



# PEOPLES SELF DEFENSE FORCE

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THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE FORCES  
OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND VIETNAM  
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96222



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MACCORDS-TSD-PSDF

SUBJECT: Peoples Self-Defense Force Handbook

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. This is an English language edition of the PSDF Handbook currently being prepared for distribution by the PSDF Directorate General, Ministry of Interior. The Vietnamese edition will be distributed to PSDF committees down to hamlet level, and to the leaders of all combat and support groups, intertsams, and teams.
2. This handbook represents an accumulation of general information and guidance on all aspects of the PSDF program. It provides appropriate references to GVN Directives which establish PSDF policy, programs, and reporting requirements. While it was prepared primarily for use by village and hamlet PSDF leaders, it also serves as a comprehensive guide for advisors who monitor or assist the PSDF program.
3. Advisors are encouraged to submit recommendations for changes or additions to this handbook so that it will accurately portray the current status of the PSDF program. Comments should be forwarded to this headquarters, ATTN: MACCORDS-TSD-PSDF.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'V. C. Devan'.

V. C. DEVAN  
Colonel, USA  
Director, Territorial Security

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1. PURPOSE

a. The purpose of this book is to provide the reader with information concerning the Peoples Self-Defense Force (PSDF). The PSDF is not a paramilitary organization, a political party or a religious organization. It is the people organized into groups to:

CHAPTER 9. MEDICAL

Section I General  
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- protect their families, their homes, their hamlets and villages;

CHAPTER 10. PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONS

Section I General  
 Section II Peoples Self-Defense Committee

- support the Government forces in maintaining the security and lives of the people and preserving the Vietnamese nation;

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Section I General  
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- develop community mutual aid in the improvement of hamlets and villages.

With the policy of bringing happiness and security to the people the authorities at all levels have the responsibility to help the people in organizing into groups to protect themselves and to provide the material necessary to carry out this task.

APPENDICES

I Reference  
 II Composition of PSDF Committees  
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 V Inspection Guide

b. The PSDF has about two million members who play a major role along with the Regional Forces and the Popular Forces in territorial security. The people through participation in this program are demonstrating that they will defend their families and hamlets against the enemy.

c. The present PSDF program began in July 1968. It is still in the process of development and expansion. As the program matures and the security situation in the country improves, some changes in the nature and employment of PSDF can be expected.

d. The basic authority for PSDF is contained in Law No. 003/68 dated 19 June 1968, which promulgated general mobilization. Decrees and directives which have been issued on PSDF have been used in writing this handbook. The most important are listed for reference in Appendix I.

- e. Arming the people under the PSDF concept is a clear application of the principle of mutual cooperation among the people themselves and mutual cooperation between the people and the Government. Arming the people creates a reciprocal confidence between the people and the Government and leads to popular interest and involvement in matters which are for the welfare of all the people. Through people defending themselves and with the mutual confidence, cooperation, and involvement that results, the countryside will become peaceful and the people can live in happiness.
- f. The task of people defending themselves starts at the hamlet and village. Hamlet and village defense has two important tasks: (1) defense of the entire populated area against infiltration by small, armed enemy elements, and (2) detection and elimination of enemy cadre (VCI) and other persons who actively support the enemy. The thorough accomplishment of these two tasks will bring about security on a permanent basis. Only when there is day and night security, including freedom from enemy terrorism, freedom from his taxation, and freedom from his bullying, can the people go about developing their hamlets and villages.
- g. The responsibility for hamlet and village security has been delegated to a large extent to local officials. For example, the principal village security elements, including Popular Forces, Police, RD/STRD Cadre and Peoples Self-Defense Force (PSDF) are now under the control of the village chief. The village government has the responsibility to coordinate the activities of each of these security groups to insure a unified program. Experience in many villages shows that there is great improvement in security conditions when local security groups are closely coordinated, work together, maintain close ties with all the people, and when they have assurance of support from district and province officials when it is needed.
- h. It is only through the people organizing and becoming involved in PSDF that lasting security can be achieved. Non-involvement has been shown not to be a safe-guard. It is in the best interest of all the people to join together to resist enemy exploitation. In unity there is strength--without it there

is weakness and misery.

- i. The individual person living in a hamlet or village needs to know that:
    - (1) he will be supplied with adequate means (weapons, ammunition, training and support) to defend his interests;
    - (2) his neighbors and friends are dedicated to the PSDF objectives and he does not stand alone;
    - (3) he and his neighbors will be allowed to defend their interests against terrorism;
    - (4) the self defense force of which he is a member is truly one of the people--a Peoples Self-Defense Force, and that it represents the determination of the people to preserve security;
    - (5) through participation in the PSDF he can find a realistic way of defeating enemy oppression and exploitation.
  - j. The task does not end with organizing and arming people. Self-Defense draws all of the people into it. Youth, old men and women can be trained to report information of intelligence value and to warn of suspicious developments. Boys and girls can perform valuable service as runners and ammunition carriers and can help to establish and maintain an intra-hamlet system of barriers and firing positions. Beyond these security tasks, PSDF members will promote the family and community welfare through giving aid to orphans and refugees, participation in community improvement projects, fire fighting, first aid and like activities.
2. WHAT ARE THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE FORCES?
- a. When the enemy attacked during the 1968 TET, thousands of Vietnamese citizens asked the Government to give them arms so that they could defend themselves, their families and their property from attack. The Government answered the appeal of the people by furnishing them weapons through the Peoples Self-Defense program, which was established by the Mobilization Law of June 1968. Thus the PSDF came about through the spontaneous demand of

the people for it and it represents a cooperative program between the people and their Government. All able-bodied men in the age groups of 16-17 and 39-50, except those joining RVNAF on a voluntary basis, and males between 18 and 38 deferred from military service on grounds other than physical disability are required by the Mobilization Law to be members of PSDF. Women and youth together with older men can volunteer for the PSDF and thousands have responded. All previous militia type organizations in existence before the Mobilization Law, like Combat Youth and Popular Militia, are now a part of PSDF.

b. The basic objectives of the PSDF are:

- (1) To provide the people with the means to defend their families, homes, and hamlets/villages in both rural and urban areas;
- (2) To assist the National Police and Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam in maintaining security and public order;
- (3) To promote community development activities for self-help and improvement of hamlets/villages in both rural and urban areas;
- (4) To assist the police in indentifying the enemy.

3. MEANING OF THE INSIGNIA.

Peoples Self-Defense Forces have a distinctive insignia which is shown in Figure 1. It consist of a blue background with black figures of 3 men holding weapons in front of the national flag. The group signifies the popular uprising of the people to protect their homes. The lower part of the insignia shows the name (blue letters on white background) of the capital city (Saigon) or the province or autonomous city of which the PSDF member is a resident. In order to standardize the PSDF insignia throughout the country, MOI made and distributed the insignia the first time. Subsequently, each province, city, and the Capital produce their own.



FIGURE 1

## CHAPTER 2

### PERSONNEL

#### SECTION I. GENERAL.

##### 1. Scope.

The people constitute the personnel of the Peoples Self-Defense Force. Citizens serve under the provisions of the Mobilization Law. The PSDF cadre and certain designated officials serve on the policy making committees. This chapter discusses recruitment; awards and decorations; discipline, law and order and other personnel policies applying to all citizens who are concerned with the PSDF.

#### SECTION II. PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT.

##### 2. National PSDF Strength.

A national goal of two million PSDF members by the end of 1969 has been established by the Central Pacification and Development Council (CPDC) in their Pacification Guidelines. Of these members at least 1,600,000 are to be trained, as combat groups and in support functions. Corps commanders are responsible for allocating their membership goals among the provinces and autonomous cities within their zones as appropriate to the population and security status. Provinces, in turn, will sub-allocate to district. Within any given hamlet, the number of PSDF members will be determined by the number of available individuals in the eligible age groups and the number of volunteers from the other age groups.

##### Recruitment Procedures.

Recruitment of PSDF personnel will be accomplished through the assistance of family chiefs, inter-family chiefs, religious and political leaders. The government also uses servicemen, civil servants and policemen to assist in organizing and training the Peoples Self-Defense Force units. Civil servants, ex-servicemen and individuals employed in important establishments are particularly desirable for early induction into the PSDF so as to draw additional citizens into the organization. In those hamlets where RD Cadre Groups are located, PSDF are organized and trained by the cadre groups themselves. In other rural areas, RF and PF assist in this task. In urban areas, the national police share in the training responsibility of the PSDF.

#### 4. Deferment for Medical Reasons.

Citizens who were given draft deferment for health reasons are subject to PSDF service during the period of their deferment. Individuals may receive exemption from or deferment of PSDF duties if in poor health. The prefecture, provinces and municipalities will set up special committees with local Public Health Service Chief as chairmen to review these cases.

### SECTION III. PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

#### 5. Awards and Decorations.

Outstanding service of PSDF members can be recognized by means of letters, certificates and appropriate decorations. Recommendations are initiated at village level and are forwarded through channels to the echelon authorized to present the award. The Province Chief, who is concurrently the Chairman of the PSDF Committee, can issue letters of commendation and recognition. The award of the Gallantry Cross must be approved by the Chief of the Joint General Staff. At the national level, the National PSDF Committee will award letters of commendation and recognition and appropriate honor medals. Award of the Peoples Self-Defense Medal is reserved for the President of the Republic of Vietnam, who has delegated authority to the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior. Each year a number of outstanding individuals will be selected by the Ministry of Interior based upon recommendations of subordinate echelons and will be presented PSDF medals.

#### 6. Leadership Selection.

The leaders and deputy leaders of PSDF groups, interteams and teams are elected. The individuals filling these offices are selected by the local PSDF members in elections organized by local authorities.

### SECTION IV. DISCIPLINE, LAW AND ORDER.

#### 7. Legal Jurisdiction.

The PSDF are civil not military or para-military forces and are, therefore, subject to civil not military law. Under the civil law they have no special provision for legal immunity for offenses committed in the performance of their duties, and they must exercise the same precautions against civil violations as any citizen. Further, they

are not authorized to impose the law by making arrests but must turn information on legal violations over to the police for enforcement.

#### 8. Disciplinary Actions.

Under the provisions of Decree Law 137/SL/CT, 6 May 1964, any citizen who does not perform his PSDF duties (in the decree termed civil defense duties) will either be fined from VN\$500 to VN\$10,000, or be imprisoned for a term of 15 days to 6 months. Second offenders are to be punished by imprisonment and can not elect payment of fine.

### SECTION V. PSDF CADRE.

#### 9. Mission.

The National Assembly, in the interests of the nation, has provided for PSDF Cadre who will help the people organize and carry out the PSDF program. They must accomplish the following specific tasks:

- a. Help to organize the people into groups.
- b. Assist the authorities in training and arming.
- c. Assist the members in electing their leaders.
- d. Provide guidance to the members in accordance with the national guidelines.
- e. Assist in the development, reinforcement, and morale building of the organization.

#### 10. Recruitment.

The Ministry of Interior has been authorized to recruit 1249 PSDF Cadre for cities, provinces and districts in 1969 and plans to recruit an additional number during 1970. The Cadre will be recruited from the location in which they will serve. Applicants will be chosen, generally from PSDF members, although other individuals will be considered if necessary to achieve required strengths. Applicants must fulfill certain qualifications of age, education, completion of military service and health, and are required to agree to serve for at least one year. Province and district chiefs will select the authorized number of applicants and forward them for approval to the PSDF Directorate of the Ministry of Interior.

11. Leave.

Peoples Self-Defense Force Cadre are allowed 7 days leave for each six months of service or 15 days leave for one year. However, leave must be taken in the year in which accrued and can not be carried over into the following year.

12. Awards.

If recommended by the government echelon where they are assigned and approved by the Minister of Interior, the PSDF Cadre who have performed meritorious service can be awarded with:

- (1) A letter of commendation and VN\$200;
- (2) A certificate of recognition and VN\$300;
- (3) A citation and VN\$400;
- (4) An honor certificate and VN\$500;

13. Disciplinary Action.

PSDF Cadre can be disciplined for violations by punishments ranging from warning to discharge without pay depending upon the seriousness of their violation. Authority to award punishment is vested in the Director of the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, and for more serious offenses, by the Minister of Interior.

SECTION VI. IDENTIFICATION.

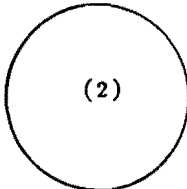
14. Purpose.

In addition to the insignia worn by each PSDF member, an identification card is issued as an official means of identifying each individual as a PSDF member. The card is to be maintained in the possession of the member at all times.

15. Implementation.

Identification cards will be produced by each province and issued to all PSDF members, regardless of whether they are combat or support members. The cards will be produced in the format shown in figure 2.

PSDF IDENTIFICATION CARD

VISA 1st Quarter of 196... (3)	VISA 2nd Quarter of 196...	People's Self-Defense (1)  MEMBER CARD  
VISA 3rd Quarter of 196...	VISA 4th Quarter of 196...	

FRONT

. . . (1) . . . . . . (4) . . . No. . .	People's Self-Defense ---- MEMBER CARD
Photo (4 x 6)	Name ..... I.D. Card No ..... Place of issue ..... Born on day ... Month ..... Year ..... At ..... Address ..... Is the PSDF Member of ... (5) ..... ..... Day ..... Month .... year (6)
	Chairman of PSDF Committee

REVERSE

- (1) Name of Province, City, or Town.
- (2) PSDF Insignia.
- (3) Signature and seal of District PSDF Chairman or Commander.
- (4) District name.
- (5) Name of Village, District, and Province.
- (6) Signature and seal of Province PSDF Chairman or Commander.

Figure 2

## CHAPTER 3

### ORGANIZATION & OPERATIONS

#### SECTION I. GENERAL.

##### 1. Concept of Employment.

The Peoples Self-Defense Forces are organized, trained and equipped to be capable of maintaining the internal security of their village or hamlet and defending it against attack by small enemy units. Defense against larger enemy attacks will require the presence of or prompt reinforcement by other territorial security forces. Operating in cooperation with the National Police in relatively secure areas (A & B Hamlets) the PSDF can maintain security against terrorist activities and against small groups of enemy infiltrators. They also assist in maintaining public order. In less secure areas the PSDF should be organized and trained only in villages and hamlets that are protected by other territorial security forces. As the area becomes more secure they will assume the full security role and replace the RF and PF as these units are moved into other areas to expand GVN control.

#### SECTION II. ORGANIZATION.

##### 2. Local PSDF Commanders.

The positions of PSDF Commanders at the capital, provinces, cities and districts are temporarily assigned to the Deputy Mayor (at the Capital), Deputy Province Chiefs, Deputy Mayors and Deputy District Chiefs, respectively. These individuals are the formal heads of the PSDF forces in their areas. They are not expected to exercise tactical command since it is not intended that PSDF forces of this size will engage in large-scale tactical operations.

##### 3. Group Organization.

- a. A combat group organization has been developed which is applicable to both rural and urban PSDF. The basis group has a strength of 107 members, consisting of three 35 man interteams, each of which is further broken down into three eleven member teams. The team consists of a team leader and assistant, and three member cells. Women may be organized to bear arms, and added as a fourth cell

in each team, raising the total authorized group strength of 134 members. The actual size of the organization on the ground will depend upon the number of citizens available to serve. The complete combat group organization is shown in Figure 3.

b. PSDF has many activities, and thus all citizens can participate. All citizens from young children to old men can perform specific tasks and are organized into various support groups. Each person participates on the basis of what he is able to do. Each support group by age or sex category has the following specific function. The various support group organization is shown Figure 4.

(1) Female Support Group. Eligible ages for this group ranges from 16-50 on a voluntary basis. They are organized into the following teams of 5 to 11 members.

(a) Medical Education Team. Takes part in medical activities, publicizes knowledge in disease prevention, treatment, and first aid, assists in evacuation of wounded.

(b) Social Welfare Team. Joins in social welfare activities, takes care of the children, takes care of the needy families.

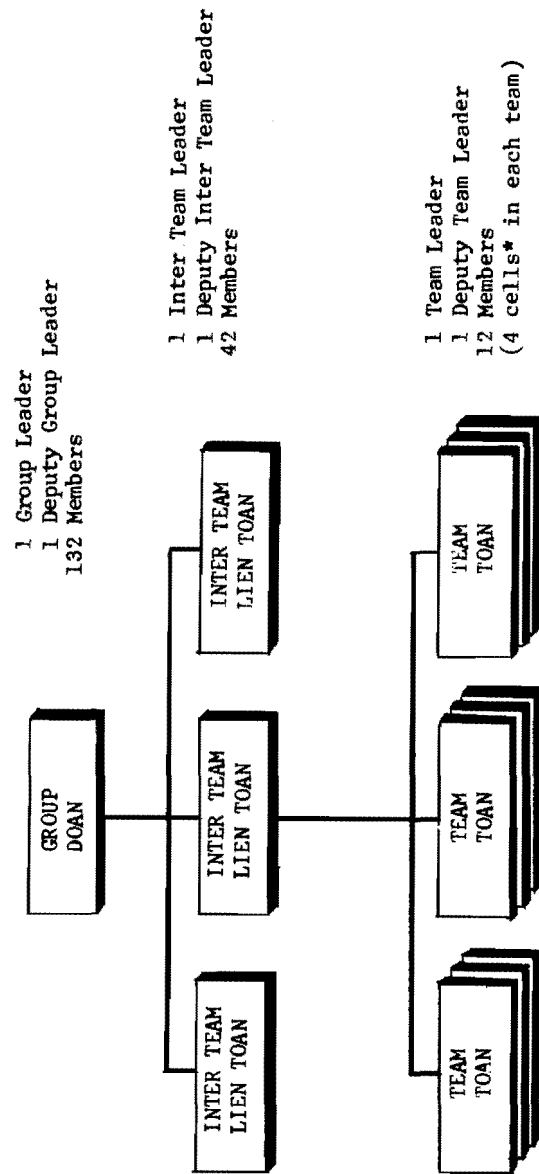
(c) Musical Entertainment Team. Teaches and performs drama and music shows.

(d) Economic Development Team. Raises livestock, and engages in handicrafts such as embroidering, weaving, sewing.

(2) Elders Group. Old men above fifty may participate voluntarily in this group. They may be divided into the following teams according to their ability, age, and interest. Each team may range from 5 to 11 members.

(a) Medical Education Team. In addition to the duties in paragraph 3b(1)(a) above, acts as advisor and guide in the common education movement, to eradicate illiteracy, the Four Corruptions (opium, prostitution, gambling, and drinking),

PSDF COMBAT GROUPS



\* One cell per team may be women.

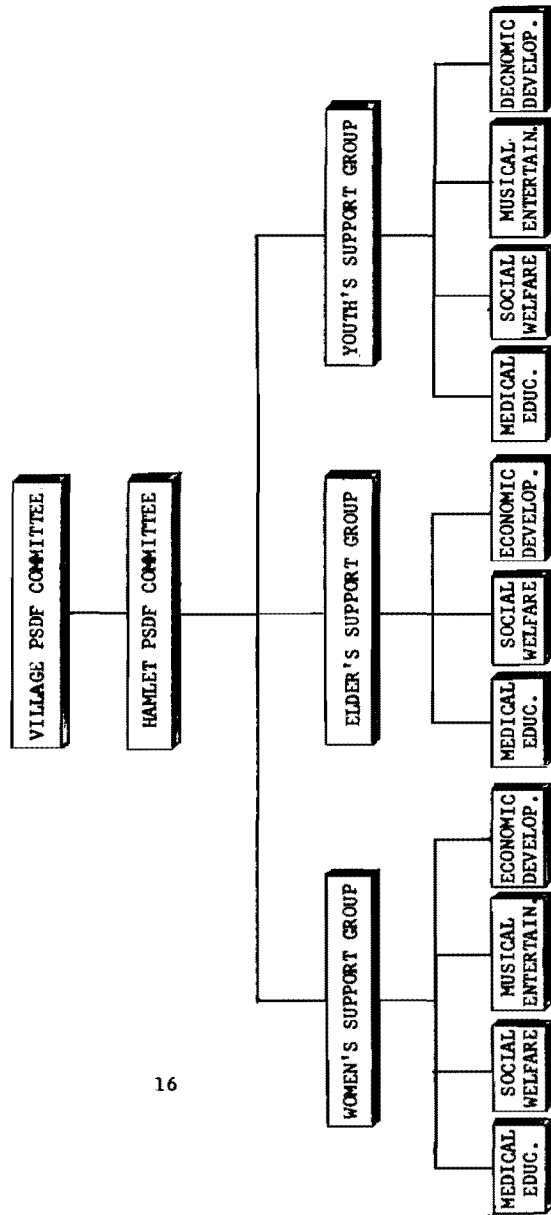


FIGURE 4

and superstition.

- (b) Social Welfare Team. Guides and assists the PSDF members in joining social welfare activities, and nourishes morality and traditional ethics.
  - (c) Economic Development Team. Advises and urges participation in projects to enhance the economic development of the hamlet, such as raising livestock, farming, and handicrafts.
- (3) Young People's Group. Participation in this group is available to all volunteer citizens, male and female, between the ages of 13 and 15. According to their ability and interest they may be associated with the following teams, whose strength may range from 5 to 11 members.
- (a) Social Welfare Team. Joins in the light activities of charitable social welfare, instigates public sanitation campaigns, distributes gifts, and encourages the PSDF combat members.
  - (b) Sports Team. Participates in sports and games, and organizes excursions and encampments.
  - (c) Information and Communication Team. Spreads information and news in the village and acts as communication link among PSDF units.
  - (d) Musical Entertainment Team. Joins entertainment activities with singing, folk dancing, and drama shows.

SECTION III. OPERATIONAL MISSIONS.

4. Tasks. The specific tasks assigned the PSDF are to:
- a. Establish guard posts and warning systems;
  - b. Conduct limited patrols;
  - c. Defend the inhabited area;

- d. Provide intelligence;
- e. Conduct fire prevention and fire fighting;
- f. Support community Self Development projects;
- g. Provide first aid.

#### SECTION IV. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES.

##### 5. Conduct of Operations.

###### a. Operations in Rural Areas.

(1) **Command and Control.** The chairman of the village administrative committee (village chief) is the commander of all forces assigned to the village in addition to PSDF. He has operational control over the National Police, Popular Forces, and RD Cadre Groups, unless the district chief has specifically retained control of the Popular Forces. A deputy village chief for security performs the detailed planning for the use of these forces in conjunction with the PSDF. A village military commissioner, who must be a PF platoon leader, exercises, on behalf of the village chief and the deputy village chief for security, operational control of village PF. In hamlets, the hamlet chief exercises operational control of the hamlet PSDF through a deputy hamlet chief for security, who has a military assistant under his supervision. Coordination of the hamlet PSDF with the village is effected by the hamlet chief through the village security structure described above.

(2) **Forces Available.** The specific functions and responsibilities of the forces that may be available to provide security to a village are as follows:

(a) **Peoples Self-Defense Forces.** The PSDF operates inside and on the edges of hamlets. They should not be used outside of the hamlet except in emergencies and only then if they are well trained and equipped. PSDF members should be deployed inside and on the periphery of the

hamlet or village at night in small groups (two or three men) so that they may interdict the enemy guerilla fashion, making maximum use of the element of surprise and thus ensuring the greatest effectiveness of their firepower. Plans for such deployment should be developed by PSDF leaders in consultation with the military commissioner and the village chief. The PSDF deployment pattern should be changed frequently to avoid disclosure to the enemy. PSDF units should not group together at night in a single place, e.g. post or outpost, where they are apparent and easy targets for the enemy.

(b) **RD Cadre Groups.** RD Cadre Groups are operating in every province in the Republic of Vietnam. In certain provinces in I, II and III CTZs, Son Thon or Highlander RD Cadre Groups are assigned. The RD Cadre are organized into 30-man groups and work in the village under the direction of the Chairman of the Village Administrative Committee. Son Thon RD Cadre are usually assigned to more remote areas and for this reason they normally operate in 70-man groups for greater security. One of the four basic missions of the RD Cadre and the Son Thon Cadre is the organization of the peoples self-defense forces in the hamlet to which they are assigned. The first step is a hamlet census to identify all persons who are able to participate in the program. Following the hamlet census, the RD Cadre will encourage the people of the hamlet to participate in various PSDF activities. Natural leaders will be selected to lead the PSDF. They, together with the RD Cadre, will organize the PSDF into combat and other groups. Training, as outlined in Chapter 4, will be given. Practice alerts and operations together with critiques will take place at least twice a month. The RD Cadre will help the PSDF to establish procedures to use available communication means and to coordinate their activities with PSDF in adjacent

hamlets. They will also provide advice on the clearing of undergrowth and fence lines around the hamlet boundaries. In the event of an attack by the enemy on the hamlet the RD Cadre will become part of the force at the disposal of the village chief.

- (c) PF Platoon. The PF Platoon provides security to the village and hamlet by operating patrols, ambushes, and outposts in an area outside the village inside of the area of operations of the RF. Elements of the platoon can also be retained as a reaction force. PF assigned to the village/hamlet are under the direct command of the village military commissioner. When this is not feasible, operational control is exercised by an RF company, an RF/PF group headquarters, or by the district chief. In addition to screening the village with patrols and outposts, the PF platoon is a part of the close-in villages defenses.
- (d) National Police. Deployment of National Police will be to a sub-district headquarters located in the village. The NP assigned to a village will be under the operational control of the village chief. The basic NP responsibility is to maintain law and order, set up intelligence nets, establish resources and population control, and perform such other duties as may be required. Village police must be responsive to the technical guidance of the district police chief.
- (e) RF Company or Platoon. The RF company supports but is not an assigned part of the village defensive forces. It will assist in providing security for the village by conducting operations against enemy company or platoon-sized units. Usually, the area of operations is at some distance from the village and outside of the areas of operation of the other village defensive forces. Patrols, ambushes and search and clear operations

in this area will screen the village and prevent the enemy from assembling for attacks. The RF company or elements of the company will also constitute a portion of the available reaction forces to be called to the assistance of hard-pressed village PSDF. The company is capable of assuming responsibility for an assigned area of operations and of exerting tactical command and control of the RF platoons and paramilitary forces within this assigned area. The company will be responsive to requests from the deputy village chief for security or, if necessary, hamlet officials, but will remain under the command of the district chief.

- (3) Rural Area Communications. The ability to call for reinforcements or support is critical to the defense of a village and hamlet using PSDF and other lightly armed local forces. Communications are limited and careful plans for their use must be made to insure contact with reaction forces. Within the hamlet or village, control of the defensive operations must depend upon prior planning and nonelectronic communications, such as messengers, sound or acoustical devices, pyrotechnics, if available, and other such simple signaling devices. For communications with higher echelons the following may be available:
  - (a) Village and Hamlet Radio System (HT-1, TR-5);
  - (b) Province and District Military Nets (PRC-10, PRC-25);
  - (c) National Police Nets (HT-1, TR-5);
  - (d) Revolutionary Development Cadre Radio Net (HT-1);
  - (e) US Advisory Net (PRC-25).

The only radio net that can be depended upon to be available in the village and hamlet is the village and hamlet radio system. The presence of the other communications given above

in a particular hamlet or village will depend upon the presence of the forces possessing the radios. Every effort must be made to locate the nearest radio and to make arrangements for its use in emergencies.

- (4) Tactical Concept. The deputy village chief for security is responsible for organizing the defense of the village using PSDF and those forces assigned to the control of the village chief. The PF forces are under the direct command of the village military commissioner. The most efficient defensive concept for the village and hamlet involves a defense whose outer, warning perimeter is at a sufficient distance from the defended area to allow time to alert defenders. Patrols, listening posts and small ambush teams are placed on likely enemy avenues of approach. These groups provide early warning and may be capable of delaying the approach of an enemy party. They are usually manned by the RF or PF if these forces are located in the village. The positions should be occupied after dark and changed in location frequently. If attacked the personnel operating the patrols and listening posts should fall back on the village. A reserve force is held centrally and should be ready to move to a number of previously reconnoitered positions on the village perimeter to meet the threat. Rehearsal and practice by the reserve force is essential so that positive and rapid defensive actions can be taken. Inner security posts and interior patrols should be the responsibility of the PSDF when other forces are present. Where insufficient arms are available to equip all defenders, surveillance locations can be manned by the unarmed members. Within a village, each hamlet should have an area of responsibility which has clearly defined boundaries. The hamlet forces provide security patrols and collect information. Hamlet areas of responsibility should be coordinated to prevent clashes between friendly forces.
- (5) Fire Support. Village and hamlets should have prearranged fires for the support of the defensive forces, if possible. This fire sup-

port is provided by ARVNAF and FWMAF artillery and helicopter units, territorial artillery, and US and VNAF Air Force units. Fire support can be arranged through the District Chief or through the RF Company Commander in whose area of responsibility the village or hamlet falls.

b. Operations in Urban Areas.

- (1) Overall concept. Operations in urban areas are conducted differently from those in rural areas because they do not involve defense of isolated inhabited areas such as the rural villages and hamlets. In most autonomous cities and province capitals, significant numbers of conventional forces are assigned the responsibility of defending against major ground attacks from outside of the city limits. The PSDF and the local police are oriented, therefore, toward internal protection against enemy infiltrators and terrorist activities.
- (2) Forces Available. The functions and responsibilities of the forces involved in the defense of urban places are as follows:
  - (a) PSDF. The PSDF are responsible for the defense of their individual Khoms. They establish stationary posts and conduct patrols within their Khoms. They maintain day and night vigilance to prevent terrorist attacks. Through being alert to the movement of strangers in the Khom they can detect the presence of infiltrators and report them to the police. They are not expected to provide reaction forces outside of their Khom but, in certain operations, will operate jointly with forces operating within their Khom.
  - (b) Municipal Police. The municipal police are assigned the role of providing internal security for the city and are expected to control any civil or enemy disturbances to the limit of their ability before calling in military reaction forces. They are assigned at various echelons down to Khom level. One NPPF battalion (six companies) is assigned to the Saigon Municipi-

pal Police Department (SMPD). The companies of this battalion are assigned to precincts of Saigon. In some cases elements of these companies are further allotted to sub-precincts. In either case they are under the control of the police service to which they are assigned. The units are employed in population control and security of key installations. They constitute the principal police element for the control of civil disturbances in the Saigon area. They are also employed in conjunction with the Special Branch Police in reaction to intelligence on the VCI. The use of NPPF in the city of Saigon is not illustrative of NPPF employment in other autonomous cities and in provincial capitals.

- (c) Regional Forces. Deployment of these forces is limited to a few units whose area of operations is confined to areas located within the city limits that have rural characteristics. They conduct conventional search and clear operations in these areas.
  - (d) Conventional Military Forces. These forces are responsible for providing a protective ring of defenses and patrols outside of the city limits to prevent the approach of major enemy forces and to limit infiltration of small units and individuals. Within the City of Saigon other conventional military forces are also assigned static defensive missions at key installations and are not intended to be used as a mobile reaction force. Certain conventional forces designated as alert companies are held under the control of Special Zone Commanders. They are physically located throughout the Special Zone for rapid response to enemy threats.
- (3) Urban Communications. Military radio communication exists between the Headquarters, Saigon Capital Sub-region Command and each of the eleven special zone special headquarters. In

some, but not all cases, a radio net also connects these headquarters with the subordinate Phuongs. Military radio communication does not extend below Phuong level. There is a police radio net that parallels the military net and, in a very few cases, extends down to the Khom level. Further, telephones are usually available down to Phuong and in certain instances down to Khom. Since the operations of the PSDF units are restricted to their own Khom, their major need for communications will be to call for reaction force assistance in the event a threat can not be handled at the local level. Police communication will be utilized for this purpose.

- 4) Concept of Operations. The PSDF static posts and local patrols within the Khom, in conjunction with municipal police, form a network designed to detect and react against terrorist attacks or enemy infiltration activities. One of these two forces will probably make the initial contact with enemy terrorists or infiltrators operating in the city. When contact has been made, PSDF reaction squads or reserve PSDF members can be shifted within the Khom in order to reinforce the threatened outpost or patrol. Threats greater than can be handled by the local Khom PSDF and police will be reported to the Phuong. Forwarding of the report will be a police responsibility and will utilize police communications if available. Khoms without police communications must depend upon messengers or a reaction on the initiative of the Phuong in response to firing in the Khom. The initial reaction from the Phuong would probably be limited to the squad or possibly platoon-sized police units available at Phuong level. Additional reinforcing reaction elements, if required, would be dispatched by the precinct police chief who has local police reaction forces available. If necessary, police forces available at Headquarters, Saigon Metropolitan Police, would be utilized. Police actions to control the threat would be monitored by the various military command echelon (Special Zone and Sub-region) by listening on the police radio net. If required, the special zone commander may

commit military forces to assist in the control of the situation with the approval of the Sub-Region Commander. Unless military forces larger than battalionsize are committed the tactical operation will be under the control of the special zone commander assisted by his conventional military staff. Local PSDF units will assist the operations of the police and military reaction units within their own Khom by providing them detailed knowledge of the residents and areas of operations rather than as a fighting element.

## CHAPTER 4

### TRAINING

#### SECTION I. TRAINING.

##### 1. General.

The training program is designed to train PSDF members to defend their village from VC attack, or if faced with overwhelming forces, to evade them or to offer passive resistance. Training is designed to be given when individual PSDF members have free time available from their occupation or livelihood. PSDF Cadre, in contrast, receive full time training to enable them to perform their administrative, supervisory, logistic and training functions.

#### SECTION II. CONDUCT OF TRAINING.

##### 2. PSDF Training.

- a. PSDF training covers three broad subjects: military training, POLWAR training, and technical training (organization, logistics, intelligence, first aid, fire fighting).
- b. At Appendix III is a basic and a supplemental training program prepared by the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, and disseminated to the provinces and autonomous cities. Personnel in all PSDF combat groups must complete the required hours in basic weapons (primary weapons) and tactics before being assigned security duties. Local authorities may modify the number of hours devoted to the remainder of the subjects in the basic plan of instructions depending on the local situation. However, all subjects must be covered for PSDF members to be considered trained for reporting purposes. The lesson plan is very flexible and the hours may be altered to emphasize certain subjects.
- c. An important part of PSDF training will be related to hamlet/village defense. PSDF should hold practice sessions on defensive operations. For example, some PSDF members can make a mock attack on the hamlet/village while other PSDF members enact the role of defense. Regular practice sessions of this kind will reveal possible weaknesses in defense

plans and will also build up the confidence and morale of the PSDF as they become trained in what to do in the event of enemy attack.

- d. PSDF supplemental training consists of instruction specially designed to train group, interteam and team leaders. All other PSDF members are encouraged to complete the training. All PSDF team; interteam and group leaders should complete the supplemental training.
- e. Updated lesson plans will be prepared and distributed by the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, as required.

### 3. PSDF Cadre Training.

The training of PSDF Cadre is conducted at the National Training Center at Vung Tau. Classes are given at irregular intervals as required by the recruitment of cadre personnel. Two to three hundred are required to form a class. Individuals who apply for the program and are approved by the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, receive 192 hours of instruction divided into four categories as follows (see Appendix III for detailed cadre course outline):

- a. Military subjects: 62 hours;
- b. Technical subjects (organization, logistics, first aid, etc.): 56 hours;
- c. POLWAR: 54 hours;
- d. Miscellaneous: 20 hours.

While at the Training Center, the PSDF Cadre are subject to the discipline of National Training Center personnel. Classes will consist of only one sex and the actual subjects taught and the number of hours devoted to each subject will vary depending upon the size of the class. Instruction for women will include more first aid and community activities but less combat and arms instruction. Following the one month course at the National Training Center, PSDF Cadre must undergo a one month practice in the area from which they were recruited under the supervision of the Province and District Chiefs.

### SECTION III. TRAINING SUPPORT.

#### 4. General.

Training programs must be tailored to the part-time nature of PSDF activities. Not all PSDF members will be available at any one period for instruction, and those persons available at any one time may be at different stages in the training cycle. Consequently, planning for training must be extremely flexible.

#### 5. Instruction.

The Village Chief is responsible for the defense of his village. This mission includes responsibility for PSDF effectiveness including the effectiveness of training. RD Cadre have the mission of training the PSDF in hamlets to which they are assigned. In hamlets where RD Cadre are not assigned, the Village Chief may utilize PF or national police, or may request assistance from other resources available, e.g. RF, ARVN, discharged veterans, or FWMAF.

#### 6. Training Ammunition.

Each PSDF member who is to be trained on a particular weapon will be authorized to fire a certain number of rounds for familiarization; 20 rounds for rifles, 20 rounds for carbines; 30 rounds for Thompson SMGs; 5 rounds for shotguns. Supplementary firing practice by each combat PSDF member will be carried out at least 4 times per year. For this purpose the following rounds have been authorized: 10 rounds for rifles; 10 rounds for carbines; 30 rounds for Thompson SMGs; 5 rounds for shotguns. Additional details are discussed in the Chapter on Logistics. The quantities of training ammunition are sufficient only for familiarization and limited firing for zero. The quantities issued as the basic load are only authorized to be expended in combat.

CHAPTER 5  
INTELLIGENCE

SECTION I. GENERAL.

1. Scope.

- a. The reporting of information on the enemy is one of the most important functions of the Peoples Self-Defense Forces. Although there is no formal intelligence organization within these forces, their wide distribution among and close relationships to the populace provide them with many opportunities to collect information on the local enemy forces and on the VC infrastructure.
- b. In addition to reporting information while actually manning outposts and other duty stations, i.e. combat intelligence, each PSDF member is expected to report the information on the VC/VCi and civil violations know to him. A PSDF member is always "on duty" for the purpose of reporting information.
- c. This chapter deals, primarily, with procedures for collecting and reporting other than combat intelligence. Reporting and reacting to intelligence concerned with enemy actions is covered in the chapter on operations.

SECTION II. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS.

2. Information Reporting.

- a. Utilization. The PSDF are an excellent information source because they are drawn from the general population of the villagers and hamlets.
- b. Sources. There will be instances in which a PSDF member is the source of information himself (e.g. direct observation of an enemy guerrilla squad). In most cases, however, a PSDF member will receive information from another hamlet resident who often provides it during a casual conversation. PSDF members are in a good position to receive such information because of their status as bona fide members of the local community. It is desirable that to the local residents they be neighbors

first, and PSDF members second. Sources within the hamlet providing good information on a regular basis should be brought to the attention of local authorities by the PSDF group leader so that the source can be enrolled as a regular informant handled by a professional intelligence agency.

- c. Employment Concepts. It should be emphasized that the PSDF intelligence role is primarily one of information reporting, not active collection. While each PSDF member is obligated to report all information which becomes available to him, the PSDF is not an intelligence collection organization. PSDF units will not be given specific intelligence collection tasks, except in special circumstances. PSDF intelligence reporting does not include the following:

- (1) Surveillance and clandestine intelligence gathering;
- (2) Handling of informants;
- (3) Requests to hamlet residents to carry out intelligence gathering tasks.

- d. Reporting Procedures. Information of intelligence value known to the people should be reported through the local PSDF to the local PSDF group leader or to the intelligence cadreman of the RD cadre group. (Violations of a civil nature should be reported in a similar fashion or to the National Police if located in the village.) The PSDF group leader or the RD intelligence cadreman will have set procedures for reporting this information to the village or hamlet Deputy for Security who will in turn forward the information to the District Intelligence Operations Coordinating Center (DIOCC). The actual method of forwarding the information from the village to the DIOCC will depend upon the local situation, particularly the distances involved and the available communications. Frequent liaison visits by DIOCC personnel to the reporting villages will improve the quality of intelligence gathered and the transmission of reports.

3. Members of the urban PSDF are trained by the security member or by other metropolitan police after they have been organized. Rural personnel may be trained in information reporting by the Intelligence cadreman of the RD Cadre Group or by representatives of the DIOCC. Training for rural and urban PSDF should include:

- a. Understanding of obligations to pass intelligence information and the channels through which it must pass for the particular hamlet/village;
- b. Proper debriefing of a source - training should concentrate on thorough debriefing of a source so as to gather all of the information known to the source;
- c. Source access - how did the source obtain the information;
- d. Source credibility - assessment of the source's truthfulness;
- e. Security - avoidance of loose talk;
- f. Information reporting - emphasize reporting as opposed to formal collection and warn against overzealous debriefing of sources which might discourage them from future disclosures of information;
- g. Importance of information reporting function.

### SECTION III. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING.

## CHAPTER 6

### LOGISTIC SUPPORT

#### SECTION I. GENERAL.

##### 1. Scope.

Logistic support of the PSDF is furnished by the GVN Ministry of Defense in response to specific requests from the Ministry of Interior. At the present time the items involved consist almost exclusively of weapons, ammunition and cleaning materials. This chapter discusses the authorization, supply and maintenance of this equipment.

#### SECTION II. SUPPORT AGENCIES.

##### 2. Area Logistic Commands. (ALC)

South Vietnam is divided into five logistical areas. An ARVN Area Logistical Command is assigned responsibility for support of Vietnamese units (ARVN, RF, PF and now PSDF) in each of these areas. These area logistic commands consist of a headquarters and a series of technical services, direct support units and field depots.

3. Sector Maintenance and Direct Support Logistical Company (SM & DSL). These units are assigned to province and are responsible for support of all Regional and Popular Forces within their sectors. They are also responsible for furnishing the limited supply and maintenance support authorized the PSDF forces within their area.

#### SECTION III. SUPPLY.

##### 4. Allocations.

The total number of weapons to be issued to the PSDF is specified in the Pacification and Development Plan as one of the national pacification goals by the GVN Central Pacification and Development Council. The plan indicates the number of these weapons allocated to each CTZ. The CTZ commanders determine requirements of their provinces and autonomous cities, based upon the population and the security status in each area. The Ministry of Interior requests the Ministry of Defense to issue the authorized number of weapons to the PSDF and, as part of this request, indicates the time-phasing of the issue based upon the anticipated

availability of the weapons. The Central Logistic Command of the Joint General Staff determines the availability of weapons and authorizes the area logistic commands to issue a specified number of weapons to each province A&DSL company. During 1969, PSDF weapons are being allocated by CLC in 10 monthly allocations. The final month of 1969 is reserved to balance differences and shortages between Corps and provinces. The number of weapons of each type issued to a particular PSDF unit should be determined by the characteristics of the area in which the PSDF will operate. The longer-range weapons (rifles and carbines) are more effective in rural areas while shotguns have greatest utility in urban areas. When deemed appropriate by the CTZ Commander, certain numbers of Thompson sub-machine guns may be issued in lieu of other types of weapons. In practice, however, the ratio of the weapons actually in the hands of the PSDF during the beginning of the weapons issue period will be determined by the number of each type turned in as a result of the RF and PF modernization program. Redistribution of weapons to achieve a desirable mix of long and short-range types will not be attempted until all weapons authorized have been issued.

#### 5. Authorized Weapons.

The PSDF are authorized the following weapons and accessories:

##### a. AUTHORIZED WEAPONS, BASIC LOADS, AND ACCESSORIES.

WEAPONS	BASIC LOAD	MAGAZINE	OILER	SLING	AMMO BELT
M2 Carbine*	180	3 ea (30rd)	1	1	1
M1 Carbine	90	3 ea (15rd)	1	1	1
M1 Rifle	120	-	-	1	1
Thompson SMG	225	4 ea (**)	-	1	1
Shotgun	25	-	-	1	1

\* The M2 Carbine (when available) will be issued to leaders.

\*\* If available (usually only 2 are issued).

The M1 Rifle and SMG will be utilized as substitutes when the desired item is not available. Pistols issued to former RD youths who have been assimilated into the PSDF are retained and are planned for issue to PSDF cadre.

#### 6. Ammunition.

Ammunition is allocated to the PSDF in terms of a specified number of rounds for each authorized weapon. Province SM&DSL Companies are to requisition ammunition based on numbers and types of weapons on hand in the PSDF that they support. This ammunition is provided through GVN logistical channels. Province Chiefs currently have responsibility to determine how much of this ammunition will be retained in the SM&DSL Company and how much will be on hand with the PSDF unit. When ammunition is expended in a combat action, the village chief should send a requisition at once to the District Chief. If the District Chief does not have ammunition available for resupply he will forward the requisition promptly to the Province Chief. The SM&DSL Company will then replenish the basic load. Additional ammunition to support refresher training is available from supporting SM&DSL Companies. Once follow-up training is scheduled, the approved training schedule is authority for the SM&DSL Company to issue ammunition in the amount requested. The schedule must specify the number of members to fire and the type weapons to be fired.

#### SECTION IV. MAINTENANCE.

##### 7. Maintenance Procedures.

First echelon weapons maintenance will be performed by individual PSDF members under supervision of their team leaders. Weapons cleaning materials are provided from the SM&DSL Company when requisitioned by the village chief. Weapons requiring second or higher echelon of maintenance will be turned in through the district to the supporting SM&DSL Company, which has 2nd echelon maintenance capability. Weapons accountability will be retained by the village unless the weapon is turned in by the SM&DSL Company to the direct support units of the area logistical command. Limited maintenance floats are maintained at the SM&DSL Company although specific floats have not been authorized for weapons peculiar to the PSDF. Second echelon maintenance of weapons from Saigon PSDF must be performed at the depots from which the weapons were drawn. SM&DSL Companies have been directed to organize classes on first echelon maintenance for the members of the PSDF. They were also directed to compute and requisition adequate maintenance supplies for weapons which they support and to distribute these supplies to using units. Cleaning rods are authorized on the basis of one for each 10 weapons. Other cleaning materials such as oil, patches, bore brushes,

etc., may be requisitioned from the SM&DSL Companies as required. IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE FOR THE PSDF MEMBERS TO KEEP THEIR WEAPONS CLEAN AND IN GOOD OPERATING CONDITION. THEIR LIVES AND THOSE OF THEIR FAMILY MAY DEFEND UPON THE CONDITION OF THEIR WEAPON.

## CHAPTER 7

### COMMUNITY ACTION

#### SECTION I. GENERAL.

##### 1. Scope.

The members of the Peoples Self-Defense Force participate as a peoples group in the village self development program. Each member of PSDF and his family can receive many direct benefits through participation in this peoples program. One of the primary missions of the PSDF is to take the initiative in the development of community and mutual services and to assist, as a group, in developing hamlets and villages. As a peoples group they assist in the selection and forwarding of projects by providing membership on the village management board and by assisting all of the people in carrying out self-development projects. What is of benefit to the village is of benefit to the PSDF member and his family.

#### SECTION II. THE VILLAGE SELF-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

##### 2. Genral.

Through the village self development program the people can express their desires for projects of their own choosing. The people choose the projects that they feel the community needs. To carry these projects out requires organization, and the PSDF is an organization through which the projects can be completed. Since the PSDF is a peoples organization it develops community spirit. Government assistance is provided when it is required but only after the people have planned the projects and organized to carry them out when approved. The following sections explain how the PSDF can help to implement projects which the people want.

##### 3. Implementation.

- a. The responsible echelon in the self-development program is the village; the agency for carrying out the program is the village management board. This board is the executive agency or the operating arm of the village peoples council.
- b. The village management board is established at a

village assembly organized by the village administrative committee and implements the projects after they have been approved by the village peoples council or higher authorities.

c. Projects are selected by the people in meetings and discussions organized by the hamlet officials supported by the PSDF, RD Cadre and Popular Forces, if assigned. An attempt is made to select projects which will provide the greatest benefit to the largest number of people. The people participate in family or common-interest groups and projects representing the desires of each group are forwarded to the hamlet administrative committee. Upon receipt of the proposed projects the hamlet administrative committee convenes a meeting of notables, PSDF and group representatives to classify the projects into funding categories, determine priorities and to encourage combination of related projects. A list of projects classified by categories and priorities is transmitted to village authorities for further consideration.

d. A general assembly is called by the village administrative committee to discuss the projects which is attended by the general populace as observers and by village authorities, hamlet chiefs and representatives of PSDF, notables, RD Cadre and various peoples groups as participants. A village management board is appointed and projects discussed. The village peoples council may approve certain categories of projects and forward them directly to the management board for execution. However, other categories will require approval by provincial authorities and in some cases implementation by province technical services.

#### 4. Funding.

The village self-development program is supported by funds supplied to the provinces by the Ministry of Revolutionary Development. Upon completion of training of the village officials who will be involved in the program, the province pacification and development council will establish funds for the villages in the amount of VN\$400,000 for support of projects costing under VN\$150,000. Each village which has held an election is allocated an additional funding of VN\$600,000 for implementing category II projects. Expenditure of these funds is governed by exist-

ing RD financial procedures.

#### 5. Contributions by the People.

The people should be encouraged to make the maximum contribution possible.

#### 6. PSDF Group Projects.

The PSDF, as a peoples group, can have cooperative projects which they mutually agree upon. For example, the group might undertake to raise pigs and devote the money from the sale of the pigs to helping the hamlet school or dispensary or for a contribution to the village self-development program. Another project would be the raising of chickens. In some places it would be possible to establish a community fishpond. The members of PSDF can undoubtedly think of many projects in which they could join together for the benefit of all concerned.

### SECTION III. CIVIC ACTION.

#### 7. Scope.

Military civic action is the use of available RVNAF and US/FWMAF personnel and resources on projects which are beneficial to the local population, contribute to the economic and social development of the area, and serve to improve the standing of the military force with the population. Civic action not only attempts to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the local populace but also attempts to gain their support of the military units operating in their area.

#### 8. Policies.

Civic action will be undertaken by military units as permitted by operational requirements and within personnel and resource capabilities. Civic action activities will not jeopardize the military mission and security or commit resources required for military operations. Civic action activities complement and supplement, but do not compete with the programs of the GVN. The projects must fill an important local need, significantly benefit a majority of the people, and the people must have the capability to participate in the accomplishment and maintenance of the projects. To the maximum extent possible the local population should contribute labor, commodities and goods.

## 9. Implementation.

The PSDF can be utilized to contact and organize the people for selection of the projects and as an organized group available to guide the people in their accomplishment of the projects. All civic action projects undertaken will be coordinated with local officials, i.e. hamlet and village, and approved by the province chief or mayor of an autonomous city through the province or city senior advisor to insure that there is no duplication of effort. Selection of the projects can utilize the same procedures followed by the hamlet and village under the village self-development plan.

## SECTION IV. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

### 10. Employment.

There are a number of voluntary agencies operating in South Vietnam whose programs are available to provide support to needy PSDF members and their families or survivors. However, beneficiaries of these programs are selected on the basis of need. Care should be taken not to cast these programs in the role of being used to reward individuals for service in the PSDF program.

## SECTION V. POPULAR POLITICAL MOBILIZATION.

### 11. Scope.

The PSDF must take part in the Popular Political Mobilization efforts of the government. The PSDF are important and respected members of the hamlet by virtue of having been given the responsibility to bear arms and provide protection against the enemy. It is necessary to protect the people against the enemy's political program as well as his military threats.

### 12. Implementation.

- a. To carry out their duties in the political field, the PSDF must designate a certain number of individuals in each PSDF group (Doan) as the motivation element. The duties of the motivation element (Toan), comprised of from six to 15 members, are to act as liaison with the village information cadre. By frequent contact with the information cadre, the members can keep current on GVN policies and news that affect the hamlet and village.

In addition to receiving guidance from the information cadre, the members assigned this duty must make a practice of listening to the local radio or radio Saigon on their personal radios to further keep informed. Each member of this popular political mobilization element will be assigned the responsibility for a number of inter-family groups (Lien Gia). The individual PSDF members must maintain regular and frequent contact with the inter-family leaders (Lien Gia Truong). He must discuss and pass on information about the Government's policies and programs.

- b. In addition to personal discussions with the population as described, each member is responsible for assisting the village information cadre to distribute magazines, posters, and other such printed material to keep the people of their hamlet well informed.
- c. PSDF members must help provide security for public TV sites and other entertainment programs such as movies and music drama presentations. The motivation element is specifically charged to inform each family of the hamlet when entertainment, people's discussions, or other such meetings are to be held.

## CHAPTER 8

### FINANCE

#### SECTION I. GENERAL.

##### 1. Scope.

PSDF is a peoples organization and the members serve without pay. However, certain subsidies and gratuities are available to provide a reward for participation. The PSDF Cadre are paid from the MOI annual budget.

#### SECTION II. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES.

##### 2. Benefits.

Although the PSDF members do not receive pay for their service, local authorities can grant certain privileges as awards for participation. These vary according to local conditions and may include:

- a. The right of free treatment in 3rd class wards in public hospitals if wounded while on duty;
- b. Priority in the distribution of land, agricultural implements and other such materials;
- c. Exception from or reduction of hospital or school fees.

##### 3. Death and Disablement Gratuities.

In the event a PSDF member is missing in action for a period exceeding six months or has died as a result of injuries or illness received while on duty his relatives will receive a death gratuity allowance of VN\$10,000. If the member is lightly wounded he will receive VN\$2,000; this sum will be increased to a total of VN\$4,000 if the member is severely wounded. The local PSDF Committee will prepare necessary papers and will arrange advance funds out of the provincial budget in order to have ready cash to pay the allowances when needed.

##### 4. PSDF Cadre Pay.

The pay of the PSDF Cadre consists of a basic pay and an allowance determined by the size of the family. The in-

initial pay grade of the PSDF Cadre applicant is determined by his educational background at the time of induction. The basic pay varies from VN\$2,500 per month for grade 1 to VN\$4,500 for grade 11. Family allowances are VN\$525 per month for the wife and VN\$450 for each child through the fifth and VN\$200 for each additional child. In addition, the cadre are granted an individual equipment allowance of VN\$1,200 per year.

#### 5. PSDF Cadre Benefits.

In addition to the benefits available to all PSDF members the PSDF Cadre are authorized the following benefits:

- a. The cadre and their immediate families (legal wife or husband and children) may come to public hospitals to consult with a doctor and to receive outpatient medical treatment free. The cadre, when hospitalized, will be placed in Category 3 wards and deduction of pay for hospital fees will be in accordance with current regulations.
- b. Female cadre members and wives of cadremen may enter public maternities with reimbursement of fees equal to maximum stay of 10 days. Female cadre members are authorized two months childbirth leave with full pay.
- c. When traveling on official business, PSDF Cadre are granted the rights of transportation and weight of cargo at the rate applied for civil servants specified in decree #3029-TTP-CV, 31 December 1956. They are authorized TDY per-diem when at least 10 km from their normal duty station at a rate of VN\$90 per day up to a maximum of 20 days per month.
- d. PSDF Cadre are authorized convalescent leave following hospitalization with a combination of full and half pay depending upon their length of service and whether they became ill on or off duty. If they were wounded while on duty convalescent leave will be with full pay. If they become ill while off duty they will receive convalescent leave with full pay for 7 days and half pay for the next 7 days if they have served for 6 months. After 12 months service this is increased to 15 days with full pay and 15 days with half pay. If they become ill while on duty the leave is 7 days with full pay and 30 days with half pay for service of 6

months or 15 days at full pay and an additional 60 days with half pay for 12 months service. Sick leave days are not deducted from the annual leave.

#### 6. Mustering-Out Pay.

PSDF Cadre involuntarily discharged for other than disciplinary reasons will be paid a mustering-out equivalent to:

- a. Seven days for service of at least 6 months;
- b. Fifteen days for service of at least 1 year;
- c. One month for service of at least 2 years;
- d. Two months for service of at least 3 years;
- e. Five days additional pay for each six-month period above 3 years.

If they are rehired after less than one year the mustering-out pay must be repaid to the government.

#### 7. Death Benefits.

Heirs of PSDF Cadre missing in action will receive an allowance equal to 12 times the final months salary of the missing member. If they are killed in action the death gratuities will be:

- a. Burial costs equivalent to the final months salary;
- b. A gratuity equivalent to 12 times the final months salary plus one-half of the mustering-out pay specified in paragraph 5 above. If a PSDF Cadre dies while off duty, his heirs are paid a death gratuity equivalent to 2 times the final months salary plus one-half the mustering-out pay specified in paragraph 5 above.

SECTION I. GENERAL.

## 1. Scope.

The Peoples Self-Defense Force members who are wounded in action against the enemy or who become ill while on or off duty will receive free treatment in public hospitals. They are not authorized treatment and evacuation via military channels except on a space available basis. This chapter discusses the civilian medical facilities available, evacuation procedures and the policies under which Vietnamese nationals, including PSDF, may be treated in U.S. medical facilities.

SECTION II. VIETNAMESE MEDICAL FACILITIES.

## 2. Initial Treatment.

Initial treatment of PSDF wounded in combat operations or who have become ill from other causes will be accomplished by the members (women) trained in first aid, by RD cadre paramedical personnel or by aid-men of co-located military units. Capabilities and medical supplies at this level are limited. Approximately 30 first aid sets per district are being purchased by the GVN and distributed to rural PSDF members who are trained in first aid. Kit components are to be replenished from medical stocks in civilian channels upon application to the district chief.

## 3. Village/District Dispensaries.

Members requiring additional medical treatment will be evacuated by local means or by military transportation, if available, to the district or in some cases village dispensaries. These dispensaries are usually staffed by nurses with approximately three months of medical training who also serve as the local midwives. Treatment facilities at these dispensaries vary but generally provide first aid and the life saving measures necessary to stabilize serious casualties for further evacuation.

## 4. Provincial Hospitals.

Seriously wounded or ill personnel requiring more exten-

sive medical treatment will be evacuated to provincial civilian hospitals where professionally trained medical personnel are available. In addition to emergency treatment, these hospitals will provide the necessary inpatient care until the wounded PSDF member can be discharged. Evacuation to these facilities may be accomplished by local means or through GVN military channels. Where travel on roads is restricted or the seriousness of the wound requires prompt treatment, helicopter evacuation may sometimes be arranged through US province advisory channels.

#### 5. Urban Medical Facilities.

The facilities and processing of PSDF casualties in the urban areas closely parallel those of the rural areas. The major difference, of course, is that medical facilities in the urban areas tend to be more numerous and evacuation is simplified by the shorter distances and greater availability of transportation. Urban PSDF first aid personnel have been trained under the direction of the district health chiefs in basic first aid procedures including the arresting of hemorrhages, splinting of broken bones and prevention of shock. They will provide the initial treatment of PSDF casualties. Within Saigon medical supplies necessary to make up simple first aid kits have been procured from the Ministry of Health medical logistic depot on a one time requisition and are packaged in 50 caliber ammo boxes for use by aid personnel. Replenishment of supplies will be accomplished through local dispensaries. Following first aid by local aid personnel, casualties will be evacuated to prefectural medical service health facilities. Each prefecture or district has a main dispensary and, depending upon size, additional sub-dispensaries scattered throughout its area. The facilities have capabilities for primary medical care to include minor surgery, but lack sufficient diagnostic equipment such as X-ray machines to support diagnosis and treatment. Only the main prefectural dispensaries will have physicians available. Patients requiring extensive medical care will be treated at city hospitals. Seriously wounded or others obviously requiring extensive or prolonged medical care can be evacuated directly to city hospitals from the place where they became a casualty. Inpatient care will be provided at these locations. Most dispensaries have a limited number of ambulances and can pick up casualties from battle locations for movement to the dispensary or can evacuate directly to city hospitals if necessary. Additional evacuation means can be provided by local police vehicles or ambulances from city hospitals.

#### 6. Military Field Medical Units.

FWMAF unit aid-men and military field medical units will provide emergency treatment and life saving care and evacuation of Vietnamese civilians to appropriate medical facilities as the tactical situation permits.

CHAPTER 10  
PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE  
ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION I. GENERAL.

1. Scope.

The Peoples Self-Defense Force have an organization established by decrees and directives which extends from a national level committee down to the operational groups organized at the hamlet level. This chapter discusses the composition and functions of the various elements of this organization.

SECTION II. PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

2. General.

The PSDF committees established at the various levels are the policy making and administrative bodies of the PSDF organization. Their composition and functions were determined by GVN Decree 82 SL/Th.T/PC/L, 11 July 1968. Their relationships are shown on figure 5.

3. Village, Ward or Quarter and Hamlet Committees.

Organization of the committees at village, ward or quarter and at hamlet or neighborhood level is indicated in Appendix II. At village level and below the composition and size of the PSDF committee is not fixed and can vary according to the conditions in the area. Individuals, other than those listed in Appendix II, can be invited to serve on the committee. Formation of these committees in the newly secured villages and hamlets will be accomplished soon after elections have established functioning local governments. The Deputy Village Chief for security, a committee member, is responsible for organizing and directing the PSDF and coordinating their activities with other forces located in the village.

4. Saigon and Autonomous City PSDF Committees.

PSDF Committees have been established in Saigon and other autonomous cities at the prefectural or municipal level. Composition of these committees is given in Appendix II.

PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE RELATIONSHIPS

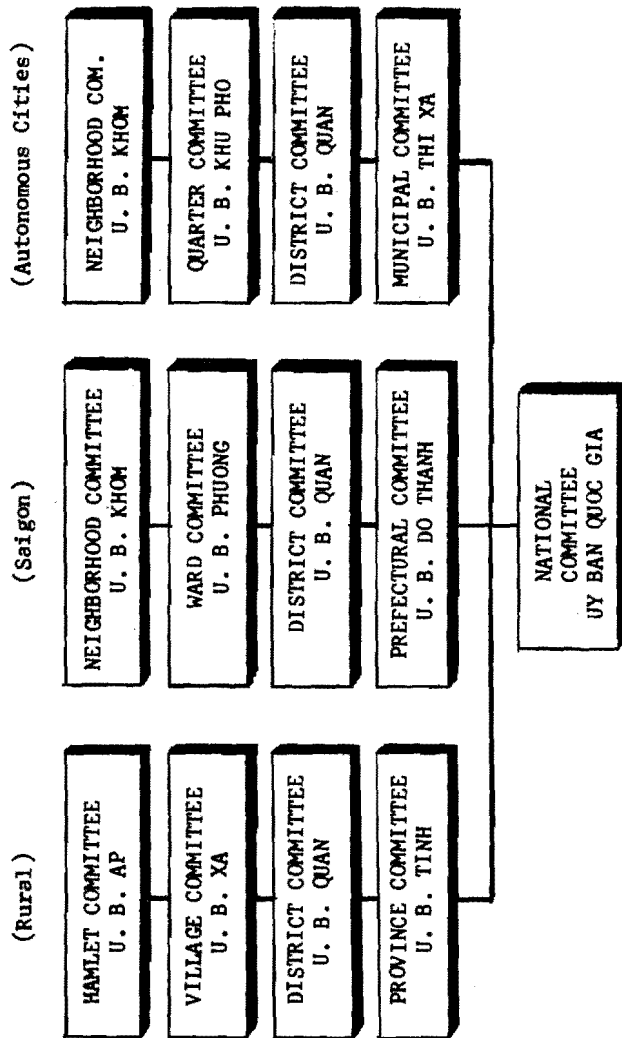


FIGURE 5

These committees fulfill the same function as those at the national and the province level and are assisted by advisory boards made up of peoples representatives and by standing committees. Within Saigon there are two somewhat independent PSDF chains of command, civil and military, with certain military individuals, however, holding positions within the chains. Figure 6 indicates the relationships between the civil PSDF command chain and the Capital Military District military command chain. Control of the PSDF urban groups by the civil or the military chain of command is determined by the security situation. At the present time, PSDF administrative matters flow through the civil committees while operational control of the PSDF groups have been assumed by military personnel who, in many instances, have been installed as Phuong and Khom Chiefs.

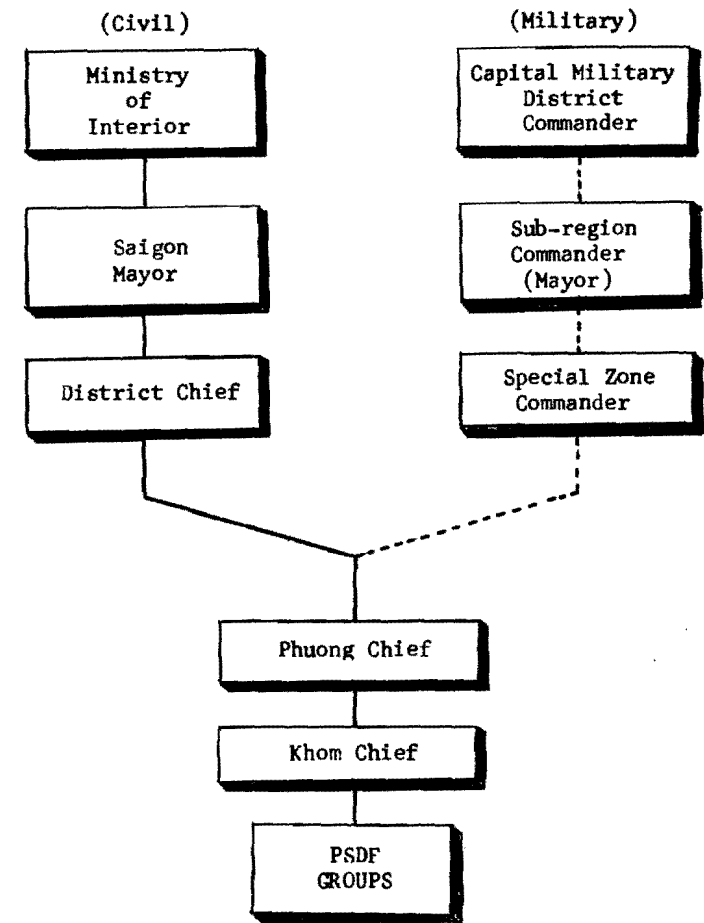
5. District or Precinct Committees.

PSDF committees have been organized at district level in each of the provinces, the autonomous cities and at precinct level in Saigon. The membership of the district and precinct committee is shown in Appendix II. The committee is chaired by the Chief of the district or precinct and is supported by a standing committee. Advisory boards are provided for by decree at these levels and are staffed by peoples representatives at the higher echelons.

6. Provincial PSDF Committees.

- a. The Composition of the Provincial PSDF Committee is shown in Appendix II. The committee normally consists of a total of nine members, including the Chairman and Secretary General, although additional members can be included at the discretion of the Province Chief if required by the size or population of the province. The committee is assisted by both an advisory board composed of individuals serving at the request of the Province Chief and by a standing committee.
- b. The committee usually meets two times each month. Routine business is conducted by the Secretary General acting in the name of the Committee. Guidance and instructions are disseminated to districts by letters and messages signed by the Deputy Province Chief as Secretary General.
- c. Standing Committees have been authorized at all levels of government by various decrees. The

SAIGON PSDF COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS



----- Operational control during periods of operations

FIGURE 6

Secretary General of each PSDF Committee serves, concurrently, as the chief of the standing committee. These standing committees are responsible for:

- (1) Executing the decisions of the PSDF Committees at the province, district, city and town within the frame-work of the National PSDF Committee;
- (2) Carrying out the instructions, circulars and plans of the National PSDF Committee;
- (3) Guiding, following, expediting and controlling organization, management, training and armament of the subordinate levels;
- (4) Reporting, periodically, on the status of organization, training, armament and other areas.

7. CTZ Responsibility.

Consistent with the GVN policy of freeing the CTZ Commanders from civil responsibility, PSDF committees are not established at Corps level. However, CTZ commanders are responsible for inspecting, supervising and coordinating the organization, security check of members, training and arming of PSDF in their respective areas. PSDF activities are monitored at the CTZ level by the Regional Pacification and Development Council.

8. The PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior.

- a. Detailed direction of the PSDF program is accomplished by the PSDF Directorate of the Ministry of Interior under the policy established by the National PSDF Committee. In addition, the directorate provides the administrative and staff support necessary for the operations of the National Committee. The organization of the Directorate is shown in Figure 7. The Minister of Interior appoints the Director and Deputy Director.
- b. Guidance to the subordinate echelons on PSDF matters is disseminated in the form of laws, decrees, circulars, and other less formal documents depending upon the significance of the action. Proposed laws (decrees), dealing with PSDF matters are prepared by the directorate and submitted through the Minister of Interior and the Prime Minister to the

NATIONAL SELF-DEFENSE  
COMMITTEE RELATIONSHIPS

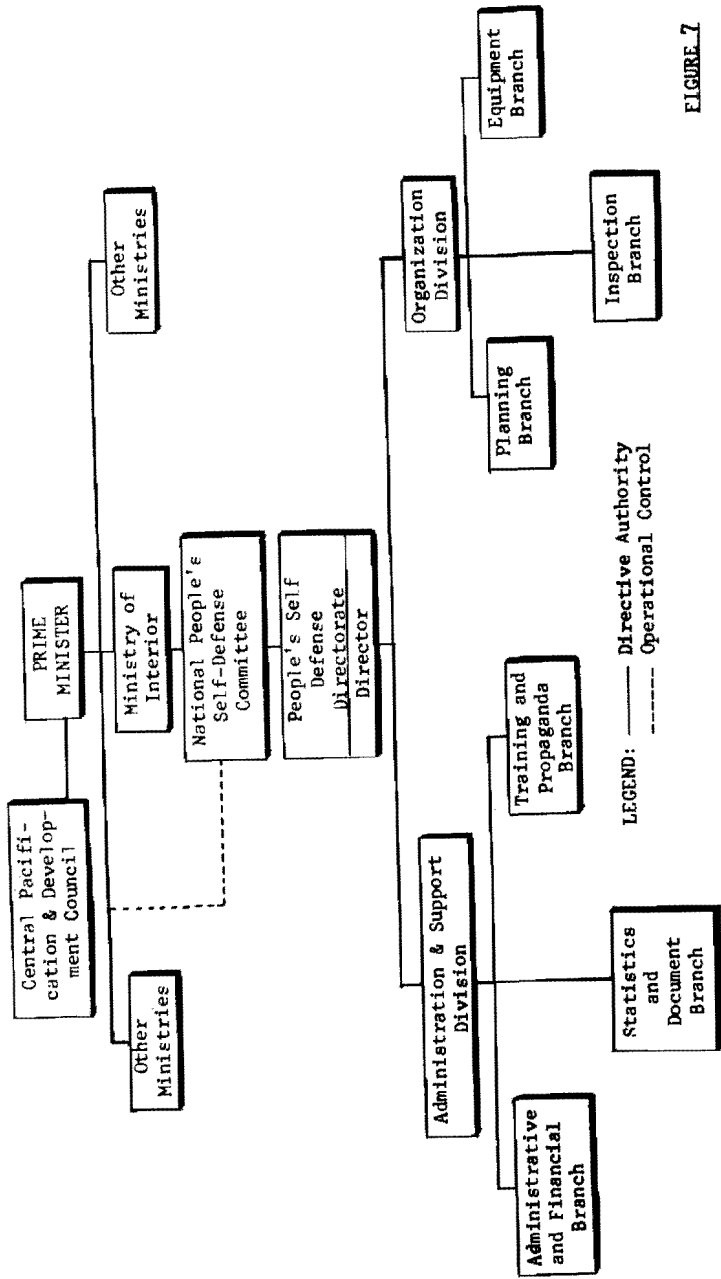


FIGURE 7

National Assembly for consideration. Decrees implementing PSDF Committee decisions are disseminated under the signature of the Prime Minister while circulars and less formal documents are prepared by the Directorate for dissemination under the signature of the Minister of Interior or the Secretary General of the CPDC and do not require committee action.

9. The National Peoples Self-Defense Committee.

a. The National PSDF Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, is the national PSDF policy making body. As such it is under the operational control of the Central Pacification and Development Council (CPDC) and operates within the pacification and development policies and goals established by the CPDC. It has the following functions:

- (1) To develop the overall plans for the program;
- (2) To establish the administrative structure of the program and to determine the management procedures to be used throughout the country. The membership of the committee is listed in Appendix II. If desired the Committee may invite other Ministers, representatives of peoples groups or government agencies to attend its meetings.

b. The National Committee is guided in its actions by an advisory board consisting of the Chairman of the Interior Committee and the Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Lower House and the Chairman of the Interior Committee of the Upper House. These individuals serve at the invitation of the Prime Minister and additional members can be called at his desire. The advisory board furnishes a channel of advise from the people through the National Assembly to the PSDF Committee (see Figure 7), which receives required administrative and staff support from the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior.

c. The National PSDF Committee meets once each month and additionally, on the call of the Prime Minister. The agenda for each meeting is developed by the Prime Minister prior to convening the monthly meeting.

## REPORTS, INSPECTIONS, AND PUBLICATIONS

SECTION I. GENERAL.

## 1. Scope.

The PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, has established a series of field reports designed to furnish information necessary for the management of the PSDF program. Generally, these reports are prepared at the district or precinct level, and are forwarded to the national level where raw data is consolidated, processed into nation-wide summary reports and utilized as management data. In certain instances the reports are provided to subordinate echelons for further utilization. Periodic inspections check and amplify the data contained in these reports. The GVN publishes and disseminates to the field a variety of publications containing general information on the program.

SECTION II. REPORTS.

## 2. Monthly Organizational and Training Report.

The Monthly Organizational and Training Report is prepared at the district and precinct level. It indicates the number of persons organized and trained, in terms of arms bearing and those having other duties; the number of casualties; and statistics on weapons available by type at the reporting element. A copy of the form, "Monthly Report for Peoples Self-Defense, Form 1" is contained in Appendix IV. Instructions for completion are printed on the reverse side. The report is prepared as of the 15th of each month in three copies and is turned over to the US district senior or the municipal advisor by the 20th, where the hamlet or ward identification number is added. The US district advisor forwards the Form 1's to MOI not later than the 25th of the month. The reports are edited and the data key punched for automatic data processing. The computer-compiled report is available for utilization by the 15th of the month. The MOI sends copies of this report to each province and district.

## 3. Weekly Organizational and Training Report.

The Weekly Organizational and Training Report is submitted by province chiefs and the mayors of autonomous cities.

The report indicates the number of personnel organized, trained and armed in the categories of rural PSDF (except Saigon), urban PSDF, institutional PSDF and total PSDF and is forwarded by message each Monday to the PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior. These reports are used to prepare a national summary of the PSDF status.

#### 4. Monthly Loss Report.

The PSDF Directorate, Ministry of Interior, prepares a monthly PSDF loss report which is submitted to the Minister of Interior for use in briefing the National PSD Committee. This national summary contains information on the number of enemy and PSDF killed, wounded and missing in action during the preceding calendar month as well as the number of weapons lost and inoperable and the number of enemy weapons captured. The report is based upon weekly reports submitted by message from the provinces and the capital city of Saigon. Data from the autonomous cities is included in the provincial reports. These reports are due in the PSDF Directorate, MOI each Monday and contain losses occurring during the preceding week ending with Sunday.

### SECTION III. INSTRUCTIONS.

#### 5. Unannounced Inspections.

Ministry of Interior, PSDF Directorate Letter No. 1482/BNV/NDTV/2, 28 February 1969, notifies all Province Chiefs and Mayors that unannounced inspections will be conducted by the Ministry beginning 1 March 1969. Specific areas to be inspected are: organization, training, and arms distribution. Provinces and cities are also requested to organize local inspection teams.

### SECTION IV. PUBLICATIONS.

#### 6. Current Publications.

The Ministry of Interior has published a small PSDF Handbook which is widely distributed over the country. This Handbook is designed to bring to the people the basic PSDF goals and concepts of utilization. This handbook, not a revision of the first but a new document, differs from the first in that it is longer, contains more detail, and is targeted primarily at the cadre and team leader level. In addition, the Ministry publishes a Newsletter twice monthly that is distributed in limited numbers, to PSDF members at hamlet level throughout the country. It is used extensively in the cadre training sessions at Vung Tau.

## APPENDIX I

### REFERENCES

1. Decree # 137-SL/CT, 6 May 1964. Provides penalties for individuals not fulfilling their PSDF duties.
2. Decree # 159-TT/SL, 3 May 1968. Establishes the People Self-Defense.
3. Decree # 003/68, 19 June 1968. General Mobilization Law.
4. Decree # 304-TT/SL, 5 July 1968. Revises reference 2 and assigns the responsibility of heading the PSD National Committee to the Prime Minister.
5. Decree # 82-SL/Th.T/PC.1, 11 July 1968. Determines the composition of the PSDF Committees.
6. Decree # 545/BNV/NDTV-QD, 30 July 1968. Establishes the duties and composition of the Standing Committees of the PSD Committees.
7. Decree # 104-TT/SL, 5 August 1968. Establishes the organization, operation and support of the PSDF.
8. Decree # 107-SL/NS, 9 August 1968. Establishes the Directorate of Peoples Self-Defense in the MOI.
9. Radio Message 1839, B/BNV/UBQG/NDTV, 9 August 1968. Establishes the three types of PSDF and requires submission of certain weekly reports.
10. Appendix 4 (Civic Action) to Annex B, (Military Support for Pacification) to the Combined Campaign Plan 1969 AB 144. 30 September 1968.
11. Guidance Slip # 162/BNV/NDTV, 14 October 1968. Prescribes preparation of the PSDF Weekly Report Form.
12. Circular, MOI to Mayor of Saigon, Province Chiefs and Local Mayors, Subject: "Program for Engaging Self-Defense Forces in the Destruction of the enemy", 23 October 1968. Concerns provision of medals to PSDF members.
13. Message, #2616 B/BNV/NDTV, 28 October 1968. Estab-

APPENDIX I CONT'D

APPENDIX II

lishes the GVN report on PSDF casualties.

14. Decree # 19-SL/NV, 22 November 1968. Assigns responsibility for PSDF to the Ministry of Interior.
15. Circular 6082/BNV/NDTV, 2 December 1968. Establishes the monthly hamlet report of PSDF status.
16. Guidelines, Pacification Campaign 1969, Central Pacification and Development Council, 15 December 1968.
17. Letter, # 6512, BNV/NDTV/1; PSDF Directorate, MOI, 21 December 1968. Prescribes procedures for ammunition issue and resupply to PSDF.
18. Study Booklet, BNV/NDTV, "What is the Peoples Self-Defense Force, What does the Peoples Self-Defense Force do", 1969.
19. Decree (Draft) 1 January 1969. Establishes the PSDF Cadre.
20. Message # 026-B/BNV/NDTV/4, 4 January 1969. Amplifies guidance on gratuities for PSDF KIA or MIA.
21. MACV Directive 40-14 "Medical care for Vietnamese Nationals at U.S. Medical Facilities", 10 January 68.
22. Letter, # 311/BNV/NDTV/1/M; PSDF Directorate, MOI to Minister of Defense; Subject: "About the Armament for Peoples Self-Defense following the Plan 1969, 4 February 1969. Established weapons issue plan for 1969.
23. Memorandum, # 0828/XD/32/SVVT, February 24, 1969 (amended version) Establishes the Village Self-Development Program.
24. Letter, # 1073/BNV/NDTV, subject: "Death Gratuity Allowance for PSDF members KIA and MIA", 24 February 1969.
25. Letter, # 1482/BNV/NDTV/3, dated 28 February 1969. Notifies province chiefs and mayors that unannounced inspections will be conducted.
26. Decree # 045-SL/NV, dated 1 April 1969.
27. MOI message # 3088/BNV/NDTV/2, dated 12 May 1969.

COMPOSITION OF THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

<u>TITLE OF POSITION</u>	<u>NATIONAL COMMITTEE</u>
Chairman	The Prime Minister
Secretary General	Minister of Interior
Member	Minister of the Prime Minister's Office
Member	Minister of Defense
Member	Minister of Labor
Member	Minister of Information and Chieu Hoi (Open Arms)
Member	Minister of Education and Youth
Member	Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Relief
Member	Minister of Revolutionary Development.
Member	Minister of Open Arms

COMPOSITION OF THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEES

<u>TITLE OF POSITION</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>PREFECTURAL COMMITTEE</u> (SAIGON)	<u>MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE</u> (Autonomous Cities)
Chairman	Province	Mayor	Mayor
Secretary General	PSDF Commander	PSDF Commander	PSDF Commander
Member	Sector Commander Military Staff	Representative Commander CMD Military Staff	Representative Special Zone Commander Military Staff
Member	Chief of Police Service	Director of National Police	Chief of Police Service
66 Member	Chief of Information Service	Chief of Information Division	Chief of Information Service
Member	Chief of Youth Service	Chief of Youth Division	Chief of Youth Service
Member	Chief of Health Service	Chief of Health Division	Chief of Health Service
Member	Chief of Labor Service	Chief of Labor Division	Chief of Labor Service
Member	Chairman of Province RD Standing Committee		Chairman of Municipal RD Standing Committee

APPENDIX II CONT'D

COMPOSITION OF THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEES

<u>TITLE OF POSITION</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u> (Prefecture)	<u>DISTRICT</u> (Province)	<u>DISTRICT</u> (Municipal)
Chairman	District Chief	District Chief	District Chief
Secretary General	PSDF Commander	PSDF Commander	PSDF Commander
Member	Chief of Police Service	Chief of Police Sub Service	Chief of Police Sub Service
Member	Representative of Spl Zone Military Staff	Representative of Sub-Sector Military	Representative of Sub-Sector Military
67 Member	Chief of Information Sub Service	Chief of Information Sub Service	Chief of Information Sub Service Sub Service
Member	Chief of Youth Sub Service	Chief of Youth Sub Service	Chief of Youth Sub Service
Member	Chief of Health Sub Service	Chief of Health Sub Service	Chief of Health Sub Service
Member		Representative of RD Standing Committee	Representative of RD Standing Committee

APPENDIX II CONT'D

COMPOSITION OF THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEES

<u>TITLE OF POSITION</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WARD (PHUONG)</u> (SAIGON)	<u>QUARTER (KHU PHO)</u> (AUTONOMOUS CITIES)
Chairman	Village Chief	Ward Chief	Quarter Chief
Secretary General & PSDF Commander	Deputy Village Chief for Security	Deputy Ward Chief for Administration (only if Ward Chief is Military)	
Deputy PSDF Commander	Military Ass't		
Additional*			
Members			

68

APPENDIX II CONT'D

\* Additional members are assigned by village, ward and quarter chiefs as desired.

COMPOSITION OF THE PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEES

<u>TITLE OF POSITION</u>	<u>HAMLET</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD (KHOM)</u>
Chair	Hamlet Chief	Khom Chief (PSDF Commander)
PSDF Commander	Deputy Hamlet Chief for Security	
Deputy Commander	Military Assistant	
Member	Member*	

\* At hamlet level additional members may be assigned as desired by hamlet chief.

APPENDIX II CONT'D

APPENDIX III  
 PSDF BASIC PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION  
 Estimated time: 60 hours

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>TIME</u>
1. <u>Military:</u>	28 hours
a. Weapons.	
- Shotgun	2
- M1 Carbine	2
- M1 Rifle	2
- Thompson SMG	2
- Firing practice	2
b. Tactics.	
- Close order drill	2
- Guard duties	4
- Individual combat training	5
- Organization of populated area defense	3
- Patrolling	2
- Practice alerts	2
2. <u>Specialization Subjects:</u>	14
- Popular intelligence	4
- Fire prevention and fire fighting	2
- First aid and liaison	2
- Evacuation, alert, and curfew	2
- Duties and conduct	2
- PSDF Organization-National to hamlet level	2
3. <u>Primary Politics:</u>	14
a. Background of Communism (primary)	
- Communism as a humanless and dictatorial doctrine	2
- The communist sale of North Vietnam to the Red Chinese	2
- The communist invasion of South Vietnam	2
b. The purpose of Anti-Communism	
- Prevent the International Communist invasion	2
- Destroy the enemy infrastructure and separate the communists from the peoples	

APPENDIX III CONT'D

groups	2
- Protect the constitution, republic, and peoples interest	2
- Protect the peoples welfare	2
4. <u>Miscellaneous:</u>	4
- Free talks	4
	60 hrs
TOTAL	

NOTE: While the Basic Program of Instruction consists of 60 hours of training, this is only a flexible guidance. The number of hours given will depend upon the local PSDF situation. Training should be conducted so as not to interfere with the peoples livelihoods.

APPENDIX III CONT'D  
PSDF ADVANCED PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

Estimated Time: 60 hours

SUBJECT	HOURS
1. <u>Military:</u>	
a. Weapons:	
- Firing objectives, repair methods, and maintenance of weapon & ammunition.	
- Shotgun.	2
- Carbine M1.	2
- Garant.	2
- Thompson.	2
- Firing practice (standing, kneeling and lying).	6
b. Tactics:	
- Close order drill.	2
- Guard (night guard and guard order).	4
- Individual combat (practical review of survey, movement, liaison, patrol and alert).	6
- Triangle tactics (Intelligence, Psywar & Guerrilla Warfare).	
2. <u>Specialization:</u>	
- PSDF duties in wartime and peacetime. "What do PSDF members do?"	2
- Fire prevention & Fire fighting. (include practice)	2
- First-aid & Evacuation. (include practice)	2
- Supply and relief.	2
- Popular intelligence.	2
- Community development.	2
- How to develop the PSDF?	1
- Why and how to speed up the PSDF Campaign.	1
3. <u>Politics:</u>	
- Study the General Mobilization Law No. 3/68.	1

APPENDIX III CONT'D

- VC Infrastructures.	2
- Organize the people into groups.	1
- Open Arms policy with the "NGUYEN TRAI" Campaign.	2
- RD policy.	2
- Research the NLF.	2
 4. <u>Miscellaneous:</u>	
- Free talks.	6
 <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60 hours</b>

APPENDIX III CONT'D  
GENERAL LESSON PLAN  
OF  
PSDF CADRE COURSE

PERIOD: 4 weeks.

LENGTH OF TIME: 192 hours (excluding 12 hours for night practice).

SUBJECT OF TRAINING: 72 subjects.

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
<b>I. <u>POLITICAL</u></b>	<b>(54 hours)</b>
1. PSDF Policy.	4 "
2. National guideline.	4 "
3. PSDF role in the Pacification project.	4 "
4. RD and Pacification policy and guideline (2012).	4 "
5. Summary of RD concept and plan.	2 "
6. Leadership and Commandment.	4 "
7. Special situation of Vietnam.	2 "
8. Military concept in the contention of Village/Hamlet protection (2005).	4 "
9. Concept of political organization and social justice performance in the Village/Hamlet construction (2007).	4 "
10. Concept of economy development and cultural construction in the Village/Hamlet development project (2006).	4 "
11. VC plots in the peace talks, cease-fire Counter-measures (2519).	6 "
12. VC plots of invading the South.	4 "
13. 1969 RD and Pacification Plan (2013).	4 "
14. Disbandment of demonstrations and riots.	1 "
15. PSDF behavior.	1 "
16. PSDF with the people welfare and community development.	2 "
 <b>II. <u>MILITARY.</u></b>	<b>(74 hours)</b>
<b><u>PSDF</u></b>	<b>18 "</b>
1. General of PSDF (1302/TC1).	2 "
2. PSDF organization in rural areas (1304/TC2)	2 "
3. How to train PSDF in fighting off	

APPENDIX III CONT'D

enemies to protect villages (1306/TC2).	2	"
4. Passive struggle organization (1307).	2	"
5. Violent council (1309).	2	"
6. Active struggle organization (1318).	2	"
7. Hamlet defense trap (1319).	2	"
8. Hanging on technic, single-firing to confuse enemies (1320).	2	"
9. How to combine PSDF activities with cadres and military (1324).	2	"

TACTICS.

10. Hiding camouflage (1051).	2	"
11. Observation-Report (1952).	2	"
12. Movement code (1053).	2	"
13. Guard (1054).	2	"
14. Patrol (1059).	2	"

WEAPON.

15. Carbine M-1 (1106).	4	"
16. Garant M-1 (1107).	4	"
17. Shotgun (1329).	2	"
18. Thompson (1605).	2	"
19. Colt 45 (1603).	3	"
20. Five times of firing.	20	"

NIGHT PRACTICE.

(12 hours)

1. Night observation and report (1251).	2	"
2. Guard (1054).	2	"
3. Night movement (1252).	2	"
4. Night patrol (1252)/	2	"
5. Twice of night firing (carbine M-1 and Garant M-1).	4	"

III. TECHNIQUE.

(56 hours)

1. Election procedures and organization (3604/TCI).	4	"
2. Village/Hamlet Administrative organization in the RVN (3617/TCI).	4	"
3. Law No. 003/68 dated 19 June 68 concerning general mobilization and elements must join PSDF.	1	"
4. PSDF structure organization system from MOI through Districts/Villages.	2	"
5. PSDF Committees from MOI through the Capital, Provinces, Cities and Districts.	1	"

APPENDIX III CONT'D

6. Organization system of PSDF units and types of PSDF units.	1	"
7. Periods of organization a PSDF unit.	1	"
8. Organization system and duties of PSDF Directorate.	1	"
9. Duties of PSDF cadres at District and Provincial levels.	1	"
10. Duties of PSDF during the war time and the peace time.	1	"
11. PSDF awards and discipline.	1	"
12. Nature and difference of base, city and rural PSDF.	1	"
13. Weekly report.	2	"
14. Form I report.	2	"
15. PSDF cadre regulations and directives of using and operating Village/Hamlet PSDF.	2	"
16. PSDF Logistics system and source.	1	"
17. Procedures of PSDF supplies, weapon and ammunition accounting.	1	"
18. Procedures of PSDF weapon repair and ammunition restoration.	1	"
19. Duties of *&DSL Co. in the PSDF support.	1	"
20. PSDF in the social relief.	1	"
21. General concept of central, City, District, Phuong, quarter and Khom administrative organizations.	3	"
22. Connection between PSDF cadres and RD cadres.	2	"
23. Organizing people into groups (1330).	2	"
24. Group organization (30) (1005).	1	"
25. PSDF training and arming.	2	"
26. Fire prevention and fire fighting (1311).	2	"
27. Passive defense.	2	"
28. People intelligence (1879).	4	"
29. Intelligence information within Hamlet (1315).	2	"
30. Security maintenance (1312).	2	"
31. First-aid & evacuation.	4	"

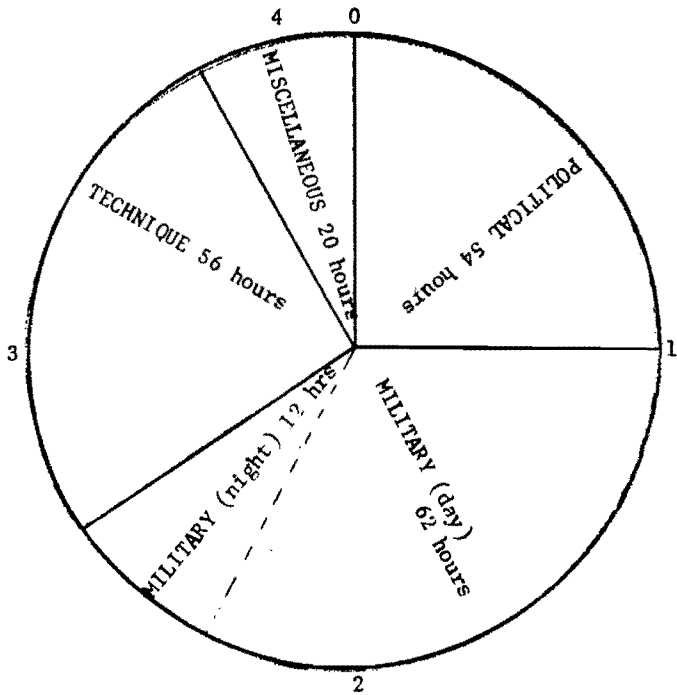
IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

(20 hours)

1. Review.	6	"
2. Examination.	3	"
3. Evaluation.	4	"
4. Free time.	7	"

TOTAL 192 hours  
(Excluding 10 hours of night practice)

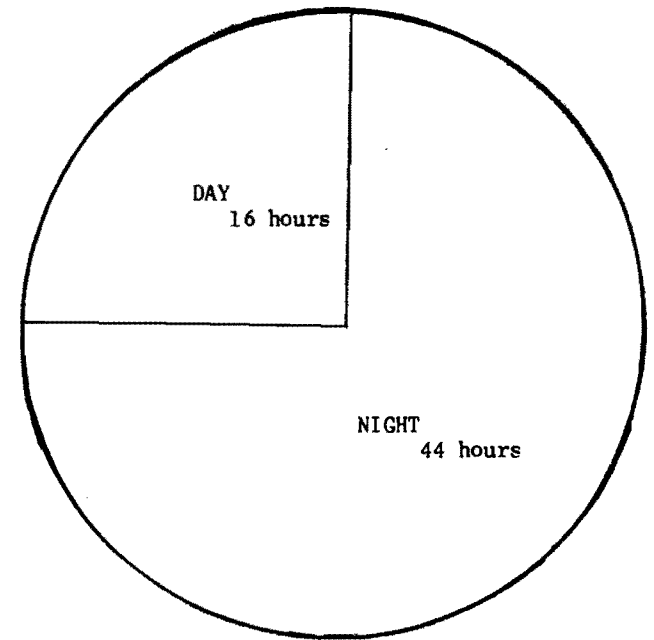
APPENDIX III CONT'D  
 PSDF COURSE - ACTIVITY SCHEDULE



PERIODS: 4 weeks

TIME ESTIMATE: 192 hours (excluding 12 hours of night practice)

APPENDIX III CONT'D  
 PSDF COURSE - ACTIVITY SCHEDULE



NIGHT TIME ESTIMATE: 56 hours - 12 night training = 44 hours

DAY TIME ESTIMATE: 16 hours

ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

NIGHT TIME ESTIMATE: Each night from 1930 hrs to 2130 hrs  
56 hrs-12 hrs = 44 hrs (night training)

DAY TIME ESTIMATE: Sunday morning from 0730 to 1130 = 16 hours.

I. NIGHT ACTIVITIES:

- Monday night: Political actuality - General Group level.
- Tuesday night: Activities within cell, team, group.
- Wednesday night: Activities with Intergroup.
- Thursday night: Camp activities.
- Friday night: Psychological welfare activities within Intergroup.
- Saturday night: Musical activities within General Group.
- Sunday night: Critic within General group or Intergeneral Group.

II. SUNDAY MORNING ACTIVITIES.

- First week: Disassemble and assemble weapons, weapon control.
- Second week: PSDF practice, weapon control.
- Third week: PSDF practice, combining with combat sagacity.
- Fourth week: Closing ceremony practice.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MONTH
HAMLET (1)			NUMBER (2) _____

A. NUMBER OF PEOPLES SELF-DEFENSE MEMBERS (ARMS BEARING):

The total number of members who have been organized into groups but haven't been trained.

Males (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Females (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of members who have already received training.

Males (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Females (6) \_\_\_\_\_

B. TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIZENS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO TAKE PART IN PSD FOR DUTIES OTHER THAN BEARING ARMS

(First-Aid, stretcher-bearers, supply runners, etc.)

Number of members organized but not trained

Males (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Females (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of members that have received training

Males (9) \_\_\_\_\_

Females (10) \_\_\_\_\_

C. CASUALTY STATISTICS (11)

Dead \_\_\_\_\_ Wounded \_\_\_\_\_ Missing \_\_\_\_\_ Deserters \_\_\_\_\_

D. WEAPONS STATISTICS:

TYPES	Total weapons recommended by District Chief (12)	Weapons on Hand		Unserviceable weapons, waiting repair (15)	Missing or damaged (16)	Ammunition on hand (No. Rounds) (17)
		Supplied by the Min. of Interior (13)	Obtained from other Sources (14)			
Carbine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shotguns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-machine Gun:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pistols	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other weapons (all types):	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

E. SPECIAL REPORT:

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_  
(18) (19)

APPENDIX IV CONT'D

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM I

GENERAL:

- This new form is effective as of the reporting period on 15 Jan 1970.
- Do not change captions at the items A, B, C, & D.
- Print clearly (do not write long-hand).

SPECIFIC:

- Heading  
(1) Print clearly the name of the Hamlet.  
(2) Print clearly the NES number (9 digits).
- Section (A)  
(3),(4),(5),(6) Enter the numbers of combat members (the number only; do not add other words).
- Section (B)  
(7),(8),(9),(10) Enter the numbers of voluntary members (women support, elders, youth).
- Section (C)  
(11) Enter the number of persons killed, wounded and missing. At the column "deserters" only the number of members who left for the enemy rank or escaped from the Hamlet, is entered. Members left for ARVN or for friendly Forces are not reported on the "Deserters" column.
- Section (D)  
(12) The District Chief will enter the total number of weapons of each type that he feels should be issued to the hamlet next month.  
(13) Enter the number of weapons on hand that were issued by the Minister of Interior.  
(14) Enter the number of weapons on hand that were received from sources other than the Minister of Interior, (for example, weapons transferred from combat youth).  
(15),(16),(17) (15) Enter the number of inoperable but repairable weapons.  
(16) Enter the number of weapons missing or inoperable and not repairable.  
(17) Enter the amount of ammunition on hand.
- Special Report  
(18) Enter the number of males in the Hamlet required by law to join the PSDF, (16-17, and 39-50).  
(19) Enter the total population of the Hamlets (all ages, both sexes). Estimates may be used when necessary.

NOTES:

1. The numbers entered in columns 3-19 are totals from the day PSDF were organized to the reporting date.
2. In columns 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17, weapons other than those specifically listed are considered as rifles and will be entered on other weapons.

APPENDIX V

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
MOI  
PSDF DIRECTORATE

PSDF INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Periodic  
Unexpected  
Informed

No. \_\_\_\_\_ BNV/NDTV  
TOTAL: .....

Date of Inspection:  
Place of Inspection: Province .....  
District .....  
Village (Phuong) .....  
Hamlet (Khom, Area) .....

Period of Inspection: ..... days

Names of Inspector:

I. ORGANIZATION:

- A. 1) Population of the Province (District, Village, Hamlet) by age of PSDF members (16, 17 years old, and from 39 to 50 years old)
- 2) Total members organized into PSDF as day of inspection: .....  
Male: .....  
Female: .....
- 3) Total members organized last month. (indicated month) .....  
Male: .....  
Female: .....
- 4) Number of volunteers:  
Males (above 51 years old) .....  
Females .....
- 5) Reason for slowness in organizing PSDF. (if any) .....

B. Number of trained members

APPENDIX V CONT'D

1) Members trained to operate weapons:

Male: .....  
 Female: .....

2) Members trained in other subjects but not in use of weapons:

Male: .....  
 Female: .....

3) Members in process of training:

Male: .....  
 Female: .....

II. ARMAMENT:

A. 1) Number of members armed with:

Garrant: ....., Carbine: ....., Sub-machine gun: .....  
 ....., Shotgun: ....., Others: .....

B. Sources of the above weapons:

1. MOI .....
2. Trophies (if any) .....
3. Ministry of Defense (if any) .....
4. Other sources (if any) .....

C. Are there other local organizations of armed people (excluding Military Forces or Paramilitary Forces)?

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

D. Hamlets and Khoms in which PSDF is organized.

- 1) Number of Hamlets .....
- 2) Number of Khoms .....

E. Hamlets and Khoms having armed PSDF units.

- 1) Number of Hamlets .....
- 2) Number of Khoms .....

F. Total Hamlets, Khoms within the Province (or city)

APPENDIX V CONT'D

.....  
 .....

III. CASUALTIES:

A. Human life.

1) KIA

- a) Previous KIA to the day of inspections: .....
- b) Last month (month of .....): .....
- c) Number of wound indemnities paid .....
- d) Number of wound indemnities waiting payment .....

2) WIA

- a) Previous WIA to the day of inspection: .....
- b) Last month (month of .....): .....
- c) Number of wound indemnities waiting payment .....

3) MIA

- a) Previous MIA to the day of inspection: .....
- b) Last month (month of .....): .....

4) Deserters

- a) Previous deserters to the day of inspection: .....
- b) Last month (month of .....): .....

B. Weapons:

- 1) Missing (during combat) .....  
 (in other cases) .....  
 Missing (cases must be described).....  
 .....
- 2) Out of order (during combat) .....  
 (in other cases) .....  
 (cases must be described) .....  
 .....

APPENDIX V CONT'D

.....

IV. INSPECTOR'S COMMENTS:

- A. PSDF organization: Excellent  
(cross out what Good  
is not used) Fair
  
- B. Quickness to react to threat: Quick  
(cross out what  
is not used) Normal
  
- C. Local PSDF spirit in the anti-communist task:  
(cross out what is not used)  
  
Active  
Fair  
Passive

V. DIFICULTIES IN ORGANIZING PSDF (if any)

.....  
.....  
.....

VI. INSPECTOR'S SPECIAL COMMENTS:

.....  
.....  
.....

Name of inspector

Signature