J-STAFFS

(U) The customary six J-staffs are represented: J-1 (Personnel), J-2 (Intelligence), J-3 (Operations), J-4 (Logistics), J-5 (Plans), and J-6 (Communications). Other special functions are represented,

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(U) Fig. 8: Organization of USMACTHAI/JUSMAG

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e.g., Adjutant General, Provost Marshal, Chaplain, Surgeon, Aviation, Staff Judge Advocate, Public Affairs Office. (Since US forces are not engaged in combat operations in Thailand, however, the staff duties are accordingly modified.) Aside from the J-staff's concern with US forces activities, the J-staff is involved in varying degrees with assisting the RTARF in CI.

(U) Each of the J-staff has some advisory responsibilities with the Thai Supreme Command and other RTARF elements which have tri-service responsibilities. J-1 provides selected personnel advisory service to the Supreme Command. J-2 provides a number of advisory services to RTARF joint intelligence agencies. J-3 maintains direct and continuing liaison with the Supreme Command Headquarters and serves in an advisory role to the operations staff section of that organization. In the J-3 Training Branch each service has a volunteer advisory group for senior military colleges and the National Defense College. A J-3 member advises the Armed Forces Preparatory College. J-4 advisory activities are primarily concerned with developing integrated helicopter repair facilities and improving single-manager concepts for the RTAF, RTA, and Police. The J-5 advisory role is carried out primarily through the bilateral P-33 planning committee; J-6 has specific advisory functions to the Thai Signal Operations Battalion at Supreme Command Headquarters.

(U) J-3 is the principal point of contact with the US Embassy and provides the interface for contacts between COMUSMACTHAI and the other Mission elements. The point of contact within the Embassy in CI matters is the Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency (SA/CI). J-3 passes Embassy broad policies and guidelines up to COMUSMACTHAI and down to the service advisory groups.

(U) J-3 is also the focal point for service advisory group activities in arranging Thai off-shore training, which is provided only when facilities and trainers are not available in country. The principal objective of the program is to train Thais to themselves become trainers.

(U) The J-3 staff is the coordinating agency for advisory functions, both in relation to US advisors and to the Thais. In addition to direct counterpart relations with top-level RTG military staff officers in all the Thai J-sections, J-3 members serve on bilateral committees, such as the P-33 which develops Thai military force structure and the Bilateral Training Committee and its subcommittees, and also supervise the MAP Evaluation Teams-Thailand (MAPETT). The last two have direct relevance to CI and are discussed here.

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Bilateral Training Committee and Subcommittees

(C) The Bilateral (Thai-US) Training Committee and its four subcommittees,--English Language Training, In-Country On-the-Job Training (OJT), Counterinsurgency, and Translation of Training Literature--are important elements in planning, guiding, and assisting RTARF training programs. Thai and US J-staff members sit on these committees. MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI regards the Training Committee, which meets quarterly, as its principal means for identifying and attempting to solve training problems. Out of these discussions come requests through J-3 to the USASF and other training elements for new or revised courses and emphases including those related to CI. The Supreme Command has, for example, adopted a policy for TFY-69* of increased joint and combined arms training for the RTARF and has allotted a budget of \$550,000 equivalent for per diem and other expenses incurred in such programs. The RTAF, BPP, and VDC are to train with the RTA and with the RTN and increased RTAF tactical support is to be provided in Thai Army Training Tests (ATTs) and exercises.

(C) The Counterinsurgency Subcommittee is especially concerned with arrangements through J-3 and the service advisory groups for CI training programs and particularly those in which RTA companies take part in operations; RTA training of VDC is under this committee (see section on the 46th USASF Company in this volume). An ad hoc Intelligence Subcommittee functions to make recommendations on the improvement of intelligence training throughout the RTARF.

(U) The English Language Training Subcommittee is concerned with the numerous courses in English taught to RTARF personnel to enable them to meet language requirements for off-shore training and in-country OJT, and to increase their effectiveness in working with American counterparts and in using manuals and instruction books for US-provided equipment.

(C) The OJT Subcommittee examines the opportunities for OJT offered by the RTARF and US forces in country and the availability of candidates for this type of training in the various services. Arrangements are made through the service advisory groups. In FY-69, 360 RTA and 4 RTN trainees (the latter for the first time) were scheduled for OJT at US Army facilities in Thailand, and 200 RTAF trainees at USAF facilities.

(C) Translation of 31 US Army manuals into Thai had been accomplished by the end of 1968 but some 900,000 baht (\$45,000) were needed

* The RTG fiscal year runs from 1 October through September.

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from the Ministry of Defense (MOD) to cover printing and distribution costs. Assistance in printing the translation of the Dictionary of US Military and Technical Terms will come from the 93d PSYOP Company.

MAP Evaluation Team, Thailand (MAPETT)

(C) The Military Assistance Program Evaluation Team, Thailand (MAPETT) was officially established on 8 June 1966 to make periodic checks on the status of MAP-supported RTARF units. It grew out of a series of visits initiated early in that year to monitor Thai utilization of MAP support. These visits were made by MACTHAI staff and US advisory groups and an occasional representative from the Thai armed service concerned and were apparently started in response to a November 1965 report by the CINCPAC Performance Evaluation Group. Reports by the US participants were distributed to the Thai elements visited and to MACTHAI.

(C) After MAPETT was established, Thai participation in the visiting groups increased and in May 1967 a joint memorandum issued by MACTHAI and the Supreme Command set up a Joint Planning Committee to approve schedules, checklists for evaluation purposes, and team membership. The co-chairmen of this Committee are the Deputy J-3 of Supreme Command Headquarters and the MACTHAI Deputy J-3; it meets twice a year.

(C) Until 1 September 1968, MAPETT operated under the MAP Directorate; it was then transferred to MACTHAI Assistant Chief of Staff (AC of S) J-3. RTARF team members are drawn from Supreme Command Headquarters and the service to be visited. US members come from the J-staffs and advisory groups. Since September 1968 increased emphasis has been placed on evaluation of the operational readiness of RTARF units. Tests now include no-notice tactical fighter turn-around exercises for the RTAF. During a visit early in 1969 to the RTA 6th RCT at Ubon a limited operational readiness test was successfully carried out involving a rifle company and an Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) platoon.

(C) From January 1966 to 31 March 1969 MAPETT has made 24 visits to RTA units, 26 to RTAF units, 16 to the RTN, and 13 to Royal Thai Marine Corps (RTMC) units. Aside from operational combat tests, MAPETT checks on such items as unit actual strength and vehicle deadline rates. Beginning in 1969 team briefings to the unit visited are being given in Thai and an effort is being made to have the written reports issued in Thai as well as English. The reports represent a consensus of judgment among US and Thai team members.

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INTERNAL SECURITY ANALYSIS CENTER (ISAC)

Mission

(C) ISAC has three objectives: (1) To support COMUSMACTHAI in his role as a member of the US Mission concerned with CI; (2) to recommend MACTHAI Command policy relative to support of the Thai CI effort; and (3) to coordinate JUSMAG support of the Thai CI effort.

Organization

(C) COMUSMACTHAI established the Center in July 1968 as something of an experiment in staff organization and management for CI matters. As indicated in Fig. 9, ISAC is made up of the following personnel:

The Deputy J-3 for CI who coordinates but does not control the activities of the others;

Current Intelligence Branch, J-2, who works for the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence;

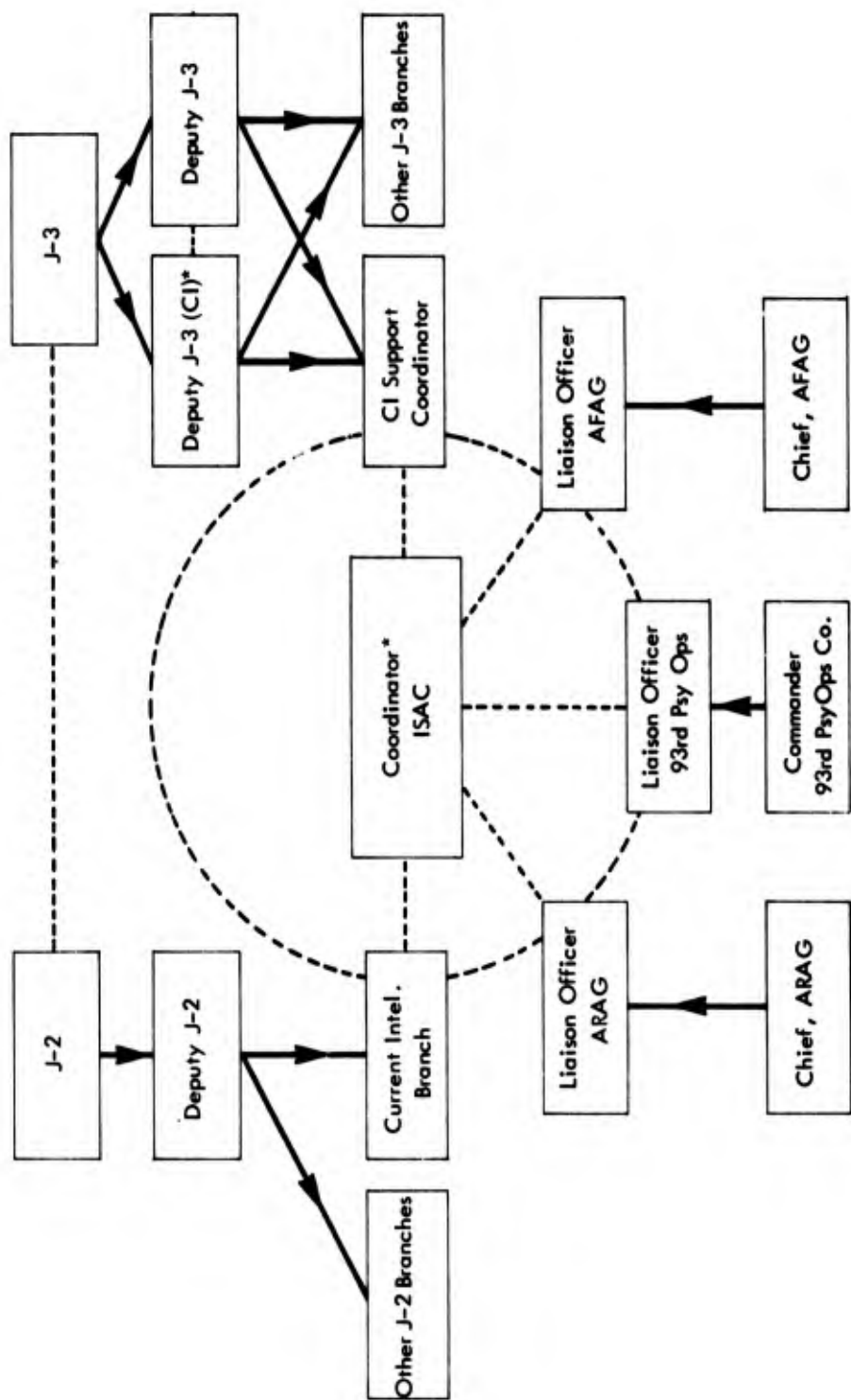
Special Operations Branch, J-3, who works for the Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations;

A liaison officer from Army Advisory Group and one from the Air Force Advisory Group, who work for their respective Chiefs.

(C) The members are co-located and pool their knowledge to improve coordination of CI problems. ISAC represents a goal-oriented approach rather than functional (e.g., Intelligence, Logistics) approach, the latter being deemed not appropriate to the situation in Thailand as no direct US CI operations are being carried on in country. Because much is being done in the way of CI support and assistance, however, ISAC serves the need for coordinating staff actions relating to CI that are inter-service and inter-agency in nature, at the same time serving to focus command attention on the CI area.

Activities

(C) ISAC acts as the focal point for all aspects of the RTG CI effort in which MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI is concerned and as the interface with US CI-oriented elements within and outside MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI. Since its establishment ISAC has provided the US Military and the US Mission in Thailand with continuous analysis of the communist threat to Thailand's internal security in summaries, periodic reports, and scheduled and unscheduled briefings. In addition, ISAC provides a continuous analysis of the Thai military/paramilitary response to the communist threat through reports and briefings. ISAC also prepares special studies on CI problems as requested.



(C) Fig. 9: Organization of ISAC

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(C) ISAC provides a representative to sit on US Mission committees concerned with CI and provides data to the Mission's Special Assistant for CI. It has also participated in draft of CI policy papers, including those for elements such as the 46th USASF Company and the 93d PSYOP Company.

(C) Through its inter-service composition it develops middle-level coordination of CI support activities among the J-staffs, advisory groups, and the 93d PSYOP Company and also plays a coordinating role through membership on committees within and outside MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI.

MAP DIRECTORATE

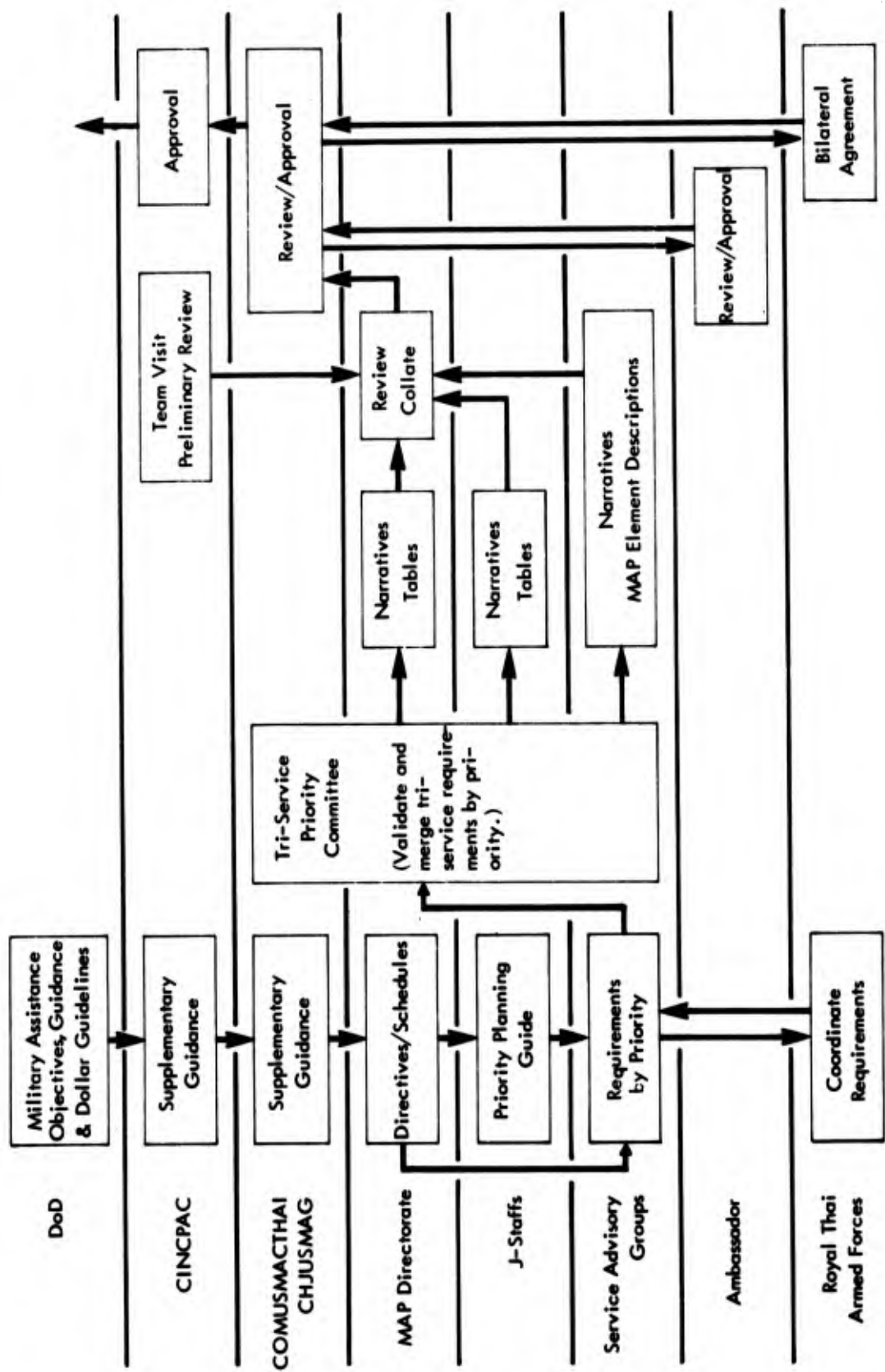
Mission

(C) The Military Assistance Program Directorate is on the J-staff level and has the primary staff responsibility for the Military Assistance Plans and Programs in Thailand. It advises the commander, staff, and service advisory groups; recommends policies and formulates directives and disseminates them. It observes and reports on command-related activities. It coordinates the preparation of the MA plans and programs, presents them for command approval, and represents COMUSMACTHAI when these are presented and justified to CINCPAC. It allocates and manages the investment, training, and operating funds contained in the MAP. It provides guidance and coordination for MAP activities involving other staff and service advisory groups with elements of the US Embassy and USOM involved in military planning.

Organization

(U) The MAP Directorate consists of the Chief and an Administrative Section (3), a Plans and Programs Branch (2), and a Management Branch (2). Personnel total 5 officers and 2 enlisted men. The Management Branch monitors progress (for example, in procurement) and arrival of MAP-provided equipment for the current and past years. The Plans and Programs Branch prepares and updates the MA plan.

(C) The MA plan is prepared on a 5-year basis and is updated each year. Preparation and approval are on a cyclical basis with the heaviest work load in January-May. Figure 10 is a flow chart showing the sequence of action, the participating agencies, and their roles. Preparation for a given fiscal year program starts about a year and a half earlier when lists of requirements are initiated within the three service advisory groups in accord with policy guidance from the Department of Defense, CINCPAC, and COMUSMACTHAI, and in coordination with RTARF requirements. The Directorate consolidates the program and the indicated priorities with the US Tri-Service Priority Committee, prepares narrative justifications



(U) Fig. 10: Flow of Military Assistance Plan Development

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with the J-staffs and MAP-element descriptions with the advisory groups. In the justifications, requirements for use in CI is a major consideration. The allocation of priorities among items is also strongly influenced by the relevance to CI. When the upcoming fiscal year program and the plans for the subsequent four years have been approved by COMUSMACTHAI and the Embassy, the document is presented and defended by MAP Directorate and advisory group representatives at a CINCPAC conference. The final step is Congressional appropriation of the funds for the fiscal year.

(C) In FY 68 the MAP totalled \$75 million including a \$15 million add-on; the total for FY 69 was also \$75 million. In FY 68 a new system was introduced for Thailand and Vietnam whereby funds are channelled through each of the services for MAP items relevant to that service's counterpart requirements. This arrangement (MASF-Military Assistance Service Funding) virtually precludes shifting funds from one service to another.

(C) MAP support is given for operating and maintenance costs ("O" costs), training of MAP-supported RTARF elements and, in some cases, expenses of US elements engaged in assisting the RTARF (e.g., the JUSMAG elements), and for investment items (i.e., equipment).

(C) Usually about 40 percent of the total MAP goes to the RTA. Not all RTARF elements are MAP-supported; for example, Headquarters and RTA Circle elements are not. Although MAP funds are primarily allocated to the RTARF, there is a small amount of assistance given to the VDC, a paramilitary organization which approximates an RTA reserve force. MAP funds are allocated for some expenses connected with all types of training programs but per diem is not MAP-funded. In general, commercial consumables available in country are not paid for by MAP funds but an exception is made in Thailand for POL for the RTA and RTAF. Beginning in the program for FY 70 MAP began phasing out POL support. On some MAP elements the RTG and the US share the costs.

(C) Current emphasis in MAP-provided equipment is on modernization, for example, of vehicles, radios, and individual weapons such as M-16 rifles, and M-79 grenade launchers particularly effective in CI operations. Provision of helicopters both for the RTAF and to give the RTA an air mobile capability has been primarily to increase capabilities for rapid response in CI operations.

ARMY ADVISORY GROUP

Mission

(C) The Thai Army Advisory Group (TAAG), brought to Thailand in September 1950, was the first element of the original US Military

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Assistance Advisory Group. Its mission has not changed conceptually through the years; as presently stated it is to:

Advise and assist the Royal Thai Army (RTA) toward making a maximum contribution to assist Thailand in defending its independence and sovereignty against Communist aggression, infiltration, insurgency, and subversion; and to assist Thailand to make requisite force contributions for the defense of Free World countries threatened by Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

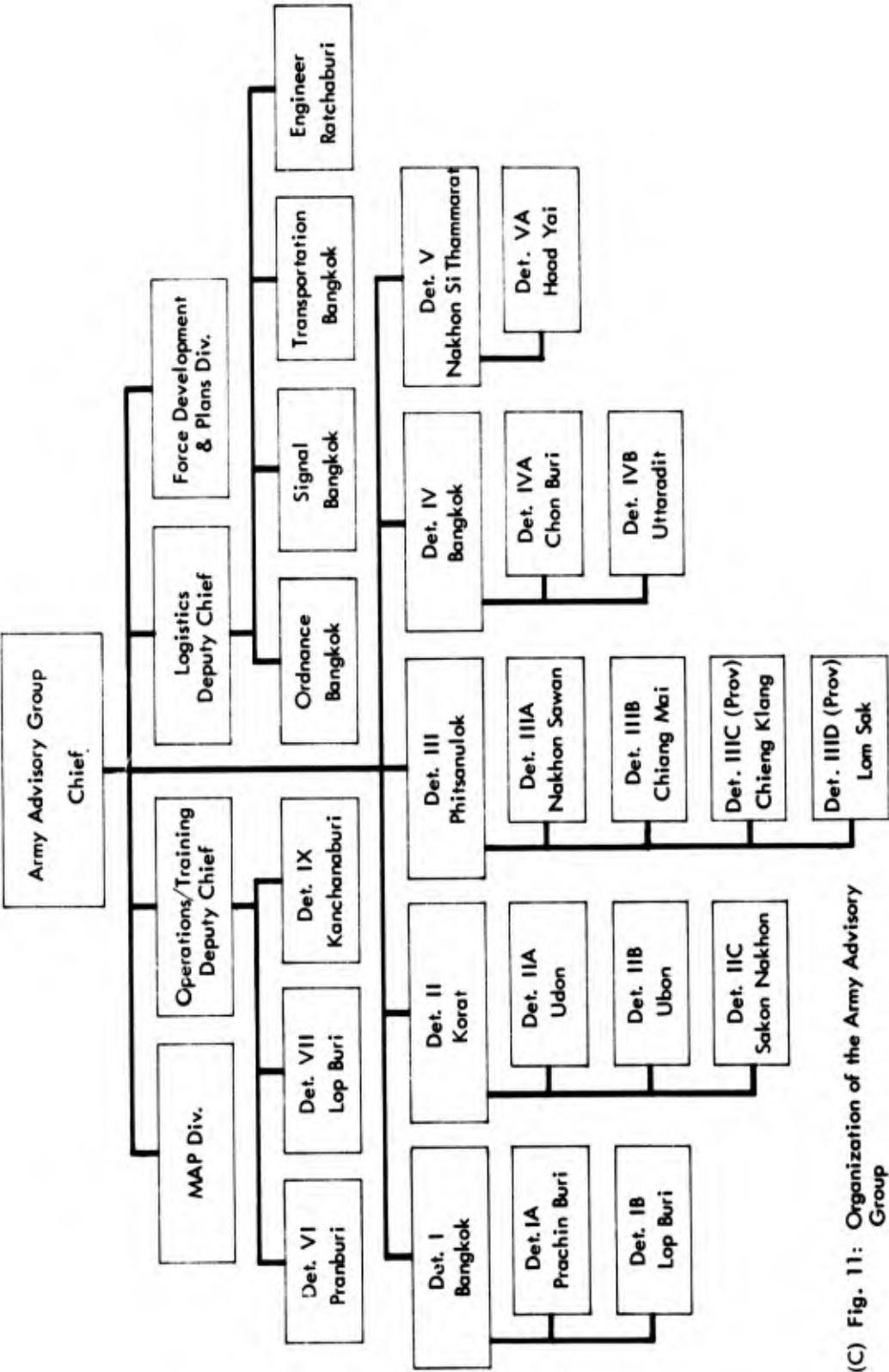
(C) To accomplish the mission TAAG advises and assists the RTA in the establishment of doctrines and in the areas of command, personnel, intelligence, operations, planning, training, communications-electronics, logistics, and the conduct of psychological, civic action, and CI programs. TAAG also advises and assists CHJUSMAGTHAI in determination of the RTA force structure to be supported by the MAP and/or US service funds and reports to him on the operational effectiveness of the RTA. In coordination with other JUSMAGTHAI activities TAAG plans and programs the Army portion of MAP and the Military Assistance Training Program.

(C) TAAG activities in Thailand are strictly limited to assistance in training, logistics, maintenance, and to advise on military affairs. US advisors are not under any conditions allowed to participate in Thai counterinsurgency combat operations and they are not permitted to accompany their counterparts on field operations beyond the battalion command post. (RTG CI operations are invariably carried out by units no larger than battalion.) Advisors may go on reconnaissance trips when there is no possibility of contact with insurgents. Their principal activities in the field are to give advice on and to observe training exercises, and to assist in improving the logistical system.

Organization

(C) As of July 1969 TAAG is in the process of reorganization. The new organization proposed is shown in Fig. 11. Under the Chief are the two divisions, Force Development/Plans and MAP, and the deputies for Operations/Training and for Logistics. Also under the Chief are the five advisory detachments that work directly with the three Thai Armies, the Cavalry Division, and the 5th Circle and 5th RCT in the South. Under the Operations/Training deputy are the three detachments assigned to the Infantry School, to training schools and activities in artillery, armor, and aviation, and to training of RTA forces for service in Vietnam. Under the Logistics deputy are the advisors assigned to logistics departments and tactical depots around Bangkok for Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster, Transportation, and Engineers.

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(C) Fig. 11: Organization of the Army Advisory Group

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(C) TAAG authorized strength is 122 officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 civilian, and 63 enlisted men. The size of advisory detachments varies with the strength of the RTA units served and ranges from 3 to 16.

Activities

(C) TAAG Headquarters staff are primarily concerned with advisory services to the top levels of the RTA command and staff and with staff visits to deployed Thai units to observe their operational readiness and the status of their training. The Operations/Training Division conducts the Military Assistance Training Program which schedules the pace of training and checks on the development of RTA units to ensure that they are meeting requirements for MAP support. All training missions for the 46th USASF Company are coordinated by J-3. TAAG makes the detailed arrangements for overseas training of RTA personnel. The Force Development/Plans Division is concerned with force structure, roles, and objectives. Members of the Military Assistance Program Division serve TAAG as staff planners and supervisors of the MAP to ensure that it accords with current US-Thai agreements. This office works closely with the MAP Directorate of MACTHAI, particularly in preparing RTA requirements for MAP support, and also with the MAPETTs described earlier. The Logistics Division includes advisors to RTA Aviation, which, as its four Aviation Companies come into operation with the arrival of their MAP-provided helicopters and light aircraft, will play an increasing role in CI operations.

(C) Field Detachment II in Korat, co-located with Headquarters Second Army, is of special concern in this study. It is customarily commanded by an Infantry colonel and is authorized 10 other officers from combat arms and logistics and 2 enlisted specialists. The group makes recommendations to the Commanding General of Second Army and his staff on training, operational planning and implementation, and utilization and maintenance of equipment, based on the advisor's experience and his observation of daily activities in his particular field. The senior advisor is expected to keep the Chief of TAAG informed of the status of the unit which he is advising and to represent him in all matters of TAAG interest. He also represents MACTHAI as the senior military representative on the Northeast regional Mission team headed by the US Consul at Udon.

(C) Sub-detachment II-A (3 officers) advises the 13th RCT at Ubon, and II-C (3 officers) at Sakon Nakhon works with Second Army Forward.

(C) There is no formal detailed set of instructions or manual of operations for US military advisors because the situations and conditions within which they work vary widely from country to

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country. In Thailand where the advisors do not participate in actual operations and where they are usually lower in rank than their counterparts, the effectiveness with which they carry out their mission depends in large measure on the personal relations they are able to establish.

(C) In Second Army the CI-related functions carried out by the advisors are limited to observation of operations planning, post operative critiques, specialized training courses (see discussion of the work of the 46th USASF Company later in this section), and staff visits with counterparts to field units (but not beyond battalion command posts).

AIR FORCE ADVISORY GROUP

Mission

(C) The Thai Air Force Advisory Group (TAFAG) has the following objectives:

1. To assist the RTAF in the development of those doctrines, concepts, and capabilities required for effective airpower employment in CI, as well as other levels of warfare, including the roles of close air support and reconnaissance, fixed and rotary-wing logistics airlift, and all weather air defense;
2. To assist the RTAF in the development of a resource management system fully capable of insuring effective control and use of personnel and material and of forecasting needs to support its present and future operating requirements and of planning, programming, and acquiring required assets on a timely basis;
3. To assist the RTAF in the development of a command and control system fully capable of effectively employing available defensive and offensive weapons systems in support of the RTAF mission;
4. To assist the RTAF in the development of an education and training system capable of providing an adequate number of skilled managers and technicians to ensure effective manning of weapons, logistics and command and control systems;
5. To assist the RTAF in the refinement of intelligence capabilities to support effectively the operational requirements of the RTAF;
6. Encourage and assist the RTAF in developing a program of modernization commensurate with its requirements and capabilities.
7. To promote self-sufficiency within the RTAF for complete mission accomplishment.

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Organization

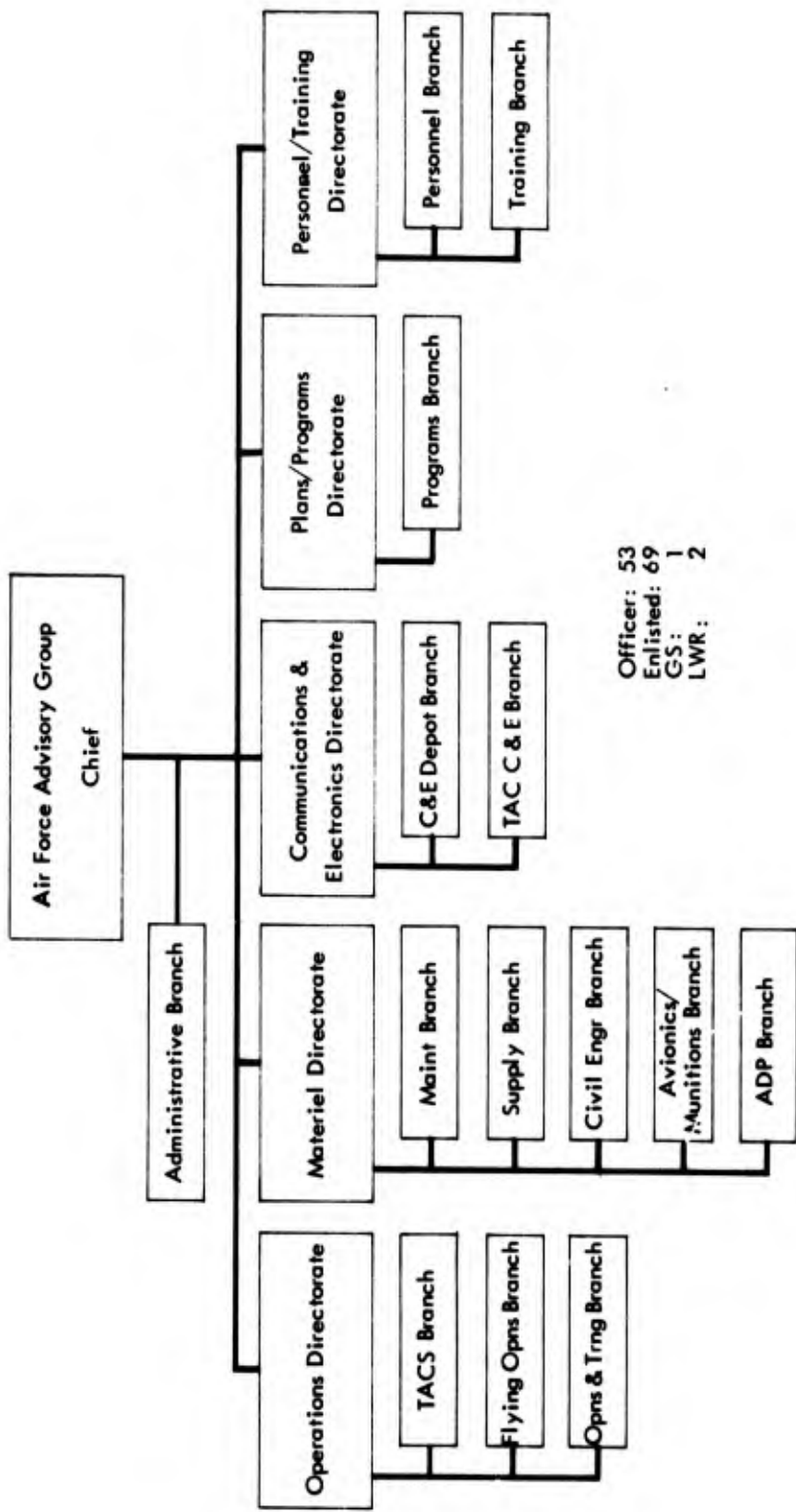
(C) AFAG, as Fig. 12 shows, is organized under its Chief and his deputy in five directorates: Operations, Materiel, Communications and Electronics (C&E), MAP Plans and Programs, and Personnel Training and Administration. The operations staff and advisors assist and advise the RTAF on CI operations and flight training. This Directorate also includes staff and advisors concerned with the Tactical Air Control System (TACS) including the AC&W element and Direct Air Support element. The Materiel Directorate, concerned with maintenance, supply, civil engineering, avionics and munitions, and automatic data processing, is far the largest with a staff of 72 out of the total 125 authorized for AFAG. The C&E Directorate is concerned mainly with ground radar installations and equipment. The MAP Plans and Programs prepares the input for the RTAF section of the MACTHAI/JUSMAG 5-year MA plan and monitors the progress and utilization of this part of the MAP. The Personnel Training and Administration Directorate advises the RTAF on personnel management problems, advises RTAF schools, and assists in in-country OJT and offshore training programs.

(C) Table 11 shows the numbers and locations of AFAG members assigned outside Bangkok proper (Don Muang Airport and Bangsue are on the outskirts of the city). There are also a few contractor technical personnel whose number and location vary with the jobs being done. About \$500,000 a year in MAP funds has been allocated in the past five years for this purpose. The three sites in the Northeast where AFAG advisors are assigned are Udon, Ubon, and Korat. There are no RTAF units at the Nakhon Phanom Base.

Activities

(C) At Udon an operations advisor is assigned as counterpart to the RTAF base commander and as advisor to the 223d Tactical Fighter Squadron (which flies T-28s) and to 2-5 helicopters on temporary duty to support BPP operations in the Northeast. This advisor advises on safety practices, flight tests, and munitions; serves as a flight instructor; advises the ground school; and acts as liaison with the USAF elements based at Udon. There is a slot for a maintenance advisor which was not filled as of July 1969.

(C) Also at Udon is an operations advisor to the 8306th AC&W Squadron, who monitors MAP equipment utilization; advises and assists in determining personnel and equipment requirements and in developing and implementing training programs; and coordinates with other US elements on base, especially to reduce problems of joint Thai-US occupancy on this very crowded base.



(U) Fig. 12: Organization of the Air Force Advisory Group

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(C)

Table 11

LOCATION OF AFAG ADVISORS

LOCATION	TYPE OF ADVISOR			
	OPERATIONS	MATERIAL	COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS	TOTAL
Chiang Mai	1	1		2
Udon	2			2
Takhli	1	2		3
Kokekathiem	1	4		5
Ubon	1	1		2
Korat	1	2		3
Green Hill	1			1
Kamphaeng Saen	1	2		3
Don Muang	6	38	9	53
Bangsue		12		12
Sattahip	1	1		2
Total	16	62	9	88

(C) At Ubon are an operations advisor and a maintenance advisor assigned to assist the 222d Tactical Fighter Squadron which flies T-28s. In addition to advising on all aspects of T-28 operations and maintenance, training, and CI operations, the advisors seek to promote more night and instrument flying and to improve minor maintenance and safety measures.

(C) Both the Udon and Ubon bases are being developed by the RTG into permanent bases through construction of family housing, officer and NCO clubs, etc.

(C) During the spring of 1969 RTAF Wing III and its 3 Helicopter Squadrons moved to the Korat RTAF base. The operations advisor's counterparts are the Wing commander and the operations officer. A maintenance and a supply advisor are also assigned to Wing III. The Wing performs a variety of functions. Squadron 31 (H-34 helicopters) trains helicopter pilots and has a search and rescue mission; Squadron 32 (UH-1 helicopters) has a primary mission of

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support to all services and the BPP in CI operations; Squadron 33 (H-34 helicopters), in addition to CI operations, performs airlift of military cargo and personnel, and supports all the FM Radio Relay transmitters in the country.

(C) Advisors at Chiang Mai, Takhlí, and Kokekathiem advise Tactical Fighter Squadrons. At Kokekathiem, they in addition assist the RTAF Field Maintenance Center for T-28s and C-47s. The advisors assigned at Sattahip assist with Forward Air Controller (FAC) training and operations at the FAC School. The advisor at Green Hill assists the 8203 AC&W Squadron. Those at Kamphaeng Saen in Changwat Nakhon Phathom advise the RTAF Flying School, recently moved from Korat. The advisory duties at Don Muang include assistance to units doing airlift and reconnaissance as well as to a Tactical Fighter Squadron and several supply and maintenance installations and training schools.

(C) Many AFAG staff members double as advisors; for example, the Chief of the Maintenance Branch and the Chief of the Supply Branch advise RTAF Headquarters at Don Muang and also visit up-country RTAF sites.

(C) A significant element in the AFAG program is the development of the single-manager concept to be applied by the Thais to functions common to more than one service. A successful start has been made with a helicopter repair center at Bangsue shared by the RTAF and RTA, and by the Police Air Division when its support helicopters are delivered. The concept is being extended to vehicle repair at the Australian-supported Workshop at Rangsit (see section on International Organizations and Assistance in this volume) and may be extended to ammunition and a joint flying school. Even now RTA and Police attend the RTAF schools.

(C) Assistance through provision of training is an important aspect of AFAG work. One advisor is assigned to advise the RTAF schools such as the Air Academy, Airmen's Technical School, the Air Command Staff College. An Education advisor is assigned to the RTAF Directorate of Training and also advises on personnel training in general. AFAG members sit on the Bilateral Training Committee and all its subcommittees except that on CI. AFAG also arranges for Mobile Training Teams such as the 13-man US team in country in mid-1969 to give instruction on helicopter maintenance. It also arranges for on-the-job training with US and RTAF personnel at bases in country by preparing a list of skills that can best be taught at each base and identifying, jointly with the RTAF, personnel to be trained. In FY 69, 242 RTAF personnel received OJT, primarily in basic skills. AFAG also assists in promoting English language training, an essential preliminary for OJT and overseas training. Numerous part-time English courses are given at the RTAF bases and schools and there is an intensive 2-3 month course

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at Don Muang. AFAG provides training materials and tests. AFAG each year also develops the CONUS training program, deciding with CINCPAC guidance where the training should be done, and with the RTAF who should go. In FY 69, 200 were sent but the numbers are being cut somewhat (130 in FY 70) in favor of OJT in country and because of a lack of candidates with proficiency in English. The overseas trainees have a 3-year commitment to remain in the RTAF on return.

(C) AFAG is attempting to assist the RTAF in overcoming its problems in securing recruits and retaining career men against the lures of higher pay outside the service by development of effective personnel management; and also to assist the RTAF in evolving a TOE suitable to their own requirements rather than a precise copying of the US structure.

THAILAND NAVY ADVISORY GROUP

(C) The Navy Advisory Group (TNAG) advises and assists the Royal Thai Navy and the Royal Thai Marine Corps. The RTN/RTMC have limited CI roles, as reflected in the later section on Activities.

Mission

(C) The basic mission of TNAG is to assist the RTN and the RTMC in developing a standard of performance that will enable them to discharge all their responsibilities and tasks without aid from the US.

Organization

(C) The Chief of TNAG is under the command of CHJUSMAGTHAI for activities related primarily to the advisory role and, as Commander-in-Chief US Pacific Fleet Representative Thailand (CINCPACFLT-REPTHAI), is under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) for activities of concern to the US Navy. To assist the RTN/RTMC in executing assigned missions, TNAG is organized in a functional manner.

(C) The total authorized strength of TNAG as of mid 1969 is 20 officers and 20 enlisted men. Of these, 15 officers and 11 enlisted men are located in the Bangkok area where most of the elements of the Royal Thai Fleet are home-ported and major installations and headquarters of the Royal Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief, headquarters of the Royal Thai Fleet, Dockyard, Naval Academy, and major training school commands are located. The remainder at Sattahip/U-Tapao make up the RTMC Advisory Division, the Aviation Advisory Section, and the Fleet Training and Service School Section, and assist the

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RTN/RTMC in CI activities in Southeast Thailand, in the Sattahip area, and in the Gulf of Thailand. Advisors from Bangkok also assist in the advisory efforts at Sattahip, Songkhla, and Laem Ling. All advisors perform dual functions in that they coordinate matters with J-staff of COMUSMACTHAI and respond to J-staff requirements.

(C) As shown in Fig. 13, the four Navy advisory divisions advise on fleet training and readiness, material readiness, military assistance planning, and are also concerned with MAP-supported RTN ships based at Sattahip with the RTN Air Squadron, and with the Fleet Training and Service Schools.

Activities

(C) TNAG advises and assists the RTN and RTMC in the formulation of doctrine, operations, organization, planning, command, personnel, facilities, intelligence, logistics, communications and electronics, determination of force structure for MAP support, and offshore procurement of military equipment and services.

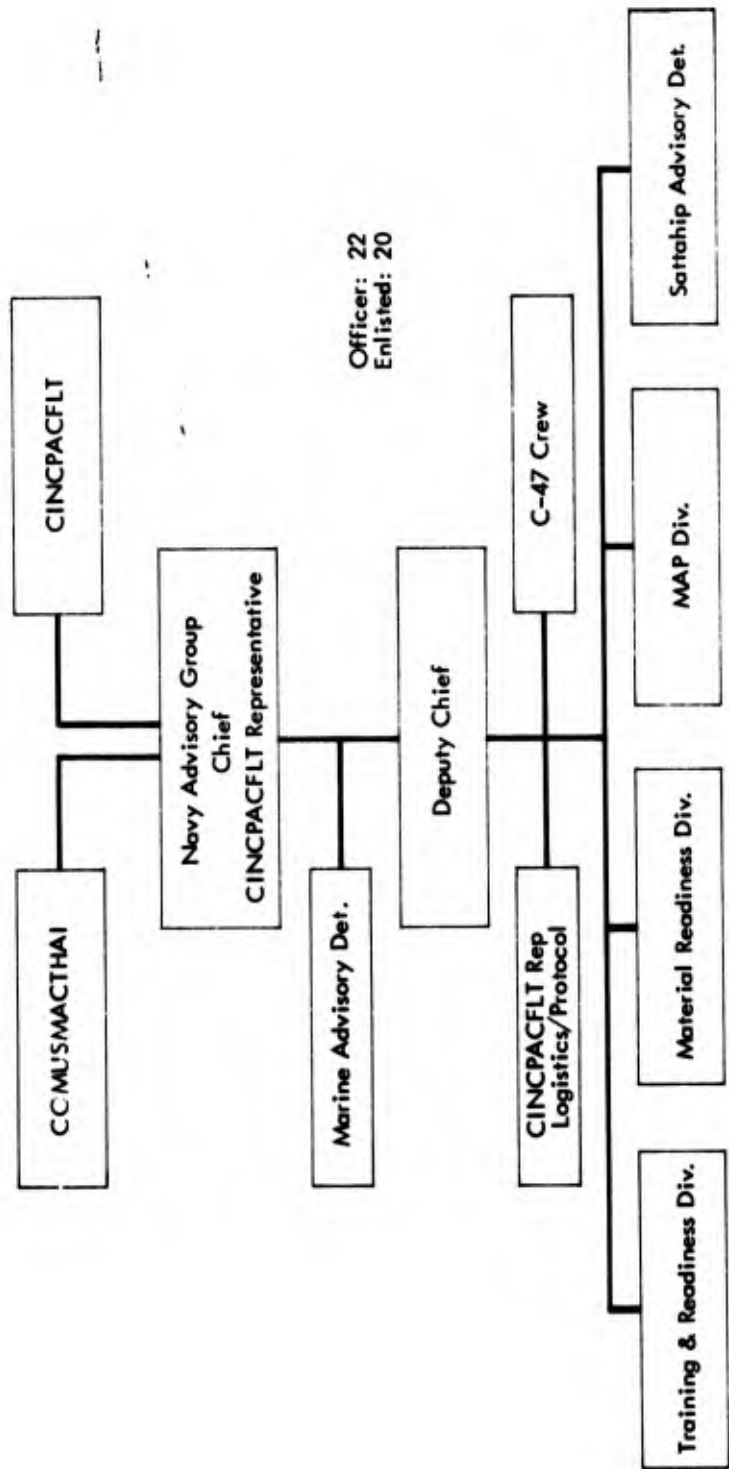
(C) The RTN activities relevant to CI include air surveillance of the Gulf of Thailand, Cambodian border patrol, Sattahip area coastal patrol, and participation in a pilot project for surveillance of the Mekong River in the Nakhon Phanom area (see section on ARPA in this volume) by three River Patrol Craft and two radar-equipped rafts manned by RTN personnel. The (border patrol) Mekong River Surveillance System test has now been completed and the craft and crews have been placed under the operational control of the Communist Suppression Operations Directorate (CSOD). Whether there will be any extension of RTN participation in activities on the Mekong remains uncertain.

(C) The RTMC maintains ground patrols in Southeast Thailand to prevent infiltration from Cambodia and also maintains patrols in the Sattahip area in support of U-Tapao air base defense. During 1968, the 46th USASF Company gave an 8-week training course in CI to 500 Marine Corps members and a one-week CI staff course to 45 Marine officers.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

US Mission

(C) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI is a member of the US Mission in Thailand. Within MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI J-3 and ISAC are the principal points of contact with the Mission on CI policies, working through SA/CI and through representation on Mission committees. ISAC by virtue of its membership drawn from J-3, J-2, the advisory groups (TAAG and TAFAG), and the 93d PSYOP Company, represents these elements in its relations with the Mission.



(U) Fig. 13: Organization of the Navy Advisory Group

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(C) The MAP Directorate is the point of contact with the Embassy and USOM in formulating the Military Assistance Plans and Programs.

(C) The senior military advisor in the Northeast serves as military representative on the Regional committee for the coordination of US CI assistance activities in the Northeast of which the US Consul at Udon is the chairman.

RTARF

(C) MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI has contacts with many different RTARF elements at several levels. COMUSMACTHAI and the J-staffs work with their counterparts in the Supreme Command and J-staff members have a secondary role as advisors, for example to RTARF schools, and serve on bilateral committees such as that on training. The MAP Directorate receives RTARF MAP requirements developed by each service in cooperation with the advisory group concerned.

(C) The three advisory groups are the contact points with the commanders and officers of the MAP-supported Thai units deployed throughout Thailand and with service schools. They are members of bilateral subcommittees such as the four under the Committee of Training, and also serve on Community Relations Councils in cities such as Ubon, Udon, and Korat in the Northeast where large numbers of US forces are stationed.

International Organizations

(C) MACTHAI/JUSMACTHAI relations with SEATO are close. COMUSMACTHAI coordinates with the US Military Advisor's Representative in the SEATO Military Planning Office. J-staff members take part in SEATO military conferences and exercises.

US ARMY SUPPORT - THAILAND (USARSUPTHAI)

MISSION

(C) The primary missions of USARSUPTHAI are to assist in the development of the logistics network in Thailand and to support the US Air Force in its combat role in the Republic of Vietnam. Only the first mission has relevance to counterinsurgency in the Northeast.

BACKGROUND

(C) The first elements of what is now USARSUPTHAI, the 9th Logistical Command and the US Army 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST), arrived

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in Thailand in late 1961 and early 1962 to commence work on the Chaochaengsao-Prachin Buri stretch of the Bangkok By-pass road in cooperation with RTA Engineers. The 9th supported the US contingents in SEATO Joint Task Force 116 during 1962 and thereafter supervised the implementation of the US-Thai Special Logistics Action-Thailand (SLAT) Agreement of March 1963, designed to develop the logistic capabilities of Thailand and particularly of the Northeast.

(C) During 1965, the increased scope of US Army activities in Thailand generated a requirement to strengthen the US Army's structure in the country. In early 1966, COMUSMACTHAI proposed that an austere control headquarters be established at Korat as the senior US Army agency in country. The new headquarters was to relieve the 9th Logistical Command of many non-logistical functions and to constitute the nucleus of an Army component headquarters in the event that US ground forces were augmented.

(C) The new command, originally designated Headquarters, US Army Control, Thailand (USARCONTHAI), with Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) approval was organized in Okinawa in April 1966. It was ready for deployment in June 1966, but country clearance was not received until late September 1966. The name of the organization was changed to Headquarters, US Army Support, Thailand (USARSUPTHAI), and its personnel were all in Korat by 1 November 1966.

(C) USARSUPTHAI was established as a command directly subordinate to Headquarters, US Army Pacific (USARPAC), but under the operational control of COMUSMACTHAI. USARSUPTHAI, in turn, was given control of the 9th Logistical Command (B) and its assigned units, operational control of the 29th Signal Group, and command-less-operational-control of Company D, 1st Special Forces Group, and the 316th Military Intelligence (MI) Detachment. Operational control of the latter two remained with COMUSMACTHAI. During the latter part of 1967, the 316th MI Detachment was redesignated 17/493rd MI Detachment and Company D, 1st Special Forces Group, was redesignated the 46th Special Forces Company (Airborne) (see next section for USASF CI activities in Thailand).

(U) USARSUPTHAI became fully operational on 1 January 1967, the effective date of a USARPAC Letter of Instruction outlining command relationships, roles, and missions of the new headquarters.

(C) The 93rd Psychological Operations (Psyops) Company was placed under the command-less-operational-control of USARSUPTHAI during 1968.

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ORGANIZATION

(C) As Figure 14 indicates, the Commander-in-Chief, USARPAC, has command over USARSUPTHAI, and COMUSMACTHAI exercises operational control. The 46th Special Forces Company and the 93rd Psychological Operations Company are subordinate units under the command of USARSUPTHAI, but COMUSMACTHAI exercises operational control. The two units support COMUSMACTHAI in its advisory and operational missions in-country.

(U) The 9th Logistical Command, the 44th Engineer Group (CONST) and the 133rd Medical Group and Special Troops are major subordinate elements of USARSUPTHAI. In addition, USARSUPTHAI has operational control of the 29th Signal Group which is under the command of the 1st Signal Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam.

LOCATIONS AND CAPABILITIES

USARSUPTHAI

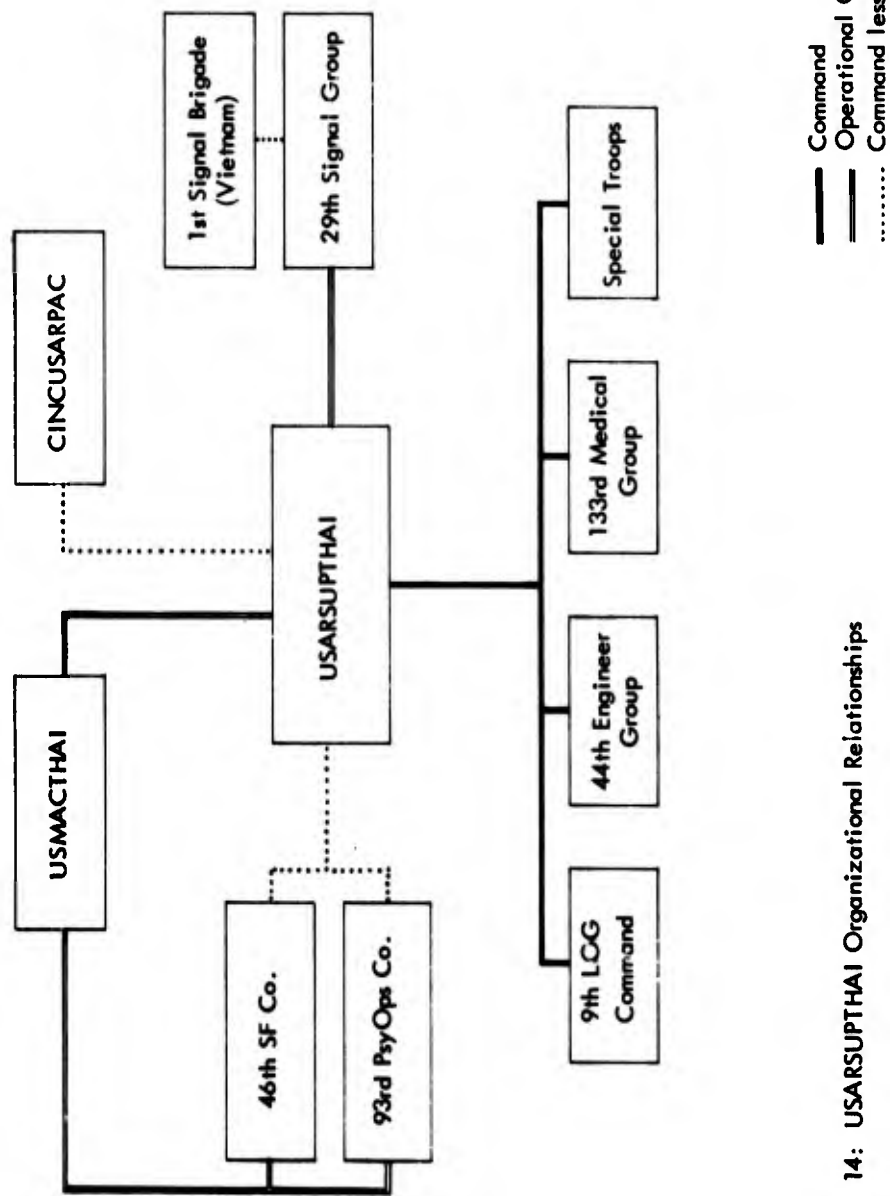
(C) 9th Logistical Command. The 9th Logistical Command in mid 1969 completed the shift of its major operations to the Sattahip area where its headquarters is now open. It has under its command the Transportation Command, the Terminal Command, the 7th Maintenance Battalion, and the 519th Transportation Battalion. All these units now have their major headquarters in Sattahip with the exception of the 7th Maintenance Battalion which is still at Korat.

(U) The 9th Logistical Command is responsible for all logistical needs of US forces in Thailand.

(C) 44th Engineer Group. The 44th Engineer Group (CONST) is composed of the 809th and 538th Engineer Battalions (CONST). Also, there are attached elements of the 23rd RTA Engineer Battalion, two Dump Truck Companies and additional engineer detachments. Their primary function is line of communication (LOC) construction, but they also participate in vertical construction such as the depot, port, and cantonment facilities in the Sattahip area.

(U) 133rd Medical Group. The 133rd Medical Group is responsible for medical support for US forces in Thailand. This includes operation of two modern 100-bed hospitals, the 31st in Korat and the 5th Field Hospital in Bangkok.

(U) Special Troops. Special Troops has responsibility of all post, camp, and station activities in Thailand which are assigned to United States Army Support Command, Thailand. It has headquarters in Korat, and three area detachments, one in Korat, one in Bangkok, and one in Sattahip. Each of these in turn is assigned responsibility for geographical portions of Thailand.



(C) Fig. 14: USARSUPTHAI Organizational Relationships

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(C) 29th Signal Group. The 29th Signal Group has its headquarters in Bangkok. Under its command are the 442nd Long Lines Battalion, the 302d, 325th, 379th Signal Battalions, and additional signal companies and detachments. Its mission is to operate the \$125,000,000 integrated wideband communication system. It provides communications support to US forces through-Thailand.

ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO CI

Training

(U) The major program of CI training assistance provided by US Forces in Thailand is that carried out by the 46th Special Forces Company (Airborne). This training effort is described separately in the following section.

(U) Another important training effort engaged in by US military units in Thailand is training for RTA specialists personnel. During Thai FY 68, 750 RTA specialists received OJT training and USARSUPTHAI units have continued to provide such training during 1969.

(U) The close association of the 23rd Engineer Battalion with the US 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST) is another example of a training mission closely related to the OJT concept.

(U) The 23rd Engineer Battalion of the Royal Thai Army is composed of one headquarters company and four letter companies. The battalion will gain an additional company in the near future. The Battalion minus D. Company works closely with the 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST) and D Company is similarly associated with the 538th Engineer Battalion (CONST). In February 1969, the headquarters company and Companies A and C moved to Na Kae in Changwat Nakhon Phanom to set up a base camp for upgrading work on Route 223, still in close association with the 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST). D Company however remained with the 538th Engineer Battalion (CONST) at Camp Lightning near Sattahip.

(C) The Thai Security Guard Regiment Training Center is located at Camp Friendship in Korat. USARSUPTHAI with USASF assistance trains all the guards used at USARSUPTHAI installations and at the seven USAF installations. These guards are armed and equipped from US-procured stocks (see Volume 2).

Civic Action

(U) The 133d Medical Group in addition to supporting US forces engages in medical civic action projects and conducts a village health program in model villages around Korat similar to that carried on by the 7/13th AF in the same area.

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) USARSUPTHAI representatives take part in the Thai-US Community Relations Council at Korat which meets monthly to discuss problems arising from the presence of US forces in the Korat area. (The role of the Community Relations Councils and civic action activities illustrative of those carried out by most US military units stationed in Thailand are discussed in a later section describing 7/13th USAF civic action programs.)

(U) RTA units which have worked closely with US Army units in a training relationship also, in many instances, carry on civic action activities. The 23d Engineer Battalion of the Royal Thai Army, for example, which as noted above works closely with the US 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST), was involved during early 1969 in civic action activities along Route 304 in Central Thailand. Presumably the importance of civic action will continue to be emphasized as elements of the 23rd Engineer Battalion move to other locations and remain in a training association with US Army Construction engineering units.

Construction

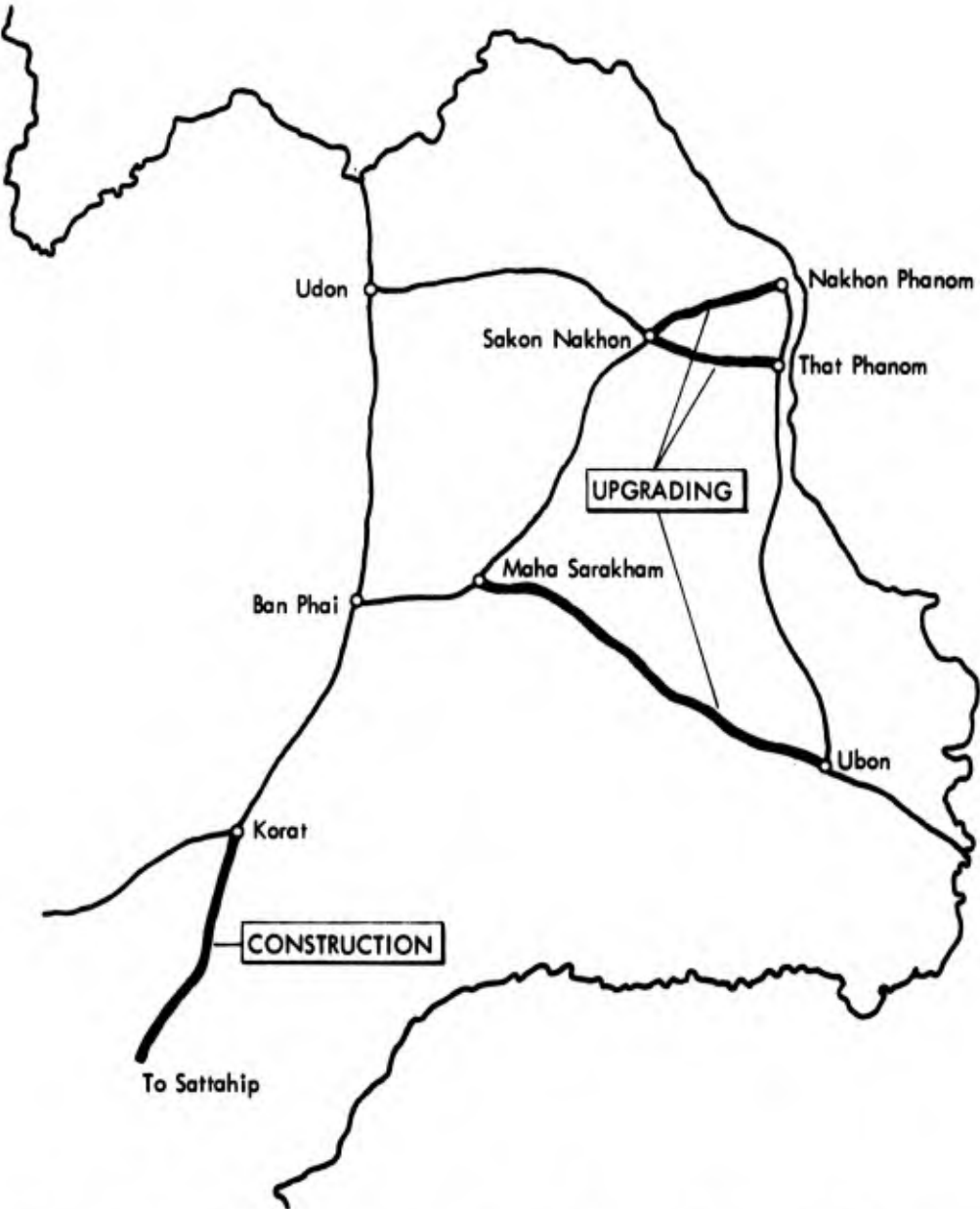
(U) Road construction in the Northeast and leading into the region is the main contribution of USARSUPTHAI to CI.

(U) The 44th Engineer Group (CONST), in carrying out its mission of improving LOCs leading to US-tenanted installations, contributes to RTG CI capabilities by building or improving roads in insurgent-infested areas of the Northeast. Units of the 44th Engineer Group (CONST) and units attached to it, provide heavy equipment support to RTG construction units operating nearby, and perform civic action in the villages along the routes on which they are working.

(U) Since the arrival of its first components late in 1962, the Group has completed, or is continuing to work on designated locations. These locations will provide direct access from the Sattahip deep-water port to the Northeast. (See Fig. 15).

(U) Current construction activities of the Group will be discussed in terms of the work of its component units.

(U) 809th Engineer Battalion (CONST). The 809th currently consists of a headquarters company, an equipment and maintenance company, and three construction companies. It also has as attachments the 16th and 91st Engineer Companies and the 101st, 182nd, and 193rd Engineer Detachments and has operational control of the 2nd Company of the RTA 6th Engineer Battalion and the 23rd RTA Engineer Battalion (minus D Company). The 809th was reinforced by the earthmoving



(U) Fig. 15: 44th Engineer Group Road Construction Projects in Northeast Thailand

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platoon of the 561st Engineer Company during the period 1 March 1969 to 30 June 1969 and the asphalt and quarry platoon of the 54th Engineer Company from 1 April 1969 to present.

(U) The 809th will continue its work on well construction in various areas, extension of the Ubon Integrated Wideband Communication System (IWSC), highway construction on Route 223 from Sakon Nakhon to That Phanom, and highway construction on Route 22 from Sakon Nakhon to Nakhon Phanom.

(U) 538th Engineer Battalion (CONST). The 538th is currently composed of one headquarters company, one equipment and maintenance company, three construction companies, plus the 504th Engineer Detachment.

(U) The 538th plans to complete its work in Sattahip and no new work is currently planned for the 538th and its subordinate units.

(U) 561st Engineer Company. The 561st is attached to the 44th Group (CONST) and is stationed at Korat. Its mission is to complete minor construction projects in the vicinity of Camp Friendship.

US ARMY SPECIAL FORCES

MISSION

(C) The mission of the 46th US Army Special Forces Company (Airborne) in Thailand is:

1. To establish a combined Special Forces training base and to assist the RTARF in improving their counterinsurgency capability by providing realistic countersubversion/insurgency training as requested by the Thai to units and individuals of the Royal Thai Armed Forces;
2. To provide advisory and training assistance to the Royal Thai Army Special Warfare Center and to plan and assist in programming MAP support for the RTA Special Forces Group and the Special Warfare School;
3. To perform such other tasks as may be assigned by COMUSMACTHAI;
4. To maintain unit operational readiness.

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BACKGROUND

(C) USASF training and advisory efforts in Thailand were initiated in 1960. Approval for the entrance of USASF personnel into the country was brought about as the result of agreement between the US Mission, US Army Pacific (USARPAC), and the Royal Thai Government (RTG). The US Mission and the RTG recognized the need for an advisory effort specifically designed to prepare the Thai military establishment for counterinsurgency operations. At the same time it was realized that such an advisory role would reap extra benefits for USASF personnel who, in addition to their counterinsurgency training role, still retained their contingency unconventional warfare mission for operations throughout Southeast Asia. The training mission in Thailand would enable US advisors to make invaluable military and civilian contacts, on-the-spot area assessments, etc., that would prove useful in the event that US participation in unconventional warfare operations ever became necessary in-country.

1960

(C) Training was begun through a field training exercise, "Dallas I," held in the vicinity of Korat, Thailand, in April and May 1960. One company from the US 1st Special Forces Group, Okinawa, and 500 Royal Thai Army (RTA) troops from the 2nd Army area participated.

(C) During November 1960, a field training exercise was conducted in the vicinity of Chiang Mai in North Thailand. This exercise also included one USASF Company from Okinawa, the RTA Special Forces Group (RTASFG), and troops from the 7th Regimental Combat Team (RCT), Chiang Mai, who served as counterinsurgency forces.

1961

(C) During 1961, exercise "Dallas III" was conducted in the vicinity of Chiang Mai with a USASF Company, the RTASFG, and the 7th RCT participating as counterinsurgency forces.

1962

(C) Counterinsurgency (CI) training in 1962 was greatly increased, and for the first time USASF Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) were deployed to Thailand from Okinawa to assist in training Thai officers and NCOs in CI operations. These teams were brought into Thailand in response to a JUSMAG request and conducted the following training:

(C) 1. Cadre Training (8 Weeks)

The purpose of this course was to train junior officers and non-commissioned officers in techniques and principles of CI

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operations. Students were then returned to their units to function as unit instructors. Commencing June 1962 and ending December 1962, six MTTs trained a total of 876 cadre students in six different locations in Thailand.

(C) 2. Command and Staff Training (4 Weeks)

The purpose of this course was to orient senior commanders and staff members in advanced techniques and principles of counterinsurgency and in the proper methods of supervision of further unit CI training. Commencing 26 July 1962 and ending in January 1963, one MTT of 15 USASF personnel conducted five 4-week courses of instruction at four different locations (two courses in Bangkok), training a total of 315 senior officers and staff members of the RTA.

(C) 3. Field Training Exercise

As a culmination of the 1962 instruction, all students participated in a CI training exercise called "Adisorn I" in the Lor Buri-Saraburi area. This exercise provided field training in the conduct of counterinsurgency/civic action in the field and served as the graduation exercise for the cadre course of instruction. One thousand personnel and 17 aircraft were involved. An augmentation group of 24 USASF (MTT) personnel from Okinawa assisted in planning and controlling this exercise. This training carried over into 1963.

1963

(C) During February and March 1963, 35 RTA battalions received CI instruction under the supervision of the officers and NCOs who had completed the CI cadre training conducted by USASF MTTs in 1962. One development was to orient the RTASFG to counterinsurgency in addition to unconventional warfare. In previous training the RTASFG played solely the part of guerrilla forces while RTA forces performed a CI role.

1964

(C) In February 1964 a combined CI exercise, "Kitti 07," was conducted in North, Northeast, Central, and South Thailand conforming to the geographical division of Army or Military Circle areas. This exercise was a follow-up of Adisorn I. The purpose of the exercise was to ensure continuation of emphasis on CI training and operations. Over 14,000 military and paramilitary personnel received training in CI operations. Participants included all RTG military services, Border Patrol Police (BPP), and Volunteer Defense Corps (VDC) units. At least one battalion combat team in each of the Army areas and the 5th Military Circle participated. Other participants were from the USASF Group, Okinawa.

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(C) A USASF Group MIT conducted MOS proficiency training for 30 officers and 320 NCOs of the RTASFG during 24 August 1964-November 1964.

(C) During the year a civic action MTT, consisting of five US officers, presented 32 weeks of instruction in civic action concepts, public health, public works, and agriculture. The objective was to provide selected personnel at Army, division, regiment, and battalion level with sufficient knowledge in civic action programs. Four days of civic action instruction were presented to approximately 40 officers in each of the following units: 7th Cav Sqn, 9th Tk Bn, 7th RCT, 7th Military Circle, 3rd Bn/5th RCT, and Headquarters AFF.

1965

(C) During January-March 1965, the RTA participated in a combined CI exercise, "Kitti 08," conducted in North, Northeast, Central, and South Thailand, conforming to the geographical division of Army or Military Circle areas. This exercise was designed to improve the operational capability of the RTA in CI operations at the RCT and battalion level. RTA units, acting as CI forces, opposed guerrilla forces formed from US and Thai Special Forces elements. The following RTA units participated: 1st, 3rd, and 4th Division Hq, 2nd RCT, 3rd Bn/5th RCT, 13th RCT, QM Aerial Delivery Company, and RTASFG (Airborne).

1966

(C) A USASF MTI, Detachment C-101-A (Prov), 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne), was brought into Thailand early in March 1966 on temporary duty for the purpose of planning and training with the RTASFG in the unconventional warfare portion of a joint operations plan.

(C) A combined Special Forces training base (USASF/RTASFG) was established at Lop Buri, Thailand, the location of the RTA Special Warfare Center (RTASWC) and the RTASFG (Airborne).

(C) The Combined Special Forces Training Base formed six combined Thai/US Special Forces A Detachments, each consisting of six US and six Thai Special Forces men (three commanded by US officers). The six detachments underwent a comprehensive 15-week training program in the Phitsanulok area controlled by a forward operational base which was established in the operational area. Aggressor forces were provided by the Third Army. Civic action was included as part of the operations.

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1967

(U) Company D was redesignated "46th Special Forces Company (Airborne), 1st Special Forces" in April 1967 and became the first active separate Special Forces company ever formed. The 46th Company undertook a number of training programs which are described under the section on Activities, below.

1968

(U) The 46th Special Forces Company continued to expand its training program and accomplished the tasks described in Table 12 during training year 1968.

ORGANIZATION

(C) The organization of the 46th Special Forces Company is shown in Figure 16. The Company was augmented for a time by some 85 officers and men because of the very large training requirement posed by the Royal Thai Army Black Panther Division (RTAVN) relocation to South Vietnam, but this augmentation was dropped during the first half of 1969.

(C) As of 15 September 1969 J-3 MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI assumed operational control of the USASF in Thailand. The 46th is under the command (less operational control) of USARSUPTHAI from which it receives administrative and logistical support.

LOCATION, STRENGTH, AND CAPABILITIES

(C) The locations of subordinate units of the 46th Special Forces Company as of September 1969 are shown in Figure 17. Locations change as programs end and new ones are started. The total strength of the 46th Special Forces Company as of August 1969 was 404 men. This total includes a basic strength of 386 men, consisting of 77 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 306 enlisted men and an attached strength of 3 officers and 12 enlisted men. Strength fluctuates but is not being reduced. The present trend is toward a reduction in numbers of B detachments to the absolute minimum necessary to maintain command and control.

(U) The capabilities of the 46th Company are derived from basic skills present in operational A and B detachments. As indicated in the Activities section, these capabilities are currently used in Thailand as the basis for the 46th Company training program. In Thailand the A and B detachments are tailored to fit the programs in progress and their composition varies from time to time.

(C)

Table 12

COURSES CONDUCTED DURING TRAINING YEAR 1968 (October 1967-September 1968)

PROGRAM TITLE	SITE	LENGTH (IN WEEKS)	COURSE DESCRIPTION	TOTAL NO. TRAINED
CSOC CI Leaders	Nong Takoo Trang	2	Provide leaders from squad to company level with advanced information on tactics and techniques.	315
CSOC CI	Unit Garrison Nong Takoo Nam Pung Trang	5	Prepare units for CI operations in the Northeast and South under CSOC	1,760
AFF Leadership Orientation	Nong Takoo	2	Same as CSOC CI leaders course	714
AFF Company CI Training	Nong Takoo Khao Yai	3	Reduced version of CSOC CI Leaders course	2,100
3rd Army CI	Nan	5	Retrain units for CI operations in the North under 3rd Army	254
Special CI Staff	Sattahip	1	Acquaint RTMC staff personnel with CI procedures, tactics and techniques	45
CSOC CI Refresher	Nam Pung	2	Retrain units in their areas of operational weakness	350
10th Cavalry Predeployment	Prachinburi Nong Takoo	1+3	Training prior to deployment for operations in the North	350
RTMC CI Training	Sattahip Chantaburi	8	Increase capability of RTMC to perform CI missions	500
Thai National Police CI	Korat	7	Prepare Police cadre for counterinsurgency	340
BPP Platoon CI Training	Klong Ngae	5	Prepare BPP units for CI operations in the South along the Malaysian border	241

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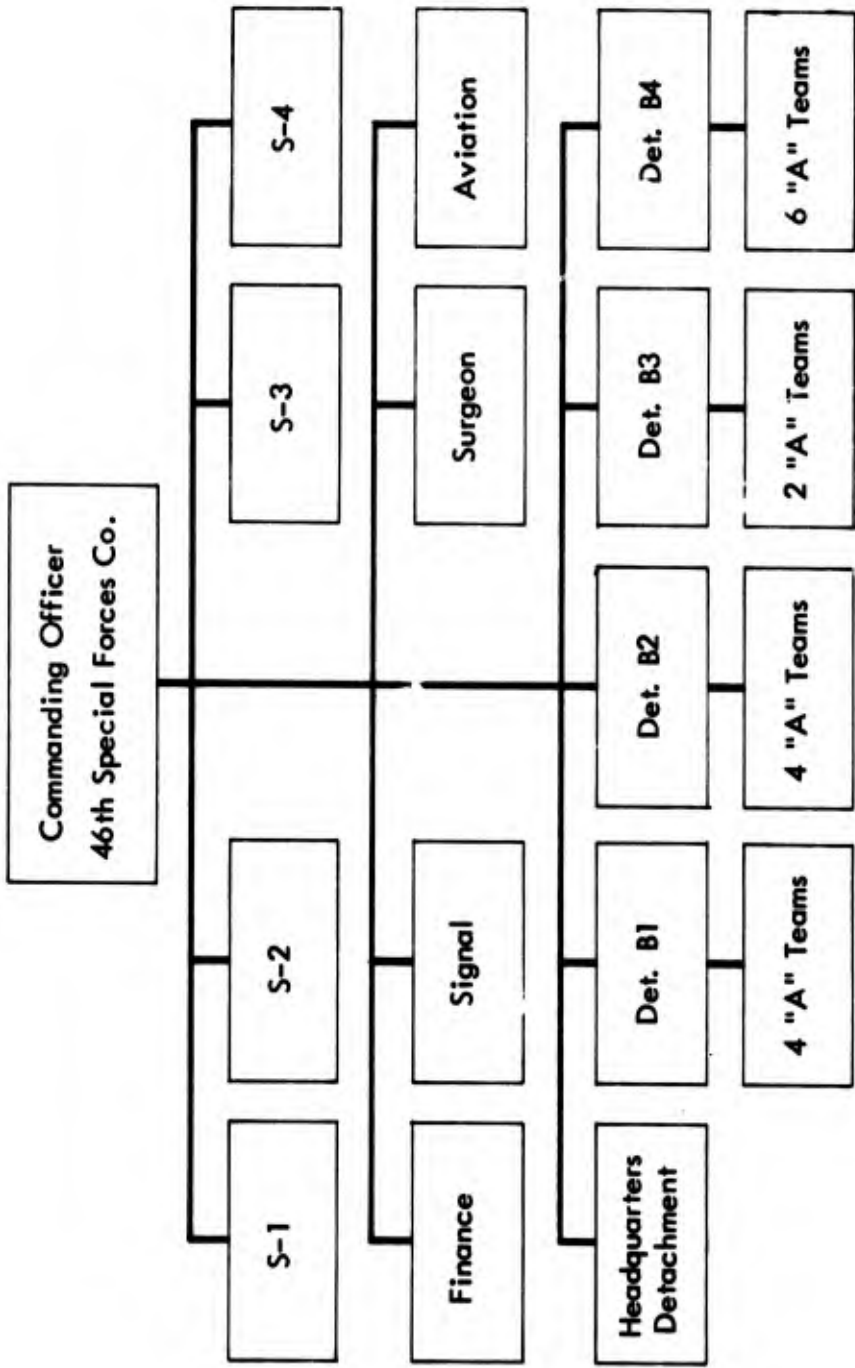
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Table 12 (Cont'd)

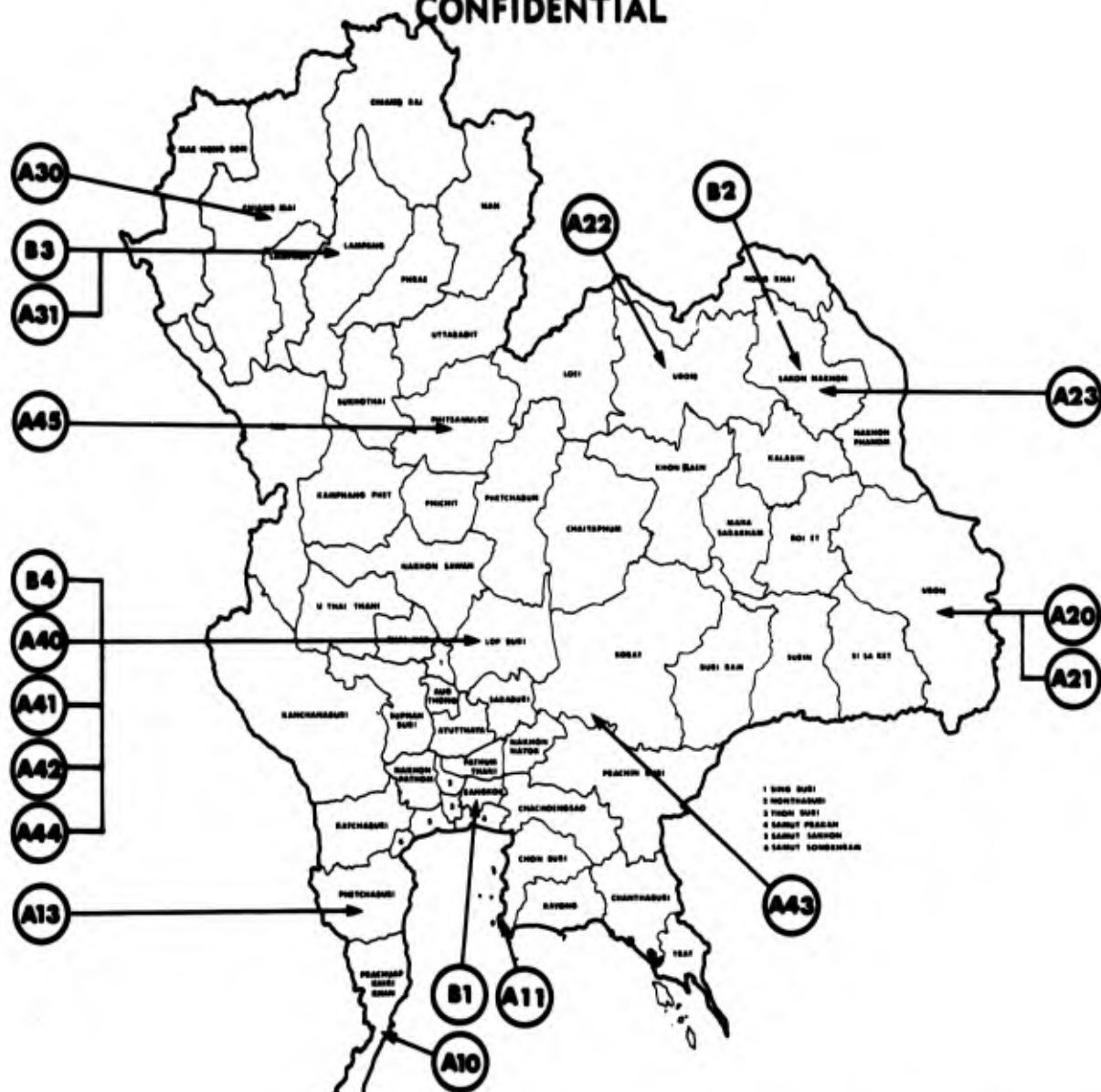
PROGRAM TITLE	SITE	LENGTH (IN WEEKS)	COURSE DESCRIPTION	TOTAL NO. TRAINED
BPP Platoon Management and Leadership	Hua Hin	17	Train BPP platoon leaders	29
Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit	Hua Hin	6	Train the BPP and PARU in CI operations, deep penetration patrols, quick reaction capability and how to conduct guerrilla operations in CT dominated areas	72
Hill Tribe Program	Hua Hin	5	Train selected BPP cadre as instructors to train hill tribe personnel in village security force operations	170
RTA Ranger Course	Lop Buri Kanchanaburi Sattahip	8	Patterned after the US Army ranger course	479
5th Military Circle	Several sites in 5th Military Circle	2	Prepare potential small unit leaders	174
Special Weapons Training	Trang	2	Weapons training course for the M-16	500
Special Forces Proficiency Course	Lop Buri Khon Khaen Lom Sak	7	Training in how to implement contingency plans	120
Headquarters - RTFVN	Lop Buri	3	Train RTFVN headquarters personnel in tactics, installation security	174
1st Increment - RTA Volunteer Force	Kanchanaburi	(5 months)	Training program to ready RTAVF for combat operations in the Republic of Vietnam	6,000
TOTAL TROOPS TRAINED DURING TRAINING PERIOD - - - - -				14,687

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(C) Fig. 16: Organization of the 46th Special Forces Company

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(C) Fig. 17: Location of 46th Co. A & B Teams in Thailand



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ACTIVITIES

(C) The primary mission of the 46th Special Forces Company in Thailand is to conduct training for various Royal Thai Government units that are engaged (or likely to be engaged) in counterinsurgency operations. The list of courses currently within the capabilities of the 46th Company, is provided in Table 13.* The content of the courses marked with a star on Table 13 is described in detail later. Additional training programs for the Royal Thai Government Railway Police and Highway Police were undertaken during training year 1967 but these courses have not been included in later programs.

(C) Aside from the training role, the various detachments of the 46th Company conduct civic action projects in the immediate vicinity of their camp area. The Company role as a training and advisory unit does not permit much participation in civic action programs. Furthermore, there are restrictions placed upon the movement of USASF personnel in some sensitive areas by the US Mission and the RTG. However, the Company and each Detachment B maintain a dispensary, and from 300 to 500 local nationals are treated per week. The Company has also contributed school supplies to needy schools in the various training areas and shows USIS films to villagers whenever possible.

Five-Week Company CI Training

(C) The first training task assigned to the Company was a 5-week counterinsurgency course designed to prepare RTA infantry companies for successful operations against armed insurgents. The 5-week program is accomplished in three phases and trains two infantry companies in the Northeast and one in the South during each cycle. Phase I of the course consists of a 1-week period of training at the home station of the infantry company. A combined US/Thai MTT visits the unit and conducts training in such basic CI subjects as guerrilla operations, problems of CI operations in Southeast Asia, guerrilla tactics and operations, surveillance and reporting, camouflage, basic psychological warfare operations and civic action, information sources and reporting, etc. (See Table 14 for a description of the Phase I course). At the same time, inspections are made to ensure that personnel of the Company are properly equipped with serviceable gear and the unit fires its organic weapons.

* Note that Table 12 presents only the training courses conducted in 1968, whereas Table 13 presents all training courses the 46th is currently capable of conducting.

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Table 13

COURSES CONDUCTED BY THE 46th USASF COMPANY IN THAILAND

COURSE TITLE	DURATION
RTA TRAINING	
* CSOC CI Course (prepares Composite Companies for CI Operations in North, Northeast and South Thailand)	5 weeks
* Battalion CI Training	4 weeks
* CI Company Training	5 weeks
* Company CI Training	3 weeks
* RTA Volunteer Regiment - Vietnam	16 weeks
CSOC CI Leaders Course	3 weeks
CSOC Company CI Course	5 weeks
CSOC Company CI Course	9 weeks
CSOC Company CI Refresher	2 weeks
Army Field Force Leadership Orientation Course	2 weeks
Army Field Force Company CI Training	3 weeks
3d Army CI Training	5 weeks
10th Cavalry Predeployment	3 weeks
* CI Leadership Orientation Course	3 weeks
Special Forces Proficiency Course	8 weeks
Jumpmaster Course (Lop Buri)	1 week
Jumpmaster Course (Nam Pung Dam)	1 week
Basic Airborne Course (Lop Buri)	2 weeks
Unconventional Warfare Course	8 weeks
Underwater Operations Course	2 weeks
Doorgunner Course	2 weeks
Long-range Reconnaissance Patrol	
RTAVF Training	12 weeks
Ranger Training	10 weeks

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Table 13 Cont'd

COURSE TITLE	DURATION
5th Military Circle Special Leaders Course	2 weeks
5th Regimental Combat Team Special Weapons Training	2 weeks
RTAVF	1st increment
HQ RTAVF Weapons and Installation Security Training	3 weeks
RTAVF	2nd increment
RTMC TRAINING	
Special CI Staff Course	1 week
CI Training	8 weeks
TNPD TRAINING	
National Police Officer CI Course	7 weeks
BPP Platoon CI Training	5 weeks
* PARU Training	8 weeks
* BPP Platoon Management/Leadership Course	12 weeks
BPP Basic Training	11 weeks
BPP Instructors Course (Hill Tribe Program)	6 weeks
Special Police CI Training (Nong Takoo)	
RTAF TRAINING	
Nakhon Phanom Security Company	10 weeks (2 elements)
Security Regiment CI Staff Course	1 week
Security Regiment CI Instructors Course	8 weeks
Security Regiment Leaders Course	3 weeks
Security Regiment CI MOI Course	4 weeks
USAF WEAPONS TRAINING	
Mortar Training (Nam Pung)	1 week
Mortar Training (Lop Buri)	1 week

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Table 13 Cont'd

COURSE TITLE	DURATION
Light Weapons Training (Nong Takoo)	
APC Employment Training	1 week (at 6 bases)
VDC TRAINING	
Basic Refresher Training and CI Refresher Course	2 weeks
Leaders Training and CI Course	2 weeks
Medical Orientation Course	8 weeks
* Basic Training and CI Course	4 weeks

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Table 14

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN 5-WEEK COMPANY CI COURSE PHASE I (1 WEEK)

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Guerrilla Operations	2	Lecture
Problems of CI Operations in Southeast Asia	1	Lecture
Guerrilla Tactics and Operations	3	Lecture
Individual and Unit Weapon Firing	8	Firing Rifle, Carbine, M-79, M-16, Submachine Gun
Grenade Employment	4	Lecture, Demonstration, and Practice
Squad Combat Formations and Movement	8	Lecture, Demonstration, and Practice
Camouflage Techniques	2	Lecture and Demonstration
Surveillance and Report Writing	2	Lecture and Demonstration
Intelligence Reporting	1	Lecture
Physical Security Measures	4	Lecture and Practice
Physical Training	4	1 Hour Daily
Psyops and Civic Action	1	Lecture
Commander's Time	5	

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(C) At the end of Phase I, the unit is moved to its Phase II training site, accompanied by the combined US/RTA training team. The two infantry companies in the Northeast are moved to Camp Nong Takoo, Korat Province, and the infantry company in the South is moved to Camp Kachong, Trang Province.

(C) Phase II training consists of two weeks of advanced individual training and small-unit operations at the squad level. Such subjects as map reading, compass use; jungle firing, ambush and counter-ambush, training, raids, intelligence, reconnaissance, tactics, air operations, etc. are taught. Table 15 describes the Phase II training program.

(C) Upon completion of the Phase II course, the companies in the Northeast are moved to their Phase III training site at Camp Nam Pung, adjacent to the Nam Pung Dam, Sakon Nakhon Province. In South Thailand the company remains at Camp Kachong, Trang Province.

(C) The training during Phase III consists of a series of realistic field problems commencing with the establishment of an operations base and the conduct of platoon and company-level operations utilizing current counterinsurgency tactics. These exercises are planned and executed by the unit leaders with combined US/RTA Special Forces observers. Combined US/RTA Special Forces personnel form guerrilla units and serve as aggressors for the exercises. Table 16 describes the Phase III program.

(C) Upon completion of Phase III training, the companies become operational and, in the Northeast, are assigned for a period of time to Second Army Forward headquarters at Sakon Nakhon where they perform counterinsurgency missions as required.

(C) In South Thailand the company completing training is assigned operational missions in Changwats Phatthalung and Trang under control of the Commanding Officer, 5th RCT. At the end of the 5-week period, all three companies are replaced with the ones just completing the training cycle and are returned to their home stations. Operations conducted during the 5-week period are often undertaken with other military, police, and VDC personnel.

(C) During the operational phase the USASF personnel remain at the training site, while the RTASF personnel are attached to the company to act as advisors.

(C) Although US personnel do not receive detailed reports of the activities during the operational phase, fragmentary information indicates that, in general, companies that engaged in combat actions performed satisfactorily, and that the training is paying off.

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Table 15

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN 5-WEEK COMPANY CI COURSE
PHASE II (2 WEEKS)

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Map Reading and Compass Use	18	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Jungle Firing	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Reconnaissance	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Jungle Movement	2	Lecture and Demonstration
Ambush and Counterambush	27	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Raids	33	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Intelligence Reconnaissance	3	Lecture and Demonstration
Establishing Reconnaissance Base		Lecture
Surprise Operations	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Anti-aircraft Firing with Light Weapon	2	Lecture and Demonstration
CI Tactics	2	Lecture for Officers, NCOs, and Squad Leaders
Air Delivery	2	Lecture and Demonstration
Encirclement and Searching	2	Lecture and Demonstration
Air Mobilization	4	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Communication	4	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Jungle Survival	2	Lecture

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Table 16

**SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN 5-WEEK COMPANY CI COURSE
PHASE III (2 WEEKS)**

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Field Problem 1 Activation of Operating Base	61	Platoon-level exercise, planning and preparing field movement, movement to area, reconnaissance of area, aerial resupply (3 days)
Field Problem 2 Ambush and Raid	48	Platoon-level exercise, plan and execute ambush and raid, aerial resupply
Field Problem 3 Encirclement and Search	24	Company-level exercise, plan and execute encirclement and search of village. Movement by helicopter
Field Problem 4 Area Ambush	24	Company-level exercise, plan and execute ambush.
Field Problem 5 "Hammer and Anvil" Operation	24	Company-level exercise, plan and execute "Hammer and Anvil" operation against suspected CT base.

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CSOC has reported that the companies graduating from the 5-week program perform better on operations than other units.

(C) The first cycle of the 5-week Company CI training course was begun on 14 November 1966 and ended 5 December 1966. This course has been given continually since its initiation and was part of the 1968 program as shown in Table 12. During October 67-September 68, 11 companies were trained. The program is continuing during 1969.

Four-Week Battalion CI Training

(C) A 4-week infantry battalion CI training course was begun in May 1967 utilizing USAF and RTASF personnel drawn from Detachment 4610 at Sakon Nakhon to form a combined MTT. This course was initiated at the request of the RTA, and its purpose is to give three infantry battalions predeployment training prior to commitment in Northeast Thailand where they conduct CI operations under the control of Second Army Forward Headquarters.

(C) The battalions receive one week's training at their home station and 3 weeks of field training. The week at the unit's home station consists of basic subjects in such areas as civic action, leadership, irregular warfare, and CI operations. The 3 weeks of field training are primarily a series of day and night counterinsurgency operations, calling for requisite planning by the battalion staff. A description of the training program is shown in Table 17.

Three-Week Company CI Training

(C) In March 1967, at the request of the RTA, the 46th Company agreed to conduct a 3-week Company CI training course (a cutdown version of the 5-week course) for 34 additional infantry companies not scheduled for the 5-week Company CI training and subsequent CI operations. The 34 companies were to be trained between 17 April 1967 and the end of the Thai fiscal year, 30 September 1967. The program was continued during FY-68-9 thus eventually allowing all companies not exposed to the 5-week program to receive a 3-week CI training program.

(C) The training, conducted by combined MTTs, takes place at four sites: Khai Yoi, Phetchaburi Province; Nong Takoo, Korat Province; Lom Sak, Phetchabun Province; and Ban Kachong, Trang Province.

RTA Volunteer Regiment-Vietnam

(C) In January 1967 the C Detachment of the 46th Company was assigned the mission of training the newly-formed RTA Volunteer Regiment for combat operations in Vietnam. Approximately 20 RTASF

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Table 17

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN 4-WEEK BATTALION CI COURSE

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Physical Training	6	Demonstration and Practice
Equipment Maintenance	12	Practice
Communist Insurgents in Thailand	2	Lecture
Techniques and Tactics Used by Viet Cong	2	Lecture
Intelligence Reporting	3	Lecture
Handling of Prisoners	2	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Camouflage Techniques	4	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Psyops and Civic Action	6	Lecture and Practice
First-Aid and Field Sanitation	3	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Booby Traps, Mines, and Demolition Techniques	6	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Map Reading and Use of Compass	14	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Communications	7	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Village Searching	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Hand Grenade Practice	5	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Individual Weapon Practice	16	Firing issue weapons and automatic rifles, 3.5 rocket launcher, M-79 Demonstration of Claymore mine.
Jungle Firing	13	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Assault Firing	7	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice

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Table 17 Cont'd

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Squad and Platoon Combat Formation	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
March Security	6	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Immediate Reaction Movements	11	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Jungle Base Operation	10	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Movement and Survival Techniques	2	Lecture
Escape and Evasion	8	Lecture and Practice
Intelligence Reconnaissance	6	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Combat Reconnaissance	4	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Ambush and Counterambush	8	Lecture, Demonstration and Practice
Raids	8	Lecture and Practice
Movement by Helicopter	2	Lecture and Practice
Aerial Resupply	2	Lecture and Practice
Close Air Support	2	Lecture for Officers
CI Tactics	4	Lecture
Encirclement and Search	9	Lecture and Practice
"Hammer and Anvil" Operation	6	Practice
Field Exercise	72	Practice in all Subjects Taught

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personnel were added to the C Detachment and the combined force was code-named Task Force "Slick."

(C) The training consisted of an intensive 16-week program designed to prepare the Volunteer Regiment for CI operations in South Vietnam. Task Force Slick formed infantry, artillery, armored cavalry, and engineer MTTs, and commenced training in March at four different locations: infantry training at Chon Buri, armored cavalry at the RTA Cavalry Center in Saraburi, artillery at the Artillery Center in Lop Buri, and the engineer training at the Engineer Center, Ratchaburi.

(C) The 16-week program was divided into four phases of 4 weeks each. Phase I (12 March to 8 April 1967) was devoted to individual basic combat training and advanced training to include squad-level tactics. The second phase (9 April to 6 May 1967) consisted of training to develop tactical proficiency at the platoon and company level.

(C) For the conduct of Phase III (14 May to 10 June 1967), all elements of the Regiment were assembled at the training site in Chon Buri. This period of training was devoted to combined arms company exercises to ensure that each element of the combined arms team was aware of its tactical contribution and of each other's capabilities and limitations.

(C) The final phase (11 June to 8 July 1967) combined the entire Regiment in command post and field exercises, stressing probable mission requirements to be encountered in Vietnam.

(U) Table 12 records further training of RTA Volunteers during 1968.

CI Leadership Orientation Course (3 Weeks)

(C) The objective of this training program is to familiarize unit cadres with the course of instruction to be presented during the 5-week Company CI training program, thus enabling the unit leaders to be more effective in assisting in the presentation of instruction to their units. The program of instruction for the 3-week course consists of four major blocks, as shown in Table 18.

(C) The program of instruction is designed to refresh the company-level cadre with most of the fundamental soldiering techniques; introduce them to the principles of counterinsurgency operations; refamiliarize the cadre with the characteristics and capabilities of the weapons organic to the rifle company; and, finally, to review basic small-unit tactics and their application to counterinsurgency operations.

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Table 18

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN CI-LEADERSHIP ORIENTATION COURSE

SUBJECT	HOURS
Method of Instruction	8
Field Fortification	3
Combat Intelligence	4
Camouflage Techniques	1
Communication Training	4
Military Leadership	4
Land Navigation	18
Adjustment of Indirect Fire Weapons	4
Quick-kill Firing Techniques	4
Demolitions, Mining, and Booby Traps	4
Training on Organic Company Weapons	18
Techniques of Fire and Tactical Application for the Rifle Squad in Counterguerrilla Operations	9
Tactical and Techniques for the Rifle Platoon in Counter- guerrilla Operations	12
Survival, Escape, and Evasion	7
Air Support and Airmobile Operations	12
Counterguerrilla Patrolling Techniques	44
General Counterinsurgency Subjects	20
Controlled Tactical Problem	(2 days)

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BPP Platoon Management and Leadership Course - 12 Weeks

(C) This course trains Border Patrol Police (BPP) leaders and cadre for a better understanding of the best methods of utilizing the platoon and to prepare them for retraining their platoons on their return to home base. In addition to platoon management and leadership, this 613-hr course provides varying blocks of instruction in weapons training, intelligence, land navigation, small unit tactics, demolitions, communications, first aid, psyops, and civic action.

Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU) Advanced Training Course - 8 Weeks

(C) The purpose of this course is to train PARU cadre in the operational methods and techniques of CI and guerrilla warfare applicable to their mission. Graduates are expected to be able to train other PARU teams, and training emphasis is placed on methods of instruction.

(C) PARU teams consist of 10 men including command, communications, medical, intelligence, and weapons personnel. They are trained to operate for long periods in enemy-controlled areas where they receive only aerial resupply. Rapid-reaction capability in any type of terrain is essential.

Volunteer Defense Corps Training Course - 4 Weeks

(C) At the request of the RTA Special Warfare Center, the 46th Company has assisted RTASF personnel in training 22 members of the VDC. The 22 VDC were selected by their district officers in Nong Khai Province to be trained as cadre. All were high school graduates and had received 4-weeks instruction in basic subjects including weapons firing prior to their arrival at the 46th Company training site at Lop Buri.

(C) The course was begun on 28 November 1966 and completed 23 December 1966. The subjects covered are shown in Table 19. This course has not been repeated but in the first half of 1969 the USASF was assisting the RTA in a course for VDC in Trang in civic action and psychological operations.

ACTIVITIES IN 1969

(C) During the first half of 1969, the 46th continued the series of courses in CI at company level and for leaders for CSOC and 2d and 3d Armies and repeated the courses in underwater operations training, RTA Ranger training, basic airborne instruction, and the Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol course for the RTA Vietnam Force.

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Table 19

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN VDC TRAINING COURSE

SUBJECTS	HOURS
Guerrilla Warfare	2
Guerrilla Tactics and Operations	3
Individual Small Arms Firing	8
Combat Formations and Squad Tactics	8
Camouflage Techniques	2
Observation and Reporting	2
Intelligence and Counterintelligence	4
Security Measures	4
Physical Training	13
Civic Action	2
Compass and Map Reading	12
Jungle Firing	4
Patrolling	8
Jungle Movement	2
Immediate Action Drills	8
Survival	2
First Aid and Field Sanitation	2
Communication	4
Selection and Establishing a Jungle Base	8
Search and Surveillance	4
Ambush and Counterambush Techniques	14
Counterguerrilla Tactics	2
Raids	16
Civil Control and Prisoner Handling	2
Basic Psyops Techniques	5
Jungle Fieldcraft	4
Aerial Resupply	4
Field Problem 1: Establishing Jungle Base and Conducting Patrols	24
Field Problem 2: Raid on Guerrilla Campsite and Aerial Resupply	36
Field Problem 3: Area Ambush	36

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(C) Late in March the 5-week RTA Company CI course with a newly standardized program of instruction got underway with a goal of 26 companies trained by the end of September 1969. Leaders in 23 of these companies receive a 3-week CI course before their companies participate.

(C) CI Training for RTAF Infantry Regiment components serving as security forces at RTAF air bases started in November 1968 with one week for company and operations officers and 4 weeks for platoon leaders and NCOs, and a basic course for one company. The first two contingents in each of these courses came from the Nakhon Phanom base. A 12-week course for 10 RTAF security cadre on CI and methods of instruction is planned. These in turn will train 400 who will return to their bases to instruct their men. The goal is 9000 trained in base security by Thai instructors. Subjects taught include basic combat, combat intelligence, CI, communications, and patrolling.

(C) The 46th also trained 157 USAF Security Force members from US-tenanted air bases in a one-week course in the use of 81-mm mortars for illumination.

(C) A new course has been developed in Air Mobile Operations which would stress combined armed tactics and techniques. The initial 8-week course for 50 RTA officers includes the use of reaction forces, hunter-killer teams, long-range reconnaissance patrols, and air-to-ground communications. Originally planned for early 1969, the course was delayed to the second quarter by lack of helicopters and funds from the RTA.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

(C) The 46th Company is under the operational control of MACTHAI and under the command--less operational control--of the US Army Support Command, Thailand (USARSUPTHAI). The Company receives administrative and logistical support from USARSUPTHAI.

(C) Most operational matters are handled either through the J-3 or J-2 sections of MACTHAI. Coordination on training matters is effected with the Army Advisory Group and Subordinate Detachments who have advisory responsibilities in the area of the various training sites.

(C) Requests from elements of the US Mission to the 46th Company for training support (e.g., a request from USOM for training of Thai police personnel) must be routed through J-3, MACTHAI, for approval.

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(C) The Company maintains an advisory role with the Royal Thai Army Special Warfare Center. The Company Commander serves as an advisor to the Commanding General of the Center, and the Deputy Company Commander advises the Deputy Center Commander, etc.

(C) All training programs are prepared by the staff of the RTA Special Warfare Center with the advice and assistance of their USASF counterparts. Upon approval by the Commanding General of the Center, the programs are submitted to the RTA Directorate of Operations for approval and returned to the Center for implementation.

(C) Equipment for the 46th Company personnel is procured through USARSUPTHAI. RTASF personnel draw supplies through the Special Warfare Center, G-4. RTA personnel undergoing training at the various sites procure necessary equipment through their unit supply channels based upon equipment and ammunition requirements placed upon their parent unit by the Center prior to commencement of training.

(C) Air support of the various training programs is initiated by the 46th Company Air Operations Section. Requests for air support normally are sent through the Special Warfare Center air liaison officers at RTA headquarters and then to the RTAF Air Operations Center (AOC) for action to the designated RTAF unit. Requests that will be supported by USAF units go through the same channels, but are sent from the AOC to the USAF supporting unit.

93d PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS COMPANY

MISSION

(C) The mission of the 93d PSYOP Company is to train and advise the Royal Thai Armed Forces in all aspects of psychological operations, as directed by COMUSMACTHAI. Specific tasks are:

1. As directed, conduct evaluations of PSYOP instructions and field training methods utilized by elements of the RTARF;
2. As directed, develop jointly and assist in conducting PSYOP training programs for selected elements of the RTARF;
3. As directed, establish liaison with the MACTHAI service advisory groups to assist in PSYOP training and advisory efforts.

(C) Other mission objectives are: As approved by COMUSMACTHAI and the US Embassy, to provide specialized psychological operations training and advice to other elements of the Royal Thai Government;

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as approved by COMUSMACTHAI, to provide specialized psychological operations training and advice to elements of the US Mission.

BACKGROUND

(C) The 93d PSYOP Company was activated in May 1967 and all members had arrived in Thailand by August. The Company took over the training and advisory mission initiated earlier by a small detachment from the 7th PSYOP Group (Okinawa), in Thailand on temporary duty, and revised, updated, and expanded their work and prepared instruction materials. As the Thai instructors gained in proficiency they began giving more training to their own personnel and the 93d ceased to present complete blocks of instruction. The last such course given by the 93d was a general PSYOP course to the Royal Thai Air Force in July 1969. Table 20 lists the complete instruction blocks given by the company through that date. Since then only selected subjects as requested by the Thais have been presented.

ORGANIZATION

(C) The 93d PSYOP Company is under the command less operational control of US Army Support, Thailand (USARSUPTHAI) and under operational control of COMUSMACTHAI through the Assistant Chief of Staff (AC of S), Operations. Training and advice to RTARF elements by the Company is supervised by the Chief of the MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Service Advisory Group concerned.

(U) The 93d PSYOP Company is organized by MTOE into eight cellular teams. Since the 93d is tailored to provide training rather than to conduct operations, and the teams are widely deployed, the functional organization is as shown in Fig. 18.

(C) All the Company's training and advisory activities are coordinated with and must be approved by COMUSMACTHAI through AC of S, Operations. Such services to RTARF elements are supervised by the Chief of the MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI service advisory groups concerned. The Company coordinates unit level implementation with the senior US advisor assigned to the RTARF unit. In established US consular regions, the senior US military representative in the area is responsible for informing the US Consul of the Company's activities.

(C) All funds spent by the Company for off-shore printing support are controlled by the Working Group of the US Mission PSYOP Committee of which a USIS representative is chairman.

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Table 20

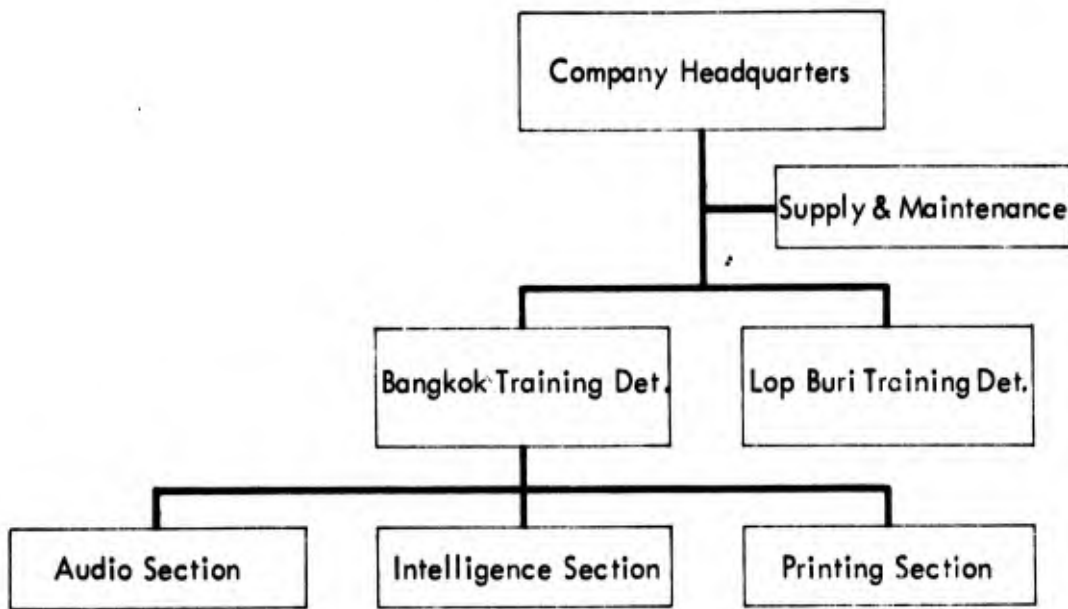
INSTRUCTION PRESENTED AND/OR PREPARED BY 93rd PSYOP COMPANY

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT	NO. TIMES PRESENTED	LENGTH IN HOURS	NO. OF STUDENTS	93d COMMITMENT	REMARKS
Modular Audio Visual Unit Course	2	33	24 RTA 18-RTN/RTMC	Prepared and presented all instruction.	Presented to RTA PSYOP Co Personnel at RTA Special Warfare Center (Lop Buri) and to RTN/RTMC personnel at SOC 61 Hq (Chantaburi), Sep 67 - Mar 68.
RTN/RTMC Staff Officers Course	1	12	52	Prepared and presented all instruction.	Presented to RTN/RTMC personnel at RTN Hq (Thonburi), Apr 68.
General PSYOP Course	1	47	41	Prepared and presented all instruction.	Presented to RTN/RTMC personnel at RTMC Hq (Sattahip), May 68.
RTA PSYOP Officers Course	1	240	71	Prepared 55 hours and presented 44 hours.	Presented to RTA and CSOC personnel at RTA Military Academy (Bangkok) Jul - Sep 68.
RTA Command and General Staff School Course	1	18	Unknown	Prepared all instruction but presented by RTA personnel	Presented to RTA personnel at AF (Bangkok). Lessons given to counterparts. Course held Apr 68.
RTA Volunteer Force Training	3	480 (approx)	24 5	Prepared 9 hours of formal PSYOP instruction and presented 4 hours.	Presented to selected RTAVF personnel at RTA Special Warfare Center (Lop Buri); RTAVF Tng Ctr (Kanchanaburi). Apr-Jun 68, Oct-Dec 68, and May-Jun 69.
RTA Enlisted Man PSYOP Orientation		2		Prepared all instruction.	Made available to RTA, G3, Special Warfare Div and CSOC for presentation as desired.
RTA PSYOP Unit Course	1	400	42	Prepared approximately 200 hours of instruction.	Made available to the RTA Special Warfare Center for presentation May - July 69
RTAF Special Operations Course	1	60	27	Prepared and presented all instruction	Presented to selected RTAF officers at Sattahip, July 69.

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(U) Fig. 18: Organization of the 93rd Psychological Operations Company

STRENGTH, LOCATION, AND CAPABILITIES

(C) The authorized strength as of July 1969 is 41 (12 officers and 29 enlisted men). Actual strength at this date is 8 officers and 22 enlisted men. The Company headquarters and a training detachment (6 officers and 20 enlisted men) are in Bangkok and a second training detachment (2 officers and 2 enlisted men) is co-located with the US Special Forces (46th) in Lopburi. Two spaces had been earlier deleted from the unit's MITOE to provide spaces for the 3d Psyop Detachment to monitor the off-shore printing support program. These slots are filled by one officer and one enlisted man on temporary duty from the 7th PSYOP Group, Okinawa. Off-shore printing support is being provided to encourage development of Thai national information programming by support to special projects which were beyond present Thai printing capabilities.

(C) Considerable versatility is required of Company members, many of whom do more than one job. Thus far the 93d has been able to fulfill all requests for PSYOP training and advice made by the RTG and the US Mission. It is not adequately staffed or equipped to conduct full-time operations on a unilateral or bilateral basis.

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ACTIVITIES

(U) Psyop advice to and training of the RTARF is a continuing task. The Company provides advisors to the RTA PSYOP Company, the RTA Special Warfare Center, and CSOD.

(U) Thai translations were made of handbooks on operation and maintenance of mobile audio-visual unit (MAVU) equipment, of a storage and utilization plan for MAVU spare parts, and of a recommended MAVU field operations information feedback format.

(U) The 93d also has produced instructions for preparation of programs of instruction for a PSYOP Platoon Leader's course, for installation, operation, and maintenance of a KS7A still camera, and for leaflet drops, leaflet printing, and MAVU operations, these last three accompanied by demonstrations.

(U) The 93d has trained and advised counterparts in the RTA PSYOP Company and the PSYOP element in three increments of the RTA Volunteer Force (RTAVF) preparing for deployment in South Vietnam, and has advised the Royal Thai Air Force in developing a general PSYOP training program. Other work with the RTA PSYOP Company included assistance in development of an effective supply and maintenance system and in preparation of a Thai-English PSYOP Support Handbook outlining the RTA PSYOP Company's capabilities.

(U) The 93d has advised the RTA Special Warfare Center in preparing a curriculum for a PSYOP course. In coordination with the US 46th Special Forces Company (Airborne), the Company also advised on the conduct of a company-grade PSYOP unit course in June-July 1969.

(C) For the CSOD PSYOP Division, the 93d prepares on a continuing basis sample PSYOP campaigns as training devices. One 93d officer serves as fulltime liaison at CSOD.

(C) Support to the US Mission has included provision of two enlisted research specialists to the Research Analysis Corporation, a contractor to the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), and provision of one officer permanently and three enlisted men on a project-by-project basis to the Working Group of the Thai-US Coordinating Committee on Public Relations (see section on USIS in this volume). The Company also has given printing and publicity assistance to USIS and to the Thai-US Education Foundation, MITRAPHAB.

(U) Direct assistance by the 93d to MACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI has included memoranda and position papers on PSYOP activities, preparation of a Thailand PSYOP Handbook, a PSYOP Field Manual, a Thailand Area Study Handbook for incoming US military personnel, an "Orientation to

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Thailand" handbook for USARSUPTHAI, and proposed TOEs for RTA PSYOP units; reproduction of a helicopter PSYOP operations handbook; advice to the 46th Special Forces Company on expansion of its PSYOP training capabilities; and provision of one liaison officer to the Internal Security Analysis Center (see section on ISAC in this volume) at MACTHAI headquarters.

7/13th USAF CI-RELATED ACTIVITIES

7/13th USAF CIVIC ACTION PROGRAM

Background

(U) Civic action such as medical aid and assistance to schools has been conducted by personnel of the US Air Force in Thailand since 1964. Until mid-1968 these activities were carried out primarily on a part-time or individual off-duty basis (depending on the base commander's degree of interest and that of the men), except for the full-time organized programs conducted from Nakhon Phanom by the 606th Air Commando Squadron (now the 606th Special Operations Squadron), described in the next section of this volume. On 10 July 1968, the 7/13th Commander increased USAF organized civic action activities by appointing an officer whose full-time primary duty was, director of civic action for 7/13th AF.

(U) In early 1968 the Commander 7/13th AF (headquarters at Ubon), believing that civic action could be more effectively carried out and better controlled if it were made a fully recognized official activity, submitted manpower requirements to the Pacific Air Force. Billets were approved for a 7/13th Director of Civic Action and for full-time civic action officers at the bases at Ubon, Udon, Korat, Nakhon Phanom, Takhli, and Utapao, and a part-time officer at Don Muang.

Mission

(C) The mission of US military civic action in Thailand is to reduce local difficulties resulting from US military presence, assist in base security by developing friendly local attitudes in the neighborhood of the bases so as to generate Intelligence, and give support to RTG performance of essential services in these areas.

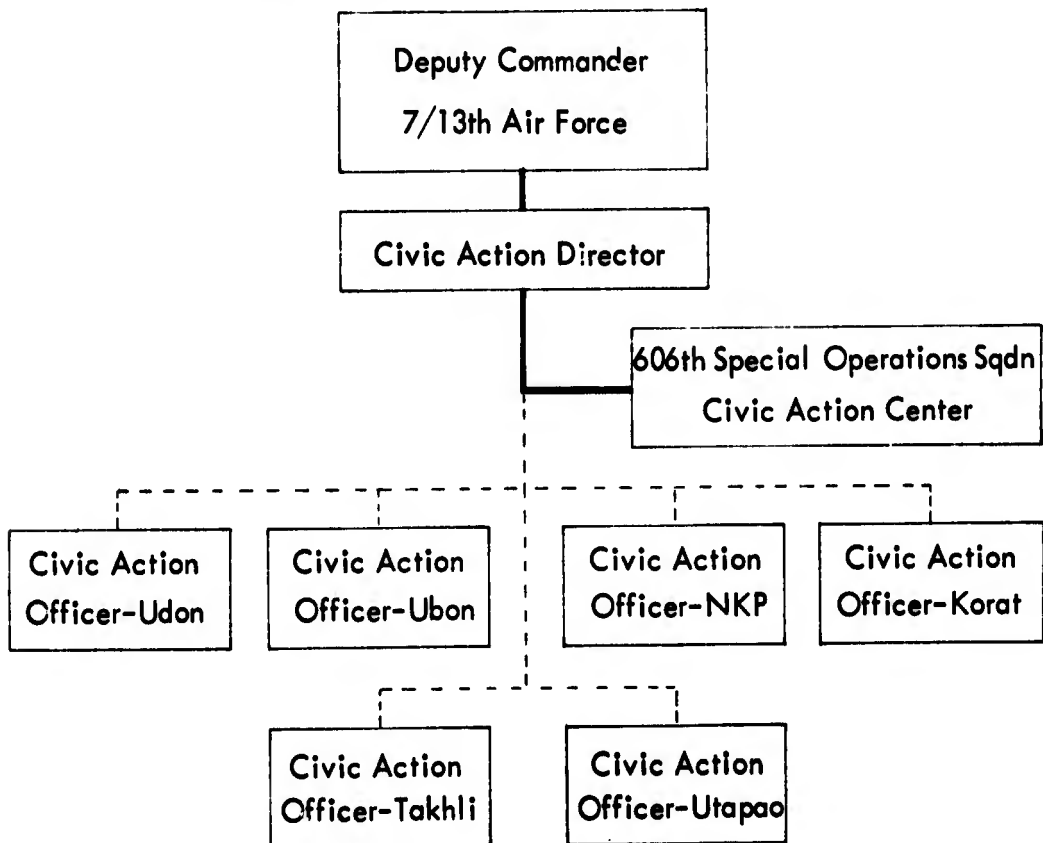
(C) US military civic action has in the past been directed both toward base-related activities and nation-building projects. The US 7/13th AF components, by US official policy, now concentrate on support to Thai civic action projects in response to Thai requests, within the base area and the 16-km radius around the base perimeter.

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Permission from the US Embassy on a case by case basis is required prior to initiation of any unilateral project. In the Northeast and North the US Consul is the overall coordinator of all US Civic Action activities.

Duties

(U) The 7/13th AF Directorate for Civic Action (see Fig. 19), located at Udon Air Base, is responsible under the command jurisdiction of the 7/13th Commander for planning, coordinating, and implementing all USAF civic action programs in Thailand. The Director of Civic Action develops concepts and policies for optimum employment of general and specified USAF civic action assets, and, in cooperation with other US agencies, evaluates the cultural, environmental, and psychological factors affecting such operations. The Director exercises staff supervision over the Base Civic Action programs at each USAF base and has operational control of the 606th Special Operations Squadron Civic Action Center at Nakhon Phanom RTAFB.



(U) Fig. 19: Organization of the 7/13th Air Force Civic Action Structure

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(U) Each Base Civic Action Officer is under the command supervision of the commander of the USAF unit on base. His duties are to plan, coordinate, and implement the civic action activities of USAF units and personnel on the base and to coordinate these activities with the Director of Civic Action at Hq. 7/13th AF. The Base Civic Action Officer develops concepts and policies for employment of local USAF unit civic action assets and, in cooperation with other US agencies operating near the base, evaluates the cultural, psychological, and environmental factors affecting local civic action activities.

Funding

(U) Unofficial individual and unit civic action activities of 7/13th AF personnel are not covered by official funding. The Directorate of Civic Action at Udon does not have a budget because the office does not have an operational role.

(U) Table 21 presents the FY-70 budget requested for civic action at the bases in Thailand where there is a full-time civic action program. The total for the six bases is \$316,096.02, of which \$185,782.00 is for the four bases in the Northeast. As the table indicates, the primary FY-70 focus is on medical assistance, road and school construction and improvement, and provision of water. The budget for Nakhon Phanom is relatively small because the 606th activities also center around that base.

Activities

(U) Examples of USAF civic action programs at the Northeast bases are given here as indicative of the range of activities. In many cases similar programs are carried out at all or most of the bases.

(U) The USAF loans its construction equipment to local Thai officials if similar equipment is not available from nearby Thai sources, or rents equipment from civic action funds for Thai use if no suitable equipment is available from USAF or RTG organizations.

(U) Nakhon Phanom RTAFB. The Basic Civic Action Program Office, as differentiated from the 606th activities, is a relatively new function and their activities during the first quarter of 1969 were primarily meetings with local RTG and US officials to get acquainted, explore current activities, and plan future programs. With the lessening of 606th civic action work off-base the base program is increasing (see next section in this volume).

(U) During 1968 equipment, uniforms, and classroom supplies had been given to 32 elementary schools and this aid was extended to

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(C)

Table 21

REQUESTED FY70 BUDGET FOR 7/13th AF CIVIC ACTION

BUDGET ITEM	UBON	UDON	KORAT	TAKHLI	NKP	UTAPAO
Supplies						
School Construction and Improvement	15,000	-	19,800	22,500	6,000	4,632.76
Water Tanks	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Road Improvement	5,000	10,250	3,200	9,533	-	28,700.00
Other Construction	8,000	-	4,000	-	-	9,289.51
Medical	-	-	10,000	6,237	2,000	-
Water Resources	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,230	3,000	14,700.00
Education Materials	300	-	-	-	5,000	4,450.00
Athletic Equipment	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Office Supplies	50	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment						
Water Pumps	1,000	-	1,000	2,000	-	-
Construction Equip. Rental	-	14,982	-	10,000	3,000	1,300.00
Salaries						
Summer Hires	8,000	20,000	6,000	5,500	-	-
Language Courses	-	500	-	-	-	119.75
TDY	-	-	1,000	1,622	-	-
Medical Civic Action, MEDCAP	3,800	5,800	10,400	5,600	6,500	18,300.00
Totals	43,150	55,732	58,400	67,222	28,500	63,092.02

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15 more in the first quarter of 1969, making a total of 47 to which the Base gives continuing assistance. Support was also given to a local Thai welfare agency and to the McKean Leprosy Hospital in Chiang Mai, and construction material and technical advice to villagers near the base.

(U) During May 1969 the Civic Action Office joined with the Thai Red Cross in a drive for funds to repair the Nakhon Phanom hospital and provide money to help poor people come to the hospital from the villages. A total of 225,000 baht was raised.

(U) Korat (Nakhon Ratchasima) RTAFB. The Korat Base Civic Action Office is working with the RTAF in sponsoring a village health program, similar to the separate program being carried out by USARSUPTHAI in the same area. The purpose of this program is to create a model environment of health and sanitation in selected villages. The model villages have a health center that operates five days a week with an American military advisor present every afternoon. Korat USAF dispensary personnel and RTAF medical personnel are training village volunteers to work in the health centers. The USAF provides training in immunization techniques and the RTAF provides an intensive first-aid training course.

(U) In addition to the health center, USAF civic action personnel have started a water-seal privy project for the model village, the goal being to have privies installed in at least 50 percent of the homes. Privy forms have been obtained from the RTG Changwat Public Health Office, and cement, sand, and gravel are provided from the Basic Civic Action Program budget.

(U) USAF civic action personnel are working with the RTG in the Korat Rehabilitation and Correction Center. Training in printing, carpentry, etc., is being given to prepare the young people in the Center for return to their communities. Civic action contributions have included construction material for the Center, donation of an excess prefabricated shelter to the girls' training school, and taking the young people by bus on a field trip to Khao Yai National Park. Air Force personnel and groups not directly connected with the official civic action program have also donated carpentry tools, paint, clothing, and candy to the Center.

(U) Korat, like Ubon, has contributed construction materials, doors, and shutters to local schools, has supported well-digging projects in local villages in concert with USIS and USARSUPTHAI personnel, and has used base medical personnel and the base dispensary to give medical treatment to Thai patients.

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(U) Also, as at Ubon, Korat has on request dispatched its fire-fighting equipment and personnel to support the Korat city fire department. On 5 January 1969 the USAF sent water tankers and a pumper to assist in stopping a fire at an RTA post, and on 28 February 1969 a water-tanker was dispatched to control a fire in shops and stores in Korat town.

(U) Ubon RTAFB. A major activity at the Ubon Base is the medical civic action program (MEDCAP). During the first two months of 1969 MEDCAP personnel treated over 2000 medical patients and 121 dental patients. The MEDCAP teams are normally composed of two physicians, one dentist, one nurse, two medical technicians, and one dental technician from the USAF unit; and one physician, one sanitarian, and one nurse provided by the RTG. The Team travels by surface vehicle to easily accessible villages and by HH-43 helicopter to those more remote.

(U) Another major area of civic action is improvement and repair of village schools. Assistance usually consists of providing from Base Civic Action Office funds construction materials such as lumber, plywood, doors, and shutters, and cement, sand, gravel, and steel rods for cement structures. Empty bomb crates are another source of construction material. Construction is done by the villagers. During the first quarter of 1969 the program assisted 12 schools.

(U) The 1969 summer-hire program in Ubon was patterned after a similar venture conducted in 1968 at the Udon base. The Ubon program hired 52 students from the Ubon Trade School during 17 March-17 May. The students did a variety of jobs such as carpentry, welding, drafting, electrical wiring, machine maintenance, and vehicle repair and painting. They worked 8 hrs/day, 6 days/week, gained practical experience under qualified guidance, and were paid 3 baht/hr out of Ubon Base Civic Action funds.

(U) Among other Ubon civic action activities are road construction and medical assistance outside the MEDCAP program. In fulfillment of a promise made to Ubon officials by the Base Commander that the base fire-fighting equipment would respond when aid was requested, on 21 February 1969 three base fire trucks helped fight a fire in Ubon town.

(U) One interesting example of activities and interrelations is the Lady Mo Fair held in Korat during March and April. This activity is sponsored by the changwat government to provide an opportunity for businessmen to display their products and to provide entertainment for the populace. Since the US community was asked to participate, USARSUPTHAI supplied labor to build a display pavilion, the USAF at Korat RTAFB supplied the material, and USIS provided graphics for a display of civic action and community relations and a static display of military equipment.

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(U) Udon RTAFB. Civic action activities at Udon closely parallel those reported for other bases. For road construction during the first quarter of 1969, the Civic Action Office has provided cement, 11 culverts, and use of a bulldozer and a front-end loader to build a village access road.

(U) The MEDCAP teams treated 500 villagers during the period 20 December 1968 to 20 March 1969. MEDCAP teams at Udon are composed of three USAF and three RTAF Medical personnel and are usually accompanied by a rabies control team of two USAF medical personnel. Many other bases are also pursuing a rabies control program which includes free inoculation of dogs by personnel from the USAF base veterinarian section, and the 14-shot series for people who have been bitten by rabid dogs. The USAF rabies control program is being advertized in the Udon base area and indications are that the local populace is responding.

(U) Other civic action activities at Udon have included donations to orphanages, donation of 100 sheets of condemned roofing tin to a wat and wooden telephone poles to a temple, English language training for Thai guards, and provision of wood and other supplies to local schools.

(U) Udon, like other bases, is active in digging wells, providing technical advice for their construction, and checking the water to see if it is safe to drink. At Udon and most other bases the USAF makes its Explosive Ordnance Demolitions (EOD) personnel available for digging wells with explosive charges. (These charges are often required to penetrate the extremely dense and hard clay soils found in the Northeast.)

(U) An Industrial Improvement Program is very active at Udon. This involves 140 students and teachers from the Udon Thani Trade School, Teacher's College, and Khon Kaen University in an on-base training program during summer vacation. The participants receive training under USAF personnel direction in the areas of painting, Thai-English translation, key punch operation, journalism, fork-lift operations, photography, auto-mechanics, carpentry, welding, sheet metal and electrical work. All indications are that this is very successful.

Base Councils

(U) Each of the bases has a Base Council which meets usually once a month. Members include the commander of the USAF unit on base, the Base Civic Action officer, the RTAF base commander, the BPP local commander (if there is a BPP Area headquarters nearby), and local representatives of USIS and USOM, nearby US military advisors, and, in Udon, the American Consul. The Base Council reviews accomplishments in past and ongoing civic action programs, suggests and

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discusses ideas for new projects, and considers means to improve community relations through civic action.

Encouragement of Local Industries

(U) Civic action personnel of the 7/13th AF have tried to promote the development of local service industries such as laundries, fresh produce farms, and trucking farms. Unfortunately their efforts have not been very successful since Thais near the bases report that they cannot put up the necessary capital or must borrow it at prohibitively high rates. In addition, Thai firms from Bangkok can usually underbid local firms for contracts and are better able to supply necessary equipment and knowledgeable personnel.

Intelligence

(C) For a multitude of reasons 7/13th AF follows a policy of not normally including Intelligence gathering as part of their civic action work. As has been mentioned, a part of the USAF civic action mission in Thailand is to establish an attitude among the villagers around the base that will lead them to assist RTG Intelligence personnel. The whole intent of civic action activities is to support the RTG and local Thai programs.

Interrelationships

(C) Director of Civic Action. A major purpose in establishing the Directorate of Civic Action was to improve the coordination of USAF civic action programs with other similar work. Formal coordination exists between the Director of Civic Action and the Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency (SA/CI) Office of the US Embassy, USARSUPTHAI, the US Consul at Udon, USOM in Bangkok and its field representatives, USIS personnel in the local area, and nearby American advisors to RTG units (e. g., TAAG advisor to 2nd Army, BPP advisors). Perhaps the strongest ties of coordination of the Director of Civic Action are to SA/CI and the Udon Consul. Coordination with USOM-Bangkok is primarily with the USOM Public Health Office and secondarily with the Agricultural Development Office. USOM civic action programs are expected to have phased out by the end of June 1969.

(U) Informal links of coordination exist between the Director of the Civic Action Office and the RTAF Base Commander (Udon RTAFB), the Border Patrol Police Commander, and the Governor of Changwat Udon.

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(U) Base Action Program Offices. Coordination between the Base Civic Action Program officers at Udon, Ubon, Nakhon Phanom, Korat, Takhli, and Utapao, the part-time civic action personnel at Don Muang, Green Hill, Mukdahan, and Phitsanulok, and other RTG and US agencies is more difficult to define. The main instrument, however, is the Base Council at each base, described earlier.

(U) RTAF. The RTAF at a few of the bases, notably at Udon, have formed their own civic action office to work with 7/13th AF civic action personnel. At the other bases, aside from contacts through the Base Council, coordination is on an ad hoc basis.

(U) Thai-American Community Relations Councils. There are nine Thai/US Community Relations Councils in areas where there are US-tenanted installations in Thailand, including all those in the Northeast. In some cases these are conducted under the auspices of the Base Civic Action Officer and at others under USARSUPTHAI, or at Nakhon Phanom by the USAF 56th Special Operations Wing. In a March 1969 meeting of the Nakhon Phanom Council the agenda included road paving, taxi speed and bus transportation, health and welfare problems of US and Thai personnel, and base civic action programs. This Council is in addition to the Base Council.

(U) The Korat Thai-American Community Relations Council is an illustration of the organizations which are brought together by this means. This is not a USAF project but USAF civic action personnel take part in it. A 1969 Council meeting, for instance, was attended on the Thai side by the governor and deputy governor of Changwat Korat, the assistant mayor of Korat city, the deputy chief of Police Region III, the Korat Public Health Office, and a representative from the RTAF Flying School at Korat RTAFB and from the RTA 2nd Army. American representatives included, from USARSUPTHAI, the Commander and deputy, the Commander of Special Troops, the Information Officer, and the deputy Civil Affairs Officer; the Director and Information Officer from USIS Korat; a US military advisor from Detachment II of TAAG; the Director of Medical Services and the Information Officer from the USAF 388th Tactical Fighter Wing; and the Commanding Officer of the 31st Field Hospital.

(U) The meetings are hosted by the various members in turn. The Council, with varying membership, has been in operation since the early 1960s. A broad spectrum of subjects of concern to both Thai and US members of the Korat community are discussed, including civic action programs, and the discussions have done much toward solving knotty problems in community relations in this area where a large number of US troops are stationed.

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Joint Programs

(U) A few of the many joint civic action programs may be cited to show interrelations. These were all carried out at Nakhon Phanom: the Thai Red Cross fund drive in which the 56th Special Operations Wing provided two planes to bring volunteer entertainment groups from Bangkok, arrangements with ARD and USOM for use of heavy engineering equipment in civic action programs; construction of a check dam, a pond, and a bridge to give access to Ban Ran Rat village, in which the changwat Community Development Office, the Forestry Department, USOM, ARD, and the Base Civic Action Office are involved. At Ubon in July 1969 an 80km village access road was dedicated which had been built through the cooperative efforts of RTG changwat officials, the 222d Tactical Squadron of the RTAF, and the Ubon RTARF civic action office which contributed materials and equipment.

USAF 56th SPECIAL OPERATIONS WING CIVIC ACTION CENTER

Mission

(U) The mission of the USAF Civic Action Center in the 56th Special Operations Wing (headquarters in Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base (RTAFB)) is to improve the living conditions of the people in deprived areas of Thailand; to enhance the image of the Royal Thai Government by working with and for its officials; to provide concrete evidence of ever-increasing benefits accruing to them through the efforts of the national government and its representatives.

Background

(U) The 606th Air Commando Squadron stationed at Nakhon Phanom established in mid-1966 a Civic Action Branch which carried on direct people-to-people activities. Following the creation of the 56th Air Commando Wing (later the 56th Special Operations Wing), of which the 606th became a part, a new Civic Action Division was formed in the 56th. In 1968 when Civic Action offices were established at each RTAF base tenanted by 7/13th AF units, the 56th civic action activities were assigned to the 606th CA center (CAC) under operational control of the 56th.

(U) Prior to the change in US policy late in December 1968 which confined USAF civic action to the 16-km radius around installations tenanted by USAF forces, the 606th carried on civic action activities in six amphoes and one sub-amphoe in the Northeast changwats of Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, and Kalasin. After an initial experiment with a solely US Mobile Medical Team, the 56th adopted a program of static medical teams who assisted Ministry of Public Health

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(MOPH) officials in first-and-second-class health centers in security sensitive areas. The teams have also visited villages near the centers to assist in giving physical examinations at schools, in immunizations, and instruction in dental hygiene and dental care. Advice and assistance have been given in conduct of clinics, sanitation (including construction of privies), improvement of water supplies (well digging, pump installation and repair), and provision of medicines to the centers. Veterinarians from the CAC have conducted rabies campaigns and advised on prevention of animal diseases and parasites and on improving breeding stock. The main objective of the 56th effort has been to give on-the-job training to the Thai officials with whom they worked.

(U) In April 1967 the 56th began operating a floating health center on the Mekong River within the confines of Changwat Nakhon Phanom. A 40-ft wooden boat was rented, crewed by Thais, and used by USAF medical technicians and Thai sanitarians to reach otherwise inaccessible villages where the health team would go ashore to hold sick call, give immunizations, and examine the school children.

(U) The 56th has also built STOL strips to give increased access to remote villages.

Locations and Manpower

(C) During the first half of 1969 the CAC began closing down its remote stations and gradually limiting its civic action activities to the prescribed 16-km radius around the Nakhon Phanom RTARF. USAF personnel from these stations have in some cases been brought in to continue USAF civic action programs at RTAFBs but many have been reassigned to other jobs.

Prospects of RTG Followup

(U) Supplies (mainly medicines) from the closed-down stations have been turned over to local Thai Health authorities and surpluses of supplies and equipment at the 606th CAC distributed among other USAF tenanted bases. The responsibility for further medical supplies in the closed-down areas rests with the MOPH which was providing only about one percent of the \$13,000 worth of medicines used monthly in the 606th CAC medical program. The 606th believed that the mobile livestock diagnostic teams in the remote areas had a chance of continuing since they used RTG-provided supplies while the 606th was working with them.

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(U) Followup visits to six sites closed during early 1969 showed no evidence of increased Thai input of material or personnel to replace the 606th support. In May, however, Thai Mobile Medical Teams from Mukdahan and Muang Nakhon Phanom began 5-months' operation in Muang Na Kae, Changwat Nakhon Phanom. Each team was composed of 2 sanitarians, 2 "village doctors" (presumably paramedics), a driver, and a caretaker. One day a week a physician and a nurse from Nakhon Phanom hospital visit to handle difficult cases. Vehicles and drugs are supplied from counterpart funds through the USOM Public Health Office.

(U) The only RTAF Medical Corps contributions to civic action in the Northeast during the first half of 1969 were 2 physicians and 2 enlisted nurses and an RTAF dentist who took part in a tri-service team, and a team who gave cholera immunization shots in June in Ubon and Mukdahan.

(U) The phase-down of the 606th off-base activities made an additional six medical personnel available in February 1969 for work in the environs of the Nakhon Phanom base. By agreement between the Thai Base Commander and the Base Civic Action Officer 10 RTAF personnel were provided to be trained by these 606th technicians and to work with them. The joint effort started out with considerable enthusiasm but by the end of May the RTAF participation had ceased, largely because RTAF personnel working on civic action do so in addition to their regular duties and do not receive an allowance for their services. Two volunteers were secured, however, from the local CPM (one a trained medical corpsman) to go daily with the 606th mobile medical team.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

(U) Because the remote-area activities are being closed out, only the civic action activities of the 606th under its new guidelines are detailed. In general the Nakhon Phanom Base Civic Action Program concentrates on person-to-person assistance while the 606th continues its team activities directed primarily at training Thai counterparts.

(U) The CAC Mobile Medical Team mentioned previously consists of 2 USAF technicians, the 2 CPM volunteers, and an interpreter. It visits once every 6 weeks each of about 70 villages within the 16 km radius from the base; some of these can be reached only by helicopter in the rainy season. The river boat continues its clinics along the Mekong and gave cholera immunizations in June in Mukdahan where there was an epidemic.

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(U) The work of the Mobile Livestock Diagnostic teams and the Rabies Control Team continue, as well as the privy, well, and hand-pump programs, though at a much reduced level. A hand-pump demonstration and display at CAC serves to train Thai and US personnel in installation and operation. A Mobile Public Health Engineering Team has also been proposed.

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US INFORMATION SERVICE

MISSION

(U) The mission¹ of USIS is to

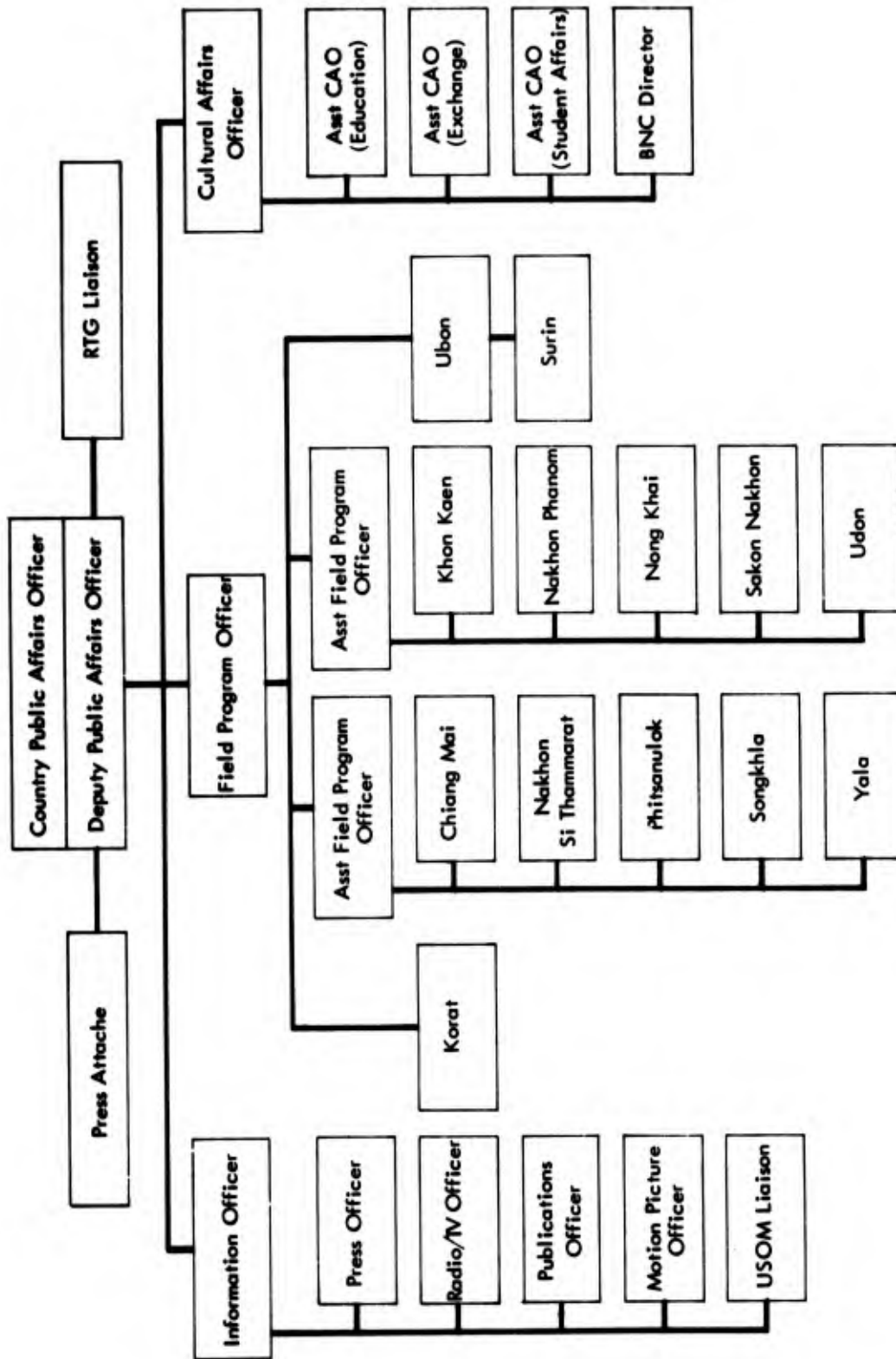
1. Support RTG programs designed to reach Thai at all levels, but particularly at village level, which prove that the RTG is worthy of support;
2. Support RTG programs explaining the dangers of communism in Thailand;
3. Support, through information programs, the Thai/US alliance;
4. Assist the RTG to assume the functions under 1 and 2 above presently being carried out by USIS.

BACKGROUND

(U) USIS is the overseas element of the US Information Agency (USIA). It has been operating in Thailand since 1953. Since 1963 USIS Thailand has placed emphasis on programs that support security and development particularly in rural areas, and in accordance with US Mission policies has since 1965 given major attention to countering insurgency, especially in the Northeast. These village and CI emphases are unique in USIS operations except in Vietnam.

ORGANIZATION

(U) USIS Thailand, headed by the Country Public Affairs Officer, is organized as shown in Fig. 20. Only those programs and activities that relate to CI in Northeast Thailand are discussed here in detail: the liaison officers with the RTG and USOM; programs of the Field Operations Office, Cultural Affairs Office, and Research; and those of the Information Office (Radio/TV, Motion Pictures, and Publications/Exhibit Sections), and the Distribution Section of the Executive Office.



(U) Fig. 20: Organization of USIS - Thailand (Jul 69)

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FUNDING

(U) Most USIS programs are funded from the USIS budget, although as will be mentioned later, some programs are carried on with partial assistance from the US Operations Mission (USOM) or other US sources. Unlike USOM, USIS does not have formal program agreements with RTG. The USIS expenditures by major types of operation for FY 67-69 and rough estimates for FY 70 are given in Table 22.

(U)

Table 22

USIS-THAILAND BUDGET FY67-FY68

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR:	YEAR			
	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70 (Est.)
Radio Activities	113,288	106,674	103,096	94,563
Press and Publication Activities	50,617	67,531	73,702	74,270
Motion Picture and TV Activities	68,377	74,419	75,768	76,793
Information Centers and Related Programs	21,201	25,072	46,513	24,720
Research and Program Direction	57,215	38,769	48,769	53,205
Exchange of Persons Program	1,500	238	157	157
Support to Binational Centers	32,416	107,125	74,825	32,858
Local Salaries	379,089	392,580	411,663	431,179
Foreign Service Allowance	104,118	108,158	114,990	126,149
Direct Administration Expenses*	466,041	649,443	492,836	410,480
Rest and Recuperation	6,012	3,178	760	2,473
Total	1,299,874	1,573,189	1,449,031	1,325,857

*Direct administration expenses include such things as office rental, quarters rental, and purchase of local equipment.

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LOCATIONS AND MANPOWER

(U) USIS activities of one kind or another are carried on in all 15 Northeast Changwats. Table 23 gives the manpower (US and Thai) authorized for all USIS activities and for those in the Northeast. It is probable that the US totals will be reduced during FY 70 under the worldwide 10 percent reduction of US overseas personnel. More detailed information on allocations of personnel are given under the discussions of individual programs.

(U)

Table 23

USIS-THAILAND MANPOWER

NATIONALITY	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69
Americans - Total	54	56	44
Northeast Only	12	11	8
Thais - Total	237	217	195
Northeast Only (Direct hire and contract)	49	55	57

(U) US personnel assigned upcountry have a nominal two-year term and those in Bangkok a three-year term. They are hired in the US through USIA channels except for the few who are sometimes assigned from the State Department on an exchange basis. US employees receive the standard Foreign Service training and usually undergo a period of overseas experience as Junior Officers before receiving a formal assignment. Employees are given Thai language training either before or after arrival in Thailand. Because of the four reductions in personnel in two years, work is increasingly being let out to US and Thai contractors.

(U) All Thai employees are hired by the Executive Office on the basis of requests submitted by the operating offices; applicants are often scouted out by the office desiring their services. The FY 70 ceiling on local hire is 185, a reduction of 10 over the FY 69 ceiling.

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(U) Because of the scarcity of Thais skilled in the use of media and equipment employed in USIS programs most Thai employees are given on-the-job training. Many positions for Thais, such as secretary, translator, script writer, require the ability to speak, read, and write English; others, such as movie projectionist or camera man, may require a driver's license or other special skills. There are no minimum educational requirements but a sound educational background is usually necessary.

USIS LIAISON OFFICERS

Assistant Information Officer (RTG Liaison)

(U) The Assistant Information Officer (RTG Liaison) is the focal point for contacts between the US Mission and RTG CI psychological operations carried out by the Communist Suppression Operations Directorate (CSOD). Within USIS he is responsible to the Country Public Affairs Officer (CPAO) and the deputy PAO and keeps them informed on trends, planning, and programming of CSOD information activities; he is detailed to the Office of the Special Assistant for CI (SA/CI) in the US Mission to co-ordinate all information programming with the RTG and to keep the Mission informed on such activities; and he spends the greater part of his time at CSOD Headquarters or traveling in the Northeast as advisor on RTG nationwide information programs relevant to US Mission policies and programs.

(U) His activities as CSOD advisor are many and varied. For example, he has assisted in preparing the curriculum for the CSOD-sponsored and RTG-manned Psychological Operations (PSYOP) school for Mobile Audio-Visual Units (MAVU), assisted in formulating CSOD and CSOD PSYOP programs, helped train RTA PSYOP platoons attached to CSOD, assisted in securing SEATO assistance for CSOD PSYOPS activities, and advised CSOD on PSYOP and information projects, themes, and targets. His day-to-day contacts within CSOD are mainly with the Chief Staff Officer and the Commander of the MAVU School. In connection with the US Mission his role is primarily as expeditor of on-going information programs in which the US has an interest.

Assistant Information Officer - USOM

(U) The AIO-USOM serves as liaison between USIS and USOM. His principal duty is to increase public awareness and understanding of USOM activities with principal emphasis on the Thai share in these cooperative efforts. He attempts to stimulate informed public understanding and support for Thai-US cooperation and to instigate broad media coverage for this theme. Since most of the USOM programs are concerned with CI, the liaison officer is deeply involved in CI activities. He also endeavors to create among USIS and USOM members an awareness of each other's aims, achievements, and problems.

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(U) The USIS/USOM liaison officer is responsible to the Director of USOM and the USIS Chief Information officer. All funding for this activity, however, comes from USIS. He receives administrative support from USOM and has his office at USOM. Additional personnel, mainly Thai writers, broadcasters, and writers, are assigned from USIS as needed. Because a large part of USOM activities center in the Northeast, the Liaison Officer visits the regions at least once a month.

(U) The USIS/USOM Liaison Officer prepares news releases and briefs foreign and local correspondents on USOM activities. He works closely with the USIS Radio/TV, Press, Motion Picture, and Publication Sections on coverage of USOM programs by such means as directing and accompanying media teams, producing press kits on special events, planning TV shows on Thai-US cooperation, and writing pamphlets on specific USOM programs. He also writes and clears speeches to be delivered by Embassy or USOM officials, reviews and clears articles by USOM officials on USOM activities, attends meetings and briefings at USOM, and confers with Thai and USOM officials on proposed projects. In addition, he is a member of the SEATO Information Advisory Group and maintains liaison with the Embassy Economic Section and with the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

FIELD OPERATIONS PROGRAM

Mission

(U) The Field Operations Program is designed to support the accomplishment of overall USIS objectives by performing the following three functions:

1. Bringing the rural population and its amphoe and changwat officers into closer touch with each other by the use of a remote-area information program;
2. Supporting RTG special groups that have public relations and psychological operations roles, such as Mobile Development Units (MDU), Royal Thai Army Special Operation Centers (SOC), Border Patrol Police (BPP), Accelerated Rural Development (ARD), Community Development (CD), and the Public Relations Department (PRD) of the Office of the Prime Minister;
3. Advising US military commanders in the remote areas on information and public relations policy and encouraging Thai military civic action and guiding US military civic action and US-Thai community relations programs.

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Funding

(U) The RTG does not provide any direct funding support to the Field Operations Program. RTG officials and security troops participating in USIS information programs are funded by their parent organizations. The program does not have a separate budget of its own within USIS and depends on other USIS programs for its budget allocations. Each Branch Post has a petty cash fund.

Locations and Manpower

(U) Organization of the Field Operation program is shown in Fig. The first Branch Posts in Northeast Thailand were established in Korat, Udon, and Udon in 1956-57. The Udon and Udon posts were closed in 1957 but reopened in 1963-64. In 1964-65 posts were opened in Khon Kaen, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, and in 1967 in Surin and Nong Khai, bringing the total in the Northeast to eight. The Branch Post areas of responsibility in Northeast Thailand are shown in Fig. 21.

(U) Table 24 gives authorized personnel for the Branch Posts in the Northeast and for Field Operations in Bangkok. Most Branch Posts are headed by a Branch Public Affairs Officer (BPAO) who is an American. The other members of the Posts are Thai. It is possible that during CY 1969 the BPAOs in Nong Khai and Surin (and in Yala in the South) may be pulled out, leaving an all-Thai staff. In that case the Nong Khai office would be under supervision of the Udon BPAO, Surin under Udon, and Yala under Songkhla. All Branch Post personnel are subject to transfer from one post to another as required but the total number of employees is fixed. The ceiling on all Field Operations Program local hires was 77 for FY 67. A request was made to increase this ceiling to 91 but for a variety of reasons, the authorized ceiling was reduced to 67 (63 in the field and 4 in Bangkok) for FY 69.

Personnel

(U) Branch Public Affairs Officers may or may not have previous USIA experience. In the latter case a one-year training period in Thailand precedes an assignment as a BPAO or an assistant BPAO (ABPAO).

(U) All Thai employees must speak English, the level depending upon the nature of their work. The Information Assistants (IA) and the Multi-Media Unit Operators (MMUO's) must also speak the dialect of the area in which they serve.

(U) Information Assistant. The IA is the most important Thai employee in the Field Operations Program and, since many of them have worked for USIS for several years, they provide the continuity essential to



ABPAO in Surin operates under BPAO in Ubon.

(U) Fig. 21: Locations of USIS Branch Posts in Northeast Thailand and Their Areas of Responsibility (Jul 69)

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(U)

Table 24
FIFLD OPERATIONS PROGRAM MANPOWER ALLOCATIONS IN NORTHEAST THAILAND

LOCATION	US EMPLOYEES		THAI EMPLOYEES						TOTAL THAI
	BPAO	ABPAO	INFORMATION ASSISTANT	MULTI-MEDIA OPERATOR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	LIBRARIAN	DISTRIBUTION ASSISTANT		
Authorized FY 69									
Korat	1	1	2	3	1	1	-	7	
Ubon	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	4	
Udon	1	1	3	3	-	1	1	8	
Khon Kaen	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	
Nakhon Phanom	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	
Sakon Nakhon	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	
Nong Khai	1 ^a	-	1	2	1	-	-	4	
Surin	1 ^a	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	
Total	8	3	14	18	4	2	1	39	

^a May be reduced to zero in CY 1969.

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long-range programming. The IA usually possesses a good educational background and must have a personality that is acceptable both to the governor of a changwat and to the villagers. Whenever possible, he is assigned to his home area.

(U) The IA heads the Branch Post in the absence of the BPAO and his assistant. Field work is perhaps the most important duty of the IA. This includes taking charge of Multi-Media Unit operations by supervising the work of the MMU operator and taking care of the USIS vehicles, films, tapes, and mimeograph; assisting the BPAO in coordinating USIS activities during field operations, making tapes, and writing detailed trip reports, checking and reporting the content, distribution pattern, utilization, and placement of USIS publications, films, and radio programs; and seeking new ways to use USIS materials by visiting schools, government offices, and private businesses. The IA also is expected to be sensitive to and report on new requirements that can be filled by USIS, to keep a close watch on vehicle maintenance, to work with RTG officials in developing good communications with the villagers, to register complaints in US-Thai relationships or projects, to advise on trip planning, and to be generally knowledgeable in the fields of RTG development work, public relations techniques, and education. His office duties include supervision of use and maintenance of vehicles and maintaining a broad knowledge of town affairs. The IA also acts as a translator and interpreter, advises on manners and local customs, and supervises other Thai employees. A review of the detailed trip reports made by the IAs indicates that these men are of very high caliber and are highly motivated.

(U) Administrative Assistant. The Administrative Assistant (AA) is responsible for routine administrative work including accountability for petty cash, regular management reporting (gasoline, chit books, vehicle reports), management of spare parts inventories and office supplies, and maintenance of travel records. He is required to be familiar with administrative regulations, maintains contact with patrons when the BPAO or other field personnel are not present, and is available for other duties as assigned by the BPAO.

(U) Multi-Media Unit Operator. The duties of the Multi-Media Unit Operator (MMUO) include operation of and minor repairs to all motion picture equipment, using a field tape recorder to record interviews of sufficient quality for broadcast over Thai radio stations, operating a still camera with sufficient skill so that the pictures taken may be used by Thai newspapers and the USIS Publications/Exhibits Section, operating a mobile public address system (mixing radio broadcasts, taped programs, and voiced messages), driving the Multi-Media Unit jeep and operating its generators, understanding USIS policies and plans for distribution and display of USIS publications

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and exhibits to the best advantage, and meeting and developing rapport with Thai officials, educators, and other persons included in USIS programming.

Training

(U) The IA spends some time in each office of USIS-Bangkok learning the basic operations but the greater part of his training is in the field where he is observed and advised by the BPAO. The MMUO is trained by the Film Distribution Section to run the projectors and receives actual experience working in the field. The Librarian receives a short training course from the USIS Library. The AA is trained by the Executive Office.

Equipment and Logistical Support

(U) The Branch Posts are assigned the following types of equipment: Multi-Media Units (mostly locally-modified US jeeps), motion picture projectors and stands, speakers, portable generators, amplifiers, bullhorns, tape recorders, short-wave radio receivers, microphones, still cameras, and film splicers and rewinders. This equipment is primarily used on field trips. USIS has more than 70 of these specially equipped vehicles. No communications equipment is assigned to the Branch Posts; all communications to Bangkok are by commercial means (telephone or telegraph).

(U) Personnel in the Field Operations Program do not wear uniforms of any type nor any insignia showing them to be US employees.

(U) The Field Support Officer handles all requests for supplies and equipment except printed materials and movies which are handled by the Distribution Officer.

(U) Minor repairs to vehicles are made at the Branch Post which has a small supply of spare parts. Major repairs are done in Bangkok. There is no replacement pool for vehicles, but temporary loans from one Branch Post to another are possible in emergencies. A replacement pool exists in Bangkok for most equipment (e.g., speakers, projectors) and when a Branch Post sends an item to Bangkok for repair a replacement is issued immediately.

Activities

(U) The largest effort of the Branch Post is directed towards conducting information programs in remote areas. This is primarily accomplished by Changwat Mobile Information Teams (MITs) and Tambon MITs (started in late 1966). These are described later in this section.

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(U) Another responsibility of the BPAO is to advise local US military commanders on civic action and Thai-US community relations programs. In Korat, Udon, Ubon, Sakon Nakhon, and Nakhon Phanom, the BPAO participates in Thai-American Councils, established to discuss problems arising from the presence of US forces. In Nakhon Phanom, the BPAO also participates in a Thai-US council concerned with civic action in the vicinity of the Royal Thai Air Force base tenanted by US Air Force elements. These councils usually meet monthly and are attended by RTG civilian and military officials (e.g., the governor, mayor, senior BPP, RTA, and RTAF officers), and by US military and civilian officials. In Korat, for example, problems or topics which have been discussed include military personnel behavior off base, military civic action programs, and a water shortage which the Thais felt had occurred because the US presence has attracted more people to Korat, although the US personnel have their own water supply. In Udon a rent committee which had USIS and US Embassy representation was established to set guidelines for rent to be paid by US personnel living off base. The BPAOs routinely encourage contact between US and RTG officials.

(U) Branch Post libraries and information centers in the Northeast are operated at Korat, Udon, and Ubon. The libraries are supported by the US Information Center in Bangkok. The libraries have 1,500 to 3,500 volumes.

(U) The Branch Post provides assistance to visiting newspapermen and official US visitors, as well as to members of the US Mission. In addition, the BPAO provides support to the Exchange of Persons Program, and acts as an information officer to a limited extent through his contacts with local radio stations, newspapers, and through his local distribution of publications and exhibits.

Changwat Public Relations and Information Project

(U) During the past few years recognition of the value of and need for increased public relations efforts has grown among RTG officials at all levels and some elements such as Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) and the Community Development (CD) Department have, with USIS assistance, started programs of their own. It has become evident that a concerted and coordinated effort by the RTG is necessary, however, and the Changwat Public Relations and Information project seeks to bring this about through establishment of a Public Relations and Information Office in each changwat. The objectives² of the project are:

1. To develop communications with the people in the changwat with maximum efficiency and in accordance with Government objectives;

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2. To inform the people in the area of the provincial and governmental activities and the government's responsibilities for the welfare and security of the people;

3. To promote good will and relations among the people, the government officials, and the Government; and to listen to the opinions, feelings, and needs of the people in order to develop mutual understanding and good cooperation; and to communicate the interest of the people to appropriate agencies of the RTG for appropriate action;

4. To educate the people to understand and cooperate with all the projects and activities of every agency within the changwat and the Government;

5. To counter communist propaganda activities in accordance with the policies of the National Psychological Operations Committee* in the fastest and most efficient way in order to prevent the people from falling victims of communist propaganda;

6. To find ways and means to persuade persons who have been misled back to the Government side.

(C) The project is in accord with the USIS objective to encourage RTG take-over of full responsibility for public relations and informational programs, and USIS is assisting in its development. It is receiving enthusiastic support from the Ministry of Interior, particularly the Department of Local Administration, and the project in mid-1969 is processing through the various echelons of MOI. Pilot Changwat Information Offices are planned for three changwats in the Northeast, Udon, Nong Khai, and Sakon Nakhon.³ Such offices will, of course, become focal points for cooperative effort with the USIS BPAOs.

Mobile Information Team Activities

(U) Mobile Information Teams were started in 1962. The idea is said to have originated with Prime Minister Sarit and was developed through discussions between MOI and USIS officials. Through these early visits to remote villages, mainly in the Northeast, and the very readable reports from the MITs, many Thai and US officials got their first glimpses of conditions in these rural areas and their first understanding of how great was the gulf between the RTG in Bangkok and the villagers. As time has gone on, governors and more recently nai amphoes have in general come to appreciate the value of MITs and have increasingly initiated them.

*See discussion in Volume 1.

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(U) The purpose of the MIT from the beginning has been to bring together the people of rural Thailand and their changwat, amphoe, and tambon officials. The goal is to create mutual understanding and confidence between the people and their government for the welfare of the people.

(U) The MIT is composed of RTG officials who talk with the villagers and provide services and USIS personnel who provide movies and publications for use in the villages visited. Each MIT varies widely in its detailed objectives, number of participants, and duration of trip. (Appendix B reproduces a report on a changwat-directed MIT trip made in March 1969 to a Sakon Nakhon village. Although this trip was unusual in that RTG officials from Bangkok participated and only one village was visited, all the standard features were included.) The following paragraphs present a description of a typical MIT trip manned by amphoe-level officials, this type being now more frequent in the Northeast than MITs manned by changwat officials.

(U) Planning The Trip. Many MIT visits are initiated by a request by the nai amphoe to the BPAO or one of his representatives for a MIT visit to a certain area. In some changwats (e.g., Udon) the governor is also active in planning amphoe-level MITs. The trend in the Northeast is for Thai officials to take the initiative in planning MIT visits. The BPAO or the IA might, however, make the suggestion to the nai amphoe or governor, especially if the area has never been visited by an MIT, the last visit was a long time ago, the area is now more security sensitive, or the USIS personnel want to strengthen their personal contacts with the RTG officials in the area.

(U) MITs may also support the information activities of RTG special groups, such as the SOCs, MDUs, CD, or DDP workers. Arrangements for such support might be initiated either by USIS or by the group. For example, in April 1967 a trip was planned to complement an MDU information trip in changwat Buri Ram. Other trips have served to introduce CD workers or MDUs in new stations.

(U) Participants. The number of participants in an MIT visit varies widely, but averages around 10 men although some have been as large as 30, most of whom are security troops if the trip is into a sensitive area. A typical trip to a peaceful area, for example, was composed of the nai amphoe, palad amphoe for security (an RTA Captain), amphoe Excise Officer, Rice Officer, CD Officer, Health Officer, Land Officer, a BPP representative, the IA, and the USIS projectionist. SOC, MDU, ARD, or other changwat or amphoe officials may accompany the MIT, depending on its objectives and the area visited.

(U) The RTG participants are requested to accompany the MIT by the governor, other changwat officials, or the nai amphoe. Since USIS

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and the RTG desire to keep the US presence in the field to a minimum, the BPAO or ABPAO may go only for part of the trip. Their main function in that case is to spot-check the progress of the trip. Sometimes the RTG requests that they not go. Changwat-level MITs often include the governor, deputy governor, and CSOD representatives.

(U) USIS goals in 1967 were for Thai employees to spend at least 20 days per month in the field and US employees at least 15 days per month. Modifications in the goals for 1969 put emphasis on overnight stays: 15-20 nights in villages for IAs and MMUOs and 8 nights/month for BPAOs and ABPAOs. In early 1969, however, the MMUOs were actually averaging 25 nights per month and the IAs somewhat less because more emphasis is being placed on the IA's job of training changwat and amphoe officials than on his accompanying MITs.

(U) Length of Trip. An MIT usually visits 6-10 villages in as many days. Longer trips (10-15 days) are occasionally scheduled, but USIS feels that these trips are less effective because the late hours and hard work wear out the participants. The length of the trip is usually decided by the initiator.

(U) Starting the Trip. The USIS component meets with the nai amphoe and reviews the trip mission. MIT participants are assembled and, if security forces are required, the assigned police, VDC, or RTA personnel join the group. USIS usually provides the transportation but if enough is not available (as often happens with large teams), vehicles are borrowed from the police, other RTG agencies, or even from private firms.

(U) Arrival at the Village. The MIT usually tries to arrive at a new village in the afternoon. In most cases the village has been informed that the MIT is coming. The MIT leader (and perhaps the IA) meets with the village leaders (phuyaiban, priests, teachers) to explain the purpose of the MIT and to discuss village problems. The villagers are then invited to an assembly where the MIT leader tells them the purpose of the visit, that the government is interested in the people, that communism is evil and should not be allowed to develop in Thailand, and very occasionally what part the US is playing in assisting Thailand in its development and security efforts. Each team member makes a brief speech, usually describing his job and how he can help the people. The livestock officer, for example, might describe the services offered by the Livestock Department, and announce that he is present to give free inoculations to the villagers' cattle.

(U) Following the speeches, the people may ask questions. On one trip the nai amphoe was asked, "How does someone get new land when all uncultivated land is reserved land or forest?" and, "Why do the

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police try only to arrest people making illegal liquor and not the thieves who steal our buffaloes?" The nai amphoe's answers were, "Although it is prohibited to settle on reserved land, there is plenty of new land in self-help settlements, such as in Amphoe Prasat," and, "Actually, the police try very hard to arrest thieves, but often the people don't cooperate by informing on the thief and testifying against him in court. If villagers and phuyaibans cooperate, the police can stop the thieves. As for illegal liquor, the government collects taxes from the legal distilleries and uses the money to help the people, so it cannot allow illegal distilling."

(U) The team members usually sleep at the village school or wat. If time permits after the assembly and before dinner and the movies, the team members perform their various services and discuss particular problems with the villagers. On one MIT visit the Health Officer gave medical treatment, including inoculations to 103 adults and 109 children (malnutrition, intestinal parasites, colds, and skin disease were the major problems found); the Veterinarian gave inoculations to 102 water buffaloes and 45 cows; the Rice Officer provided a large tin of powder to mix with the villagers' rice seeds to protect them from insects; and the Agricultural Officer distributed several bags of fertilizer to village pepper growers after holding a demonstration at a farmer's pepper patch.

(U) Before the evening's movies, the MMUO tours the town publicizing the movies by broadcasting over the MMU's public address system or by using a bullhorn. The MMUO may also broadcast tape-recorded music over the public address system to provide additional entertainment for the villagers, and may put up posters on the monthly theme (see Publications/Exhibits section) and against communism.

(U) The IA checks with village leaders to see if they have been receiving their publications packages and distributing them throughout the village, and presents them with extra packages or other special material. One MIT in Ubon distributed 200 Ban Pang Pone* comic books and 200 copies each of assorted leaflets, and put up six kinds of "Patanakarn (development)" and monthly topic posters, 18 to a village.

(U) During any free time in the afternoon or the next morning the visiting RTG officials talk with the villagers in the street, in their homes, individually, or in groups, to try to find out what the people think of the RTG, to discover the village problems, and to obtain basic economic, health, and security information about the village.

*See Motion Picture section for a description of the Ban Pang Pone and Cold Fire scripts.

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(U) Evening. The MIT personnel eat dinner usually with the village leaders. Villagers customarily volunteer to cook for the team but the team members pay for their own food (because of delays in receiving per diem, these payments are often made out-of-pocket).

(U) After dinner the team leader explains the purpose of the movie. Six to ten short films may be shown on security and development themes. Sometimes Mohlam versions are used. The film showing lasts 3-4 hours, some films often being shown more than once. Examples of films are: a speech by the Prime Minister, sorghum raising, CD Worker-Mohlam, Ban Phon Sawan, the Royal Thai Army, Ban Pang Pone, Cold Fire, the Land Is Ours--the selection depending on the trip objectives. Ban Pang Pone, Cold Fire (see Appendix B), and Royal Thai Army are particularly popular.

(U) Audiences up to 2,000 have occurred, although a nightly audience of 650 is average, including people from nearby villages. The combination of the large audiences and the novelty of seeing movies often means that the showing may last until 2 am or later.

(U) After breakfast team members providing services either continue their work or start it that morning. The MIT usually eats lunch at the village and then departs for the next scheduled stop, where they repeat the routine just described.

(U) Transportation. To reach villages inaccessible by motor vehicle the team may hire a boat or an oxcart or walk in, carrying the MMU equipment.

(U) Tambon MITs. The USIS Tambon MIT program is designed to reach crucial tambons on a regularly scheduled basis. When these trips were started in late 1966 scheduling was done on USIS initiative, but more Thai help in planning is now forthcoming. The Governor of Udon, for example, is very much interested in the Tambon Program and works very closely with its programming.

(U) The participants in a Tambon Program trip are the USIS MMUO, a contract projectionist, and amphoe or tambon officials. If no RTG officials are available, USIS personnel go by themselves. The most important village in each tambon is visited. If the amphoe or tambon officials are present, as is usually the case, the activities carried out are similar to those of a changwat MIT.

(U) Coverage. A summary of the MIT coverage in the Northeast was not available at USIS but members of Branch Posts were spending about 900 days a month accompanying MITs during 1968. Although coverage in Udon is greater than is typical, it indicates what can be accomplished. For example, in the month of 17 January - 17 February 1967,

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all 23 tambons in three of the ten amphoes (Nong Han, Ban Dung, and Phen) were visited, and approximately 20,000 people saw the movies. At least one changwat and one amphoe official were present at each stop.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM

Mission

(U) The International Visitors (Exchange of Persons) Program, directed by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US State Department, is administered in Thailand by USIS.

(U) The mission of the program in Thailand is to assist and support the US Mission in selecting persons to go to the US for short observation visits.

Organization

(U) The International Visitors Program is administered by the USIS Cultural Affairs Officer who is also chairman of the US Mission Committee which selects the grantees subject to State Department approval. Committee members are usually representatives from the Embassy, USOM, and MACTHAI. The Assistant CAO serves as Committee Secretary.

(U) Nominees may come from anywhere in Thailand and nominations for grantees can be made by anyone in the US Mission or by RTG officials. On the US side, the USIS BPAOs usually play an important role in nominating candidates, and USOM makes a large number of nominations. Although the RTG is not specifically requested to make nominations (except for the now defunct kamnan program), the Department of Local Administration (DOLA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), and Ministry of Education have played important roles in nominating candidates.

(U) Persons are usually nominated for grants because they are outstanding in the performance of their duties, show initiative, are so aggressive and capable as to have come to the attention of their superiors or to the nominating members of the US Mission, or, infrequently, as a reward for past services. Selection of nominees from the Northeast is influenced by whether they come from a security-sensitive area and how the travel experience will help them in their duties.

(U) For each nomination the Committee considers the background of the individual, the interviewer's comments, the nominee's position, his desired program, and other pertinent information. The nominator's comments are heavily relied on. If the number of nominations is high,

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the Committee will either compare nominees to select the best, or if all are well qualified, decide to expand one category of grants at the expense of another category. There is no set number of allocations for each category of grant, but the Committee starts each year with an idea of how many of each category are possible, based on the available budget. Since selections are made on a yearly basis, a committee cannot obligate the following year's committee. After the Committee selects principal and alternate grantees, their names are submitted to the State Department for approval. Names submitted by the Mission Committee are usually approved. Infrequent cases of rejection by the State Department are based on grounds of duplication with other US Agency programs.

(U) A nominee is not informed of his nomination except in unusual cases. A selected nominee (grantee) is usually informed by the local BPAO. It is possible for a principal grantee to decline for legitimate reasons (e.g., poor health) and then participate in a subsequent year without being renominated.

Funding

(U) The Program is entirely funded by the US State Department, which pays for the grantee's trip to and from the US, his stay in the US, his travel there, and a book and material allowance while in the US. The cost per grantee varies depending on his program. The allocation of funds for Thailand for the entire International Visitors Program in FY 67 was \$148,055, in FY 68 \$132,594, in FY 69 \$74,697, and in FY 70 an estimated \$87,000. Another \$348,079 in FY 67, and \$387,800 in FY 68, \$210,362 in FY 69 and an estimated \$318,000 in FY 70 were allotted for the binational Fulbright Study Exchange Program, not directly related to counterinsurgency. Funds may be provided by USOM or some other US agency to permit a grantee to visit countries other than the US.

(U) USIS provides funds for such activities as travel of the Cultural Affairs Officer (CAO) and his staff, communications, postage and printing for the Exchange Program, English language training and orientation of trainees, and returnee activities. USIS staff travel in connection with exchange programs were funded at \$172 in FY 68 and \$700 a year in FY 69 and 70.

(U) The RTG does not provide any direct financial support to the Exchange of Persons Program. In certain instances the US State Department may cover the expenses in the US of someone whom the RTG is sending abroad. These arrangements are made through USIS. The RTG may provide its own orientation for grantees, but this is not a fixed program and there are no cost figures.

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Activities

(U) The number of grantees accepted from the Northeast has decreased as the available funds have decreased in the past two years, dropping from 16 in FY 66 and 15 in FY 67 to 7 in FY 68 and 4 in FY 69. In FY 66 and 67 five Kamnans (tambon chiefs) from security sensitive areas in the Northeast were chosen along with teachers (under a School Leader Project), changwat and amphoe officials, and two farmers under a Farm Leader Project. The Kamnan Project was dropped in FY 68 and, from the Northeast, three Community Development officials (from Changwats Roi Et, Nakhon Phanom, and Nong Khai), a Public Welfare Officer from Nakhon Phanom, and three governors and deputy governors from Kalasin and Nakhon Phanom were sent. In FY 69 the Northeasterners included the Governor and the ARD Changwat deputy of Surin, the deputy director of a Ministry of Public Health Potable Water project from Khon Kaen, and a student leader from the Agriculture School of Khon Kaen University.

(U) Candidates who accept the grant are given a briefing in Bangkok prior to departure. The BPAO forwards information to Bangkok on the type of program desired by the grantee prior to his departure. The program information and all available background information on the grantees are then forwarded to the State Department in Washington, which passes this information on to a private contractor responsible for establishing the grantee's program.

(U) The grantee is met upon his arrival in the US by a State Department official and a representative of the contractor firm and by a sponsor in each city or town visited. The sponsor is in contact with the previous sponsor and will contact the next sponsor after the grantee's departure. Interpreter escorts are provided for non-English-speaking grantees. The interpreter escort may be a Thai or an American who speaks Thai; for example, a USIS employee on home leave was used in 1966. As these grants are for observation, no formal instruction or training course is included in the program. A grantee's trip usually lasts from 45-60 days. Most grantees continue on around the world, with stops both before and after their US program. Upon a grantee's return, he is invited to give his views on the trip to the CAO, but is not required to do so. Some grantees take advantage of this debriefing immediately, while others may wait awhile before giving their views. No attempt is made to maintain a connection with grantees after their return though an attempt is made to keep address files of returned grantees up-to-date. Grantees return to their same positions at the conclusion of a tour.

(U) The itinerary of the Northeast team sent under the School Leader Project in 1967 illustrates the type of observation tour arranged for grantees. The tour lasted from October 13 to December 1, 1967 and included sightseeing in Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Francisco; discussions

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with economic, agriculture, and education officials and a tour of George Washington University in Washington, D.C.; familiarization with the TVA project at Knoxville, Tennessee; a week as houseguests of farm families and members of the local Grange and visits to local schools in Butler, Pennsylvania; and observation of College and Education programs and closed-circuit television instruction in East Lansing, Michigan. In Bloomington, Indiana, they conferred with colleagues in the School of Education of Indiana University to get an idea of the educational programs and services of a large state university. In Manhattan, Kansas, they studied the organization and activities of rural schools and observed the operation of a "Headstart" program. In Los Angeles, California, they again observed closed-circuit television instruction and went sightseeing.⁴

Assistance to Private Exchange Programs

(U) The International Visitors Program in FY 68 provided support in the form of office space and/or administration to following private exchange programs:

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, which enable one distinguished leader a year in economics and public administration to visit the US for 6-8 months;

Ford Foundation Grants in economics, public administration, education, and English language, administered by the National Institute of Development Administration. In 1968-69, 29 travel and study grants were made to Thais;

Rockefeller Foundations Grants. In 1968-69, four study grants in agriculture, 12 in humanities and social sciences, 11 in medical and natural sciences, and 6 travel grants were awarded to Thais.

Asia Foundation supports 2 Thai graduate students in the US.

RESEARCH PROGRAM

Mission

(U) The Research Program's mission is to provide information that can be used by the various USIS offices in planning new programs or evaluating existing programs.

Background

(U) Prior to July 1964 the Regional Research Office (RRO) for Southeast Asia, then located in Bangkok, directed all USIS research projects in Thailand. In that month the RRO was transferred to Manila where it became the Regional Research Center (RRC). The RRC still includes Thailand in its area of research responsibilities, although

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the post runs its own research program as well. USIS Thailand research reports date back to at least 1957. The Research Program, as of July 1969, is directed by the Executive Officer of USIS Thailand.

Funding

(U) The budgets for the program for FY 67 and FY 68 were \$11,190 and \$7,000, respectively. USIS Bangkok funds and directs those projects in which it is particularly interested and for which it has adequate funds. USIA funds those projects which are of particular interest to it and which USIS Bangkok is unable to fund. The RRC in Manila directs USIA-funded projects through the USIS-Thailand research office.

Locations and Manpower

(U) The Research Program is located in Bangkok, but does field data collection as required. USIS-funded personnel include one full-time Thai research assistant and one full-time Thai secretary. Contractors are hired as required to produce an end item. One American firm was under contract in July 1969.

(U) The permanent Thai employees are hired through the Executive Office. Students living in the area where data collection is required are often hired for short periods to help code data and act as interviewers. University professors and other contractors are used for the more complex data collection efforts. The contractors, of course, supply their own personnel. The RTG National Statistical Office (NSO) has been used for data reduction in the past, but owing to its heavy workload this office now is seldom asked to process data.

Equipment and Support

(U) The Research Section is authorized only office equipment. Any other equipment needed to complete a project is either borrowed from one of the USIS offices or obtained on a contract basis. The Research Section works very closely with other USIS sections and relies on them to provide what support they can to help complete a project. For example, the Motion Picture Section may provide films or the Field Operations Office arrange for a village film showing.

Activities

(U) A research project is initiated when one of the USIS offices requests information on a particular subject. Project priorities are established by the CPAO. Prior to field data collection, the project must be approved by the Thai National Research Council (NRC), which to mid-1969 has never turned down a proposal, and by the US Embassy. The NRC provides letters of introduction to the governors in the areas to be visited.

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(U) An example of research into the effectiveness of USIS communications media is the USIS Films Study, published in 1966. This research was conducted to determine which film presentation technique provided the audience with the greatest retention of the film's message. Four films were used in this project: a straight mohlam* film, a documentary with central Thai dialect, a documentary with mohlam, and a documentary with the Northeast Thai dialect, Issan. The films were shown between April and June of 1966, and 661 interviews were conducted. The results of this study showed that people retained the film's message best from the documentary with Northeast Thai dialect, and second best from documentary with central Thai. The documentary with mohlam was the third most effective film, while the straight mohlam, which was enjoyed the most, was the least effective. As a result of this research USIS production of straight mohlam films was reduced.

(C) A Contractor study completed in 1969, Northeast Radio Media Survey, by Business Research Ltd.,⁵ surveyed radio listening in the Northeast as to preference in stations, programs, language, and time of day for listening; extent of radio ownership; and size of TV audience. Station 909 (discussed later in the USIS section) was found to be the favorite station. The most popular programs were news, mohlam ruang and mohlam song, Thai popular music, and agricultural features. About one-half the rural population prefer programs in Northeast dialect (Issan); the others listen to both Issan and Central Thai. This survey showed that an estimated 67 percent of rural households possess radios, although other 1968 survey estimates were as low as 39 percent. In any case there has been a substantial increase over the 1964 estimate of 20 percent. Peak listening hours are 7-8 am, 12-1 noon, 5-6 pm and 8-9 pm.

(U) About one-fourth of the rural sample reported watching television, almost exclusively in public places such as the amphoe compound or the marketplace.

(U) Table 25 presents a summary of the numbers of research projects published per year for the period 1957 to 1967.⁹ A complete list of titles is available at USIS.

(U) Research studies produced in 1968 and 1969 are as follows:

Analysis of Letters Received from Station 909 Listeners

Tactical Pamphlet Survey

Spread of Kinship Comprehension Survey

Trend in Media Exposure and Dialect Preferences among Northerners.

*A traditional type of Thai song which may be a folk song or a story or current news event related in sing-song (mohlam ruang).

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Table 25

NUMBER OF RESEARCH REPORTS PER YEAR

1957-1969

YEARS	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64 ^a	65	66	67	68	69
Unclassified	3	9	11	24	27	12	11	8	4	1	2	4	5
Classified	2	0	5	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

^a Reports 1957-64 were by the Regional Research Office; reports after 1964 were by the Research Program, USIS-Bangkok.

909 Station Study

Communism vs Freedom Posters Comprehension

Content Analysis of Seripharb (magazine)

Hill Tribe Study.

RADIO/TV SECTION

Mission

(U) The Radio/TV section is responsible for production and dissemination through existing radio and TV channels of programs in support of overall USIS objectives.

Organization

(U) The Radio/TV Officer is responsible to the Information Officer (see Fig. 20). His staff includes an assistant, producer-writers, technicians, translators, announcers, and contractors.

Funding

(U) The RTG does not provide any funding to the USIS Radio/TV Section in the form of currency or credit but it does provide time for broadcasting Radio/TV programs, and, since USIS cannot buy air time, this represents a form of indirect funding.

(U) The USIS Radio Activities budget for FY 67, FY 68, FY 69, and estimated FY 70 is \$113,288, \$106,674, \$104,082, and \$104,320, respectively. The TV budget is included in the Motion Picture/TV activities budget given in Table 22.

Locations and Manpower

(U) The Radio/TV Section is located in Bangkok. It disseminates radio programs to stations throughout the Northeast. Table 26 presents the location, station abbreviation, power and broadcasting

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Table 26

THAI RADIO STATIONS IN NORTHEAST THAILAND AUGUST 1969

CHANGWAT	STATION ABBREVIATION	POWER(kw)	FREQUENCY(kcs)
*Korat	National Broadcasting	55	725
*Korat	Vaw Paw Taw 3	10	975
*Korat	03 Air Force	1	800
*Korat	Saw Vaw Paw 2	10,1	950
*Korat	Saw Vaw Paw 3	1	1080
*Korat	SEATO Trade School	1	1560
*Buri Ram	Vaw Paw Taw 20	10	1450
*Surin	Kaw Vaw Saw 1	10	560
Chaiyaphum	Jaw Saw	10	570
*Ubon	Paw Chaw Saw	10	1345
*Ubon	Vaw Paw Taw 6	10	1290
Ubon	08 Air Force	1	800
Ubon	SEATO Trade School	.2	1180
*Roi Et	Jaw Saw	10	1490
*Maha Sarakham	Air Force	1	940
*Sakon Nakhon	909	50	843
*Sakon Nakhon	Kaw Vaw Saw 3	10	1125
*Khon Kaen	National Broadcasting	55	603
*Khon Kaen	Paw Chaw Saw Music	7	810
Khon Kaen	Vaw Paw Taw 12	10	590
Khon Kaen	Maw Kaw	20	1310
*Udon	Vaw Paw Taw 7	10	1230
*Udon	09 Air Force	.5	940

*Those starred are currently broadcasting USIS programs.

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frequency of all the stations in the Northeast. Those starred are currently broadcasting USIS radio programs. The National Security Command Station 909 in Sakon Nakhon is discussed in the following section. TV programs are disseminated to the Northeast as follows: Army TV (Channel 7) in Bangkok has a repeater in Korat; Thai-TV Channel 4 in Bangkok has a repeater in Korat and one in Buri Ram; and Channel 5 in Khon Kaen has seven repeaters to carry its signal throughout the Northeast, including one in Nong Khai which reaches across the Mekong River into Vientiane.

(U) The Radio/TV Section has two US personnel, 9 Thai personnel, and 29 Thai contractors. The US personnel are the Radio/TV Officer and his assistant. The assistant is responsible for content of all news and commentary programs, studio scheduling and operation, and the distribution section which distributes over 1,600 tapes each week. In addition, the Radio/TV Officer divides with the assistant the responsibility of program content of the remaining 28 program titles including those performed by contractors. The USIS Thai personnel are writers, producers, translators, announcers, contacts with radio and TV stations for station relations and industry developments, typist, and secretary. Many Thai personnel perform two jobs (e.g., a producer is also an announcer, a distribution clerk also announces programs in Northeast dialect (Issan), a program consultant also produces and announces a music program, a TV script writer-adaptor also maintains contacts with radio and television stations). The number of contractors varies depending on the amount of programming required to carry out USIS policy and objectives.

Equipment and Logistical Support

(U) The Radio/TV Section has four studios in Bangkok equipped for the production of radio programs. On-the-spot radio interviews and programs are made by using portable tape-recorders. The Section does not have a TV production (equipment) capability. All commodity support comes from USIA as "Direct Media Support" and is requested each year in the budget message.

Activities

(U) Radio Activities. Radio programs change only when their USIS program value and utilization come into question. New programs, generally suggested by the RTG, are instituted only after careful consideration by the Radio/TV Officer. In support of RTG-USOM programs, the Radio/TV Officer is given program suggestions and material by the USIS/USOM Liaison Officer. The "Voice of the People of Thailand," a communist-run radio station broadcasting from North Vietnam or Laos, is also monitored every day to discover anti-RTG or anti-US themes that must be countered.

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(U) Programs are produced by contractors, closely supervised by the Radio/TV Officer or his assistant, although in some cases a script may be furnished by USIS. The end product is a series of taped radio programs. USIS Radio/TV Section personnel produce news, commentary, agriculture, and music programs with a message. Of the total 34 program titles, 7 programs are produced in Northeast dialect as well as Central Thai, and 7 programs are produced in Northeast Thai only.

(U) For the past four and one-half years during which the Radio/TV Section has increased its CI program activity, heavy emphasis of USIS radio programs has been on the critical Northeast. For the first time in Thai radio history a soap opera was produced in Northeast dialect. Surveys in recent years, however, have shown a steadily decreasing preference among Northeast listeners for programs in Issan although its use in daily speech does not appear to have declined. Although no convincing reasons for this have been discovered, USIS terminated production of its high priority five-day-a-week radio dramas in Issan with not one complaint from the radio stations in the Northeast.

(U) Table 27 lists some examples of programs aimed at the Northeast. The mohlam programs are a combination of traditional Thai songs, especially love songs, followed by news of RTG security and development programs and news relating to Northeast Thailand delivered in the traditional sing-song mohlam style. The news presented in this style is not necessarily daily news but may be a 2 or 3-week summary. Some subjects that have been used are: President Nixon's visit to Thailand; simple commentary on Peking; the Free World desires to restore peace to Vietnam; a simple commentary on why Communist China is interested in Thailand; vicious means of the Communists to deceive the Thais; people of the world laud the successful lunar landing; progress of the construction of a bridge across the Mekong.

(U) Although the Provincial Police soap opera series is not currently being produced, stations still request re-runs. Actual case files were used which might deal with crime (stealing a water buffalo) or anti-communism (capture of communist terrorists, armed propaganda meetings). The programs tell the radio audience how the people can help them, how to go about getting police help, and, in general, try to build public trust in the police.

(U) The 15-minute, five-day-a-week, unattributed international news program listed in Table 27 is placed on 36 radio stations throughout Thailand, and the script is the basic source for international news on four provincial television stations. The news program (in Issan) is also being provided to six stations in the Northeast, including the two 50-kw stations at Korat and Khon Kaen run by the Public Relations Department (PRD). This RTG program is

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Table 27

EXAMPLES OF LOCALLY-PRODUCED RADIO PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE NORTHEAST

TYPE OF PROGRAM	LENGTH (MINUTES)	FREQUENCY (PER WEEK)
*Worldwide News	15	5
*Weekly News Review	15	1
MUHAO "Village Commentary"	15	5
Mohlam Presentation of Northeast Thai Music with development and security themes interwoven	30	6
Mohlam Series - stories in Mohlam about economic develop- ment	15	6
*Our Land - agricultural advice and instructions	15	1
*Farming World - presentation of new agricultural techniques and methods	15	1
*News Commentary	10	2
Muencheun	30	1
Traveling Microphone	15	5
Farmers' Friend	15	5
*Agricultural Junction	15	1
Ban Hao (Our Home)	30	5

*Starred programs are broadcast in Central Thai and Northeast dialect; the others are in Northeast dialect only.

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the primary source of international news in many rural areas and the only source in others except that provided by the Communist radio.

(U) The Radio/TV Section distributes its own programs. Lists of available programs are sent to all radio stations and tapes are sent to requesters by the fastest available means. Some stations in Bangkok (PRD and Army Signal Corps) distribute USIS programs to their branch stations. The BPAOs occasionally act as collector and distributor of programs for the Radio/TV Section.

(U) The 1964 USIS Northeast Media Survey⁶ showed that 21 percent of the villagers in their sample had working radios in their homes and that 3-6 people per radio-equipped home listened to the radio. Peak listening times were found to be in the early morning, noon, and evening hours. The 1969 survey⁵ mentioned in discussion of the USIS Research Program estimated that 67 percent of Northeast rural households and 87 percent of urban households had radios. Other 1968 surveys gave considerably lower estimates. Peak listening times were found to be unchanged in 1969. There is no agreed estimate of overall audience size for USIS radio programs in Northeast Thailand.

(U) Thai members of the Radio/TV Section are guest instructors in training programs carried on by PRD for Thai radio personnel from various stations in Thailand.

(U) TV Activities. Since the Section has no TV production equipment, all local TV programs are made by contractors on video tape or film. Some programs are live. Examples of support for the TV program are the following two programs: the Thai Washington Report (in Thai) and Science Report which are televised alternate Sunday evenings in Bangkok at prime viewing time and also sent to the four changwat stations.

(U) Since 1964 a USIS locally-produced 30-minute TV program, "Thailand Today," has been shown in Bangkok at prime TV viewing time, 7:30 pm, and video-taped for the provincial stations. The program features the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) program in the Northeast in its efforts to counter communism and help the people to help themselves.

(U) The TV program production operation is less extensive than the radio program effort. A total of about 25 hours per week is placed on all TV stations. This includes two regular 30-minute programs produced monthly for prime-time broadcasting. These programs deal with anti-communist and/or development themes with the story and theme mixed as in the soap operas. Examples of other locally-produced programs include "Adventure in English" and a weekly news program. Locally produced USIS motion pictures are also placed on TV. USIS estimates that there are approximately 25,000 TV sets

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in Northeast Thailand, but the extent of coverage is unknown. The 1969 survey mentioned earlier indicated that most people in the Northeast who had watched TV did so in the amphoe government compounds or in shops in the markets.

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMAND RADIO STATION 909

Mission

(U) The mission of the 50 kw radio station called "909," and located in Sakon Nakhon, is to provide Thailand with a powerful, medium wave, noncommercial radio signal to support RTG security and development efforts in the security-sensitive areas of the Northeast. Radio station 909 is operated by the National Security Command (NSC) (see Volume 1 of the Manual).

(U) Although the last USIS employee left Station 909 on 30 June 1969 and the station is now owned and operated by the National Security Command, USIS continues to provide the station with a few programs. Description of 909 activities is included, both as an example of the type of RTG takeover desired by USIS for all its CI activities and because USIS played an important role in developing the work of the station.

Background

(U) The equipment being used by radio station 909 was first brought to Thailand in 1963 to provide interim support to the radio facility being constructed at Khon Kaen by the Australian government under SEATO sponsorship. The set was owned and operated by the US Army and programmed by the Public Relations Department (PRD), Office of the Prime Minister. USIS provided advice on programming. The station went into operation in October 1963 and ceased operation when the Australian transmitter (rated at 55 kw but operating at 18 kw) went on the air in December 1965; this Khon Kaen station continues to be programmed by the PRD.

(U) In early 1966 it was decided to move the 50 kw equipment deeper into the Northeast to operate more closely in support of RTG counter-insurgency efforts. A project agreement setting forth USOM support requirements was signed between that agency and the RTG in June 1964. Title for the equipment was transferred from the US Army to USOM in May 1967, following its installation by the Army at a new site in Sakon Nakhon. Broadcasting began in late April 1967 at half power; full-power broadcasting began in August 1967.

(U) Since the station began operation USIS has given advice and assistance in technical operation and programming. During FY 69 USIS provided one US advisor to the station for programming and general

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station administration. USOM paid his salary and provided some commodity support to the station. FY 68 US funding totalled \$320,000. No new US funds for the station are allotted for FY 70.

Funding

(U) The RTG is responsible for providing salaries of the Thai officers and technicians at radio station 909, land for the station, and construction of studios and other buildings. RTG funding for 1967 was reported as £383,000 and in FY 68-69, £3,600,000 per year. The all Thai staff are military assigned to NSC or NSC civil employees. In July 1969 there were 53 NSC officers and employees assigned to the station.

Location

(U) Radio station 909 is located on the main Sakon Nakhon-Nakhon Phanom Highway, some 7 km to the west of Sakon Nakhon city. Its radio signal is sufficiently powerful that during the day it can be heard as far away as Chiang Mai and Songkhla and by the Thai troops serving in the Republic of Vietnam. Sakon Nakhon was chosen as the site for the station owing to its proximity to areas of strong insurgent activity.

Equipment

(U) The station transmitter has a power of 50 kw. This was developed by the US Army and is fully transportable, as are the generators, programming booths, and other key items of equipment used at the 909 facility. The Army's transportable antenna, however, is not being used because of technical difficulties and a permanent antenna has been installed in its place. Several permanent buildings have been constructed on the site to facilitate operation of the Army equipment; most important is an air-conditioned, soundproof, recording and broadcasting studio.

(U) The US Army provided the equipment; NSC provided two additional generators; and USOM provided seven jeeps, and some portable tape recorders, as well as some equipment for the studio. USIS has not provided any material support.

Activities

(U) Initial broadcasting at half power began in April 1967; the operation moved to 50 kw power in August of that year. As of July 1969, the broadcasting schedule covers 14 hours per day, 7 days per week. The final planned goal is 16 hours per day of broadcasting. The station is currently on the air from 0600 to 1400 and from 1600 to 2200. Table 28 shows the production sources of the program tapes

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Table 28

SOURCES FROM WHICH STATION 909 PROGRAMS WERE RECEIVED MAY 1969

SOURCE	NO. OF TAPES
USIS fifteen-minute program	134
USIS thirty-minute program	142
Australian Information Service	12
Ministry of National Development	4
Ministry of Agriculture	4
SEATO	8
Buddhist Research Center, Wat Sraket	8
Mohlam Issan	40
CSOC	26
NSC (Wao Mao Hua Muan)	26
Sakon Nakhon's Education Section	20
Station-produced program (mohlam)	205

used by the station in May 1969.⁷ Only the mohlam Issan tapes and the station-produced program are in Northeast dialect. Although USIS provides about 44 percent of the tapes, almost half these programs run only 15 minutes. USIS also pays for the mohlam Issan and station-produced tapes. Included in the 909 programs were counter-propaganda items originating in the Supreme Command, 2d Army, and the Public Relations Department of the Office of the Prime Minister.

(U) The Sakon Nakhon Education Section program is intended for primary schools. By May 1969 more than 300 teachers in the Northeast were known to be using it in their classes.⁸

(U) Most of the Thai programming personnel assigned to the station arrived with little if any practical knowledge of radio programming and required extensive training during the first few months of operation, when the station was operating at half power.

(U) One of the innovations introduced at radio station 909 has been the use of field teams, to go out to remote amphoes and record news items of interest to 909 listeners. These are usually stories told by villagers of how RTG development and security projects have actually helped them. The field teams also record self-help stories, unique events as told by eye-witnesses, and other developments of interest to Northeast villagers. The field team "Local News" programs are broadcast twice daily (0815 and 1715). Since July 1967 the field teams have made a special point of interviewing insurgent defectors; they are notified by a nai amphoe of the arrival of a new defector,

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visit him, tape an interview, and then broadcast it. There are indications that these broadcasts have had direct consequences on insurgent activities in the Northeast. As of June 1969 18 insurgents had defected directly to the station. Also, in October 1968, for the first time villagers came to the station with intelligence information on insurgent activities in the area. Some hundreds of insurgent defectors have remarked their frequent listening to station 909 and cited it as one factor in their decision to defect.

(U) Radio station 909 has three permanent field teams, each with its own jeep vehicle and portable tape recorder. Each team makes two trips per month to distant parts of the Northeast, plus numerous one or two day trips to places near Sakon Nakhon. On most field team trips the two NSC members are accompanied by a USIS advisor. In May 1969 the field teams made 11 trips, travelled 4,580 km, and visited 9 Northeast changwats.⁸

(U) Of the sample of Northeast radio listeners in the 1969 survey previously cited, 41 percent of urban households and 44 percent of rural households preferred station 909 programs over the others they could hear. The nearest competitor, the National Broadcasting Station in Ubon, was rated as their favorite by only 13 percent of urban households and 10 percent of rural households.⁵ (Only about half the radios in the Northeast have short-wave and are therefore capable of picking up Radio Hanoi.) Another indication of audience size and reaction to the station has come from the request for listeners to write to the station. During 1968 the station received 25,056 letters. Visitors are also encouraged to come to the station and during 1968, 35,748 people took advantage of the invitation.³

(U) Station 909 is helping to train staff for the 100 kw medium-wave radio station in Lamphun in the North. This is being operated by the Public Relations Department with USIS assistance, primarily to reach a hill-tribe audience. It is on the air 8.5 hours a day and broadcasts programs in Meo, Karen, and Yao as well as Central Thai. Station 909 also has a training program for ARD Information Officers.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION SECTION

Mission

(U) The Motion Picture Production Section is responsible for local production and adaptation of films including those depicting the dangers of communism and explaining RTG village-level security and development programs. Most of the work is done outside Thailand. Cameras used include 24 mm, 35 mm, and 16 mm, some with sound capability. A field-type tape recorder and sound re-recording and projection equipment are also available.

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Activities

(U) Feature-Length Films. In 1966, a documentary feature-length black and white film, entitled, "It Happened in Pang Pone," was produced. This film is available in English, Central Thai, and mohlam. The film concerns a communist attempt to infiltrate and subvert a Northeast Thai village. The film is very slow-paced and easy for the villagers to understand and the reception of this film and its message by the villagers has been very favorable. In 1967, another feature-length film entitled "Cold Fire" was produced. A survey conducted after showings indicated that 50-80 percent of the village audiences got the message of the film. A description of this film is given in Appendix C.

(C) As a result of the favorable acceptance of these two films, the Motion Picture Section is placing most of its efforts on production of feature-length, color, sound films. A recent 2 hr color film, "This Land is Ours," having an anti-communist message, evidently strikes close to the bone. After it was shown in May 1969, in a remote Northeast village known to be insurgent-threatened, the MAVU responsible for the showing was ambushed and three RTA NCOs wounded.

(U) A film being produced in mid-1969 stresses closer relations between local RTG officials and villagers.

(U) Tactical Film Program. In early 1967 the Motion Picture Section started a Tactical Film program designed to be responsive to local requirements. These films run about ten minutes and are usually interviews such as a governor's speech, a demonstration by an agricultural officer, or an insurgent defector talking to the police. For example, in May 1967, a film was made of two communist defectors speaking to a group of people in Amphoe Kut Chum, Changwat Ubon. The Nai Amphoe of Loeng Nok Tha introduced the two defectors, and they spoke to the crowd of their training in North Vietnam, how they had been misled by the communists and found them to be liars, and the hardships of jungle life they had endured. The Governor of Ubon concluded the film by warning the villagers not to fall for communist propaganda. A 20-minute film completed late in 1968 presents the story of two defectors from the Korat area, their hardships, and reasons for defecting. The Motion Picture Section provides a 16-mm cameraman and a sound man for such tactical films. The exposed film is sent to Tokyo for processing and returned to the requesting post.

(U) Film Production. Suggestions for a film come from USIS field personnel, the Motion Picture Officer, the Information Officer, the USIS staff, or from RTG officials. The actual production (shooting, directing, sound recording) is done by USIS, and the exposed film is sent to a commercial laboratory in Tokyo for developing. The developed film is returned to Bangkok for editing. Once satisfactory sound

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tracks are completed, they are sent with the film to to the USIS facility in Tokyo for final processing. Multiple prints in 16-mm and 35-mm are made after final processing. It normally takes about nine months to produce a feature-length, color, sound film, but may take longer if seasonal effects (i. e., rainy season) are required. Except for news reels all USIS films are now made in color.

Distribution

(U) The Motion Picture Section produces about 40 reels of documentary films annually, plus 24 reels (two per month) of a one-reel film "magazine." The Distribution office maintains the film inventory of all films made, and handles film distribution.

PUBLICATIONS/EXHIBITS SECTION

Mission

(U) The mission of the Publications/Exhibits Section is to provide pictorial and printed materials for use by USIS and the RTG in support of rural security and development programs, especially in the critical areas of the Northeast, North, and South.

Funding

(U) The budgets for press and publications activities for FY 67, 68, and 69 were, respectively, \$50,671, \$67,531, and \$73,702. The estimate for FY 70 is \$74,270. These figures do not include salaries and administrative expenses.

Organization and Personnel

(U) The Publications/Exhibits Section is located in Bangkok. Its products are distributed throughout the Northeast, directly through the Distributions Section, through the USIS Branch Posts, or through various other US or RTG agencies. The Section receives printing support from the USIS Regional Service Center in Manila, Philippines (RSC-Manila).

(U) The Publications/Exhibit Officer and the Press Officer report to the Information Officer. The Press Officer is concerned primarily with the Bangkok press. The Publication/Exhibit Section staff in 1969 consisted of two Americans and 13 Thais. Professional positions include an editor and his assistant, 4 script writers, and 2 illustrators on the publications side, and an exhibit specialist and his assistant and 2 artist-illustrators. The script writers and editors are given a translation and writing test before being hired. They must have a good command of English as they also act as interpreters.

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All training is essentially on-the-job, although supervisory personnel are sometimes sent to RSC-Manila for training seminars.

Logistical Support

(U) Almost all printing for the Publications/Exhibits Section is done at RSC-Manila. If a publication is urgently needed, USIS may use its own multilith machine or the services of a local printer; this is usually done only for small special jobs.

Activities

(U) Publications. The Assistant Publications/Exhibits Officer selects a list of monthly themes which is submitted to the Publications/Exhibits Officer and Information Officer for approval. Examples of themes used in 1969 are: "The CD Worker is Our Friend," "The CD Committees Benefit Villagers," "Cash Crops," "The BPP Protect and Serve the People." The approved list may be modified when targets of opportunity present themselves, such as the December 1968 meeting of the Kings of Thailand and Laos on a barge in the middle of the Mekong River to inaugurate electricity supply from the Ubol Ratana dam in Khon Kaen to Laos. On the basis of this meeting, USIS published pamphlets, posters, and leaflets stressing the friendly relations between Laos and Thailand and the assistance Thailand is providing Laos. These publications were under a theme title of "Thailand and Laos Work Together for Progress."

(U) If the theme of the new publication is particularly important, the Publications/Exhibits Officer coordinates with other USIS elements, such as the Motion Picture Section and Radio/TV Section. An example of such coordinated coverage is the 1969 publications on the theme, "Thai Troops Are in Vietnam to Fight Communism," which also received motion picture, radio, and TV coverage. For this publication effort the Supreme Command Forward of the Ministry of Defense was contacted. The publications include 215,000 pamphlets, 110,000 posters and 30,000 leaflets that show the daily life and civic action activities of the Black Panthers in Vietnam. Leaflets and comic books based on the film, "This Land is Ours," are also being produced. These publications are distributed to teacher training colleges, secondary and vocational schools, libraries, government officials, military and village leaders, MITs, CD, MDUs, BPP, and others.

(U) The Publications/Exhibits Officer meets with the Distribution Officer to determine distribution of the various pamphlets, posters, and leaflets. RTG ministries or departments may also request copies for their own distribution.

(U) Most themes are determined by USIS, which develops the publication format for approval by the appropriate RTG agency. Occasionally,

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a representative of an RTG ministry or department suggests publication themes to the Publications/Exhibits Officer at USIS. An example resulting for such an approach is the pamphlet, "Better Livestock through Better Breeding." The Publications/Exhibits Officer was informed of the good work being done by the Livestock Department and decided to include this in his monthly themes. He then made contact with the Director General of the Livestock Department, Ministry of Agriculture, to discuss the pamphlet. The resultant pamphlet emphasizes the Livestock Department's services, such as artificial insemination, provision of studs for natural breeding, mobile veterinary clinics to provide inoculations against disease, experimental stations, and other programs. A poster and a leaflet on the same theme were also prepared. Appendix D is a list of theme material produced between January 1965 and December 1968 with the numbers of copies produced.

(U) Anti-communist material is also published in the form of pamphlets, posters, leaflets, and comic books. Some of the anti-communist material is attributed to the TNPD, such as "Do Not Be Deceived by Agitators," which is a poster and leaflet series that uses actual photographs to show what life under communism in Red China is like. The posters are normally black and white photographs on a red background with white printing. One poster showing young boys and girls carrying rifles states in Thai, under the title, "When communists say they're interested in the education of your children,--they lie. These Chinese children have been forced to serve a communist commune near Canton."

(U) Unattributed material, such as the "Communism or Freedom" series of posters and leaflets, may be used by any agency. On one of these colorful posters the left side depicts how communist terrorists disregard the needs of people and destroy their homes and families, while the right side depicts how the government cares for all people in Thailand by offering them opportunities for a better life. Others in this series compare Communist and Thai education and forced labor and free labor. The villagers often use these colorful posters as decorations in their homes. Table 29 presents a list of USIS anti-communist material produced during the 1965-68 period.

(U) USIS also publishes Seripharb, a Thai version of the RSC-Manila magazine Free World. This magazine devotes over 50 percent of its space to articles on security and development in Thailand, especially the Northeast. Seripharb is printed at RSC-Manila, and distributed by a contractor who works for the Distribution Section. A monthly eight-page tabloid, Patanakarn (Development), stresses mainly development themes.

(U) Exhibits. Exhibit activities are initiated when a Branch Post requests material to show at a fair or other local event or when an RTG or US agency makes a request for a special exhibit. Four-panel photographic posters using a security or development theme are the usual type supplied.

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Table 29

USIS ANTI-COMMUNIST MATERIAL

1965-1968

ITEM	NUMBER OF COPIES
Pamphlets	
"Aggression from the North"	20,000 (T) ^a
"A People Betrayed"	75,000 (T)
"Bitter Seeds"	55,000 (T)
"Freedom or Death"	10,000 (T)
"I Accuse"	77,800 (T) 5,000 (C)
"The War in Vietnam--Questions and Answers"	175,000 (T)
"The War in Vietnam--15 Questions and Answers (New version of above)"	126,000 (T)
Comic and Cartoon Books	
Freedom or Communism	200,000 (T)
It Happened in Bang Pang Pone	800,000 (T)
Cold Fire	800,000 (T)
The Nightmare is Over	350,000 (T)
The Spread of Kinship	300,000 (T)
The Victorious Black Panthers	300,000 (T)
This Land is Ours	300,000 (T)

^a (T) indicates copies printed in Thai; (C) indicates copies printed in Chinese.

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Table 29 Cont'd

ITEM	NUMBER OF COPIES	
Posters and Leaflets		
	POSTERS	LEAFLETS
"Be a Good Citizen" (T)	150,000	300,000
"Communism or Freedom" (T) (24 issues have been produced as of March 1969)	120,000	50,000
"Do Not Be Deceived by Agitators," (T) (13 issues have been produced as of March 1969)	120,000	50,000
"Freedom or Communism" (T)	10,000	25,000
"I was Deceived by the Communists" (T)		500,000

(U) Exhibits are also often sent from USIA with themes such as the cultural, economic, and scientific achievements of the US. These are translated into Thai and BPAO are notified of their availability on request.

DISTRIBUTION SECTION

Mission

(U) The mission of the Distribution Section is to distribute USIS materials (publications and films) to their various designated recipients.

Funding

(U) The section is funded from the budgets of the Radio, Press, and Publications, and Motion Picture-TV Sections and the amounts are not readily separable. Exceptions are the magazine, Seripharb, and the package program (discussed later under Activities). Some copies of Seripharb are distributed on a subscription basis and the subscrip-

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tion fees go to the contractor who handles distribution. As of May 1969 the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) began paying 15,000 baht a month for the contract labor cost of distributing the USIS package program. This covers postage, shipping, envelopes, and labor. This arrangement will continue until the Public Relations Department of OPM takes over the whole task of distribution of materials related to security and development.

Organization

(U) The Distribution Officer, an American, reports to the USIS Executive Officer; the rest of the staff are Thai. Most publications handled by the section, including Seripharb, are printed at the USIS Research Service Center (RSC) in Manila, and most films are processed in Tokyo. Small special-request jobs are printed in Bangkok.

Activities

(U) Package Program Distribution. This package program consists of packages, mailed monthly, each containing a poster, leaflet, and pamphlet based on the monthly theme (e.g., "The Provincial Police Protect the People," "MDUs Bring Prosperity"); the magazines, Seripharb, Our Village and Free World; the wall newspaper, Patanakarn, and an anti-communist poster or leaflet. Each distributed package is attributed to one of the RTG ministries and usually contains a message from that ministry. Such a message from the Ministry of Interior to a kamnan, for example, might read:

The enclosed papers and documents are very beneficial for you and the villagers. They consist of pictures, a book, a magazine, and a leaflet....Please take these and put them on the board of the tambon center or places where people can see them. The people will have a better chance to know how the government works, and that's the way to keep the people and the government closer. (Signed) Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Interior.

(U) The packages are sent to Kamnans and Phuyaibans (tambon and village headmen), wats, primary and secondary schools and teacher training colleges, USIS Branch Posts and information centers, and MDUs, SOCs, BPP, Provincial Police, and CD workers. As mentioned earlier, funding for package program distribution has been assumed by the RTG. The goal (perhaps optimistic) for PRD assumption of complete distribution responsibility is 1 October 1969. The PRD is building a warehouse to store the material.

(U) Film Distribution. Films are distributed from Bangkok by direct loan to the requester, loan to commercial theaters, and distribution to Branch Posts. Principal direct recipients are MDUs, MITs, RTA MAVUs, BPP, TV stations, and commercial mobile units.

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(U) There are two film inventories: one for display to the public, and one for use of BPAOs which contains a wider selection on more specialized subjects. Sample classes of available movies include: Agriculture, Royal Thai Armed Forces, Police Forces, Communism, Life in Thailand, Health and Sanitation, news clips of the King, Community Development, and Education and Youth Training.

(U) The Branch Posts report monthly on the recipients of the films they distribute, specifying the type of audience, the type of organization doing the showing (e.g., USIS projectionist, MMU), short or long term loan, and the estimated size of audience reached.

INTERRELATIONS

US Agencies

(U) Since USIS Thailand is small compared to most other US Mission components, its intra-mural relations are close and informal. USIS as a member of the US Mission also works closely with other Mission components, especially with USOM through their shared Liaison Officer and with SA/CI through the USIS Assistant Information Officer (RTG Liaison) who is detailed to the SA/CI Office. USIS is also represented at the weekly meetings conducted by SA/CI as well as on various Mission committees, including that on Cultural Exchange of which the USIS Cultural Affairs Officer is chairman, and the PSYOP Committee of which the USIS RTG Liaison Officer is a member. USIS also makes contact through MACTHAI with the RTARF (usually for permission to film their activities.)

(U) The USIS International Visitors Program relies on the US Mission to nominate candidates and the US State Department provides funds, approves candidates after they are passed by the Mission Committee, and arranges for carrying out the grantees' programs.

RTG Relations

(U) Because USIS Thailand has been in operation for some 16 years many of its permanent Thai employees have established close personal contact with RTG officials. The USIS practice of maintaining a limited US presence upcountry and a minimal amount of US-attributed media has also contributed to friendly working relations. USIS officials make direct contact with RTG officials at all levels in discharging their responsibilities. In practice, USIS-RTG relations are a mixture of USIS approaching the RTG, for example to interest them in a new publication, and the RTG approaching USIS to obtain their support for a particular project. USIS contacts with CSOD are of course made through the Assistant Information Officer (RTG Liaison). In the field, USIS personnel have close working relations with

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governors, nai amphoes, area police officers, kamnans, and phuyaibans. Arrangements for MITs are made by the Branch Office. When films are to be shot upcountry the USIS officer in charge calls on the appropriate local RTG official to present a letter of introduction, explain the purpose, and ask for cooperation if needed.

(U) When a major USIS film is ready for distribution, high ranking RTG officials are often invited for a preview. For example, Prime Minister Thanom and other cabinet members viewed "Cold Fire," which received the Prime Minister's enthusiastic approval. All USIS research projects must be cleared by the Thai National Research Council as well as by the US Embassy.

(U) The development of Radio Station 909, detailed earlier, is an outstanding example of cooperation not only among the US Army, USOM, and USIS, but also with the National Security Council and, in program preparation, with PRD, 2d Army, and CSOD.

(U) The USIS Information Officer is a member of the Working Group of the Thai-US Coordinating Committee on Public Relations in which, on the US side, MACTHAI, and the 93d PSYOP Company are also represented, and on the Thai side the Foreign Ministry and Supreme Command Headquarters. The Group works out detailed public information programs to implement policies established by the Committee in regard to Thai-US relations centering around the presence in Thailand of US forces. A current project is preparation of posters and leaflets for distribution to villagers living within 16 km of air bases tenanted by the USAF. This material is designed to motivate the villagers to give Intelligence information to the Thai police and to explain to the villagers the dangers of sabotage and attack on the bases and what items to look for and report.

(U) The impending takeover of package distribution by the PRD and the anticipated establishment of the changwat information officers are other examples of USIS-RTG cooperation in the public relations and information field.

(U) The RTG is currently forming a National Information/Psychological Operations Organization to serve as the central supervisory and coordinating body in these fields. This was approved by the National Security Council and the Cabinet in September 1968 and details of funding and staffing are being worked out. When this is established it will be a focal point for USIS-RTG relations. (The organization is discussed in detail in Volume 1 of the Manual.)

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Relations with International Organizations

(U) The USIS/USOM Liaison Officer is a member of the SEATO Information Advisory Group and maintains liaison with ECAFE. The Publications/Exhibits Section provides support to SEATO and other international bodies on request; for example, USIS has provided funds to SEATO for printing impressions to be made at RSC-Manila and the Publications/Exhibit Officer acted as intermediary.

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(Except as indicated by the following citations, all information was obtained through interviews with USIS officials.)

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ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Research and Development Center

MISSION¹

(U) The joint Thai-US Military Research and Development Center (MRDC) undertakes research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) activities in support of the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF), placing special emphasis on strengthening Thai counterinsurgency capabilities.

(U) The American side of the organization, the Research and Development Center-Thailand (RDC-T), in addition seeks (1) to increase RTG appreciation of RDT&E and the ability to conduct such activities within the RTARF; and (2) to obtain and analyze information on Thailand in particular and Southeast Asia in general, which is of value to the US and its overall program of RDT&E in remote area conflict, known as Project AGILE.

BACKGROUND²

(U) In 1961 the US Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD/DDR&E) assigned to the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), also in OSD, responsibility for carrying out Project AGILE in the Pacific area. Joint US/host government Combat Development and Test Centers were established in Vietnam and Thailand, the latter being activated on 1 November 1961. On 14 November 1963 the name of the Center in Thailand was changed to Military Research and Development Center (MRDC).

(U) The original "Memorandum of Understanding for the Implementation of Project AGILE in PACOM Area," signed on 10 February 1962 by the US Commander in Chief, Pacific (CINCPAC) and an ARPA representative, provided for "direct US materiel and non-materiel RDT&E support under OSD/ARPA direction...to the Armed Forces" of the host government to assist them in resisting attack "by internally and externally supported insurgents...and against attack by conventional forces" and "assistance to the Armed Forces of the host country in developing

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their RDT&E capabilities." The work of the Centers was "to apply primarily to indigenous forces, with application to US forces to be exploited as a 'bonus effect.'" The Memorandum recognized that "sociological, psychological, and human factors" might have a greater impact than weapons in countering subversion, insurgency, and limited war and that "a scientific, analytical approach and a range of scientific disciplines" would be required.

(U) During the early years of the organization, however, major emphasis was placed on projects which mainly related to US long-range military needs or to immediate needs in Vietnam, and programs directed toward CI in Thailand had a minor role. A large proportion of the early programs was devoted to studies related to mobility in the Southeast Asian environment, testing of prototype vehicles for cross-country or trail travel, and the Mobility Environmental Research project which involved soil sampling and measurements of soil trafficability. Experimental studies of environmental efforts such as those on radio propagation were also a sizeable program element. Projects directly relevant to Vietnam included testing devices for detecting intruders, locating tunnels, inspecting sampans cargoes, and testing defoliants. Work for the RTG centered on development of an individual combat ration and improved design of individual equipment items.

(U) In 1966, the US side of MRDC was informally designated the research arm of the US Mission and the program emphasis was changed to CI.

ORGANIZATION³

(U) Since its inception the Thai element in CDTC-MRDC has reported to the Directorate of Research and Education which is under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the Ministry of Defense.

(U) The first Commanding General of CDTC was Major General Singchai Menasuta (RTA) who was succeeded by Air Vice Marshal Manob Suriya in the spring of 1964. The present Commanding General is Major General Prasart Mokkhaves who was a Deputy Commanding Officer of MRDC prior to assuming his current position in October 1967. There are two Deputy Commanding Officers: Group Captain Arun Disbaed, RTAF, Deputy CO (Operations), and Captain Praphat Chandaket, RTN, Deputy CO (Technical). For project activities, responsibilities are assigned somewhat differently, with "hardware" (Development) projects falling under the supervision of Captain Prapat and "non-hardware" (Research) projects falling under Colonel Sompun Ruangvaidya.

(U) The US element of MRDC was called the Research and Development Field Unit (RDFU) until 1968 when the name was changed to the Research

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and Development Center-Thailand (RDC-T). RDC-T was reorganized as of 1 July 1969; the new structure³ is shown in Fig. 22. The changes were essentially in the direction of simplification and consolidation.

(U) The Director of RDC-T reports to the Director of Overseas Defense Research (Project AGILE) in OSD/ARPA. The present Director is Dr. Philip Worchel who succeeded Dr. Richard D. Holbrook in the spring of 1968.

(U) The ARPA Research Council includes the Chief of the RDC-T Resources Analysis and Research Division (Chairman), the American Embassy, USIS, USOM, and MACTHAI. It meets once a month to assess current and future RDC-T efforts in terms of need, urgency, feasibility, cost, and general desirability in the light of the RDC-T mission, and to make recommendations to the Director of RDC-T.¹ It also reviews all MRDC/RDC-T reports and makes recommendations as to publication.

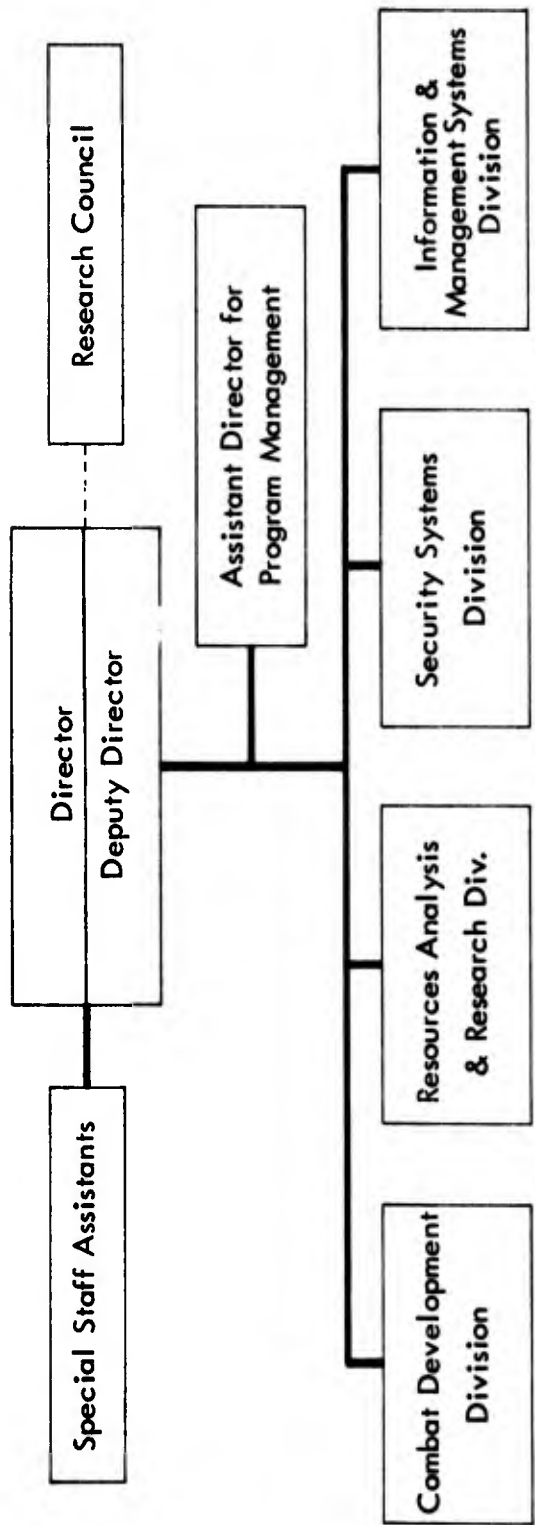
(U) The staff assistants to the Director include an Australian Technical Advisor, an Army Advisor, and an Air Advisor from the United Kingdom, and a US Naval Advisor.

(U) The Assistant Director for Program Management is responsible for centralized program management operations necessary for the accomplishment of the RDC-T mission, including operational, logistics, financial, facilities, management, and manpower planning and programming; and provision of all administrative and field support services. He establishes and maintains management procedures and systems relative to coordination and monitorship of RDC-T contractual matters; provides technical supervision and direction over activities of contractors to whom support tasks are assigned; and maintains close liaison with Thai and US military and civilian agencies and contacts.

(U) The Combat Development Division plans, initiates, conducts, directs, and evaluates material and conceptual research, development, and test of technological programs relating to Communications and Electronics, Surveillance, Combat Developments, and Physical Environment; and maintains technical liaison with MRDC personnel and assists in the development of indigenous capability in the effective RDT&E of military equipment and systems.

(U) The Resources Analysis and Research Division plans, initiates, conducts, and directs RDT&E in areas of:

(1) analysis of insurgent resources; particularly collection and analysis of data on insurgent personnel, organization, methods of operations, objectives, and strategy which would help evaluate and predict insurgent behavior in Thailand;



(U) Fig. 22: Organization of OSD/ARPA Research and Development Center - Thailand (1 Jul 69)

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(2) application of population resources to CI efforts, particularly to ascertain patterns of action and attitude of non-governmental and non-insurgent people thought to be related to the course of insurgency and counterinsurgency in Thailand;

(3) application of institutional resources to CI efforts, particularly to develop more effective means of utilizing the existing resources of both the US Mission and the Royal Thai Government.

(U) The Security Systems Division plans, programs, conducts, and supervises RDT&E to be accomplished in the area of CI, security systems, and village security systems; and maintains close technical liaison with MRDC personnel and assists in the development of indigenous capability in the effective RDT&E of CI security systems.

(U) The Information and Management Systems Division plans, initiates, conducts, and directs professional and scientific work requiring the utilization of various scientific methods and techniques common to mathematics, computer technology, and the behavioral and social sciences, to reach solutions to management and operational technical problems of exceptional difficulty; and develops a research and development program as necessary to provide new and unique approaches to obdurate problem areas of international significance.

(U) Each of the four divisions provides technical supervision and guidance over activities of contractor personnel assigned to tasks within its jurisdiction.

(U) Most projects have both a Thai and US program manager drawn from the MRDC/RDC-T staff. Some of the projects are carried out by US contractors and others by RDC-T or MRDC staff members.

FUNDING⁴

(U) The Thai side of MRDC pays the salaries of the Thai military personnel on the MRDC staff, and the Commanding General has an annual budget of about 1,000,000 baht (\$50,000) for maintenance and upkeep of the MRDC Building. Plans are being made but are not yet firm for an MRDC research budget.

(U) OSD/ARPA pays for the other expenses, including rent of the additional buildings and the permanent test sites, RDC-T expenses, and contracts. The ARPA Overseas Defense Research Division is allocated about one-tenth of total ARPA funds from the Department of Defense R&D budget. Of the Division's funds some \$5-\$6 million are allotted to Bangkok. The RDC-T budget for operating expenses is around \$1.5 million and includes office rental, office equipment, vehicle transport, and the like.

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LOCATION

(U) The MRDC Building, off Soi Kluay Nam Thai, houses the executive offices, the Assistant Director for Program Management, and the Development Division. The Resources Analysis and Research Division, the Security Systems Division, the Thailand Information Center, and most of the contractor personnel are in the Sirinee Building on Ploenchit Road. The Electronics Laboratory is on Petchburi Road Extension near Soi 68 and the Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory is at Don Muang Airport. Upcountry there are several test sites, notably off the Saraburi-Korat Highway near Khao Yai National Park. Most of the work outside Bangkok is done by field trips and dispatch of special Thai-US teams upcountry.

(U) Arrangements are nearing completion for the construction of a two-story addition to the MRDC Building which will house the Electronics Laboratory, the Information Center, and some if not all contractors. The target date for completion is the summer of 1970.

PERSONNEL

(U) Professional members of the Thai element are all members of one of the Thai Armed Services; the support staff includes military and civilian members. In addition to the Thais in the Thai element of MRDC, Thais (professional and support) are also members of RDC-T and contractors' staffs. The RDC-T staff includes US military from all services and civilians. The 1962 Memorandum of Understanding provided for inclusion of nationals other than Thai and US, and since 1963-64, there have been a few military and civilians from the United Kingdom and Australia on the RDFU/RDC-T staff.

(U) Table 30, derived from the Roster of Personnel for MRDC and RDC-T as of May 1969,⁵ shows a breakdown of personnel among MRDC, RDC-T, and contractor military and civilians, Thai, US, and others, distributed between those primarily concerned in research and development projects and those in administrative and support positions. In addition to senior personnel in both categories, the first includes trainees and junior researchers and technicians and the second secretaries, drivers, maids, etc. It is probable that the numbers will decrease in total during 1969. As of April-May, there were 174 US personnel and 467 Thais.

RESEARCH PROGRAM RELATING TO CI⁶

(U) Table 31 lists current projects virtually all of which are due to be completed in 1969 or to continue in modified form. The reorganization of 1 July is still in progress and assignment of current projects to the new divisions is not yet firm. The overall program

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Table 30

MRDC/RDC-T AND CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL⁵

AS OF APRIL-MAY 1969

DESCRIPTION	PROFESSIONAL	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT	TOTAL
MRDC			
Thai Military	30	40	70
Thai Civilians		21	21
Total			91
RDC-T (US and Third Country)			
US Civilians	14	5	19
US Military	14	4	18
UK Military	2		2
Australian Civilian	1		1
Total			40
Contractors			
US Civilians	100	37	137
Total			137
RDC-T and Contractor			
Thai Employees	203	173	387
Total	264	280	644

(Total US: 174, Total Third Country: 3, Total Thai: 467.)

planned for the future involves change in direction and emphasis with a wider geographical scope certainly including the North, an increase in the proportion of Thais on the staff and in wider contacts with the Thai research community. A task force team will be employed to do quick-response, short-term research studies to support decisions rather than long-term contractor efforts.⁴ Projects current or recently completed that are directly concerned with CI and have bearing on the Northeast are described briefly in the following paragraphs. Many of these projects were originally included in the more comprehensive Rural Security Systems Program (RSSP), proposed by ARPA in the spring of 1966 and approved in a somewhat truncated form in the autumn of that year. The original RSSP hypothesis was that "it is worthwhile to attempt to apply the full range of resources of the RDT&E community in a systematic way to the entire range of problems which the RTG...

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Table 31

CURRENT PROJECTS

PROJECT	BEING UNDERTAKEN BY:
Border Control System	Stanford Research Institute
Field Data-Collection Team	Battelle Memorial Institute
Village Security Systems	In House
Insurgent Psychological Operations	Research Analysis Corporation
Insurgent Basing Operations	Research Analysis Corporation
Study of Young Men in North-east Thailand	In House
Village Leadership in North-east Thailand: A Case Study of Nakhon Phanom	In House
Study of the Akha	In House
Security of North Thailand	In House
Ethnic Groups and Ethnic Relations in the Security of North Thailand	In House
Village Information System - Thailand	Stanford Research Institute
CI Systems Manual	Research Analysis Corporation
History of Insurgency/Counterinsurgency in Thailand	Research Analysis Corporation
Thailand Information Center	Battelle Memorial Institute
Program Impact Assessment	American Institute of Research
Research and Planning Group	Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories
Airborne Intruder Intercept	Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories
Seismic/Acoustic Detection of Low-Flying Helicopters	Stanford Research Institute
Highway Airstrip Study	In House
Aircrew Survival	In House
Airbase Defense - Thailand	Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.

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Table 31 Cont'd

PROJECT	BEING UNDERTAKEN BY:
Advisor-Counterpart Relations	Human Resources Research Office
Troop Orientation	American Institute for Research
Combat Ration	Preserved Food Organization; Colorado State University; US Army Natick Laboratories; National Institutes of Health; US Army Medical Research and Nutrition Laboratories
Ammunition Pouch	In House
Communication in CI	Stanford Research Institute
Village Alarm System	In House (formerly Booz-Allen)
Secure Voice Communications	In House
MRDC Electronics Laboratory	Stanford Research Institute
TV-Impact Study Equipment Installation	In House
Tropical Environmental Data (TREND)	US Army Natick Laboratories
Basic Environmental Data (BEND)	Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand
Northeast Atlas Project	US Engineer Agency for Resources Inventory; Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand
Mekong River Handbook	In House (formerly Battelle Memorial Institute)
Vegetation Studies	Royal Thai Forestry Department
Meteorological Data	Royal Thai Meteorology Department
Water Obstacles Study	In House: Assisted by Land Locomotion Division of US Army Tank Auto- motive Command
Hydro-Jet Boat Project	In House
RTA Boat Evaluation	In House

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Table 31 Cont'd

PROJECT	BEING UNDERTAKEN BY:
Special Boat Project	In House
Seismic Intrusion Devices	In House
Magneto-Telluric Research	Stanford Research Institute
Night Vision Device Comparative Test	In House
Joint MRDC-US Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory (ARL)	Texas Instruments, Incorporated
Stablized Biocular	In House

would have to face in combatting a foreign-supported insurgent movement." As RSSP developed during FY-69, it brought a greater emphasis on social and analytical sciences within both the Thai and US elements, more involvement of the Thai element in MRDC and of Thai universities in RDT&E for CI, and a greater effort by RDC-T to help the Thais in general to develop their RDT&E capabilities for CI and to transfer RDT&E results to operational users.

Border Control System

(U) The project was concerned originally with surveillance of the Mekong River, and an area around Nakhon Phanom City was chosen as a site for testing surveillance concepts that might be developed by MRDC/RDC-T and the contractors. The experimental Thai unit formed under the original project is being used by CSOD and the CSCs but the US Mission and the RTG has decided, in view of the demands placed by the insurgency on Thai resources, not to form additional units.

(U) Late in 1968 General Saiyud Kherdpol, Director of Operations, CSOC, requested US aid in evaluating a border control plan drawn up by the Nong Khai CPM involving land, and water controls. At the US Embassy's request, some of the Border Control project effort was diverted to this objective, now designated as Task 1.

(U) Task 2, which had originally included a survey of economic, social, and demographic characteristics as well as river conditions along the Mekong stretch north of Nakhon Phanom was late in 1968 extended at the Embassy's request to a study of the whole problem of border control

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in Thailand by a thorough survey, which would include such aspects as how RTG elements operate, popular attitudes, economic conditions, etc., in the border area of Thailand that lies along the Mekong. Included in the area are the mountains in the North, the hilly region of the Northeast, and the level plain in southern Ubon Province, giving a fair sample of the types of problems existing along other Thai borders.

(U) Task 3, which calls for systems analysis of border control problems and organizations, is being carried out by study of how the Nong Khai concepts can be applied and how they should be modified or developed.

Field Data Collection Team

(U) This is discussed later in the section on training of Thais.

Village Security Systems Project

(U) The study, initiated late in 1968, proposed to contribute to RTG and US decision-making by identifying and evaluating the most promising concepts for responding to the insurgent threat to Northeast villages so as to provide a documented method of analysis which might be useful in other regions of Thailand and other countries. The study was converted to an in-house study in April 1969.

Security Assessment of Selected Amphoes

(U) The study was originated to meet the need of the US Mission for data relative to contribution to security, on which an up-to-date evaluation could be made of tambon police stations and radios, the Village Radio System, the Mobile Reserve Platoons of the Border Patrol Police, the Special Action Forces of the Provincial Police, and the Volunteer Defense Corps. Researchers from MRDC and various contractors collected data by interviews and questionnaires in villages of three amphoes of Udon and two amphoes of Kalasin in the Northeast. Data collection and the project ended early in 1969.

Insurgent Psychological Operations

(U) The study, initiated in 1967, deals with two related subjects--a study of insurgent psychological techniques and themes used in Thailand in recruitment and training, and a study of villager attitudes and environmental factors which influence joining and support of the insurgents. The approach in the first study is primarily descriptive and includes compilation of a data base. The second approach is experimental, with the intent, through interviews in the Northeast, North, and other regions, to isolate critical issues, formulate hypotheses, and explore the feasibility of various research approaches. Work now in progress seeks to explore and validate or disprove preliminary

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conclusions and hypotheses through interviews with villagers and detainees (including defectors) in sensitive Northeast changwats.

Insurgent Basing Operations

(U) The objective is to develop a technique, based on knowledge of the physical environment and previous insurgent practices, that would help to define the areas in which insurgent camps and bases might be expected to be located. Kut Bak District of Sakon Nakhon was selected for initial investigation. It proved impossible to arrange for field testing of the technique developed. Present RTA intelligence collection formats and methods appear to impose a serious limitation on successful employment of the technique. The project has, however, led to an opportunity for the researchers to prepare a course on Intelligence collection, intended to give an approach to the problem through the military schools rather than through operational units in the field.

Study of Young Men in Northeast Thailand

(U) University-trained young Thais spent several weeks living in 9 villages in Ubon Province interviewing local young men to identify vulnerabilities to insurgent propaganda and means by which the RTG might counter these and mobilize the youths to serve in security roles. Analysis of the data still continues, with a report scheduled for the end of 1969.

Village Leadership in Northeast Thailand: A Case Study of Nakhon Phanom

(U) Thai researchers living in 9 villages in Nakhon Phanom Province undertook in 1968 a study of leadership structure within the village, the roles played by the leaders in village life and decision-making, and the attitudes and behavior of the leaders in the areas of politics, government, and security. Data collection continues in 1969.

Village Information System-Thailand (VIST)

(U) The original objective was to develop a system to provide the RTG and the US Mission with an operational data base for the use of officials concerned in military requirements and activities and development planning for CI. The ultimate intention was to turn over the whole system to the RTG to operate and maintain. Task 1 was to provide a gazetteer of the villages in Thailand starting in the sensitive provinces of the Northeast. This is being compiled on the computer in the RTG National Statistical Office (NSO) and the NSO has agreed to take over continuation of the task. Fundamental to a system for reporting incidents relevant to the insurgency was the development of a format for insurgent incident reports and for

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friendly operations reports; these were later merged in a single Contact/Enemy Activity report (Task 2). The subsequent Task 3 is the determination of village information relevant to the insurgency and a design for acquisition, data processing, computer programming, and data output. Nakhon Phanom was chosen as the pilot province. CSOD has agreed to assume responsibility for Tasks 2 and 3, with computer processing support from NSO. Agreements for transfer of all three Tasks are, however, contingent on an increase in the FY 70 budget for NSO.

Thailand Information Center

(U) An important asset for the research community is the MRDC Thailand Information Center, housed on the seventh floor of the Sirinee Building on Ploenchit Road. This Center is a depository for more than 10,000 documents (mostly in English or Thai) collected from many agencies and specialists in Bangkok and elsewhere and dealing with all facets of Thai life and culture. The collection concentrates on security and development programs and on local research reports, including a variety of information pertinent to CI. The material is catalogued and indexed in depth for ready retrieval.

CI Systems Manual

(U) In view of the proliferation of RTG CI efforts, a point of reference is needed by both US and Thai personnel. The Manual is designed to compile a systematic and comprehensive description of all CI programs, organizations, and activities in the Northeast and to examine these programs and activities. It is being issued in seven volumes, the material being arranged according to CI missions (for example, military, paramilitary, health, development).

History of Insurgency/Counterinsurgency in Thailand

(U) The study seeks to reconstruct the record through 1967 of critical decisions, programs, and events and to analyze the problems encountered and successes and failures both of the US and the RTG response to the insurgent threat.

Research and Planning Group

(U) Major objectives are (1) to design an integrated CI program for RSSP in Northeast Thailand and (2) to develop a Thai capability for systems research and analysis. Work on the first objective has centered on study of the RSSP to recommend to the RDC-T Director directions which ongoing programs should take and to generate new projects, thus influencing the course of ARPA research directed at the Northeast. To meet the second objective more Thais are being added to the Research and Planning Group. The Group also programs short-term studies such as a Village Television Study and a Bulldozer study.

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Communications in CI

(U) The project is to discover inadequacies and recommend improvements in communications in the field. Interviews with officials concerned in the problem were conducted in all amphoes of Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai, and Sakon Nakhon, in the most critical amphoes of Ubon, Udon, and Kalasin, and at Northeast and Bangkok headquarters, to evaluate the existing system. Further work includes development of a pilot model of an area communications system that will solve the problems uncovered and of a single master system for long-term RTG planning.

Village Alarm System

(U) The need was established for a system by which an attacked or threatened village could call for help. Radio appeared to be the best means and demonstration models assembled and tested in the MRDC Electronics Laboratory promised to meet requirements. A modification kit to be used with the USOM-issued F-1/F-5 radios is being developed by the Laboratory.

Northeast Atlas Project

(U) Maps of Nakhon Phanom Province at a scale of 1:250,000 are being prepared in atlas form in both Thai and English to bring together information on 31 different topics such as climate, geology, soils, vegetation, population, highways, surface water resources. The next province atlas will be for Sakon Nakhon.

Mekong River Handbook

(U) A chapter is devoted to each amphoe along the river in Thailand, including physical and cultural features as well as information on boats in the area. The work, completed with publication of the Handbook, feeds into the general Border Control project mentioned earlier.

Minimum Pathway Study

(U) Since trails are the only ground means for reaching many villagers in Northeast Thailand, description of their terrain characteristics, information on their traversability by vehicles, and measures necessary for their improvement are of concern to the RTG for CI. The worst trails leading to remote villages were surveyed and nine typical trails in various types of terrain were studied in detail. Data analysis has been completed and report issued.

RTA Boat Evaluation

(U) A few MRDC-designed shallow-draft boats have been equipped with radios, searchlights, and mounted automatic weapons for user evaluation by RTA personnel in CI patrol operations on the Mekong River.

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Airborne Intruder Intercept Systems Study and Seismic/Acoustic Detection of Low Flying Helicopters

(U) These projects were initiated to meet the request of the RTG for recommendations on an effective system to intercept the often-reported but unconfirmed sightings of unidentified helicopters thought to be supporting insurgents in the Northeast. No satisfactory system is yet in being, and R&D on the problem continues.

Highway Airstrip Study

(U) From a survey of highway strips suitable to use as STOL landing areas, directories were compiled for the Northeast, Southeast, and South. Data on STOL airfields and photographs have also been collected and are being published.

Nakhon Phanom Airbase Terrain Study

(U) Ground mobility within the 10-km perimeter of an airbase is an element in the much broader problem of security from insurgent raid and sabotage (subject of earlier contractor study). Nakhon Phanom airbase was selected for a test site and "going" maps are being constructed from surveys of soil composition and moisture. To verify these, field testing by RTA operational units is planned. A simple instrument should be devised for measuring slipperiness, the most serious deterrent to wet-weather movement of wheeled vehicles.

Air Base Security and Defense

(U) A substantial amount of work has been done on this subject in relation to Thailand by MRDC/RDC-T, both in house and by contractors. This has drawn on experience in Vietnam as well as on study of conditions in Thailand and includes analysis of the threat, analysis of defense problems at specific bases, and recommendations for defense design. The work is continuing in 1969.

TRAINING OF THAIS

(U) All MRDC-RDC-T projects in one way or another involve training of the participating Thai staff in R&D techniques and methods. Contractors also provide on-the-job training to their Thai employees, one of the goals being to increase Thai research capabilities. A few projects have been designed primarily for this purpose--notably the Electronics Laboratory (E-Lab), the Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory (ARL), and the Field Data Collection Team.

(U) The E-Lab, for which equipment and temporary housing were provided by ARPA in 1963, is now operated by Thai staff, guided and assisted only by a few US advisors to RDC-T. The work (in communications and

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electronics) is only indirectly related to CI or to the Northeast. Future plans include housing the Laboratory in the projected addition to the MRDC Building.

(U) The ARL at Don Muang Airfield was established to develop an RTAF capability to perform aerial infra-red reconnaissance and interpretation. An RTAF plane (C-47) specially-equipped by ARPA was used in CI operations along the Malaysian border in 1967, in the North in 1968, and in the Northeast in 1968-69. Turnover of the ARL to the RTAF is planned for the end of 1969; it will then be eligible for US MAP support.

(U) The Field Data-Collection Team is trained by the US contractor and MRDC staff in field experiment and data-collecting techniques and in mathematics, map reading, and English. The young men and women are recruited and supported mainly by Pan Supply, a Thai contracting company under an ARPA-funded subcontract. The team forms a pool from which other contractors may draw for upcountry data collectors. Team members have received on-the-job training in, for example, collecting position-location information, meteorological data, radar and visual observation ranges, and interview techniques, and have worked on various projects including, in the Northeast, the Border Control System.

(U) The VIST project carries on an extensive training effort related to the use and application of the National Statistical Office computer. Thai-language hardware has been introduced into NSO and classes in COBOL are being taught there under minimal VIST supervision to representatives from various RTG agencies.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

(U) The joint Thai-US composition of MRDC, representing the cooperative effort of research-oriented military agencies of the two governments, is unique in Thailand. As has been mentioned, the Thai element of MRDC is under the command and control of the Supreme Command in the Ministry of Defense through the Directorate of Research and Education; and the US element reports to ARPA in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(U) The US element, RDC-T, is a member of the US Mission in Thailand. Approval by the Mission and by the Supreme Command is required for initiation of new projects and changes in those already under way. RDC-T staff and contractors frequently assist the Mission by performing or participating in program evaluations or special studies related to CI and an RDC-T representative serves full time as a member of the Mission staff. The ARPA Research Council includes a representative of each of the Mission component agencies.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

(U) Other sections of this volume describe US agencies and their programs of assistance to Thailand in counterinsurgency in the Northeast. This section details assistance contributive to CI from other foreign nations, given through international organizations and bilaterally. Much of this aid is primarily directed toward the general development of the country and particularly toward expanding the pool of trained manpower, from which the Northeast benefits only indirectly. Insofar as possible, projects directly concerned with the Northeast are identified but others are mentioned to give evidence of the variety in types of assistance provided.

(U) During 1964-68, Thailand received foreign economic and technical assistance (excluding loans) totalling 248 million US dollars. Of this, the US contributed 76.5 percent, the Colombo Plan 8.5, the United Nations 7.0, and the remainder was bilateral assistance from other countries and contributions from private organizations. Table 32 shows (in millions of US dollars) the major contributions of economic and technical assistance during the past five years. The US totals in this and other listings in this section differ somewhat from those given in other sections of the volume because contributions to regional programs such as development of the lower Mekong Valley have been included.

(U) It should be noted that the sums listed from the US represent the technical assistance provided by USAID (USOM) and do not include assistance from other US agencies such as through the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Although the source does not specify that contributions through SEATO are included, it is probable that most of the economic and technical assistance is included since such contributions are made bilaterally, and in the case of the US usually through USOM.

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Table 32

MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND (1964-68)¹

SOURCE	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States	18.9	19.5	44.3	56.6	50.4
United Nations	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.5
Colombo Plan	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.6	4.5
Other Countries	0.7	1.4	2.2	3.9	3.3
Non-Government Contributions	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
Totals	28.0	28.4	56.1	71.9	63.7

(U) Thailand's involvement with international organizations that provide assistance dates from 1946 when Thailand became a member of the United Nations.

(U) On September 8, 1954, Thailand became one of the original signers of the Manila Pact, officially known as the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, whose operational element is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). SEATO is the international organization most obviously concerned with counterinsurgency in Thailand.

(U) Thailand became a member of the Colombo Plan in 1954, some four years after the organization was formed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth in Colombo, Ceylon. The Colombo Plan has been the second largest contributor of assistance to Thailand from 1966 on.

(U) In June 1966, Thailand became a member of a new and purely regional grouping called the Asia and Pacific Council (ASPAC). On August 8, 1967, Thailand joined still another regional organization called the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Membership includes Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

(U) Another regional organization of which Thailand is a member is SEAMEO, The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization, established in 1965 to develop the educational capabilities of the region and to facilitate student and faculty exchange.

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SEATO ASSISTANCE

MISSION

(U) The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was established to implement the terms of the Manila Pact, signed by representatives of the eight member nations on 8 September 1954.

(U) The SEATO missions as set forth in the Treaty² are to:

1. Settle any international dispute in which they (the members) may be involved by peaceful means....
2. By means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid...maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.
3. Strengthen their free institutions and...cooperate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments toward these ends.

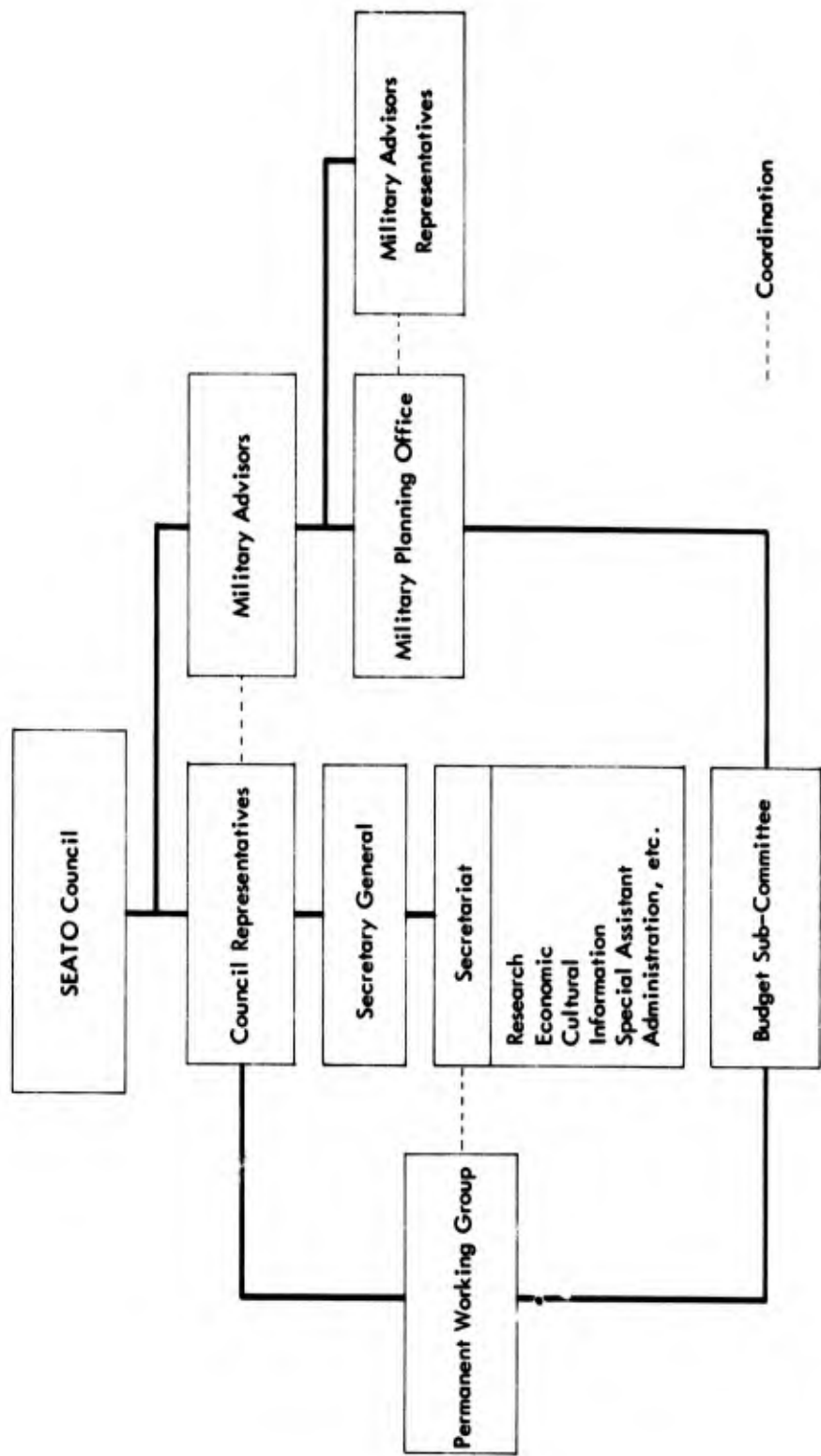
MEMBERSHIP

(U) The following nations are (and have been from the beginning) SEATO members: Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In recent years, however, France and Pakistan have informally withdrawn their support from the military missions of SEATO and participate actively only in economic, cultural, and social development activities. Any other Southeast Asian nation is eligible to join but none has chosen to do so.

ORGANIZATION³

(U) The general organizational structure of SEATO is shown in Fig. 23. It is headed by the SEATO Council, composed of a minister of cabinet rank (usually the Foreign Minister) from each member nation. The Council in its annual meetings determines policy and reviews the progress of its various activities.

(U) Between Council meetings the Council Representatives direct the affairs of SEATO and are the means by which continual consultation is conducted among the member nations. The Council Representa-



(U) Fig. 23: SEATO Organization Structure

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tives are the member nations' ambassadors to Thailand and a representative from the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They usually meet once a month.

(U) The Secretariat, with headquarters in Bangkok, is headed by the Secretary General (currently Lieutenant General Jesus M. Vargas), who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary General. The Secretariat acts as the Secretary General's staff and is composed of approximately 180 personnel with a variety of skills, whose primary function is to implement and monitor the proposals submitted to SEATO by the member nations. The various sections of the Secretariat also perform basic research studies for SEATO. The Special Assistant in the Secretariat office is the focal point for activities related to counterinsurgency.

(U) The Permanent Working Groups' primary function is to consider, study, and make recommendations on matters of policy and administration referred to it by the Council Representatives. The Group's secondary mission is to study the proposals for aid that are submitted to SEATO by the various countries and to work out the details of the proposal agreements. The Group is made up of representatives from the Bangkok embassies of the member countries and from the RTG Foreign Office.

(U) The Budget Sub-Committee, as the name implies, handles budget matters and financial procedures for SEATO. The Sub-Committee composition is similar to that of the Permanent Working Group.

(U) On the military side, the Military Advisors group evaluates the military implications of current developments and gives directions for coordinated defense planning. The group is composed of high-ranking military officers appointed by each member nation, and meets twice a year.

(U) The Military Planning Office, a permanent working group in the SEATO headquarters in Bangkok, does the detailed military planning for defense of the Treaty nations, formulates training exercises, and maintains continuous examination of insurgency in affected member countries. The Military Planning Office is assisted by representatives of each of the Military Advisors and staffed by officers assigned to it for two-year tours by member governments. These delegates represent national views on all matters affecting the work and functioning of the Military Planning Office, and act as a consultative and reviewing body on military matters.

(U) One of the main activities of the Planning Office is to arrange the meetings of numerous military sub-committees, such as those on Logistics, Communications, Intelligence, and Medical Care.

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FUNDING⁴

(U) Very little of the small SEATO basic budget is available for allocation to SEATO projects. The budget is devoted primarily to maintaining the SEATO headquarters although a small amount goes toward cultural programs. The budget is supplied by member nations in the following proportions: Australia 13.5 percent, France 13.5 percent, New Zealand 8 percent, Pakistan 8 percent, Philippines 8 percent, Thailand 8 percent, United Kingdom 16 percent, and the US 25 percent.

(U) Project funding is primarily bilateral (or multilateral), based on each nation's assessment of the merits of the particular proposal. The procedure for obtaining project funding is for a member nation to submit a request for project support to Headquarters. The Permanent Working Group studies it and passes its findings if any, along with the proposal, to all member nations. Each member nation then decides if it will fund the project and in what amount. Most of the US funding to SEATO projects is done through USOM, USIS, and for the military aspects of SEATO, through the MAP.

SEATO-SPONSORED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS³⁻⁴

Medical Research Laboratory and Clinical Research Center

(U) Although the Medical Research Laboratory and the Clinical Research Center in Bangkok are theoretically individual SEATO projects, they can be considered one entity since they share common facilities and the medical staffs transfer back and forth between the projects. The function of these two organizations is primarily to conduct research in tropical diseases and remedies, though some special diagnostic treatment is given to patients. The spectrum of diseases considered is extremely broad, though some emphasis is currently being placed on research on hemorrhagic (dengue) fever which annually becomes epidemic in the rainy season and is particularly lethal to Thai children.

(U) SEATO member-nation support and administration of these two projects is shared by the United States and Thailand. Financial support was \$965,000 in 1964, \$1,335,000 in 1965, \$1,800,000 in 1966, and \$2,250,000 in 1967.

Military Technical Training School and Motor Mechanics Training Center

(U) The SEATO Military Technical Training School and the recently-formed Motor Mechanics Training Center are staffed by personnel of the various member nations, who teach members of the Thai military various mechanical skills. The Military Technical Training School

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offers a three-year course, concentrating on non-automotive skills such as sheet metal work, welding, etc. The Motor Mechanics Training Center concentrates on teaching Thai military personnel auto-mechanics. Students completing the one-year Motor Mechanics course undergo an additional year of on-the-job training at the SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop.

(U) This project is sponsored by the Australian and Thai governments. Current Australian support includes four scholarships to Thai instructors for one year of training in Australia in the mechanical maintenance field. Australian assistance will also include provision of machinery, tools, equipment, advisors, and instructors. The Thai government is providing land and buildings.

Vehicle Rebuild Workshop

(U) The SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop in Rangsit on the outskirts of Bangkok is, as the name implies, devoted to repairing and rebuilding vehicles belonging to the Thai military (and to a lesser degree, other government agencies). The Workshop is staffed with officers and enlisted men of the Thai armed forces; the facility has the capacity of rebuilding up to 80 vehicles per month.

(U) The Workshop was established in 1965 as an Australian-Thai project. Australian assistance since then has totaled approximately US \$834,000. The Workshop is now essentially a Thai effort, though Australia is still providing assistance in the form of scholarships for Thai personnel to study in Australia.

Asian Institute of Technology

(U) The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok has ceased to exist as such. In November 1967 the RTG decided to remove the school from the direct auspices of SEATO and accordingly renamed the facility the Asian Institute of Technology. SEATO is therefore no longer the major financier of the school although it has continued to contribute about US \$10,000 per year.

(U) During the time the school was under SEATO sponsorship, the United States gave approximately a half million dollars per year (\$668,900 in 1967, the last year of direct US aid). During 1966-67 Great Britain gave about US \$90,580 in professorial salaries and equipment, and in 1967-68 about US \$76,100.

(U) While member nations no longer contribute to the Institute under SEATO sponsorship, aid continues on a bilateral basis; for example, teachers provided by Great Britain are still serving at the Institute.

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Agricultural Research Project

(U) The SEATO Agricultural Research Project was initiated in 1968, to conduct an inventory of agricultural assets in Thailand (and also in Pakistan and the Philippines). A report on the results of this inventory is expected in 1969 and should describe how the agricultural potential of Thailand can be developed. The inventory will cover a wide range of agricultural areas including soil science, plant breeding, weed control, animal health, forestry, personnel training and extension work, agronomy, plant pathology, entomology, agricultural economics, inland fisheries and biological control. The inventory will cover all Thailand and is being conducted by personnel supplied by six SEATO member nations.

Village Protection and Psychological Operations

(U) The Village Protection and Psychological Operations Program was requested by the RTG in early 1967. The Village Protection part of the program has not received any SEATO assistance at this time. The Psyops part of the program called for provision of audio-visual equipment, vehicles and other types of equipment (such as road building) for developmental work in the Northeast.

(U) United States support for the Psychological Operations Program has been approximately \$37,500 for purchase of audio-visual equipment (e.g., projectors and tape recorders).* Australia has provided six jeeps on which this audio-visual equipment is to be mounted. The six jeeps cost approximately US \$18,000. All the equipment given to the RTG by SEATO for the Psychological Operations Program is under the operational control of CSOD for use by their Psyops teams.

Korat and Khon Kaen Radio Transmitters

(U) The Australian government, under SEATO sponsorship, supplied 50-kilowatt radio transmitters for Korat and Khon Kaen. The transmitters were given to the Thai Public Relations Department for installation in the existing facilities in these two towns. The Australian government also repaired the existing installations at the time the transmitters were installed.

(U) The transmitters were installed theoretically to provide a function similar to radio "909," described in the USIS section of this volume. However, the two stations have become predominantly relay stations for commercial programming originating in Bangkok. The radio equipment and installation repairs cost the Australian government approximately US \$1,150,000.

*In previous years (and outside the framework of this program), the USA contributed an additional \$37,500 in support of psychological operations.

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Irrigation Pumps

(U) Irrigation pumps were installed in Amphoes Tha Bo and Si Chiang Mai, Changwat Nong Khai, by the Australian government, at a cost in excess of US \$200,000. The pumps are being used to pump water from the Mekong River into nearby farming fields. The pumps were originally given to the Thai National Energy Authority (NEA) and are currently being operated by the NEA and local land cooperatives.

Khon Kaen Road Project

(U) The road project centered at Khon Kaen, operating under ARD, has an objective of building feeder roads to most villages in the Northeast. The Australian government, under SEATO sponsorship, has provided expert technical advisors to the project, to determine what feeder roads are required in the ARD changwats, what the local governor's plans are, what feeder roads exist, and what capabilities exist to build the feeder roads. This is an outgrowth of the feeder-road program assisted by Australia under the Colombo Plan in the early 1960s.

Tank Irrigation Project

(U) The tank irrigation project, also operating under ARD, has the purpose of creating tanks or ponds in the Northeast ARD changwats to store water for irrigation by the villagers. Australia under SEATO auspices, has provided earth-moving equipment for this effort.

RAAF Civic Action

(U) A contingent of the Royal Australian Air Force (of approximately 200 men) was in Thailand at the Ubon air base under SEATO sponsorship. The RAAF unit had been deployed to Ubon as part of the SEATO response to the threatened invasion of Thailand in 1962. Although the RAAF left Thailand in 1968, their civic action activities are of interest, especially because of continuing activities by individual RAAF personnel.

(U) During the time the RAAF contingent was at Ubon, it had an official budget of about US \$2,000 per year for materials for civic action. However, on their own initiative, the Australians raise additional funds well in excess of that sum.

(U) Although these forces have been transferred to an RAAF base in Malaysia, they have continued to support schools and medical needs around the Ubon base. This continuing support is primarily an individual activity which the personnel accomplish by commuting from Malaysia to Ubon.

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Mobile Medical Team (MMT) Support

(U) During 1966-67, the United Kingdom (as part of SEATO aid) provided the RTG with twelve Land Rover vehicles which had been modified to be used by the Mobile Medical Teams operating under ARD and MOPH auspices (see Volume 6 of the Manual). The vehicles cost approximately US \$49,000 and the UK also provided drugs at a cost of approximately US 11,000. Of the twelve Land Rovers, six were modified as ambulance-field hospitals, and six were equipped as mobile dispensaries. At least two MMT units using this equipment have been reported to be operating in the Northeast.

Thai-SEATO Community Development Center

(U) SEATO assistance to this national training center in Ubon for Thai Community Development workers has been given for several years. The Center also aids village development committees in the Ubon area in construction of access roads and village ponds and water systems and technical assistance in agricultural and livestock improvement.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES³

(U) The SEATO military exercises including maritime, air-ground, and sea-land operations are a necessary part of SEATO's military preparedness. These exercises have been carried out every year since 1956, either in the Philippines or in Thailand or both countries, and have generally increased in size and complexity.

(U) In 1962, in response to a threatened communist attack from Laos, four SEATO member nations (Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, United States) deployed combat-ready forces to the Northeast along the Mekong River frontier. The bulk of these forces were deployed and ready for combat in Thailand's defense within 48 hours of the request. The threatened communist attack did not materialize, but the SEATO response did demonstrate that a rapid and effective response is possible.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Like the cultural and social activities carried on with assistance from other foreign sources, those under SEATO sponsorship do not have an identifiably direct bearing on counterinsurgency in the Northeast but contribute at least peripherally. SEATO cultural activities in Thailand include under-graduate scholarships, fellowships, post-graduate scholarships, professorships, and a hill tribes museum in Northern Thailand.

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COLOMBO PLAN^{1,4-9}

ORGANIZATION

(U) The Colombo Plan, established in 1950 under British Commonwealth initiative, included as original participants Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Great Britain, and the then-British protectorates of Malaya and North Borneo. Shortly thereafter, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Nepal, and Indonesia were accepted as full members. Thailand joined in 1954. There are currently 22 member nations.

(U) The Consultative Committee which meets annually consists of the ministers of the member governments. The Colombo Plan headquarters are in Colombo, Ceylon. Here the Council for Technical Cooperation, consisting of heads of missions of member countries delegated to Ceylon and delegates meet several times a year, and the Colombo Plan Bureau carries on the day-to-day business.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

(U) The Colombo Plan is oriented toward economic development, technical assistance, and some capital aid. Since its beginning the Plan has placed primary emphasis on bilateral technical assistance from the more developed nations to the less developed in the form of personnel training, provision of experts and technical advisors and teachers, and provision of much needed equipment.

(U) Assistance to Thailand under the Plan since its admission as a member totals about 30 million in US dollars. The assistance has included training abroad for 2,965 Thai Government officials and more than 205 undergraduate scholarships for study in Australia and New Zealand, more than 680 experts as advisors and teachers in Thailand, and about \$14 million in equipment. The \$4,473,000 contributed to Thailand in 1968 covered 360 fellowships and trainees, 238 experts working in Thailand, and \$1.3 million for equipment. The individual contributions to Thailand for member nations in 1965-68 are shown in Table 33.

TRAINING

(U) The types of training provided under the Plan cover many fields. Personnel from Thailand have studied such subjects as mathematical statistics, radioactivity, chemical engineering, pathology, public administration, swine husbandry, public health, electronics, tropical architecture, mineralogy and petrology, and water analysis and control.

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Table 33

COLOMBO PLAN ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND BY NATION¹ (In thousands of US\$)

SOURCE	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australia	1,034	2,156	2,566	1,366
Japan	897	533	1,135	1,322
United Kingdom	361	387	677	660
Canada	281	423	494	492
New Zealand	210	770	595	547
India	101	133	199	70
Pakistan	8	7	-	-
Korea	3	1	5	-
Philippines	-	1	4	-
Singapore	1	2	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	1	16
Burma	2	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	1	-	-
Total	2,889	4,424	5,596	4,473

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(U) Training in foreign colleges (mainly in Australia and New Zealand) has predominated, usually in 1-2 year courses. Some training is also on-the-job, usually for one year or slightly less. Because in many cases the trainees were chosen from RTG ministry employees primarily on the basis of the need for further expertise in their field without due regard for their command of English, a new system is being adopted in 1969 under which applicants must have passed their BA examinations with at least an average grade of 70 and must pass a further general examination for acceptance for a Colombo Plan fellowship. Emphasis will be placed on work for an MA so that the fellows can become college lecturers.⁶

ASSISTANCE BY MEMBER COUNTRY

Australian Assistance

(U) As Table 33 shows, Australia has been the largest contributor to Thailand under the Colombo Plan. In the 15 years that Thailand has been a member Australia has given about \$15 million. Her largest single contribution has been \$3.6 million for construction of a road project center and feeder roads in the Northeast in the vicinity of Khon Kaen. Australian support for these ended in 1967, by which time the Australians had trained the Thai staff at the center in road construction and maintenance and the use and care of equipment and had built 170 km of feeder roads. Early in the 1960s about 90 percent of Australian aid went to the Northeast but the emphasis has recently shifted to the other regions. As of April 1969, Australia was contributing toward construction of the Tak-Maesod Highway and land development in changwat Nan, both in North Thailand, and to the Mon Saek-Chomphen road linking the North and Northeast.

Japanese Assistance

(U) Japan's 1968 contribution of approximately 1.3 million dollars shown in Table 33 was for assistance to the Thai-Japanese Training Center for Road Construction, the Port of Songkhla, Marine Fishery Research and Development Center, and the Mobile Medical Units Project in Buri Ram in the Northeast. In 1969 Japan is contributing 5 experts for a 3-year project of mulberry tree and sericulture development at a center established in Korat.

United Kingdom Assistance

(U) The United Kingdom's contribution of \$660,000 in 1968 was to provide assistance to the Cotton Farm Development Center, the Palm Oil Feasibility Study, and the Model Cotton Ginning project. United Kingdom grants in 1969 were about \$242,000 for experts and equipment to assist in developing 50,000 rai in the Nam Yom Project in the North (toward which the RTG is also contributing 2 million baht in

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counterpart funds), and about \$118,000 for 6 experts and equipment for a 6 months survey of Thailand's railway bridges.

Canadian Assistance

(U) Canadian assistance has been for the Thonburi-Paktho Highway (about \$160,000 in 1969), the Thai-Canadian Medical Education Program, and the Comprehensive Schools Project from which over 20 Thai schools will benefit. Canada is also continuing to assist in staffing the Faculty of Engineering at Khon Kaen University in the Northeast.

New Zealand Assistance

(U) Funds contributed by New Zealand during 1968 were for a building for the Agricultural faculty at Khon Kaen University, continued assistance toward staffing the Agricultural faculty, and assistance toward a highway construction equipment pool at Maha Sarakham. A Thai-New Zealand road team is also engaged in construction of a road from Borabu in Maha Sarakham to Buri Ram. A total of 15 volunteers from New Zealand also assisted in agriculture, irrigation, education, and in Community Service Unit for assistance to villagers resettled from the Ubon Ratana reservoir area in Khon Kaen.

Summary By Sector

(U) Table 34 restructures the information for 1967-68 presented in Table 33 to show the types of Colombo Plan assistance. As the table shows, the largest sums have been given for communications (including roads) and education.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE^{1,6,10}

(U) The objective of assistance provided by the United Nations (UN) is to promote social and economic advancement in the developing countries of the world. The assistance from the UN and its auxiliary organizations is in the form of technical assistance which consists of fellowships for training and educating abroad the personnel of developing countries such as Thailand, seminar awards, advisory and expert services from the developed countries to the developing countries, and equipment.

(U) In Bangkok are the regional and local area offices of the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the

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Table 34

COLOMBO PLAN ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR¹ (In thousands of US\$)

SECTOR	1967	1968
Agriculture	490.5	363.6
Industry	87.8	26.8
Services	12.5	3.1
Power	108.8	103.0
Communications	2,283.3	1,517.3
Health	335.6	484.7
Education	1,382.7	1,438.5
Community and Social Development	174.9	205.5
Administration	300.4	326.4
Other	419.5	4.6
Total	5,596.0	4,473.5

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Labor Office (ILO), as well as the local area office of the World Health Organization (WHO), and the main headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE). For the most part, contributions from the specialized agencies of the UN are made through the UN Special Fund or the UN Development Program. UNICEF handles its funds directly.

(U) During the period 1967-1968, the UN and its auxiliary organizations provided technical assistance to Thailand as shown in Table 35.

(U) The greater part of this UN aid has been in the fields of agriculture, public health, and education. Table 36 indicates the fields in which these monies have been spent.

(U) The 1968 UN assistance of US \$3,439,000 covered 172 fellowships and trainees, 144 experts and technicians provided for Thailand, and equipment valued at 1.21 million US dollars. The UNDP/TA grant for 1969 is \$720,000, an increase of 15 percent.

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Table 35

UN ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND, 1967-68 (In thousands of US\$)

UN ORGANIZATION	1967	1968
United Nations Development Program (UNDP):		
Technical Assistance Component (UNDP/TA)	806	1,864
Special Fund Component (UNDP/SF)	1,919	625
United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,235	907
Regular UN Programs	40	43
Total	4,000	3,439

(U)

Table 36

UN ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR, 1967-68 (In thousands of US\$)

SECTOR	1967	1968
Agriculture	777	942
Industry	312	263
Communication	578	285
Public Health	1,098	844
Education	788	608
Social Welfare and Economic Administration	217	154
Other	230	343
Total	4,000	3,439

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(U) The UN, through its special fund (the UNDP/SF), has recently approved three new projects: the Soil Survey and Land Classification project, Management Consultancy Training, and the Plant Protection project. The last two are already in operation, the 3-year Management Consultancy Training being a joint effort of the International Labor Organization and the Industrial Works Department of the Thai Ministry of Industry, and the 5-year Plant Protection Project being under the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Department of Agriculture. UN funding for these in 1969 is respectively \$407,700, and \$973,000. Three other projects for Thailand will hopefully receive technical assistance through the UNDP/SF: the Institute of Technical Skill Promotion, the Northern Region Development Plan, and the Animal Health project.

(U) The 1968 UNICEF grants totaling \$907,000 cover 14 projects in the fields of rural health, education (teacher training), and social welfare.

(U) UNICEF and WHO cooperate on surveys and treatment of leprosy and trachoma, the former providing supplies and the latter expert services. WHO also provides a team of experts in malaria eradication, contributes to a nursing school in Korat, and to a campaign of vaccinating pre-school children for tuberculosis and centers for tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment including one in Khon Kaen.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA NATIONS¹¹

(U) The Association of Southeast Asia Nations was established on August 8, 1967 with a membership of Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines.

(U) The general objectives of ASEAN are to promote economic, social, and cultural progress among the member nations. More specifically, the governing formula of ASEAN, while resolving to work for stability and security from any external interference, stresses the value of cooperation in the interests of economic growth, higher living standards, improved trade and communications, social progress, and cultural advance.

(U) The relative values placed on these ASEAN goals varies from country to country, and, of course, with time and circumstances. Indonesia's values, as set forth in late 1967, placed primary emphasis on getting food for its population, relegating regional defense to secondary emphasis. More recent events, caused in part by the British withdrawal, have indicated a growing Indonesian emphasis

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on regional defense in the form of such things as joint frontier patrols, but inclusion of security aspects is still being hotly debated. The organization is not yet sufficiently established to have set up funds and specific projects.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN MINISTERS OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION¹²

(U) The permanent secretariat (SEAMES) of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) is in Bangkok. The Council of Education Ministers meets annually. Members are Thailand, South Vietnam, Malaysia, Laos, Singapore, the Philippines, and Indonesia. To provide better educational facilities in the region research centers are to be established wherever a nucleus exists of trained experts in a particular field, for example, a tropical medicine center in Bangkok. Students and researchers to work at these centers are chosen from each country by their Minister of Education. The US contributes one-half of the organization's expenses and member nations the remainder. The Ford Foundation also contributes toward its support.

FOREIGN LOANS

(U) As Table 37¹ indicates, Thailand has also received nearly \$170 million in loans from international banks and foreign governments in the years of 1964-68. These loans have been primarily for large development projects such as roads, a new State Railway Line from the Central Plain into the Northeast, and hydroelectric/irrigation projects. Because of Thailand's large reserves and strong currency, these are long-term, low-rate arrangements.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN NATIONS^{1,4}

INTRODUCTION

(U) Many nations of the world provide assistance grants to Thailand outside of international organization structures. During the period 1957 through 1967, foreign nations (excluding the US) bilaterally

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Table 37

FOREIGN LOANS TO THAILAND, 1964-68¹

(In millions of US\$)

SOURCE	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
International Bank for Regional Development	24.5	6.0	42.0	31.00	29.0
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	7.55	5.0
Austria	-	-	3.4	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	1.00	-
Federal Republic of Germany	-	13.4	-	-	5.0
Italy	-	-	-	1.40	-
US	-	0.3	-	-	-
Totals	24.5	19.7	45.4	40.95	39.0

contributed approximately \$11 million for technical assistance to Thailand. The technical assistance consists of grants for expert services, fellowships, training awards, and equipment and supplies.

(U) The total contributions (not including loans) for personnel and commodity assistance to Thailand for the 1965-68 period are shown in Table 38. These figures are for bilateral assistance and do not include Colombo Plan nations or the contributions from the UN and its sub-groups. As can be seen, the United States (through USOM) was by far the largest contributor, followed by West Germany.

(U) The contributions shown in Table 38 have been distributed in Table 39 among the various sector areas. As indicated in the USOM section of this volume, most of the US contribution has been toward improving Thailand security programs (primarily for the Thai National Police Department) and toward rural development projects, while as shown in the second half of Table 39, bilateral assistance from the other nations has focused primarily on improvement of Thailand's educational capabilities and facilities and toward improvement of agriculture.

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Table 38

FOREIGN NATION FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, 1965-1968

(In thousands of US\$)

NATION	1965	1966	1967	1968
Austria	15.4	65.5	25.0	42.7
Belgium	18.1	5.8	2.4	5.6
Burma	2.0	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	1.0	-	-
Rep. of China	-	22.0	8.7	5.8
Denmark	167.1	133.9	198.1	85.8
France	118.1	176.0	472.4	363.3
Finland	-	10.3	-	-
Germany	814.2	904.7	1,313.6	1,012.0
India	101.0	133.0	199.0	70.4
Iran	-	-	-	2.6
Italy	-	-	2.6	16.3
Israel	12.4	49.5	84.8	62.1
Korea	3.0	1.0	5.0	-
Malaysia	-	-	1.0	16.1
Norway	3.2	14.6	37.5	26.3
Netherlands	31.9	79.5	136.5	164.8
Philippines	-	1.0	4.0	-
Pakistan	8.0	7.0	-	-
Singapore	1.0	2.0	-	-
Sweden	105.3	14.7	33.4	7.9
Switzerland	102.6	8.8	16.8	32.2
U.A.R.	36.5	2.3	-	-
United States ^a	19,500.0	44,300.0	56,600.0	50,400.0
Foundations and Universities ^b		746.5	1,590.8	1,523.2

^aRepresents assistance provided through USAID (USOM).

^bFigures not available for 1965.

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Table 39

FOREIGN NATION ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR, 1967-1968

(In thousands of US\$)

SECTOR	1967	1968
United States		
Agriculture	2,600.0	4,900.0
Industry	200.0	500.0
Communications	200.0	400.0
Public Health	4,400.0	4,700.0
Education	2,000.0	2,600.0
Administration	1,300.0	1,000.0
Security	20,500.0	14,200.0
Rural Development	15,000.0	14,000.0
Regional Projects	7,000.0	3,600.0
Others	3,100.0	4,500.0
Total	56,600.0	50,400.0
Other Nations		
Agriculture	573.7	398.1
Industry	169.0	174.6
Services	8.9	5.9
Power	245.5	154.7
Communications	44.8	61.4
Health	299.2	151.8
Education	1,914.1	1,756.0
Community and Social Development	273.1	250.0
Administration	365.8	360.0
Unclassified	27.5	28.1
Total	3,919.5	3,350.6

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PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE

(U) Personnel assistance includes the experts provided by foreign nations to work in Thailand and advise in specific fields, and the fellowships and training awards provided to Thai personnel to study or learn on the job in the donor country.

(U) Table 40 shows the number of experts, student fellowships, and training awards provided by foreign nations and international organizations during 1966 and 1967. Although the table includes international organizations, as well as data on assistance by individual countries, it does provide an impression of the magnitude of personnel assistance to Thailand, and the distribution of assistance among experts, students, and trainees. The detailed breakdown in Table 40 also indicates the composition of the previously cited "sectors," each of which includes many project areas.

(U) Table 41 gives the number of experts, students, and trainees funded by each foreign nation (including those in international organizations during 1967). Similar information for 1968 was not yet available at this writing.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE

(U) In addition to personnel assistance, foreign nations provide commodity assistance to Thailand in the form of equipment and supplies. Support to a project usually includes both personnel assistance and commodities.

PROJECTS ASSISTED BY COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE US

(U) US economic and technical assistance to Thailand is locally administered by USOM. A detailed discussion of USOM assistance is presented in another section of this volume.

(U) As Table 39 shows, technical assistance from nations other than the US in 1968 totaled approximately 3.4 million US dollars, and included 514 fellowships and training awards, provision of 154 experts and expert technicians, and commodity support valued at \$370,000.

(U) The Federal Republic of Germany provided over 1 million dollars of assistance to Thailand in 1968 for projects in Public Health Research, Land Settlement, Cadastral Survey, and Animal Husbandry in Chiang Mai, and aid to the Technical Institutes at Bangson and Khon Kaen.

(U) Some of the major projects supported by other nations in 1967 and 1968 include support from France for an Electricians Training

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Table 40

FOREIGN NATION PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR (Number of Experts (E), Students (S), Trainees (T))

SECTOR	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1966			ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1967		
	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)
Agriculture						
Agricultural Production	16	25	17	17	20	2
Land and Water Use, Farm Machinery and Tools	22	17	31	41	35	24
Crop Production and Protection	16	2	11	13	5	13
Animal Production and Disease Control	11	5	44	7	4	46
Fisheries	4	-	9	4	-	20
Forestry	11	1	16	7	1	12
Agricultural Economics	4	9	-	5	10	20
Agricultural Extension	-	12	1	-	-	1
Home Economics and Nutrition	2	4	3	2	4	3
Co-operatives	2	3	62	1	-	202
Crop and Livestock Research	12	15	1	-	15	-
Agricultural Education	5	6	-	1	8	-
Total	105	99	195	98	102	343
Education						
Teacher Training	9	23	86	11	35	86
Primary and Secondary Education	21	33	234	22	62	227
Technical Education and Training	60	20	25	78	28	29
Vocational Training	1	6	65	16	22	67
Fundamental and Adult Education	1	1	3	2	1	-
Higher Education and Research	64	127	85	70	131	131
Education Administration	14	86	75	34	128	40
Other Education and Cultural Activities	5	4	-	5	4	-
Total	175	300	573	238	411	580

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Table 40 Cont'd

SECTOR	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1966			ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1967		
	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)
Health and Sanitation						
Public Health Adminis- tration	7	30	7	9	13	45
Malaria and Insect Control	9	-	-	10	2	-
Tuberculosis	3	4	2	2	2	1
Venereal Disease, Yaws	2	1	-	3	2	-
Other Communicable Disease	6	7	300	6	10	-
Maternal and Child Health	-	-	1952 ^a	-	1	-
Nursing	1	3	25	5	-	24
Other Health Services	32	9	13	38	9	12
Environmental Sanitation	4	2	1	4	5	12
Medical Education and Training	2	78	41	1	69	44
Medical Research	25	1	14	12	1	10
Malaria Eradication	9	-	38	5	-	45
Total	100	135	2393 ^a	95	114	193
Industry and Technology						
Engineering and Con- struction	53	123	49	36	129	22
Power Production and Distribution	39	8	15	36	2	11
Transport and Communi- cations	46	1	32	33	3	13
Telecommunications	15	1	12	21	1	10
Civil Aviation	5	9	12	1	1	16
Industrial Production	4	3	9	9	12	5
Manufacturing and Mining	5	6	2	1	4	6
Productivity	5	2	-	4	1	-
Cottage Industries and Handicrafts	-	2	5	-	1	4
Services Industries (e.g. insurance, tourism)	-	2	6	-	1	6
Trade Promotion	1	-	3	1	-	2
Applied Sciences	8	1	3	11	15	3
Atomic Energy	1	13	4	1	12	2
Technical Education	-	15	-	-	15	3
Total	182	186	152	154	197	103

^a Includes incountry training.

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Table 40 Cont'd

SECTOR	ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1966			ASSISTANCE PROVIDED 1967		
	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)
Public Administration, Economics, Finance and Social Welfare						
Economic Planning and Policy	1	82	6	2	77	7
Survey of Natural Resources	12	-	-	11	-	5
Statistics	10	30	6	8	27	2
Public Administration	22	41	103	17	78	161
Community Development	77	6	77	96	20	163
Public Safety	47	4	44	136	5	31
Town and Country Planning	2	-	7	2	-	6
Industrial Relations	1	-	2	3	2	5
Social Welfare, Social Security, etc.	4	6	7	7	6	4
Housing	-	-	1	-	5	-
Meteorology	5	-	1	3	2	-
Audio-visual Services	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	181	170	257	285	222	384

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Table 41

FOREIGN NATION PERSONNEL ASSISTANCE BY NATION - 1967

E = Experts, S = Students, T = Trainees

COUNTRY	AGRICULTURE			EDUCATION			HEALTH AND SANITATION			INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY			PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ECONOMICS, FINANCE & SOCIAL		
	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)	(E)	(S)	(T)
Australia ^a	7	6	-	5	45	2	2	3	20	22	68	15	2	44	68
Austria	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	5	8	-	-	-
Belgium	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canada ^a	-	-	-	14	38	116	-	-	14	6	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	2	3	41	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
France	5	-	-	20	43	7	-	3	-	3	-	14	-	-	2
Germany	17	-	17	51	24	26	11	10	2	14	2	9	11	-	21
Israel	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Japan ^a	5	10	17	2	21	2	26	34	11	31	42	32	-	45	7
Netherlands ^a	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	22	-	-	10	-
New Zealand ^a	-	14	-	5	37	15	-	2	2	23	18	1	1	-	2
Norway	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweden	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	-	-	27	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	- ^b	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom ^a	4	-	9	28	30	6	1	2	29	3	-	8	6	10	14
British Council	-	-	2	41	-	31	11	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	6
United States (USOM)	11	50	234	38	150	60	17	21	99	10	-	8	251	74	323
United Nations	45	-	21	30	11	-	25	21	-	26	23	-	12	12	-
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	100	102	343	234	408	580	93	112	192	145	197	100	285	222	384

^a Colombo Plan nation.^b Also gave two post-graduate scholarships.

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Center and a Blood Center; from the Netherlands for a Land Consolidation Project; from Denmark for a Teak Improvement Project and the Thai-Denmark Dairy Farm on Friendship Highway west of Korat; from Israel for a Rural Area Development Project in the Northeast; from Austria for a Power Project in Changwat Surat Thani; from Switzerland for a High Voltage Laboratory. Thailand also has an agreement with the Republic of China for exchange of technical experts and trainees. Those from China will work on agricultural projects. Late in 1969 the Austrian Government will start a program of aid to the Technical College in Chon Buri under a \$500,000 grant.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS

(U) The focal point within the RTG for handling foreign aid grants is the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation in the Ministry of National Development under powers delegated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If the proposal is approved for funding by the Bureau of the Budget and by the National Economic Development Board as in accord with RTG plans, DTEC then authorizes formal negotiation of an agreement between the foreign donor and the RTG agency concerned. In the case of foreign loans, DTEC has responsibility with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.

(U) Coordination on participation in SEATO activities is usually effected through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Thai requests for SEATO assistance, although they may originate anywhere in the RTG, are channeled to SEATO through the Foreign Ministry. Coordination on the conduct of SEATO activities is, however, accomplished by direct contact between the RTG agency involved and the SEATO representatives or member country concerned.

(U) Coordination between SEATO and UN components is generally informal and rather minimal. Necessity for coordination between SEATO and Colombo Plan projects arises only in connection with one program, presumably the feeder road project in the Northeast.

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Appendix A

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DIV., USOM
as of September 1969

TITLE	AUTHOR,* DATE OF PUBLICATION
Rural Development in Malaysia	Dr. Fred R. von der Mehden Research Division/USOM February 1966
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Innovations in Ubol Changwad	Staff Research Division/USOM June 1966
A Study in Village Organization and Leadership in Thailand	Dr. Toshio Yatsushiro Research Division/USOM July 1966
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TITLE	AUTHOR,* DATE OF PUBLICATION
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Election of A Puyaiban in A Highly Security-Sensitive Village in the Northeast	Dr. Toshio Yatsushiro Research Division/USOM August 1966
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The Northeastern Village: A Non-Participatory Democracy	Stephen B. Young September 1966
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Evaluation of the VSO: Interviews of VSO and Villagers	RTG Experts Team Participation with Research Division/USOM August 1967
VSO Statistical Tables	Staff Research Division/USOM September 1967
Role and Programs of the Research Division	Staff Research Division/USOM September 1967
Trip Report: Amphoe Loeng Nok Tha, Changwat Ubol	Dr. James R. Hoath Research Division/USOM November 1, 1967
Field Exploratory Interviews with Two Nai Amphoe and Kamnan in the Ubol Area about Local Administrative Problems	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM December 21, 1967
General Summary: Village Homeguard Study	Staff Research Division/USOM January 1968
Evaluation of the Homeguard by Local Officials, Members of the Guard & Villagers	Staff Research Division/USOM January 1968

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TITLE	AUTHOR,* DATE OF PUBLICATION
Preliminary Tables: Homeguard Study	Staff Research Division/USOM November 1967
Amphoe Program Inputs in the Changwats of Northeast Thailand	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM January 22, 1968
Field Interviews with Amphoe, Tambol and Muban Officials and Villagers about Local Administration and Local Problems in Changwat Udorn Thani	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM January 25, 1968
Thailand Agricultural Cooperatives: An Evaluation with Recommendations for Improvement	Dr. Adlowe L. Larson, et. al., The International Cooperative Training Center, The University of Wisconsin February 1968
Evaluation of SEABEE/BPP Program	Evaluation Committee with Research Division/USOM March 1968
Memorandum: Visits to Two Mekong Tributary Dam Sites	Dr. Lauriston R. Sharp March 12, 1968
The Amphoe, Tambol, Muban Nexus of Government and Its Responsiveness to Village Needs: Khonkaen. (Not for General Distribution)	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin and Dr. Somporn Sangchai Research Division/USOM April 1968
Northeastern Thai and Education .	Dr. Somporn Sangchai Research Division/USOM May 2, 1968
Amphoe and Tambol Electrification in Northeast Thailand	Dr. James R. Hoath and Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM June 1968

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TITLE	AUTHOR,* DATE OF PUBLICATION
Thai Local Administration: A Study of Villager Interaction with Community and Amphoe Administration	Charles F. Murray Philco-Ford Corporation June 1968
Security and Development in Northeast Thailand: Problems, Progress and Roles of Amphoe, Tambol and Muban Government. (Not for General Distribution)	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM with the cooperation of Chulalongkorn University, Dept. of Local Administration National Research Council July 1968
Security and Development in Northeast Thailand: Official-Villager Contacts and Villager Loyalties. (Not for General Distribution)	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research Division/USOM with Chulalongkorn University, Dept. of Local Administration, National Research Council September 1968
Security and Development in Thailand's Rural Areas	Dr. Charles F. Keyes October 1968
Toward Responsive Local Government in Thailand. (Not for General Distribution)	Dr. Somporn Sangchai Research and Evaluation Division, USOM/Thailand November 1968
A Report on Socio-Cultural Conditions in the Yang Study Area of Roi-Et in Northeast Thailand	Catherine J. McDole U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and Research Division/USOM December 13, 1968
Attitude Survey of Rural Northeast Thailand, 1968	Dr. James R. Hoath and Mr. Irving Sivin, Research Division, USOM and National Statistical Office 1968
The Impact of Rural Electrification on Village and Town Life in Northeast Thailand	Research and Evaluation Division, USOM/Thailand December 20, 1968

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TITLE	AUTHOR,* DATE OF PUBLICATION
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Successful Village Development	Dr. Somporn Sangchai and Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research and Evaluation Division, USOM/Thailand March 1969
Vocational Education in Thailand: A Brief Survey	Dr. Ralph E. Dakin Research and Evaluation Division, USOM/Thailand April 1969
Marketing Patterns in a Northeastern Thai Changwat	James Stent Research/Evaluation Div. July 1969
Socio-Cultural Conditions in the Pa Mong Study Area of Northeast Thailand	Catherine McDole Research/Evaluation Div. June 1969
Attitudes in Northeast Thailand	Dr. Somporn Sangchai Research/Evaluation Div.

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Appendix B

AN MIT TRIP REPORT

Background: This was the first provincial-level MIT trip conducted in Sakon Nakhon in 1969. Planning began on March 10, when the BPAO was invited to attend a meeting at the salaklang.* The meeting was chaired by Khun Tongpoon Leesirisern, the provincial treasury officer and acting governor (the governor and palad were in Bangkok on business). Khun Tongpoon informed the meeting that on March 15-16 a group of officials from DOLA, along with USOM and USIS officials, would come to visit Sakon Nakhon to participate in and to observe the provincial information and public relations program. Khun Tongpoon mentioned that he wanted to set up a one-day MIT trip to some district in order that DOLA officials could observe. He invited several organizations to take part in the trip, including Public Welfare, Public Health, the Agriculture Office and Pest Control Office. USIS suggested that the trip team visit Ban Nong Kha in Kut Bak District. The committee agreed and a trip plan was written up by Khun Sin, the Public Welfare Officer. On March 15, when the governor returned, he called a meeting of officials involved in the trip, including personnel from USIS Sakon Nakhon. The governor told officials that he planned to join the trip, but it would not be necessary to take along eight security guards from the province as some officials suggested. Security could be provided by the district officers, the governor said. The governor also asked that a formal letter be written to the BPAO, requesting assistance with publications and films.

Team Activities: The team was quite large, with 53 participants--about two-thirds of them from the province. The provincial team, including the DOLA officials, left the town of Sakon Nakhon about 1300 hours on March 16 with many vehicles including an ARD repair truck. The team spent about an hour and a half driving to Nong Kha, including 20 kilometers by asphalt highway, 7 kilometers by asphalt road, and 6 kilometers of ox-cart track through the forest.

*Province administration building.

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As soon as the team arrived in the wat compound at Ban Nong Kha, mohlam tapes were played and the villagers were invited through loud-speakers to come to the wat for medical treatment. A mobile public health team led by Dr. Pramuan Themangraksat had arrived in the village about noon. A movie screen was set up and a mohlam stage built. An announcer, Khun Boonkerd Mahapetchara, chief of the province's MIST, referred to the team as the Governor's Team for Visiting the People. After resting for a few minutes, the governor and team members were invited to the salawat for a baisi ceremony arranged by the villagers. The governor took advantage of the occasion to discuss development projects with the phuyaiban and members of the village committee. When the ceremony was over, in about one hour, the governor and his party walked around the village to visit the people in their homes. At the same time "backsiders"* were printed by Khun Sompong Sriyaphan, chief of psy-ops for Sakon Nakhon's CPM. The backsiders were distributed to villagers the next morning at a meeting called by the governor.

For dinner, the team invited the phuyaiban, village school teacher and members of the village committee to join them. For the night's program, the mohlam team planned to start at 1900, but had to start later because they had trouble at first with their amplifiers. USIS films began at 2000 and lasted about three hours. USIS also had some technical problems with its two old projectors. Mr. Edward H. Schulick, the assistant field operations officer, had brought along copies of the new feature film "This Land Is Ours," which was well received by villagers and officials. The district officer was also happy that USIS had a new feature film, since he had recently complained that "Spread of Kinship" had been used too often in his district. During a break in the film program, a member of the ARD information staff, Khun Prayoon, invited four village students to sing songs and answer questions. All students participating received pencils, notebooks, and candy. The mohlam team followed the films and went on singing until 2 a.m.

Early the next morning the villagers were invited to come to the wat compound again for the meeting and an agricultural program. The provincial veterinarian inoculated about 60 cattle. Officials distributed vegetable seeds, clothes, school supplies and Royal Thai Army calendars. The governor kept the meeting short, introducing provincial, district, and USIS personnel to the villagers. The governor told the villagers he was happy to learn that they were united and were acting as good citizens. He added that unity and citizenship were not enough, that villagers must be diligent in earning their living, also. Referring to the local lack of drinking water, the governor told the villagers

*English translation appended.

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to submit their problem to the province through district authorities. The governor then left for the provincial capital, after announcing that other officials would provide services until noon. Various services such as demonstrating rice pest control, inoculating cattle and castrating poultry went on until about 1100. The provincial Public Welfare officer distributed some blankets, cloth, and school uniforms to the very elderly and to poor school students. A rear-view screen was set up in the salawat to show health and mohlam films to villagers who had come for medical treatment. The villagers were surprised and impressed to see films in the daytime. They called them "nong noi klang wan" (the little daytime movies). A fifteen-minute interview with members of the village committee was taped by Khun Boonkerd. Following are some statistics on services provided by the MIT team:

No. of people receiving medical treatment	200-250
No. of people receiving vaccinations	100-150
No. of people who received blankets, cloth	15
No. of people who received plant seed	30
No. of people who received Army calendars	300
No. of people who received backsiders	500
No. of cattle inoculated	75
No. of people who saw films and mohlam programs	700-800
No. of people who attended morning meeting	150-200

Reaction to RTG and USIS Media: Since the heroic actions of the teacher in "This Land Is Ours," are based on the conduct of Kru Tit of Sakon Nakhon, most of the villagers liked that scene very much. Some RTG officials mentioned that the new feature film was much better than others. It had a lot of action and demonstrated the bad techniques of the CTs. However, one official commented that the communists would not call themselves Puak row (meaning, our group). Instead, they would use the word sahai (meaning comrades). Films shown in Ban Nong Kha include:

Night Program
Prime Minister's Speech
Adventures of Hanuman
This Land Is Ours

Day Program
Three Farmers
Insects Carry Disease
Ubon Mohlam

USIS personnel put posters on the walls of some village homes. The district health officer commented that USIS seemed to produce better posters than the RTG, pointing to some CD posters as an example. On this trip, the agricultural officer and the veterinarian distributed some how-to-do-it pamphlets to villagers, and it seemed that villagers liked reading RTG pamphlets more than those produced by USIS. Seripharb magazine is very popular among RTG officials, because the stories are short and well written. In the Nong Kha area, no phuyaiban and kamnan complained that they were not getting our packets. Generally, they receive them at the monthly district meeting.

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Radio Station 909 is the villagers' favorite. Its signal is very clear in Nong Kha and nearby villages, though they are located in hilly terrain. Among the villagers' favorite programs are "Tit Kham," "Toom Nong," "Hon Huay" and native Thai songs.

Village Notes: Ban Nong Kha is a medium size village located in the deep jungle near the Phu Phan mountain range. It is accessible only during the dry season because there is no road connecting this village and others. To go to the district seat of Kut Bak, villagers at Nong Kha must walk for about 6 kilometers along an ox-cart track to the ARD road, or for about 7 kilometers along a forest tract to an MDU road on the opposite side of the village. The soil around the village is full of sand and small rocks, making it unsuitable for all kinds of fruit trees except coconut trees and tamarind. According to the head teacher of the village, there are not yet enough rice paddies cleared. The villagers are mostly Kalerng, one of the more backward tribal groups of Sakon Nakhon. Nevertheless, they have built a small levee near the village on their own. The only way for villagers to earn money after the rice season is to cut wood for sale. At present, the villagers face a problem with drinking water--there is only one well for the entire village.

As for security, Nong Kha was visited by a band of about 100 CTs on July 10, 1967. The CTs forced people to attend a propaganda meeting which lasted about one hour. After the meeting, they took rice and two buffalo. However, according to district officials, the situation here is now under control, due to the establishment of Target Area No. 14. The district officer has been keeping a close watch as commander of the target area.

Itinerary:

March 16, 1969	1330	Lv. Sakon Nakhon
	1550	Arr. Ban Nong Kha
March 17, 1969	1330	Lv. Ban Nong Kha
	1430	Arr. Sakon Nakhon

Evaluation: Even though the trip team was very large, I personally think it was successful. Most team members, district and provincial officials, did not have much time to do things for villagers, because they were so busy providing facilities for the provincial team members. Since the trip was conducted under the orders of the governor in his role as commander of the CPM, we did not have any problem with gas and food. I learned after the trip that the provincial CPM provided the district officer of Kut Bak with 1,500 baht for food and other materials needed during the trip. Neither villagers nor district officials had any complaints about the trip. Most villagers were impressed by the team and services rendered. In short, the trip accomplished its mission of providing the Bangkok officials with an idea of what the ideal MIT trip would provide for villagers.

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(English Translation of Backsider No. 1)

Dear Brothers of Ban Nong Kha and Nearby Villages,

Because of the government's great concern for the welfare of the people, a unit has been set up to visit and give services to the people in this area. On this occasion, RTG officials from various government agencies such as the mobile medical team, the rice section, the agricultural section, the veterinary section, ARD, the public welfare section, the CT section, and the CPM of Sakon Nakhon, along with USIS, have joined in order that you may receive government services to the fullest extent.

Therefore, the team would like to invite all of you to come out to receive the various services mentioned, at Wat Ban Nong Kha. The team will begin distributing services to you during the afternoon of Sunday, March 16, until noon of Monday, March 17, 1969.

Nai Charoon Lokakalin

Governor of Sakon Nakhon

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Appendix C

SYNOPSIS OF THE USIS FILM 'COLD FIRE'

(U) This film shows the communists as liars and exposes their use of terror and violence. The main characters are a village schoolteacher, his daughter, the daughter's boyfriend, the local storekeeper (who is a communist agent), and three CT leaders. The story opens as the schoolteacher is making his "rounds" before going to school. The schoolteacher is very popular and respected by the villagers. On this particular morning he is stopped by a man who wishes to thank him for his advice on raising better pigs; a woman with a sick child (who is advised to go to the tambon clinic); a man who thanks the teacher for advising that he grow kenaf on an otherwise useless part of his land; and the phuyaiban who requests help in writing a letter to the amphoe. The schoolteacher gives advice and tells the villagers of the evil of communist infiltration, the techniques they use, and the lies they tell. He also teaches this anti-communist theme to the schoolchildren by drawing parallels with an old Thai folk song, Mod Daeng (Red Ant).

(U) His daughter's boyfriend comes to see the teacher. He is troubled because he has been listening to the propaganda of the communist storekeeper, and feels that he has no future and the government is to blame for his troubles. He expresses these thoughts to the teacher and asks why the government doesn't do more for this village. The schoolteacher then explains what the government is doing and tells how the village has increased its standard of living by growing kenaf, raising pigs, and making and selling silk. He tells the boyfriend that other development (more schools, hospitals, and so on) will come, but that it takes time. Still troubled the boyfriend goes to the communist storekeeper and relates his discussion with the schoolteacher. The communist agent scoffs at the schoolteacher's views, and tells the boyfriend to disregard them.

(U) The communist agent is upset as his attempts to gain recruits in the village have been thwarted by the schoolteacher's facts and reasoning. He slips out of the village and goes to see his superiors.

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The communist leaders are also upset at the lack of progress made by the storekeeper and his problems with the schoolteacher. They decide to hold an armed propaganda meeting and tell the villagers that the Thai and US aid programs, while seeming to be good, are really attempts to suppress the people even more (e.g., roads will be used to bring in more troops; the government wants better crops in order to increase taxes). The communists joke about lying to the people and how they will dispose of the King, the local government, and religious leaders and people like the schoolteacher after they overthrow the government. They also mention how they will take over the leadership of the government. During this talk the communists are shown receiving radio messages from outside Thailand.

(U) The next night the communists come to the village and assemble all the men for a meeting. The schoolteacher and phuyaiban are forced into the front of the meeting. At the meeting the people are told that what the government is doing is no good and that if they work with the communists, they will also receive 500 baht per month and new houses and tractors. When a villager questions this and mentions the things he has been told that the government is doing, the communists refute this, calling it lies. Villagers are then "volunteered" to contribute food and a call is made for recruits. The boyfriend volunteers but asks what will happen to the King and religion. The communists assure him that they will remain intact (a direct contradiction to what the audience has heard them say). The boyfriend and two others leave with the communists. The villagers are warned not to report this meeting at the risk of death.

(U) Meanwhile the schoolteacher's daughter, who did not have to attend the meeting, is walking through the village when she sees the communist storekeeper talking to one of the communist leaders. She hides so that they do not see her. The schoolteacher and the phuyai-ban decide that the meeting must be reported to the police. The police arrive and ask the villagers if they knew any of the men or anything that might help. No one answers and they slowly walk away, leaving only the teacher and his daughter. The daughter tells the police of seeing the storekeeper with the communist leader. They go to the store, find incriminating evidence, and arrest the storekeeper.

(C) In the meantime the audience sees the communists and the three village boys on their way to the communist camp. The communists come across two oxcart drivers, slay them in cold blood, and steal the oxen. This troubles the boyfriend. After the group arrives at the camp the communist leader discovers a CT has stolen a gold bracelet from the village and shoots him. Later in the day one of the communist leaders speaks to the boyfriend in secret. He tells him that they are related and that he, the young boy, has made a mistake by joining the communists. The communist leader tells how he was mis-

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led by lies and unfulfilled promises, has suffered many hardships and had his life ruined. He tells the boyfriend that he will help him to escape.

(U) A messenger soon comes to the communist camp with the news that the communist storekeeper has been arrested. The communist leaders feel that the schoolteacher must be involved and decide to return to the village and execute him. The one communist helps the boyfriend escape. That night the communists arrive at the village and hold another armed meeting. The teacher and his daughter are dragged into the front of the group and the teacher is questioned. He says he knows nothing. The communist leader orders him beaten until he confesses. When they start to beat him, his daughter confesses and is ordered shot. Before she can be executed, the police arrive (having been informed by the boyfriend), engage in a gun battle with the communists and kill or capture all of them. The boyfriend is pardoned by the police for having gone with the communists in the first place, and he makes a speech summarizing how he was misled by the communists.

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Appendix D

USIS MONTHLY THEME MATERIAL, 1965-68

TITLE	PAMPHLET NO. OF COPIES	POSTER NO. OF COPIES	LEAFLET NO. OF COPIES	PAPER SHOW NO. OF SETS
1965-1967				
Village Development in the South	35,000	15,000		
The Border Patrol Police Serve the People	50,000	70,000		
Community Development in Thailand	100,000	40,000		
New Vistas for Thai Farmers	150,000	70,000		
Wireless Schools--Better Education Through Radio	150,000	70,000		
Benefits to the People Through Community Development in the Northeast	100,000	70,000		
The Army Helps the People	100,000	70,000		
170,000 Friends--The Story of MITs	150,000	70,000		
Thailand is Vigilant	150,000	70,000		
The Ministry of Interior Promotes Additional Income for the Farmers	225,000	71,000		
4-H Club--An Important Force for Agricultural Development	195,000	72,000		
Provincial Police--Providers of Security to the Rural Population	152,000	70,000		

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TITLE	PAMPHLET NO. OF COPIES	POSTER NO. OF COPIES	LEAFLET NO. OF COPIES	PAPER SHOW NO. OF SETS
Health Means Happiness	155,000	71,000		
Better Farming Methods Yield More and Better Crops	155,000	72,000	125,000	
Highways to Progress	150,000	70,000		
Thai Armed Forces-- Guardians of National Integrity	200,000	70,000		
We are Conquering Malaria	152,000	71,000		
Irrigation Increases Productivity	152,000	71,000		
Fish Breeding Increases Farmer's Income	200,000	100,000	100,000	
Thai Silk	200,000	100,000	100,000	
Thailand Prospers By Harnessing its Water	200,000	120,000	100,000	
Mitrapharb Builds Schools	250,000	120,000	120,000	2,000
The Seabees--Our Friends	200,000	100,000	30,000	
Cotton--An Important Cash Crop	225,000	120,000	100,000	2,000
Soldiers Serve the People	525,000	240,000	600,000	3,500
MDUs at Work	225,000	120,000	300,000	2,000
CD Committees in Action	225,000	120,000	300,000	2,000
Highways--Important Factors for Development	225,000	120,000	225,000	2,000
MMUs Care for the People	225,000	120,000	300,000	2,000
Volunteer Defense Corps	225,000	120,000	300,000	2,000
Doctors in Remote Areas	225,000	120,000	300,000	2,000
Farmers' Clubs	175,000	105,000	300,000	2,000
Sorghum Provides Good Income	70,000	36,000	60,000	
Accelerated Rural Development	175,000	105,000	300,000	

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TITLE	PAMPHLET NO. OF COPIES	POSTER NO. OF COPIES	LEAFLET NO. OF COPIES	PAPER SHOW NO. OF SETS
Communism Must be Destroyed	175,000	105,000	300,000	
Better Livestock Through Better Breeding	180,000	106,000	310,000	
Rural Education	175,000	105,000	300,000	
1968				
Cottage Industries Provide Additional Income	180,000	105,000	300,000	
Adult Education	216,000	110,500	450,000	
Cooperatives Assist People	225,800	115,000	465,000	
The Soldiers Are Your Friends	225,000	110,000	450,000	
Become a Successful Farmer	215,000	110,000	450,000	
Everyone Should Have a Nice Home	225,150	110,000	450,000	
Fish Breeding is Profitable	215,000	111,400	450,000	
Roads to Markets	215,000	110,000	450,000	
Does it Pay to Invest in the Development of Water Resources?	226,000	115,000	456,000	
Help Wipe Out Malaria	215,000	112,000	450,600	
Mitraphab	215,000	110,000	450,000	
Be Healthy	215,000	110,000	450,000	
1969				
Cash Crops	215,000	110,000	450,000	
The BPP Protect and Serve the People	220,000	110,000	450,000	

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TITLE	PAMPHLET NO. OF COPIES	POSTER NO. OF COPIES	LEAFLET NO. OF COPIES	PAPER SHOW NO. OF SETS
Thai Troops Are in Vietnam to Fight Communism	215,000	110,000	30,000	
The CD Worker is Our Friend	215,000	125,000	40,000	
Thailand and Laos Work Together for Progress	215,000	125,000	40,000	
TTCs Graduate Better Educators	215,000	125,000	40,000	
The CD Committees Benefit Villagers	215,000	125,000	40,000	
Under Preparation				
The Provincial Police Protect the People				
Better Thai Rice				
Equal Opportunities for Minority Groups				
Do Not Trust Communism (defectors' stories)				
MDUs Bring Prosperity				
America--A Reliable and Dependable Friend (American Assistance to Thailand)				
"More Sweat, Less Blood"--The Story of the 1st Thai Army				

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