

WORK PLAN- 8-29-55

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Vietnam Advisory Group

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the training function of MSUG are to raise the standards of the Vietnamese police agencies by providing training for certain and selected police personnel. It will be impossible for our group to provide training for all police personnel. It is therefore essential that training be provided for personnel who can be trained as instructors. These Vietnamese instructors could then continue to provide training within their own organization. This training could then be continued for many years into the future, long after our operations in Vietnam have ended.

It is hoped that in the near future this type of operation as to training can be started in all of the police agencies in Vietnam. At the present time it appears that only the Municipal Police are making much progress in this direction. This organization through the National Police Academy is now providing all of the training being given to the recruits for this particular agency and uses only Vietnamese instructors. The other two police agencies, VBI and Civil Guard, are making no progress in this direction and it should be strongly urged that this process be speeded up by beginning such classes of instruction for personnel who will later be used as full time instructors within their agencies. It has been reported that one Vietnamese police official has stated that he is not at all interested at this time in this type of training. If this objective is to be accomplished, this type of objection must be overcome in the near future so that we may progress toward our stated goal.

### VBI TRAINING

The basic or recruit training for this unit is given at the National Police Academy. This training, however, is somewhat general in nature and does not provide the specialized training needed by members of this unit to enable them to become <sup>competent</sup> ~~confident~~ and proficient in their particular type of work. On October 1, 1957 a meeting was held with Colonel Chieu, Director of the VBI, and the subject of training schools was discussed. He agreed that the VBI recruits should continue to receive their basic training at the National Police Academy. He further stated that the men from these two services will be used interchangeably. At the present time the VBI apparently has no plan or intention for training any of their personnel so that they may ultimately become instructors and assume the instructional responsibilities in this unit. It is strongly urged that an effort be made to get the Colonel to change his thinking on this matter and in the near future begin training schools for instructors. These instructors should be trained to teach the various specialized subjects which are needed by members of this organization. In some instances this instruction will be a duplication of instruction given at the National Police Academy. This is necessary due to the fact that at the National Police Academy the course material is somewhat general in nature and does not delve deeply enough into the various subject matter in order for men to be trained as specialists in the various investigative fields necessary for work in the VBI.

In order to accomplish this in the training schools for VBI, more hours of instruction are devoted to the above mentioned specialties. These courses will be more penetrating than those offered at the National Police Academy. However, many of the men now employed by the VBI have not been trained at the National Police Academy since the Academy was opened after their entrance into service. With this in mind it will be necessary for the courses taught to VBI personnel to be somewhat basic in their beginning and more lengthy and penetrating than those given at the National Police Academy. The following curriculum has been worked out and is believed to be desirable for VBI personnel. It is divided into three categories: First, those courses which it is believed are absolutely essential and that all VBI personnel must have training in these courses in order to operate effectively; the second group are courses that are thought to be desirable for them to have, but not necessarily essential; the third group of courses is designed primarily for command personnel. Since, however, it is known that many of the command personnel of this particular agency have had little or no specialized training, it is hoped that any school for this personnel would include some or most of the courses which are listed as essential for all personnel in addition to those which are listed for command personnel.

(See attachment - VBI)

In addition to the foregoing courses, it will be necessary and desirable at certain times to hold short specialized training courses for selected personnel who have been chosen to do a specific job. An example of this would be training of fingerprint technicians. It is reported that such a training program for this particular type of specialist is now in progress at VBI Headquarters. It would seem to be desirable at times to provide a similar type of training for other specialists.



### TRAINING FOR MUNICIPAL POLICE

The records of what type of training which has been given to the Municipal Police of Vietnam are most incomplete. It has been determined that in the early stages of the development of the National Police Academy some instruction in teaching methods was given to Vietnamese instructors. Since that time these instructors have been used by the Academy for the training of recruits and some "in-service" training. It is known that some classes of instruction have been held for supervisors and commanders. The dates of these classes are unknown and the curriculum somewhat incomplete. In many instances the records of these training programs do not list the name of the person who taught some of these courses, nor is it known what procedure was followed in establishing these curricula.

The National Police Academy for the training of police and Surete personnel was opened November 8, 1955. At this Academy training has been provided for a total of 1375 civil servants of lower rank and recruits.

It may be that most of these people were actually recruits and little has been done with this organization in the field of in-service training, The students at the Academy have, however, come from all parts of Vietnam.

Up to the present time nine classes have been graduated. At present a class of 162 students is in session and the present school will end approximately the end of November. The present curriculum totals 550 hours and is taught exclusively by Vietnamese instructors. A copy of this curriculum is attached. While this curriculum is meeting at least

a part of the need for training in this organization, it is believed that additional course material should be included. For this reason it is urged that the following curriculum be instituted at the Academy in addition to the present training program. This curriculum is divided into three sections: the first section being those courses which it is felt are absolutely essential for carrying on the Municipal Police operations; the second group is courses which are felt to be desirable but not essential; the third group is courses designed primarily for command personnel. It is hoped that any school held for command personnel would include in addition to those courses specifically designed for this group, as many of the general courses which it is felt are essential for all police personnel. This would be necessary because much of the command personnel in the Municipal organizations have not been subjected to basic police training.

### TRAINING FOR CIVIL GUARD

As nearly as can be determined, there has been only one training school given for the Civil Guard. This school was begun shortly after May 20, 1957 and ended the last week in August 1957. The students at this school were lieutenants and captains of this organization. They represented units from many of the provinces of Vietnam. It was hoped that after graduation from this school many of these officers would be assigned as instructors for other members of the Civil Guard. This hope, however, has not been realized. At this time four members of this class have been assigned to the present Civil Guard Officers School at Cap St. Jacques. They were originally expected to be assigned as instructors but instead are acting in the capacity of staff officers for administrative work connected with the school. Where the remainder of the original complement of the school which totalled twenty men are now assigned has not been determined. The curriculum of this first school was as follows:

(See attachment)

Early in August, Captain Nhuy of the Civil Guard requested that a new curriculum be established for the second school for officers of the Civil Guard. As in the first school a certain amount of instruction was to be assigned to French Gendarmerie officers. In the first school MSU



instruction totalled 118 hours. In the second school it is requested that we increase this number of hours by approximately 100 hours. It is not known what the total hours of instruction by the French was in the first school. It was anticipated that the new school would begin early in September at the new school site at Cap St. Jacques. However, it did not begin until October 7, 1957.

Having in mind that certain courses and areas of instruction were assigned to the French, the attached curriculum was established. This curriculum was established at the request of and help from Captain Nhuy. The Captain carried a list of suggested hours and subjects to his superiors for their approval. This curriculum represents their request after our suggestions were studied by them.

Since little progress has been made in securing a commitment for Civil Guard command officers regarding the training of Vietnamese personnel of this organization as instructors, it is strongly urged that immediately a concentrated effort be made to secure such a commitment and that training schools for instructors be begun at once. It is suggested that the following curriculum be established for Civil Guard personnel. Again the curriculum is divided into three sections: those courses which it is believed are essential, those which are desirable, and those for command personnel. As with the other two services, it is urged that any training school for command personnel include as many of the courses which are listed as necessary for all personnel be included, as many of these men also have had little or no training in police matters. Many of the command personnel of this organization are former Army officers and their only training has been in the military.

### GENERAL

It is recommended that the VBI and Civil Guard begin immediately to train instructors within their units so that in the not too distant future they may assume all training responsibilities within their units. When this has been accomplished the MSU advisors could then become <sup>actually</sup> advisors on training to these units and would not be required/to be instructors within the unit.

It is also urged that an effort be made to broaden the training being done by the National Police Academy. This unit it is believed has done a very creditable job up to this point in training. However, it is also believed that the curriculum of this school can be strengthened considerably by the addition of certain courses. It has, however, in general achieved a desired end.

At the present time it has <sup>not</sup> been determined by the Vietnamese officials of the various police agencies whether or not examinations will be given at the various schools. An experiment in this regard was carried out at the last Civil Guard school, but at the present time we have not been notified of the results of this test. We do not know how well any of the students did on the test, but we do know that all of the students in this class were permitted to graduate. It was also found in the administration of this test that it is apparent<sup>y</sup> the policy that students be permitted to assist others on examinations and no one fails in one of these schools. It is recommended that an effort be made to correct this situation.

It is further recommended that each lecturer on the MSU staff be required to submit an outline to Research & Training considerably in advance of the giving of a lecture; that Research & Training be empowered to decide when an outline is inadequate and cause the lecturer to submit one which is acceptable; that the Training Section be further empowered to make surveys to determine whether or not lecture material is being properly submitted to the class and to make suggestions for more forceful presentation.

It shall be the duty of the Training Section to notify each instructor of the dates and times as well as course title upon which he is to lecture whenever a new school has been established. Once this notification has been given in writing it is the duty of the instructor to appear at the time and place designated without further notification. Instructors shall further be required to submit questions on their lectures to the Training Section for the purpose of compiling examinations, if it is worked out with Vietnamese officials that such examinations will be given.

It is further recommended that an effort shall be made to coordinate the establishment of all schools for police units with the head of the section working with the unit concerned. If, however, for some reason this cannot be done the Training Section shall have the authority to establish the school and then at the first opportunity notify the head of the section concerned.

It is further recommended that an effort be made to <sup>have</sup> appoint <sup>ed</sup> in each Vietnamese police unit a counterpart of the Training Section so that

the training effort can be coordinated with the Vietnamese officials as well as with our own section heads. This counterpart for training in each unit should be of sufficiently high rank to be able to make decisions regarding training.



WORK PLAN

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Michigan State University Group

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August 29, 1955



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REPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE WORK PLAN TO  
USOM AND VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT

Three of the staff of the police project of the Michigan State University team arrived on May 27, and the fourth arrived on July 30. We have spent considerable time consulting with the best authorities available on not only present conditions but what has transpired since the original survey and report of October, 1954, and have tried to estimate what might be expected to develop in the future as regards internal security.

We have reviewed reports and surveys and have held numerous conferences with Vietnamese and American officials. We have prepared a sound administrative reorganization plan covering all law enforcement agencies of Vietnam. These recommendations have been reviewed by American groups most concerned, and their advice freely used. These recommendations have been approved by the Vietnamese officials responsible for internal security, and they are proceeding with the details of putting them into effect.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY STAFF

At the time of the original survey and report, it was not apparent that it would be necessary to develop as extensive an internal security force as is now proposed. Most of that study was confined to municipal police problems and needs. It did not contemplate the following:

National Police Force. Responsible authorities have determined that it is necessary to establish a centrally directed and administered national police force of approximately 25,000 men.

Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation. It is likewise necessary to establish a centrally directed and administered bureau of specially trained investigators, specialists, and technicians to centralize records, files, laboratory facilities, enforcement of certain national regulations and national interests.

Centralization of Police Records. It is essential that all police records be reorganized and centralized immediately in the V.B.I. under the personal direction of competent staff members of this police team. As soon as Vietnamese personnel have had enough training and experience, they would, of course, take over. (This will require one man for two years.)

Modernizing Fingerprint System. The Vietnamese officials insist, and we concur, that the fingerprints now on file be reclassified and refiled in the uniform Henry system. This project, likewise, will demand

staff members to actively direct this operation for at least a year. (This will require one man for one year.)

Scientific Crime Laboratory. The present facilities are inadequate. It will be necessary to re-equip the crime laboratories and train its personnel. (This will require the addition of one full-time advisor for one year.)

Centralized Police Training Academy. Because of the increase in the internal security responsibilities, and as a result, an increase in the size of the police forces, the police training plans must be revised to include a sizeable central police training academy to handle basic training for all police personnel. It must accommodate a class of 400 students for ten weeks; and it should be able to conduct simultaneously six other courses of approximately six weeks, each handling fifty students. (This will require an addition of three staff members for two years.)

Police Field Service. Because of the size of the internal security forces, it will be essential that our staff have six men active in the field, giving advice and suggestions and specialized training at the operations level. (This will require six men for two years.)

The Michigan State University team will have to employ two staff secretaries or administrative assistants because of this increased load. This adds up to a total addition to the staff of the University team of twelve 2-year appointments and two 1-year appointments, at a cost of \$704,145 the first year and \$214,420 the second year, or \$918,565 for the next two years. We feel that it is very important that all police advisory activities be coordinated through the Michigan State University police team.

All the Michigan State University Police Advisory staff of the existing contract, we hope will be in Vietnam by the first week of September, and will be assigned as follows:

- \*1 Coordinator, Police Program
- \*1 Liaison with Municipal Police Services
- \*1 Coordinator with National Police Services
- \*1 Coordinator with V.B.I.
- 1 Director, Police Training
- 1 Advisor in Police Communications
- 1 Traffic Engineer
- 1 Consultant in Identifications and Records
- 8 TOTAL

See Appendix I.

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\*Already on the job.



## ORGANIZATION

### The National Police

The National Police has as its primary mission the handling of the present subversion problem. It seems important that the National Police be a civilian police in every respect. We feel that the suggested Vietnamese Police Academy should be apart from any military encampments, directed and instructed by civilian personnel on civil police matters, modified, of course, to fit the present conditions in Vietnam. Considerable emphasis will have to be placed on leadership training and public relations. It is hoped that the National Police will be so trained and distributed that they will very soon popularize themselves with the populace through extra services and courtesies. They are to work themselves into the confidence of the citizens they serve, be considered their protectors both day and night, have their homes in the villages.

From the organization point of view, they are under the direct command of their superiors right up to the Minister of Interior. However, operationally they are to look to the province chief or communal leader for advice. They will have to be so organized, trained, and equipped that they can quickly become a mobile support task force. The government must depend entirely on this civil police force to maintain law and order and cope with civil disturbances under normal conditions. However, they must be trained to work with the military in case of a civil crisis or an attack from the outside. In time of war, at the discretion of the President, the National Police could be under the direction of the military.

### The Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation

The V.B.I., formerly Sûreté, is expected to be a force of about 4,000 in strength. Its responsibilities will generally be the same as those of our F.B.I. in that it will maintain the central criminal files, scientific crime detection laboratory, and furnish these services for all enforcement agencies of the country. It will be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of major crimes; assume the additional responsibilities that are carried by other agencies in the States such as immigration, customs, narcotics, internal revenue and income tax, and alcohol tax. It will screen all intelligence information, and direct operations covering internal security. It will also be responsible for the many other enforcement duties that are peculiar to this part of the world, such as information and postal control, etc.

The V.B.I. will be a force of men specialized and technically trained in their respective fields. They will work with the other two police agencies and coordinate all efforts in the problems in which they are interested. There must be especially close liaison between the V.B.I. and the National Police.

### Municipal Police Forces

The municipal police are presently directly under the Minister of Interior, and it appears expeditious to have this relationship continue. However, it is

hoped that they, too, will look to their mayors and city councils for direction and eventually become independent municipal police departments. They are to look to the Vietnamese Police Academy for training of new recruits as well as in-service, specialized, and all other training which the Academy will offer.

It will be necessary that the basic ordinances regarding the various police agencies be revised, inserting the civilian functions that are necessary in eliminating the references to military standards and procedures such as enlistments, etc.

See Appendix II organizational chart.

## EQUIPMENT

Repeated efforts have been made to secure accurate inventories of existing equipment in the different enforcement agencies. The results, although not considered completely accurate, have been taken into consideration in preparing this report.

### Communications

Police services are no better than their communications system. The existing public or governmental communications systems are inadequate and undependable, and do not provide the secrecy that is essential in police communications.

Police communications must be separate and apart from any other communications even for normal routine operational purposes. In emergencies, it is very important that the police communications system be clear for police traffic.

We are advised that a V.H.F. system would be the most efficient. It gives thorough coverage for limited areas, eliminates climatic interferences, would be less susceptible to enemy "jamming." The purchase of this equipment should be on a contract basis with the manufacturer, calling for the original engineering services and the responsibility of installation, and stipulating a completion date. Qualified engineers and technicians are not available on the open market. The rough estimate is \$850,000. This item of expense is not included in this report.

The MAAG has in Vietnam, as surplus, army communication equipment that almost duplicates the above recommendations except that it is on the 40- to 50-megacycle band. This band is already crowded with army traffic of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, is easily susceptible to jamming, and is vulnerable to climatic and seasonal interferences. However, it is here, and it has the added advantage that men trained in its use and maintenance are available in Vietnam. This equipment can be transferred to civilian use with appropriate authorizations. This should be done at once to give the police the communications that are most essential for the present emergency conditions. Serious consideration should be given to the contracting for the V.F.H. equipment recommended above at some future date.



### Transportation

The estimates for transportation equipment were arrived at following a series of meetings with American transportation experts who know conditions, and estimates of needs made by directors of the Vietnamese National Police, V.B.I., and Municipal Police of Saigon-Cholon. (We found their estimates in most cases lower than ours.) Again, much of this equipment is available in Vietnam on these surplus lists, and can likewise be made available with appropriate authorization. Some additional equipment will have to be procured.

### Weapons

Firearms should be of the type suited for civil police duties, and uniform throughout the police services. They must also be adequately equipped for civil disturbances, which was quite apparent in the recent trouble. We should have sufficient weapons available to properly equip all the police services. See Appendix III.

Much of the equipment recommended under weapons is likewise in Vietnam and can be made available to the police agencies by appropriate authorizations.

### Crime Laboratory

A crime laboratory with trained personnel is essential to any effective police operation. The present laboratory equipment is antiquated and very limited. It is necessary that they have photographic equipment, microscopes, and miscellaneous testing equipment. This lab, although located in and operated by the V.B.I., will serve all police agencies. We estimate that an efficient crime laboratory can be established for approximately \$100,000 along with their present equipment.

### Other Miscellaneous Equipment

To expedite this report, no consideration was given to the many other items necessary for efficient operation, such as typewriters, handcuffs, binoculars, knives, clothing, and field equipment.

## SPECIALIZED TRAINING

The Philippine Government has successfully coped with many of the internal security problems that now face Vietnam. No small part of the credit goes to their Constabulary forces. Based on their experiences, they have developed excellent training facilities and techniques. Their government has agreed to set up and conduct training courses for selected trainees from the Vietnamese national police in groups of twenty, for six-weeks' duration. We feel that four such groups should be sent over and trained, at a total cost of \$18,500, the group to be primarily from the State Police forces.

We feel that, in addition, provisions should be made for individuals or small groups of specialized Vietnamese police personnel to receive on-the-job training, by observation and doing, in the Philippines as well as in Thailand, and possibly in Malaya. Considering fifty such trainees, the estimated cost would be \$40,000.

Advisors in the specialized fields, such as techniques in intelligence collection and reporting, public relations, communications, counter subversion, laboratory techniques, headquarters staff and command, quartermaster and supply, etc., from these different countries should be made available for use on a TDY basis for the next year. In particular, a twelve to fifteen-man advisory group from the Philippine Constabulary will be needed to assist in training the National Police. The estimated cost is \$250,000

The total of this specialized training recommended herewith would amount to \$308,500.

APPENDIX I

Section A

PERSONAL COSTS FOR ADDED PERSONNEL  
Dollar Costs

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
1. Salaries		
a. MSU Overseas Staff (including 25% differential)		
10 police experts, 2 years at \$11,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
2 police experts, 1 year at \$11,000	22,000	-
2 secretaries or administrative assistants at \$5,500	<u>11,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Total, MSU overseas salaries	\$143,000	\$121,000
b. MSU U.S. Staff		
Salary for recruiting personnel	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Salaries, Staff	\$146,000	\$121,000
2. Annuity and Social Security		
7% of salaries, excluding consultants	\$ 10,010	\$ 8,470
3. Overhead		
15% of MSU overseas salaries	\$ 21,450	\$ 18,150
16% of MSU East Lansing	<u>1,080</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, overhead	\$ 22,530	\$ 18,150
4. Travel Costs		
a. Overseas travel (including dependents and baggage)	\$113,680	-
b. U.S. Staff Travel		
(1) Per diem (several recruiting trips at \$10 per day)	350	-
(2) Travel in U.S.	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, travel	\$115,530	-



	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
5. Special Equipment		
a. Typewriters, vertical files, etc.	\$ 2,000	-
b. 2 four-door station wagons (includes transportation for each)	6,700	-
c. 1 sedan (includes transportation)	<u>2,850</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, equipment	\$ 11,550	-
6. Direct Costs		
a. Passports and pictures (about \$15 per person)	\$ 525	-
b. Inoculations (about \$20 per person)	700	-
c. Cables	3,000	3,000
d. Health examinations	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total, direct costs	\$ 5,225	\$ 4,000
7. Special Insurance (for staff members)	\$ 2,800	\$ 3,200
<b>TOTAL DOLLAR COSTS</b>	<b>\$313,645</b>	<b>\$154,820</b>
<b>Total, First and Second Years, Dollar Costs</b>	<b>\$468,465</b>	
1. 2 four-door station wagons (includes transportation for each)	6,700	-
2. 1 sedan (includes transportation)	<u>2,850</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, equipment	\$ 9,550	-
6. Direct Costs		
a. Passports and pictures (about \$15 per person)	\$ 525	-
b. Inoculations (about \$20 per person)	700	-
c. Cables	3,000	3,000
d. Health examinations	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Section B  
LOCAL COSTS

	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u>	
	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
1. Housing, utilities, at \$900 per month per family	\$300,000	-
2. Local travel and per diem	20,000	20,000
3. Post allowance, average \$1,000 per year per man, as per Foreign Service regulations	14,000	12,000
4. Dependents' schooling	2,000	1,600
5. Car pool expense	10,000	8,000
6. Office furniture and supplies	6,000	2,000
7. Housing furniture and supplies	8,000	-
8. Local help	20,000	16,000
9. Language training	<u>10,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Local Costs	\$390,500	\$ 59,600
Total Dollar Costs	<u>313,645</u>	<u>154,820</u>
Grand Total, Local Costs and Dollar Costs	\$704,145	\$214,420
Total, First and Second Years	\$918,565	



# ASSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL

<u>Type of Function</u>	<u>Number of Men in Present Quota</u>	<u>Proposed Addition</u>
*Coordinator, police program	1	-
*Liaison with municipal police	1**	-
*Liaison with V.B.I.	1	-
*Liaison with National Police (Garde Civile)	1	-
Police training	-	3
Crime laboratory	-	1
Police communications	1	-
Fingerprint system	1/2	1
Central police records	1/2	1
Traffic engineering	1	-
Police field service	1	6
Secretaries	-	2
General public administration	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	10	14

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\*Are in the field.

\*\*At present, Mr. Shelby is assigned to this detail. (The four members of the MSU police team in Saigon are at present concentrating their efforts on police training.)

MINISTER OF  
INTERIOR

ASSISTANT TO THE  
MINISTER FOR  
PUBLIC SECURITY

INSPECTOR  
GENERALS  
OFFICE

LIAISON

DIRECTOR  
PERSONNEL AND  
TRAINING

DEPUTY

INSPECTOR

LIAISON

A/D	A/D	A/D
for	for	for
RECRUITMENT	NATIONAL POLICE	BUDGET
	ACADEMY	

DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL  
POLICE

DEPUTY

INSPECTOR

LIAISON

A/D	A/D	A/D
for	for	for
ADMIN.		TECH
SUPPORT	OPS	SUPPORT

DIRECTOR  
V B I

DEPUTY

INSPECTOR

**LIAISON**

A/D for ADMIN. SUPPORT	A/D for OPS	A/D for TECH SUPPORT
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DIRECTOR  
MUNICIPAL  
POLICE

DEPUTY

MAYOR  
COUNCIL

CHIEF  
of  
POLICE  
SC.

CHIEF  
of  
POLICE  
HUE

CHIEF  
of  
POLICE  
ETC.

CHIEF  
of  
POLICE  
ETC.

DIRECTOR  
COMMUNICATION

DEPUTY

INSPECTOR

LIASON

PROVINCE  
CHIEF

VILLAGE  
MAYOR

PROVINCE  
COMM.

PROVINCE  
COMM.

PROVINCE  
COMM.

PLATOON  
COIM.

V B I  
AGENTS

APPENDIX III

Transportation

SECTION A - VEHICLES

Type	<u>V.B.I.</u>	<u>National Police</u>	<u>Municipal Police</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>MAAG Indochina Surplus</u>	<u>To Be Transferred From Other MDAP Surplus</u>
1. Motorcycles		14	46	60		
2. Truck, 1/4 ton	150	350	100	600	none	600
3. Truck, 3/4 ton AMB		40	10	50	available	
4. Truck, 3/4 ton W/C	100	300	50	450	available	
5. Truck, 2-1/2 ton		130	20	150	available	
6. Scout car				20	30*	20
7. Half Track				20	available	
8. Carrier, Amphib 29				20	available	
9. Car, Armored MS-M20				20	available	

\*Condition not satisfactory; MAAG logistic experts recommend that they be procured outside Indochina.

SECTION B - OPERATION COSTS - 1 YEAR

Costs of operation are figured on the basis of \$400 per car per year, or \$556,000.

It is assumed that the transfer of transportation equipment from MAAG or MDAP will include spare parts also on the excess list. It is felt that the Vietnamese government should assume some costs in operating.

\$556,000



## Weapons and Ammunition

Type	V.B.I.	National		Municipal	Total	MAAG	To Be	Cost
		Police	Police			Indochina	Transferred	
						Surplus	From Other	
							MDAP Surplus	
1. Revolvers "38"	2,000	500	3,000	5,500				\$300,500
2. Carbines		1,790		1,790	none		1,790	
3. S.M.G. Cal 45	500	9,880	500	10,880	available			
4. Rifle 30 Cal M1		12,500		12,500	available			
5. B.A.R.		700		700	available			
6. Launcher (Grenade)		2,000		2,000	none		2,000	
7. Launcher (Rocket)		200		200	available			
8. Mortar 60mm		80		80	available			
9. Rifle 57mm (recoil-less)		8		8	none		8	
10. Riot Guns	100	50	250	400	none			22,000
11. Tear Gas Guns	50	250	50	350	none			<u>14,000</u>
							Total	\$336,500

## SECTION B - AMMUNITION

	<u>Total</u>	<u>MAAG Indochina Surplus</u>	<u>To Be Procured From MDAP</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1. .38 Cal.	2,678,000	none	2,678,000	\$160,000
2. Carbine Ammo	450,000	available		
3. S.M.G. Cal .45	1,632,000	none	1,632,000	
4. Rifle .30 Cal., MI	( (6,240,000	available		
5. B.A.R.	(			
6. Launcher (Grenade)	32,000	available		
7. Launcher (Rocket-236)	3,200	available		
8. Mortar 60 mm	(Smoke 750 (H.E. 500 (Illum. 1,000	available available available		
9. Rifle 57 mm (recoil- less	(Smoke 750 (H.E. 1,000 (Heat 750	available available available		
10. Riot Gun Ammo	200,000	none	none	20,000
11. Tear Gas Projectiles	4,000	none	none	42,000
12. Grenades				
Frag, Hand	(Practice 1,000 (Armed 3,500		1,000 3,500	
Rifle, M-1				
Smoke	1,400		1,400	
Tear Gas	8,000		8,000	48,000*
White Phosphorus	12,000		12,000	
13. .50 Cal.**	72,000	available		
			Total	\$270,000

\*To be procured from civil sources at once for immediate use.

\*\*For .50 Cal. M.G. mounted on Scout Car and Armored Cars.



APPENDIX VI  
SUMMARY OF COSTS

	<u>For</u> <u>First Year</u>	<u>For</u> <u>Second Year</u>
1. Additional personnel as listed, Appendix I	\$ 704,145	\$214,420
2. Specialized training (page 6)	308,500	
3. Transportation equipment (Appendix III - A)		
Operating Costs - 1 year (Appendix III - B)	556,000	
4. Weapons (Appendix IV - A)	336,500	
Ammunition (Appendix IV - B) (For ammunition not available from surplus)	270,000	
5. Communications (Appendix V)		
6. Crime laboratory equipment	<u>100,000</u>	<u>          </u>
Total	\$2,275,145*	\$214,420**

\*This figure does not include the present or book value of Army surplus equipment listed in appendices III-A, IV-A, IV-B, and V.

\*\*This is only a one-year estimate with the exception of expenses of the MSU team.

APPENDIX V  
COMMUNICATIONS

<u>Type</u>	<u>Police Requirement</u>	<u>MAAG Indochina Surplus</u>	<u>To Be Transferred From Other MDAP Surplus</u>
BC-612	9	available	
BC-191 (SCR-193)	30	available	
BC-342	37	available	
AN/GRC-5	83	available	
AN/GRC-9	280	available	
<u>Either</u> AN/RRC-10 <u>or</u> SCR-536	940	none	940
AN/PRC-6	4,376	none	4,376
SCR-610	180	171	9
PE-95	9	none	9
PE-75	30	available	
PE-210	40	available	

Should include sufficient batteries, spare parts, for above equipment for one year's operation.