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**MEMORANDUM**  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL (THE NEW YORK OFFICE)**  
**RE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**AND OTHER**

**RECEIVED-72**

**10 Nov 1972**

**SUBJECT: Federal Bureau's Completion of Two Reports (CIB)**

**COMMITTEE**  
**ACTN: MEMORANDUM (CIB or 1-1000)**  
**AND OTHER**

**Forwarded herewith is Federal Bureau's Completion of Two Reports.**

**1 Incl**  
**22**

**WILLIAM J. RUTHERFORD**  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**SECTION I**

**NAME: EDWARD P. MEYER**

**GRADE: LTC**

**SSAN: 219-44-1903**

**BRANCH OF SERVICE: ARMY**

**PROVINCE: Nam Quang (Feb '70 - July '70) Vinh Binh (Aug '70 - July '71)**

**INCLUSIVE DATES OF TOUR: 5 Feb '70 to 6 July 1971**

**EXPECTED REASSIGNMENT DATE: 6 July 1971**

**PREVIOUS TOUR(S) IN VIETNAM (DATES - INCLUSIVE) Oct '68 - Oct '69 Jan '70 - Aug '70**

**ASSIGNMENT OF PREVIOUS VIETNAM TOUR(S)**

**C-3 Advisor 1st ARVN Div  
C-3 Advisor 1st ARVN Corps  
PMA Binh Thuan  
PMA Quang Nam**

## SECTION II

1. What background did you have for your position? Previous assignments as justification adviser and as Province Senior Advisor.
2. What training did you have for this position? 2 months language training at VTU, FBI
3. What additional training would you suggest for your position? As much language training as possible.
4. What should be the length of time for your position? 1½ to 2 years.



5. Was support from Hagler and/or Hagler Headquarters satisfactory? If not specify deficiencies.

Yes

6. Were there any programs delayed because support was not forthcoming? Were there any programs that were especially successful because support was readily available? Which ones?

OB construction - Critical in VE because of the need for security before other programs can even start. Also because of the physical isolation, barrier material supply was difficult. The Social Welfare Program was notably successful in several areas because of talented respondents.

7. Do the reporting requirements set forth in Joint Directive 4-70 provide a means for reporting all information of present and future value? If not, what changes would you recommend?

Yes

8. Do the MACOSMOS Management Information System Field Reporting requirements set forth in Joint Directive 4-70 adequately measure progress in participation programs?

Yes

9. Were instructions from higher headquarters along with no conflicting requirements? If not, what specific instances occurred where conflicting instructions were received?

Yes

ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 - 11 BY GIVING AN ORDER OF PRIORITY.

10. The most clearly defined and directed programs are:

1. Land to the Tiller
2. Social Welfare
3. Village Self Development

11. The most effective para military forces are:

1. NMF
2. RV
3. FF



12. The most successful publishing project was:

1. Book to the Village
2. Village and Development
3. Other Ed.

13. The program that gave the greatest impact upon the publication project was:

1. People's Education & Dev.
2. Peace Corps
3. Public Health & Child C. in Village

14. The least successful publishing project was:

1. Peace Corps
2. Public Health
3. NEP

15. The program that gave the least impact upon the publication project was:

1. Agriculture & Family Development
2. People's Education

16. The rural people (are) aware of the pacification efforts the SVN and US are making. If not, how can they be informed?

Of course this answer must be qualified, as many are not. The effort is to make the people aware by improved through more and better training of village and hamlet officials, improve TVS include PDD and go into the schools to inform the children.

17. The people, as you know them, are (more) committed to the SVN than when you assumed your job. Why?

Primarily because of expanded security, but also because of efforts in the pacification program.

18. Do you feel that the pacification plan is sufficiently detailed to provide guidance and set goals that will result in security and growth of Vietnam? (Yes) If no, what change in the plan should be made?

19. Do you feel that the pacification plan was adequately communicated and explained to you and your colleagues? (No) If not, how can this be accomplished?

Much longer time for local consultation and planning is required, down to village level. Although apparently well thought out at higher levels, it was a rush job at previous without districts being consulted.



## **SECTION III**

### **Functional Areas**

On the following pages give a history of the successes and failures and background of functional areas that have developed during your time as a province advisor. Give your comments on what changes should be made to improve each program in the future.

Recommendations for additional subjects for discussion during the debriefing interview should be included on Page 19 - "Other Issues".





## **FORWARD SAFETY MEASURES**

**National Police Field Force:** The 40th NPF Company has progressed to a point where they rank among the best in accomplishment and operational service in the IV MR. Barracks have been built in all seven Districts and construction has been started on a new HQ Compound. In the seven platoons presently assigned, all have received advanced training. Training at the National NPF Training Center at Bhat. There are an additional 24 men presently attending the IV MR's Course. These men will not be available for duty until Nov. 71. However, they are excellent at Company level and good at platoon level.

### **Problems:**

1. NPF are being utilized at both Province and District. The platoon is being used on static guard on the Pan-Viet City perimeter. In all instances with the exception of Tan-On, the NPF are being used in the capacity of a PF platoon. They are not being furnished VCI targeted missions.
2. The platoons are being moved from one district to another without consideration for their accomplishment within a certain district nor for their work in a district, and their effectiveness is diminished.
3. Because the NPF is a paramilitary unit, their operations must be coordinated with the military. They are required to maintain communication with the military TOC during operations. The radio they are presently issued is not good enough to do this. They have police radios which will not tie into the military net. Platoons need to be issued a TOC. 15 radios to each platoon.

**National Police Operations:** National Police have met all of the goals set for them in the yearly Pacification Program. Some of their accomplishments are as follows:

1. National Police sub-stations have been in operation in all villages.
2. They completed the NPF Program well ahead of schedule.
3. They have established Foot Patrols in all villages. A Night Patrol is in operation in Pan-Viet.
4. Put into operation the lowest Accounting System. Although this is a new system for them, they are doing an excellent job in gathering the information and recording it.

### **Problems:**

1. Lack of competent personnel for supervisory positions, especially at the zone supervisors position.



3. Failure to maintain records of the previous work. This is a problem that can only be solved by closer control and supervision from higher levels.

1. According to the National Defense Council, the military and the police are the main pillars of the regime. In the past, the military and the police have been the only institutions that were not fully controlled by the military and the police.

4. There will be a need for better communication and the sharing

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

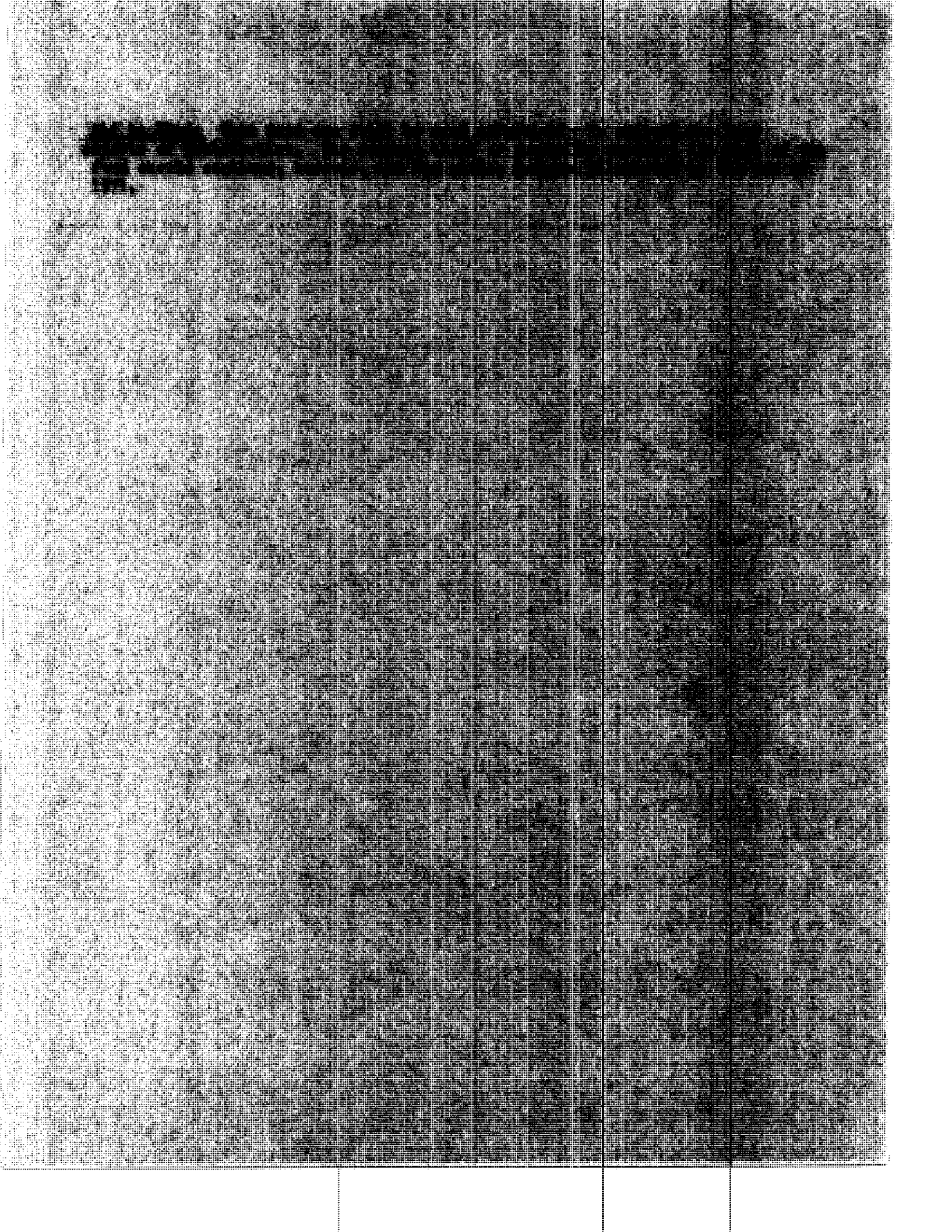
| Name        | Address     |
|-------------|-------------|
| John Doe    | 123 Main St |
| Jane Smith  | 456 Elm St  |
| Bob Johnson | 789 Oak St  |

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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## REPORT DISSEMINATE

**Social Welfare:** During 1975, Utah had one of the largest Social Welfare programs in that area. Since the arrival of a new service chief in the summer of the 1975, the program has improved steadily in one direction in terms of the best managed program in the field. The one continuing problem in the Social Welfare program is the distribution of VA 400 monies. Because of pressure from the President's Chief and because of the lack of the pacification program, VA 400 was distributed and controlled by the VA office control. Because of irregularities in the program, VA 400 was not distributed. The program was continued, however, after the number of programs supported by VA 400 was greatly reduced. While the most recent distribution of VA 400, the money to control the program was transferred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and list of eligible recipients of VA 400 monies was greatly expanded. Though the Social Welfare Chief is doing his best to control the size of the program, it is possible that the same problems will arise as before.

In 1975, the Social Welfare is ahead of the goals for assisting the Victims. Almost all war victims have taken their benefits and the program should be completed by the end of the year. All emergency and RV programs also have received at least partial payment of their monies. If the supply of money and waiting holds out, VA 400 will receive their benefits by the end of the year. Utah had received VA 400 monies from the VA office and they have been resented in VA 400 monies. The VA office, however, the usual benefits, they also received VA 400 from the Social Welfare office.

One continuing problem facing the Social Welfare Service is the need to support large numbers of people who have been forced out of their traditional areas by forcibly operations. Though the Social Welfare Service has the ability to support these people, the lack of prior planning and the lack of coordination between the various agencies leads to very serious problems. In the future, more detailed planning must be completed before large numbers of people are moved around.



1992-1993

4-5725

6



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**SEARCH INFORMATION:** Search was conducted on 10/10/2011 at 10:10 AM. The search was conducted by the FBI/DOJ, New York City Office, and the results are as follows:

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## PHONG-HUONG DIRECTORATE

### Phong-Huong

#### Successful:

1. A major Phong-Huong success is the Vinh-Binh advisory effort to have VIPO's conduct small Phong-Huong raids and establish as a function to collect intelligence information. DIPOC advisors and HCM 97N's many times had to force Marxist NVN personnel through pressure and encouragement to visit and help village officials. Largely because of these efforts VIPO's conduct for a 40% success of total VUI neutralizations within the province. DIPOC NVN officials have for the most part overcome their fears of visiting VIPO's, conducting inspections and giving guidance to village officials, especially in the relatively more peaceful areas of the province.

2. Another success in the province are recent efforts to obtain pictures of VUI. Police reports are listing the name and ID, when available, of suspected VUI. Village and hamlets are being visited to obtain pictures. A few pictures are usually available at each location visited. However, officials are very reluctant to depart with their only copy of the picture of the VUI available. The VUI adviser is using his funds to request Phong-Huong to make several copies of all pictures. The copies made and a few copies are always returned to the original source. When possible VUI pictures are made of identified VUI from these photos. These pictures are used as a basis of further investigation in an effort to collect enough information to establish a valid dossier.

#### Failures:

1. The failure of Phong-Huong at this time undoubtedly outweighs its success. The program failed in its intention to create pacification efforts. Phong-Huong had had publicly initially. It was set up as a working agency through its services and Marxist level were people qualified people. Indeed, the province first every agency were charged together and were given an assignment mission. The real problem, the military, for the most part have not accepted the program as such. They have accepted it reluctantly and give it minimal support. In addition, in Vinh-Binh province half the districts are still surrounded with large VC forces and military operations. The recent efforts to have the National Police take over the Phong-Huong program have been slow. However, the program needs to eliminate the working agency representation except in the HCM and DIPOC. Phong-Huong needs to be set up along police lines with investigations, detectives, case-officers, an operational section, etc. The responsibility for elimination of VUI should be assigned to the police and they should be held responsible for it, given all support they require and make of their results. In the HCM district where the Phong-Huong program works, the HCM



## ADVANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Public Health:** Although public health and preventive medicine are still relatively primitive, progress is being made slowly. The provincial hospital is well-organized and efficiently managed. Most of the district medical facilities are in disrepair, however, and inadequately staffed. The supply of medicines is inadequate throughout the entire province. Though the provincial health officials are aware of these problems, inadequate funding by the UN and an acute shortage of trained personnel prohibits major improvements at this time. The joint utilization of medical facilities is functioning well and the provincial health authorities are making regular inspections trips to the districts. Progress is also being made in the establishment of the small sanitary facilities and in the facilitation of mass immunization programs. If the present program is to be continued, more money and personnel must be forthcoming from Aigun.

**Education:** Both the primary and secondary educational systems are operating on a sporadic basis. Sporadic enrollment in the primary schools is maintained but no effort is made to expand the system. The primary schools are very poor and the quality of instruction is generally inadequate. The secondary schools are even poorer and the enrollment is very low. The educational system is in a state of complete disrepair and the government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The educational system is in a state of complete disrepair and the government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The educational system is in a state of complete disrepair and the government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The educational system is in a state of complete disrepair and the government is unable to maintain the existing facilities.

**Public Works:** The public works program is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The public works program is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The public works program is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The public works program is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The public works program is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities.

**General Development:** The general development of the province is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The general development of the province is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The general development of the province is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The general development of the province is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities. The general development of the province is very poor. The government is unable to maintain the existing facilities.

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**Land Reform:** The Vinh Binh Land Service continues to do an excellent job, but is falling behind schedule because of a heavy complete lack of support from Saigon. Since the hand to the Tiller program was instituted, the Land Service processed and transmitted to Saigon over 17,000 tiller applications, but processed just over half of them tillers. Saigon is even slower at processing landowner compensation to date. This continued lack of support is weakening the morale of the Land Service and weakening the support of the people for the land to the Tiller program. If this program is to succeed, Saigon must respond to the provinces in a more timely manner.

1990

PTUOP: In January 1971 HUI seemed to get rid of the international and domestic VUS chief Mr. Bao, replacing him with Nguyen Van Lam, who has been a consistent advocate of improvement. Mr. Lam has gone to a lot of consultation with foreign service chiefs and improved international relations, including both arms supplies and more detailed. Mr. Lam and other VU leaders do not have any doubts about the districts and villages to encourage the use of arms and to the extent of problems that may arise. Mr. Lam is a very good leader of the HUI and has been HUI which also controls a good deal of territory. In contrast to the HUI and counterpart offices, there is no regular liaison between the HUI and the counterpart offices, though it requires liaison channels to have been established thoroughly. It needs help chiefly in the area of all communications with the time.

[illegible]

and go, with the situation being reported.

In order to completely eliminate the a great deal attention to the repair of VHS reels, TV, projector, and processing and the film stock is reasonably rapid. Not that it is as simple as it seems and that the American Cardboard Co-owned to JUPAC. There are several hundred reels printed by JUPAC and shipped into processing at the rate of 1000 per day. All printing has been taken over by the Government and it is still transported to Air America. The VHS printing plant is still located at the JUPAC compound and is operated by a JUPAC staff. The budget provided for VHS by the Government is for the purchase of the boards and design boards. It is not sufficient to provide for the film stock and direct operations with the VHS processing plant requires.

Some progress has been made on Vietnamese names in recent months. The printing orders for San Tho are now passed over the Saigon-Liaison to the 40th Police group printing facility. The personnel in that organization on shipments of material from Saigon and all correspondence distributed through San Long Tean (still handled by Liaison staff). All police training is done by VIS personnel, as well as information and training for personnel from other sections.

In the fall of 1970, a Bayview PULVER Company was organized. This unit apparently increased the ability of the Bayview Unit of Staff Air Group to accomplish his PULVER/STORM and other action functions. The company was and continued to be plagued by a lack of personnel (17 members of 10 personnel) and equipment.