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_____ "Aspects of Land Reform and Socioeconomic Development in South Vietnam Reflected in the PAAS and the HES Data Sets, " Working Note of December 1972.

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SECTION VI

GLOSSARY

This glossary is both a key to some of the acronyms evolved during the administration and reporting of this war and the operational definitions of terms used in the reporting of data from Vietnam. References and areas of differences or variation in the definitions are indicated when appropriate.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Accessible	The GVN facility in question can be reached during daylight hours, by foot or by normally available public transportation in 1-2 hours or less without jeopardizing the individuals personal safety (HES Handbook).
Active political party	Party membership rolls are maintained, meetings of party members are regularly convened, a news-letter may be circulated, etc. (HES Handbook).
Ambush	A surprise attack, usually conducted from planned positions, against a moving or temporarily halted troop unit or convoy. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
APT	Armed Propaganda Team.
ARVN	Army of the Republic of Vietnam
Assault	An attack in which the enemy uses both fire and maneuver in an attempt to seize or damage his objective. (MACV Dir. 335-13)
Attack by fire	An attack in which the enemy uses fire alone consisting of 20 rounds or more in an attempt to inflict casualties and/or property damage. (MACV Dir. 335-13).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Battalion day	Battalion days are used as a means of measuring allocation of effort. The battalion advisor reports the number of battalion or mission days spent on each mission: combat, security, training, active or static pacification support, etc. It may be calculated by dividing the number of companies on an operation by three and multiplying by the number of days the operation lasted. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
CDEC	Combined Document Exploitation Center.
Chiew Hoi	Program aimed both at inducing VC to rally to the GVN and then employing them productively (military and civil pacification roles).
CICV	Combined Intelligence Center Vietnam.
CIDG	Civilian Irregular Defense Group. Local Vietnamese or ethnic paramilitary forces that provide boarder security, advised by U.S. Special Forces personnel. (RF/PF Handbook).
CMIC	Combined Military Interrogation Center.
Combat operation or sweep	An operation conducted to find, fix and destroy enemy forces, and to find and destroy his equipment, base areas, and lines of communication. The primary targets for such operations are the enemy main force units, although they may be conducted on occasion against local, regional, and provincial forces as well. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Combat reconnaissance operation	Use of small, highly trained units effective against squad or smaller units in NVA/VC areas.
COMUSMACV	Commander, United States Military Assistance Command Vietnam.

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Combined	An operation or activity carried out by elements of two or more nations operating together or in close coordination. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Contact	An application of firepower by either VC/NVA or friendly forces. There must be reasonable evidence of VC/NVA in the vicinity of the friendly unit. Unless determined to be command detonated, mines or booby traps are not considered contacts. Light resistance in the form of sniper fire is (MACV Dir. 335-13).
CORDS	Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (The RF/PF Handbook says "revolutionary" rather than rural).
Correlation	Relation of two variables indicating the degree to which change in one is accompanied by a corresponding or parallel change in the other.
CTZ	Corps Tactical Zone.
Daylight	For reporting purposes, daylight is the period between 0600 hours and 1800 hours. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
DSA	District Senior Advisor.
DTA	Division Tactical Area.
Eagle Flight	A helicopter borne force capable of searching out and pursuing its prey developed especially for flat, low lying terrain like that of the Delta where lack of roads, great expanse of inundated long, vast networks of tree-lined rivers and canals and widely dispersed population make fighting the NVA/VC on foot a most difficult task. (Handbook for U. S. Forces in Vietnam).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Enemy ground attack	See "Assault."
Enemy initiated incident	<p>Any act initiated by the enemy which is directed against friendly personnel or property. It may or may not include personnel casualties, property damage, or the use of arms. An enemy action against a friendly maneuver element engaged in offensive (combat) operations is considered an enemy reaction to the friendly operation and is classified as a friendly initiated contact and not as an enemy initiated incident. Several criteria are used in classifying enemy initiated incidents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significance - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Size</u>: When the enemy force is estimated to be a battalion or larger, or b. <u>Casualties</u>: When the attack results in a total enemy and friendly KIA and MIA or 30 or more, or c. <u>Objective</u>: When the enemy has attacked a major installation such as a base camp, airfield, a logistical installation or political/military command and control installation, or d. <u>Damage</u>: When there is a loss of a substantial amount of equipment, destruction or damage to aircraft or weapons systems or a large quantity of enemy material, supplies or equipment has been captured, or e. <u>New Weapons, tactics or techniques</u>: When the enemy introduces a new weapon or employs a new tactic or technique. 2. Attacks are reported in three categories - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Large scale</u>: Attacking force consists of a battalion or more (criteria 1c above). b. <u>Significant</u>: Meets one or more of the criteria, 1b through 1e above.

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	c. <u>Large Scale Significant</u> : Meets the criterion of size plus one or more of the other criteria, 1b through 1e. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Enemy local or main force unit	The enemy unit referenced here may be either regular NVA or VC. An NVA unit is one which is formed, trained, and designated by North Vietnam as an NVA unit; a VC main force unit is one directly subordinate to Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN) or a VC military region, sub-region, or front; a local force VC unit is directly subordinate to a district or province party committee and normally operates within the territorial jurisdiction of its respective control headquarters. (HES Handbook).
Enemy losses	Consist of five factors: killed in action (KIA body count and estimated); died of wounds or permanently disabled (estimated at 35% of KIA); POWs, returnees (Hoi Chanh); and non-battle casualties (estimated at 2,000 monthly). (Handbook for U. S. Forces).
Enemy platoon equivalent hours of contact	One hour of contact with an enemy company is the equivalent to 3 hours of contact with a platoon, a battalion is 9 hours, etc. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Family book	An identification booklet issued by the National Police, which is used to record the name and date and place of birth of every person currently living at a given address. The persons listed may or may not be related as members of the same family. (HES Handbook).
FWMAF	Free World Military Assistance Forces.
GVN	Government of Vietnam.

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
GVN-approved medical services	Medical services which are provided for, or generally accessible to, hamlet residents (by GVN or other source) and which are recognized by GVN as meeting acceptable standards of medical care. (HES Handbook).
GVN health worker	GVN health personnel are classified according to the amount of training they have received. The village health worker may be a medical doctor with years of training (unlikely) or a government medic who has completed a three-month course (most likely). (HES Handbook).
GVN ID cards	Identification cards, issued by the National Police, which the GVN requires its citizens to carry on their persons at all times. The ID card contains the following: the individual's name, home address, date and place of birth, the names of father and mother, picture, fingerprints, and information concerning any special identifying marks. (HES Handbook).
GVN-sanctioned maternity clinic	Normally such a GVN-approved maternity clinic will be staffed by a GVN-trained and licensed midwife. The "Clinic" may be a portion of the mid-wife's home or of a village building or may be a separate facility. (HES Handbook).
GVN-sponsored public health station	It is a GVN goal to provide government-staffed health stations that are accessible to all village residents in GVN-controlled areas. Present manpower shortages have required that the stations be deployed on an area basis rather than within each village. (HES Handbook).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Harassment	An incident is which the primary objective is to disrupt temporarily the activities of a unit, installation, village, hamlet, or activity rather than to inflict serious casualties or damage. Against civilians burning of crops, taxation, forced labor, etc. are examples. Military units may receive sniping at defensive positions, booby traps, and mining of LOC not otherwise considered as sabotage are examples. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Harassment by fire	An incident involving enemy fire of less than 20 rounds to inflict casualties or property damages on civil or military targets (MACV Dir. 335-13).
HES	Hamlet Evaluation System.
Hoi Chanh	A "returnee" to the GVN side under the "open arms" or Chiew Hoi program.
Household	A term used in the HES questions (in lieu of "family") to be interpreted as an inhabited physical structure (i. e. , house). In Vietnam "family" is defined in a broad sense to include all related persons, therefore, in many hamlets there may be only several families by Vietnamese definition (i. e. , nearly every inhabitant is in some manner related), but many households. (HES Handbook).
Joint	An operation or activity involving two or more services of the same nation.
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff (US).
JGS	Joint General Staff (GVN)
JUSPAO	Joint United States Public Affairs Office.

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Large defensive operations	Aggregation of all large unit, day and night, short and sustained, static pacification and security operations data.
Large offensive operations	Aggregation of all large unit, day and night, short and sustained, active pacification and combat operations data.
Large unit operations	Any operation consisting of the reporting unit's headquarters plus two (three by some sources) or more of its line companies. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
LOC	Lines of Communication.
Local/Village security forces	In most cases, these forces consist of National Police, RF/PF, or PSDF; but may also be ARVN, FWMAF, or U.S. forces assigned to provide security for the village. (HES Handbook).
MACCORDS	Military Assistance Command Civil Operations and Development Support.
MACCORDS-RAD	MACCORDS, Reports and Analysis Directorate.
MACV	Military Assistance Command Vietnam.
Market	Need not consist of physical market structure or shops to be called a market. Sidewalk vendor operations may be sufficient as long as hamlet residents have the opportunity to purchase food and light manufactured items on a regular basis within the hamlet boundaries. (HES Handbook).
MALT	Mobile Advisory Logistics Team - for support of RF/PF personnel and logistics. (RF/PF Handbook).
MAT	Mobile Advisory Team - for assistance and training of RF/PF and PSDF units. (RF/PF Handbook).

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MOI	GVN Ministry of Information.
MR	Military Region - may refer to US/GVN regions 1, 2, 3, or 4 (formerly CTZ I, II, III, or IV) or various NVA/VC region or "front" designations.
MRD	GVN Ministry of Revolutionary Development.
National Police	Known to Vietnamese as "Canh Sat" consisting of regular and several specialized branches including field forces, maritime, etc. and may or may not be uniformed. (HES Handbook).
Night	For reporting purposes, night is the period between 1800 hours and 0600 hours (MACV Dir. 335-13).
NLF	National Liberation Front.
NVA	North Vietnamese Army.
NVN	North Vietnam.
Open during daylight hours	With reference to LOC and accessibility this reflects that transportation is available to the general public for travel from the village to the province capital during daylight hours. Availability of regular transportation, especially tri-lambrettas, implies that the road is both relatively secure and passable during daylight. (HES Handbook).
OPCON	Operational Control.
Open public meetings	Meetings for which the village population has received advance notice and at which their attendance and participation are encouraged.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Operation	RF/PF operations are defined as follows: (1) Movement must be planned and executed for the purpose of contact with the enemy. (This includes ambushes but excludes listening posts); (2) the force must be under the operational control of a single headquarters; (3) the force must consist of a fire team or larger, but less than three companies; and (4) the minimum duration for an operation is six hours (unless significant contact occurs in less time). (TFES Handbook).
Owners	Land ownership in the sense that a family's rights to the land are officially recognized in village records. (HES Handbook).
Organized non-military activities (PSDF)	The key words are organized and non-military. This implies that the PSDF members are organized for activities, such as firefighting, civic development, first aid, warning systems, and the like, but do not carry weapons. (HES Handbook).
PAAS	Pacification Attitude Analysis System.
Pacification	The GVN has combined the aspects of both military operations and civil nation building into a process called Pacification. <u>It is the military, political, economic and social process of establishing or re-establishing local government responsive to and involving the participation of the people.</u> It includes the provision of sustained, credible territorial security, the destruction of the enemy's underground government, the assertion or reassertion of political control and involvement of the people in government, and the initiation of economic and social activity capable of self-sustenance and expansive. The economic element of pacification includes the opening of roads and waterways and the maintenance of lines of communication important to economic and military activity. (Handbook for U. S. Forces in Vietnam, 1968) Robert Komer emphasizes the <u>rural</u>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Pacification (cont.)	<p>rather than <u>revolutionary</u> thrust of Pacification and offers an outline of the 1969-70 accelerated Pacification Campaign in his 1971 paper titled the Impact of Pacification in Insurgency in SVN:"</p> <p>Aims Primarily -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Sustained protection of the rural population from the insurgents, which also helps to define the insurgency of its rural popular base, and</u> 2) <u>Generating rural support for the GVN via programs meeting rural needs and cementing the rural areas politically and administratively to the center;</u> <p>And Secondarily -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>To help neutralize the active insurgent forces and apparatus in the countryside.</u> <p>The Accelerated Pacification Program -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Stressed sustained territorial security (local clear and hold) using RF and PF as the logical force-in-being on which to build, a force rapidly expanded by more than 100,000 in 1968 alone to number some 510,000 men in over 1,500 RF companies and 6,000 PF platoons.</u> 2) <u>Included civil programs aimed at</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revival of a modestly functioning rural administration, - rural economic revival to provide economic incentives to the farmer, and - establishment of other essential rural services, such as medical and educational facilities, refugee care, and a civil police presence. 3) <u>Priority assigned to revival of the rural economy by</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changing terms of trade between urban and rural sectors by increasing prices paid to crop producers, - accelerating import and distribution of fertilizer, - introduction of new rice strains, and - introduction of water pumps and tractors.

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Pacification, active	An operation, or mission category, conducted by a unit under OPCON of a sector commander for support of pacification, to seek out and destroy or neutralize enemy forces which threaten the population or resources of the assigned pacification area. Includes reconnaissance in force, direct attacks against located enemy forces, cordon and search operations, long range patrols, and ambushes. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Pacification, static	An operation, or mission category, conducted by a unit under OPCON of a sector commander for support of pacification, to deny enemy access to protected areas where pacification is in progress, and to prevent enemy action against the population or resources within the pacification areas. Includes outposts, patrols, and strong points within or in the immediate vicinity of protected areas. This category also includes mission days of reserve, training, and rehabilitation while the unit is formally assigned in support of pacification. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
NOTE:	Active and static pacification mission days and other associated data were aggregated with the data for combat operations and security mission categories respectively to obtain an offense-defense dichotomy of friendly mission. It was found a bias exists in the pacification mission data because some division or regimental commanders would never assign one of their units to OPCON of a sector commander even though the mission might in fact be in support of pacification.
People's Group	RD Cadre-organized people's groups are designed to promote civic action and cooperation within important segments of the hamlet population (e. g., farmers, youth, women, etc.). (HES Handbook).

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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
PF	Popular Forces; platoon size units, ideally composed of local residents recruited and assigned as village or hamlet security forces and will be used to provide the populace with 24 hour security against the VC local guerrilla elements; also used for LOC and static installation security, for maintaining outposts, intelligence and security patrols, and night and day ambush; assigned to command of subsector commander and sometimes village chief; will also be trained to participate actively in revolutionary development as part of their normal security role (RF/PF Handbook).
Phoenix	The National Police and all civil and military intelligence services campaigning to identify and eliminate the hardcore cadres who make up the VCI.
Political parties	A political party in Vietnam may be an organization of diversified membership formed to promote a specific political personality or program, or it may be a homogenous organization designed to promote the interests and solidarity of a regional, religious, or ethnic group. (HES Handbook).
POLWAR	Political Warfare; as employed within RVNAF (including RF and PF) encompasses political indoctrination, motivation, troop information and education, public information, psychological warfare, civic action, social welfare, security, and chaplain's activities (Handbook for U. S. Forces).
POW (or PW)	Prisoner of War.
PSA	Province Senior Advisor.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
PSDF	People's Self-Defense Forces; a part-time local security mechanism revived after the Viet shock of 1968. While overall strength is several millions, many of that number serve in unarmed auxiliary capacities as a means of engaging the population politically in anti-VC activity. The military strength for local defense is best measured by the number of armed and trained key inter-teams, a measure that can not be found as a consistent time series due to the changing definitions and program objectives during the revival of the PSDF.
PSYOP	Psychological Operations; the planned use of propaganda and other measures to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of hostile, neutral, or friendly groups in such a way as to support the achievement of GVN objectives. (Handbook for U. S. Forces).
Public works projects	Public Works Activities are broader in scale than Self-Development, and require planning, support, and expertise from sources outside the village. Public Works might include, for example, construction or repair of a road, bridge, canal, irrigation ditch, reservoir; rural electrification; portable water supply system; etc. (HES Handbook).
RD	Revolutionary Development and/or Rural Development depending on who is using the term and the time. In more recent years the concept "RD" has been replaced by another comprehensive, multi-year plan known as the Community Defense Local Development (CDLD) Program under the MRD.
Rehabilitation	Mission category assigned to a unit by competent authority usually after extended field operations or intense combat engagements for rest and refit. (MACV Dir. 335-13).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Revolutionary development	<p data-bbox="667 533 1382 932">Within the pacification process, RD is conducted in specified areas to focus priority government effort, to bring the people under GVN control and to provide them with a new life. In these RD areas, the GVN, through its RD cadre groups, establishes a channel of communications between the people and their government and, through their productive work, gains the support and loyalty of the people. An important aspect of RD is the transition from appointed local officials to elected hamlet and village chiefs and councils for the Real New Life Hamlets (Ap Doi Moi).</p> <p data-bbox="667 968 1438 1192">Revolutionary Development (RD), the leading edge of pacification, is the formalized Government of Vietnam program under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Revolutionary Development, in specified hamlets located generally within RD campaign areas. It includes the local security for those hamlets and social activities at that level.</p> <p data-bbox="667 1228 1390 1423">On the GVN side, Revolutionary Development Councils composed of both military and civilian representatives function at the national through district levels. At the national level, the Central RD Council (CRDC) develops policies and manage the overall program.</p> <p data-bbox="667 1459 1414 1787">Below the national level, the Vietnamese have organized RD councils at each step of the formal civil/military chain. The functions of the councils are to review RD activities and ensure that military and civil aspects are coordinated. At Corps/Region level there are both military and civil members in the RD council since the Corps Commander has both civil and military responsibilities. Therefore, the MACV advisory team includes military and civil advisors.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Revolutionary development (continued)	<p>The Vietnamese Province, or Sector, is the operating level for pacification. It is here that the detailed pacification plan is developed and subsequently executed after coordination and approval by higher levels. Because of the key role at the Province in pacification, both GVN and US structures contain full military and civilian agency membership.</p> <p>The District or Subsector is the lowest formal level of Vietnamese government. Although the District Chief does have duties in both the military and civil fields, only a military advisory team is provided. In order to accomplish his duties in both fields, the MACV Subsector Advisor must draw on the resources and talents of the Province where civilian agency representation is found. (Handbook for U. S. Forces).</p>
RF	<p>Regional Forces; military organization assigned to the sector commander for territorial security; primarily will support the pacification program by providing adequate territorial security through conduct of offensive operations against enemy force local units. RF units will also be assigned missions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to support the PF in security of hamlets and villages, - to defend LOC's (lines of communication), political economic centers, and government installations; - to defend more critical outposts and forward operating bases within the province, thereby relieving regular ARVN units of these security missions. <p>RF units are assigned to the command of the sector commander. The basic maneuver unit of RF is the rifle company. Its organization and equipment provides it with necessary means to conduct a variety of combat operations. The RF also contain administrative and support units to provide training and logistics support to the rifle companies and PF platoons in the sector. (RF/PF Handbook).</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
RVN	Republic of Vietnam.
RVNAF	Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces; includes ARVN, VNAF, VNN, and VNMC as regular forces and RF, PF, PSDF, and CIDG as local full and part time militia organizations.
Sabotage	An incident causing destruction or damage to LOC, facilities, or property that does not qualify as an attack. It is directed primarily against material targets. Sabotage is normally a covert act. Examples are destruction or damage to public facilities, bridges, or railroads. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
SEAPRS	Southeast Asia Province Summary data file.
Security	<p>The key to pacification is the provision of sustained territorial security. Territorial security is defined as security from VC local forces and guerrilla units and NVA/VC main force units if any are in or threatening the area. It also includes the protection of the people within a hamlet from the VC infrastructure and bullies.</p> <p>The principal RVNAF forces for territorial security are the RF, PF, and to an increasing degree PSDF. ARVN and FWMAF units were assigned to the mission of territorial security when the local GVN forces were deemed inadequate. Two parts to territorial security are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security for areas undergoing RD, and - Security for other important areas including previously pacified areas, LOC, resources, and government centers. (Handbook for U.S. Forces).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Security Operation (other than support of pacification)	An operation or mission category conducted to deny enemy access or damage to friendly political, economic, and military resources and installations, other than those specifically designated within the pacification program. It may include outposts, strong points, patrols, road blocks, ambushes and reaction force operations. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
SEER	System for Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.
Self-development projects	Self-development as a concept was elaborated in the 1969 Pacification Guidelines. Emphasis is upon the organization of projects planned and executed principally by the village officials with the support of the people generally known as village self help projects (VSH). (HES Handbook).
Short duration operation	Any operation of less than 24 hours duration. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
Small defensive operations	Aggregation of all small unit, day and night, short and sustained, static pacification and security operations data.
Small offensive operations	Aggregation of all small unit, day and night, short and sustained, active pacification and combat operations data.
Small unit operation	A definition that varied some over time ranging from all operations other than large unit operations to combat operation involving a platoon or larger force of line troops, but less than three companies; and an operation involving a fire team or larger force of line troops, but less than a platoon. (MACV Dir. 335-13).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Sortie	An aircraft airborne on a mission against the enemy or in direct support of such a mission. For the purpose of this report, a sortie is defined as a <u>single</u> aircraft providing direct support to a combat operation, e. g., close air support, helicopter gunship support, helicopter lift, fixed wing lift, etc. (MACV Dir. 335-13).

Strengths	Advisors should estimate enemy force size in accordance with VC/NVA force structure as presented in the table below:
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<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>VC</u>	<u>NVA</u>	<u>Average</u>
Squad	9	9	9
Platoon	27	35	30
Company	85	110	100
Battalion	395	450	425

(HES Handbook).

On the friendly side the strengths of various friendly units was estimated if not contained in the data by use of the following table:

<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Average</u>
ARVN Battalion	645	527 to 588
US Battalion	845	845
ROK Battalion	-	845
Other FWMAF Bn.	-	770
RF Company	212	180
PF Platoon	35	30

Squatters	Farming families who do not rent or legally own the land upon which they are settled or which they farm. Such people may be recent refugees or long-time occupants; their holding of the land may be challenged or unchallenged by local authorities. (HES Handbook).
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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Sustained operation	Any operation of 24 hours or more in which a unit does not return to its base camp (MACV Dir. 335-13).
SVN	South Vietnam.
TAOR	Tactical Area of Responsibility.
Technical assistance	Technical and administrative support which could be reasonably expected from district or province level technical services in support of village projects. (HES Handbook).
Tenancy	Land tenancy described the situation where a farming family rents the land on which it is settled, or which it farms. The rent may be paid in cash or as a percentage of the crop. (HES Handbook).
Terrorism	An incident directed against civilians, public officials, or military personnel not engaged in military duties in which the primary objective is to intimidate. Assassination, kidnapping, mining, or bombing of public facilities and buildings, B.O.Q., and civilian transportation constitute terrorism. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
TFES	Territorial Forces Evaluation System.
Training	A mission category assigned to a unit by competent authority. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
USAID	United States Agency for International Development.
USARV	United States Army Vietnam.
USIS	United States Information Service.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
US Standard	A standard which, based on his experience and training, the advisor would reasonably expect an equivalent US unit or individual to attain and maintain for use in assigning evaluations of RVNAF units. (MACV Dir 335-13).
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator. A standard grid system used to identify geographic points of areas. Eight-position UTM Coordinates are used, providing location of geographic points accurate to within 100 meters. UTM coordinates are listed as eight positions. The first two are alphabetic and the last six are numeric.
VC	Viet Cong.
VCI	Viet Cong infrastructure; the <u>political and administrative</u> organization through which the VC control or seek to control the South Vietnamese people. The Infrastructure at village and hamlet levels embodies the membership of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP) chapters, leadership elements of parallel front organizations, and guerrilla unit leaders. Rank and file members of front organizations and of organized guerrilla units are not to be considered as members of the Infrastructure. (HES Handbook).
Village administrative center	Focal point for village civic affairs. Typically, village office would be located here. (HES Handbook).
Village Administrative Committee	The Committee is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Village Council. The village chief, elected by the Village Council, automatically becomes the Committee Chairman; the deputy village chief, appointed by the province chief, serves as vice-chairman. There may be as many as six commissioners (military; agriculture and land reform; economy and finance; civil status; taxation; social welfare; and culture) all of whom are appointed by the village chief subject to the approval of the Village Council. (HES Handbook).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Village Council	The Village Council, the legislative arm of village government, is composed of five to eleven members elected by the people of the village for terms of three years. The council is responsible for directing the activities of the Village Administrative Committee, the executive arm of village government. The Village Council elects one of its members to serve as Village Chief (Chairman of the Village Administrative Committee). (Note: In areas where elections cannot be held, the province chief may appoint a Provisional Village Administrative Committee which assumes the combined functions and authority of the Council and the Village Administrative Committee.) (HES Handbook).
Village guerrilla unit	Village guerrilla units, typically organized into squads (about 9 members) and platoons (27-35 members), are directly subordinate to the Party apparatus at village and hamlet levels. Although the amount of time devoted to guerrilla duties by the individual guerrilla varies considerably, he is considered to form a full-time part of the enemy's offensive threat. Guerrillas on occasion operate outside of their home hamlets and villages with local or main force units. Typical guerrilla unit missions include limited offensive operations, harassment, sabotage, propaganda, protection of Party committees, collection of taxes, and security and reconnaissance for local or main force units. (HES Handbook).
Village Land Reform	The function of the Village Land Reform Committee is to investigate the claims of the village farmers applying for participation in the GVN land distribution program and to forward recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform for action. The Committee is composed of the village chief (or his designate), the Village Agriculture/Land Commissioner, one hamlet chief of the village, and a non-voting technical consultant from the Province Land Service. (HES Handbook).

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Village Office	The village office may be only a portion of the house of a village official, but it must be recognized throughout the village as the place where village business can be conducted and where GVN village records are maintained. (HES Handbook).
VIS	Vietnamese information Service.
VNAF	Vietnamese Air Force.
VN Standard	A standard which, based upon his experience and observation and taking into consideration the social and ethnic differences involved, the advisor can reasonably expect the VN equivalent unit or individual to attain and maintain. (MACV Dir. 335-13).
VNMC	Vietnamese Marine Corps.
VNN	Vietnamese Navy.
VSSG	Vietnam Special Studies Group.
WIEU	Weekly Intelligence Estimate Update.
Youth activities	Activities may be organized under public or private sponsorship but must be primarily designed for young people (ages 8-18). Such youth group activities may be designed to promote the secular interests of a local political party or church, may be GVN programs (such as the 4T sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture), or may be generally non-secular activities such as boy scouts, sporting groups, etc.