

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

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FROM - BANGKOK

SUBJECT - Non-Capital Project Paper (PROP) 710  
Civil Police Administration (493-11-710-119)  
Revision 1, December 3, 1969

Reference- TOAID A-1312

This revision to the Civil Police Administration PROP:

(1) Incorporates those activities which formerly were conducted under the Remote Area Security (RAS) Project (493-11-710-119.1); the funding requirements have been adjusted accordingly.

(2) Expands the scope and magnitude of the activities described under the Border Patrol Police Section of the Civil Police Administration PROP "Original" (TOAID 1312, dated 23, July 1969).

It should be noted that commodities for the project are to be procured over a three-year period. If conditions warrant, the Mission may request that one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in commodity procurement be shifted from FY 1971 to FY 1970. This would increase the commodity input for "Operational and other Elements" during FY 1970 from \$896,600 to \$1,896,600 (See Annex "M" for additional information).

This action, if taken, will be based on the extent to which the Border Patrol Police (BPP) have been successful in:

- (1) Implementing the "Counter-Insurgency Training Activity".
- (2) Implementing the "INPD Medical Services Activity".
- (3) Obtaining additional officers and men.

Attachments: (See page 31)

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**Non-Capital Project Paper PROP  
Civil Police Administration**

**Country: Thailand**

**Project Number: 493-11-710-119**

**Submission Date: Dec. 3, 1969**

**Revision: One**

**U.S. Obligation Span: FY 1957 - FY 1973**

**Physical Implementation Span: FY 1957 - FY 1973**

**Gross Life of Project Financial Requirements: (000's)**

**U.S. Dollars \$100,171.8 1/**

**U.S. Owned Local Currency**

**Cooperating Country Cash**

**Contribution \$ 52,218.0 2/**

**Total \$152,389.8**

**1/ Includes \$1,726.8 former RAS activities**

**2/ Includes \$1,719.0 former RAS activities**

## CIVIL POLICE ADMINISTRATION PROP

### I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING TABULATION OF PLANNED INPUTS

This revision to the Civil Police Administration PROP expands the scope and magnitude of the activities described under the Border Patrol Police (BPP) Section of the Civil Police Administration PROP, "Original", TOAID-A 1312, dated 23 July 1969. In addition, it incorporates within the framework of the BPP those activities which formerly were conducted under the Remote Area Security (RAS) Project (710-119.1).

The purpose of the Border Patrol Police (BPP) activity, and complementary Remote Area Security activity, is to assist the TNPD to maintain surveillance of and protection for the border areas of Thailand; as well as to improve the general capability of the TNPD to counter the insurgent threat in other areas of the country.

USOM assistance will be provided to the RTG in their efforts to:

- 1) Augment, through both men and equipment, all elements of the BPP
- 2) Improve and institutionalize counterinsurgency training for all elements of the TNPD.
- 3) Train a cadre of medical instructors who will, in turn, train medical for all elements of the TNPD.
- 4) Re-train, equip, and expand the Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit.

In support of the project, USOM will provide Direct-hire advisors, Contract advisors, PASA specialists, participant training opportunities, and commodities.

### II. SETTING OR ENVIRONMENT

#### Background Information

The Border Patrol Police (BPP) traces its origin to the Territorial Defense Police formed in 1951 under the Thailand National Police Department (TNPD) to provide armed strength along selected border areas. The force was assigned to areas where Royal Thai Army (RTA) troops were not deployed so that a favorable atmosphere could be maintained with neighboring

NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN \$000)

PROP DATE: 12/1/69

Table 1

Original

Page 1 of 2

Project Title: Civil Police Administration --

Rev. No.

COUNTRY: Thailand

Border Patrol Police Sub-Project Project No. 493-11-710-11

Fiscal Years	AF	L/G	Total	Cont	Personnel Serv.		Participants		Commodities		Other Costs	
					AID	PASA	U.S.	CONT	DIR.	COM	U.S.	CONT
				<sup>1/</sup>								
Budg. FY 70	SA	G	10,892	680	350	565.8	600	151.5	-	9,144.9	-	-
Budg. FY 71	SA	G	7,556	310	162	-	310	63.4	-	2,531.0	-	-
B + 1 FY 72	SA	G	7,556	171	162	-	171	63.4	-	3,654.5	-	-
B + 2 FY 73	SA	G	7,556	-	162	-	-	63.4	-	3,124.0	-	-
Total Life			20,127	1,151	690	565.8	1,151	341.7	-	12,170.4	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Memorandum (nonad.) column.

Best Available Document

TOAID A-2235

BANGKOK

BOCCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (000s)

Table 1

Page 2 of 2

Exch. rate \$1 = B20

Project No. 493-11-710-119

Fiscal Years	AID-controlled Local Currency		Other Cash Contribution Cooperating Country	Other Donor Funds (\$ Equiv.)	Food for Freedom Commodities		
	U.S.-owned	Country-owned <sup>1/</sup>			Metric Tons (000)	CCC Value & Freight (000)	World Market Price (\$000)
Prior through Act. FY 69		3,400.0					
Oper. FY 70		2,221.5					
Excl. FY 71		2,111.1					
B + 1 FY 72		1,525.5					
B + 2 FY 73		510.0					
B + 3 FY 74							
All Subs.							
Total Life		9,768.1					

1/ Counterpart Funds

TOAID A-2235

BANGKOK

countries. Initially, the force consisted of 22 platoons with 45 men each. Two years later (in 1953) the Territorial Police organization was expanded to 94 platoons and its responsibilities were increased to provide border security throughout the Kingdom.

In January 1954 the Territorial Police title was changed to "Gendarmerie Patrol Force"; and the following year another 20 platoons were added, bringing the total to 114. In 1958, the organization was reduced to 98 platoons (47 men each) and placed under the Provincial Police of the TNPD. At the same time, the name was changed to Border Patrol Police (BPP).

Beginning in 1958 the U.S. Operations Mission (USOM) provided nominal advisory and commodity support to assist BPP border security operations which at that time were primarily involved in the apprehension, identification, or elimination of bandit and smuggler groups active in the border areas. Since 1965, however, the role has changed radically, and the BPP has become one of the primary RTG agencies involved in countering the insurgent threat to Thailand. USOM assistance as of that time began to increase, the support consisting primarily of weapons, vehicles, communications equipment, and training, as well as increased advisory services.

#### General Mission of the BPP

At present, the general mission of the BPP is to secure the land borders of Thailand. This border security mission includes control of infiltration and smuggling, collection of intelligence concerning border activities in adjacent countries, collection of intelligence on Communist activity in border areas, and providing the first line of defense against surprise invasion.

#### Present Administrative Configuration (See Annexes A & B)

As a police organization, the BPP falls organizationally under the TNPD within the Ministry of Interior. However, under wartime conditions the BPP may be operated under the Ministry of Defense and directed to conduct operations under the control of Supreme Command Headquarters. The Commanding General of the BPP is a Deputy of The Commissioner of the Provincial Police (PP).

#### Headquarters Levels

The BPP General Staff Headquarters is located in Bangkok with eight Area Command Headquarters corresponding to eight of the nine PP Regions.

Each area Headquarters has operational control over all BPP units in its area. In general, BPP areas are identical to the PP Regions, except for Area I (the area surrounding Bangkok) where no BPP Area Headquarters exists.

#### Bangkok General Staff Headquarters

The BPP headquarters consists of a Commanding General, a Deputy and two Assistant Commanding Generals, a general staff, and a support staff. The general staff has Personnel, Intelligence, Operations, and Logistics Sections. The Remote Area Security (RAS) program is under G-3 (Operations) section, and the Medics are under G-4 (Logistics) Section. The Support Staff has elements concerned with Communications, Quartermaster, and the Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU).

#### BPP Area Headquarters

Each of the eight Area Headquarters consists of a BPP Area Commander, Deputy Commander, and small Personnel (S-1), Intelligence (S-2), Operations (S-3), and Logistics (S-4) Sections. The RAS and Psychological Operations are under the control of the Area Headquarters (S-3).

#### Company Headquarters

The BPP company headquarters directs and controls the operations of three or more line platoons in the performance of security and border control missions in the company area of responsibility. At present a recommended 22-man company headquarters organization is under consideration.

#### BPP Platoons

##### Line Platoons

The Line Platoon is responsible for the maintenance of border security in its assigned sector and for the gathering of intelligence information relevant to the area. Intelligence information is gathered through such development activities as school construction and instruction, medical treatment, home industries etc. Countrywide there are 122 line platoons. According to the current TO&E, the line platoon consists of 32 men with 8 men at platoon headquarters and 3 patrols of 8 men each. At present most platoons are under strength.

### Mobile Reserve Platoons

Mobile Reserve Platoons (MRPs) were first formed in 1966 to provide the BPP Area Commander with a quick-reaction force to provide reinforcement in combat situations or to carry out special missions. The MRP organization is identical to the line platoons organization except that an automatic rifleman is substituted for the medic in each squad. At present there are 24 established units of 35 officers and men each.

MRP quick-reaction capability to respond to insurgent incidents is heavily dependent on the availability of airlift. Customarily one platoon remains at BPP Area Headquarters on standby alert, the other platoons, when not engaged in combat operations, are rotated on patrol assignments in areas where insurgent activity has been reported, or to fill gaps between line platoons. On patrol, MRPs carry out the customary BPP activities of intelligence collection and maintenance of security.

### Mobile Line Platoon

These line platoons are organized, equipped, and trained in the same manner as MRPs. They are assigned to company headquarters to reinforce line platoons and to augment patrol coverage in areas not normally covered by line platoons. While the MRPs are at the disposal of the Area Police Commander (as a reserve for deployment), the new Mobile Line Platoons are directly under BPP company commanders in the field-deployable by helicopters if necessary, but it is expected that reinforcement usually will be by surface means of transportation. There are 11 MLPs containing 35 officers and men each.

### Weapons Platoons

The 30-man weapons platoon is armed with three 3.5 inch rocket launchers, three .30 cal. LMGs and three 60 mm mortars. This unit is retained under the Area Commander's control to provide support where needed. There are eight weapons platoons deployed throughout the country.

### Development Platoons

These units consist of five officers and 30 men each; and one unit is assigned to each BPP area. These security development information gathering units work in conjunction with line platoons on security and development projects. The platoon contains a headquarters unit, two construction teams, one psyops team, and one agriculture and animal husbandry team. The platoons' functions are described later under the RAS.

### Teacher Platoons

The term, "Teacher Platoons," is a misnomer since the teachers in BPP areas are grouped in this organization solely on paper for administrative purposes. In fact, the teachers are under the control and support of the BPP line platoon, in the platoon sector in which each respective BPP school is located. At present there are 450 teachers throughout the border areas.

### Border Patrol Centers

The Border Patrol Centers (BPCs) are fixed outposts located in various critical key villages and at isolated border crossing points. The BPCs vary in strength from 5 to 10 men who, in large part, are drawn from line platoons. The centers vary in character from small shelters to complete development facilities. Their principal purpose is to collect intelligence in particularly sensitive villages or at possible infiltration points. At present there are approximately 18 centers mainly concentrated in Area 5.

### Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit

The Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU) is a battalion-size specially trained and organized ready-force available to police area commanders to perform special missions. They receive training in parachute jumping and have an airborne capability. Operations include long-range patrolling, advising, training, organizing, and assisting local populations in the conduct of counter-insurgency field operations, rescue operations, limited security development, population identification, and collection of tactical and operational intelligence. They are especially trained and organized to operate in remote and normally inaccessible border regions in direct support of the BPP platoons and to operate in enemy-controlled areas with aerial re-supply.

The PARU is organized as a headquarters, 10-man PARU detachments, and an Air/Sea Rescue Section. Its strength at present is 700 officers and men deployed as follows: there are 247 men assigned permanently at Phitsanulok and 390 at the Hua Hin headquarters. Among the latter are twelve 10-man detachments available to support BPP units throughout Thailand. Each detachment is armed with six M-16 rifles, three M-1 rifles, one M-79 grenade launcher, and a pistol. The remaining PARU detachments conduct training programs at Hua Hin and elsewhere or are on special assignments. The present commander of the PARU, with a rank of Special Colonel is also the deputy commander of the Support Staff, BPP headquarters.

## BPP Personnel

### Officers

The Sampran Police Cadet Academy is the primary source of BPP officer personnel, supplemented by occasional transfers of officers from the PP and the military services. A few direct commissions are awarded to outstanding BPP NCOs and selected university graduates who volunteer for police service. No new officers were assigned to the BPP during 1967-68 but 185 are currently in training and are to be assigned by APRIL 1970.

### Non-commissioned Officers

Most BPP NCOs have been promoted from the ranks to their non-commissioned status as a result of demonstrated leadership qualities and excellent performance while on duty. Also, some BPP NCOs have joined the organization through transfer or exchange with the PP. This policy augments and is consistent with the BPP desire to maintain young personnel (preferably below age 40) in their operational units. Young men are required because of the physical demands of patrolling, and related operations, in extremely rugged terrain.

### Constables

In general, BPP constables are recruited and trained at PP recruit schools. However, in 1968, because PP did not recruit sufficient personnel, the BPP was granted permission by the TNPD to recruit and train 1100 constables at BPP area headquarters. To provide for force augmentation and attrition it is expected that the TNPD will, again, grant permission to the BPP to recruit and train an additional 1500 recruits.

### BPP Strength by Area (July 1969)

Total BPP strength as of July 1969 was 8,097 officers and men, including 700 in the Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU). However, there is a shortage of officers and other ranks as authorized in the TO&Es. This shortage is most apparent in line units which are approximately 20% under strength.

As of 31 July 1969, the BPP personnel were deployed as shown below:

**DEPLOYMENT OF BPP PERSONNEL**  
July 1969

LOCATION	OFFICERS	NCOs	CONSTABLES	TOTAL
BPP Headquarters-Bkk	74	189	273	536
Area 2	12	160	463	635
Area 3	25	314	808	1147
Area 4	22	135	960	1117
Area 5	25	289	985	1299
Area 6	14	126	417	557
Area 7	9	89	416	514
Area 8	11	49	425	485
Area 9	18	113	976	1107
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1464</b>	<b>5723</b>	<b>7397</b>
			<b>PARU</b>	<b>700</b>
				<b>8097</b>

**Training Activities**

BPP personnel are eligible to attend specialized courses at various schools far operated by the TNPD Education Bureau.

Basic training for both PP and BPP personnel is provided by PP recruit training schools. However, BPP recruits receive an additional month's training in tactical operations; and those recruits designated for assignment to BPP specialized units (MRP, Weapons, Development Platoons), receive an additional five weeks of specialized training in helio-lift, patrolling and operations in remote terrain, relations with the population and collection of information and intelligence. Most special BPP training is given at Camp Naresuan near Hua Hin and at Camp Saritsena near Phitsanulok. The following additional specialized training is also available to BPP personnel:

a) BPP platoon-leader management course given to all BPP small-unit leaders.

- b) refresher and special CI training activity.
- c) intelligence collection and reporting, for selected personnel.
- d) PARU elements also receive special training, particularly in reconnaissance, small-unit tactics, intelligence collection, and so on.

The BPP is beginning to assume full responsibility for all CI specialized training and unit training and retraining for the entire TNPD. Specialized training in communications, security development and leadership is already under way at the National School at Hua Hin. Unit CI training and retraining are scheduled to be given at regional centers in Chiang Mai, Songkhla, Ubon and Udon.

#### Quartermaster

The TNPD Quartermaster is the initial recipient of supplies for the BPP. These supplies are then turned over to the BPP Quartermaster located in Bangkok for storage and issue. BPP platoons and companies requisition supplies through their Area headquarters. Approved requisitions are forwarded to the BPP A Quartermaster. Supplies for Area Headquarters are sent by rail, truck, and air, the mode depending on the location and priority of the requirement. Sensitive items such as weapons, ammunition, or explosives are usually escorted by an officer from the requesting area. Supplies received at Area Headquarters are despatched to the company or platoon by the Area Headquarters S-4.

A small quantity of supplies is maintained on hand at each Area Headquarters. They are primarily "quick turnover" items such as batteries, cleaning oil and preservations, lubricants, etc. Area headquarters also maintains a backup basic load of ammunition for its units.

The BPP Quartermaster has the responsibility and capability to repair and maintain all equipment in BPP inventory (motor vehicles, communications and weapons). With the augmentation in BPP equipment assets, additional technicians will be trained in repair and maintenance.

In regard to vehicle maintenance, each Area Headquarters has a repair workshop equipped with a minimum of tools and machinery. They also stock some spare parts. Each area shop is staffed with three trained and experienced mechanics. To increase this capability, 24 additional mechanics will be trained during 1970 and 1971. Additionally, 10 motor officers will be trained in 1970.

The BPP has 24 trained small-arms repair technicians and some tools. Select technicians will receive on-the-job training under the USOM/OPS weapons advisor. A small amount of additional repair tools/<sup>are</sup> required to fully realize the potential of the 24 trained technicians.

### Relationships with other RTG and TNPD Elements

#### Relationship with RTA

In general, the BPP has been, since October 1967, under the operational control of RTA Regional Headquarters throughout the country. As far as can be determined, the relationship between the BPP and/<sup>the</sup> Army is usually good. The Army commander does not interfere with the BPP Area commander's day-to-day police operations, and the BPP commander may, with approval of the Army commander, plan and conduct counterinsurgency operations utilizing his own assets.

On occasions, Army commanders may direct the BPP Area commanders to support an Army operation (usually with MRPs). During these joint operations, the BPP elements act under the operational control of the Army unit commanders. The RTA Special Operation Centers (SOCs) have been given a degree of operational control over adjacent BPP platoons. They may direct these platoons to assist SOC teams in patrol operations.

#### Relationship with Changwat Officials

The BPP is considered an asset by RTG Department of Local Administration (DOLA) representatives. Since the BPP is operating in border areas often difficult to reach, DOLA officials often ask the BPP for information and assistance in connection with visits to remote villages. Quite often, DOLA officials are invited to visit RAS projects utilizing TNPd helicopters or fixed wing aircraft when available. In some instances DOLA representatives have accompanied BPP foot patrols in order to gain an understanding of the problems in remote areas.

The BPP coordinates its RAS projects with changwat and amphoe officials to prevent duplication of activities, and special efforts at coordination are made by the BPP in connection with the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) program.

In those amphoes with a Civilian-Police -Military group (CPM) both the senior BPP officer and the senior PP officer participate in discussions.

#### Relationship with Provincial Police

The BPP Area commanders are considered members of the PP Regional Commander's staff. However, BPP Area Headquarters and PP Regional Headquarters are not located in the same facilities and, except at Songkla, are not in the same municipality; but close liaison is maintained on operational matters.

In addition, the BPP Area commander is in close coordination with the Chief of Police in each changwat. This is also true at the company and platoon level. Normally, the BPP does not conduct investigations and, therefore, turns detainees over to the nearest PP station for investigation and processing.

#### Relationship with Paramilitary Forces (VDC, VSO, JST, etc.)

BPP line platoons work closely with paramilitary forces operating in their areas of responsibility. And local VDC and VSO personnel are used to augment BPP patrols in the event of increased CT activities; use of local paramilitary assets are coordinated through the Nai Amphoe.

#### BPP Remote Area Security Development and Information Gathering Activity

(Formerly a separate project from the Civil Police Administration Project and known as Remote Area Security Project 710-119 .1)

#### Intelligence Activities

As stated above, a fundamental role of the BPP is the collection of information concerning all aspects of the insurgent movement: infiltration, sightings of insurgent bands, incidents, threats, and evidences of training. To gather this information, which later becomes intelligence, a BPP civic action program has been initiated known as Remote Area Security (RAS) activity. (For additional information, /RCS ProAgs FY-66, 67, 68, /CPLson Report May 1969).

### Background Information

The purpose of the RAS activity is to enhance the BPP intelligence gathering capabilities by improving ethnic Thai villager and Hilltribe attitudes toward the BPP and RTG. This is accomplished through development activities conducted by BPP line platoons and development platoons. Technical assistance and advice is provided by U.S. and Thai contract specialists employed by a private US firm, (at present Development Consultants, Inc. "DEVCON" ) under contract to USOM. Security Development activities include school construction, medical services, improved agriculture programs, animal husbandry activities, marketing outlets, village water supply systems, road construction, etc. The RAS activity has been supported by USOM and the RTG, with the former funding costs of the US contract and medicines, and the RTG funding costs for supplies, construction material, and local hire personnel.

In general, the Intelligence Section of the BPP, with assistance and guidance from the US contract advisors and 35 Thai specialists, determine critical areas and villages in which intelligence gathering, development assistance is required. The execution of the development projects is the responsibility of such other elements of the BPP, as, development platoons, teacher platoons, line platoons, and medical technicians, etc. Through these development activities a friendly relationship is developed between the villagers and the BPP (usually the only RTG representatives located in these remote areas). The improved relationships enhance the capability of BPP to obtain intelligence information from villagers.

As mentioned previously, the RAS contract team/<sup>consists of</sup> a Chief of Party located in Bangkok, and field advisors assigned to the Regional BPP G5 sections (one advisor in Regions III, IV, V, VI and IX, and one advisor covering Regions VII and VIII). Two medical technicians and a logistics specialist are posted in Bangkok in support of the field operations. All US contract personnel, through their chief of party in Bangkok, are responsible to the senior USOM Public Safety BPP advisor or his USOM field advisors.

The fundamental role of the contract group is to train the BPP to collect and utilize information obtained through village-level contacts. To assist in this effort, the contract group trained 35 local-hire Thai specialists who work at the operational level to assist the BPP in the skills and techniques of intelligence collection. In addition, as the CI training program develops, the contract advisors will assist in training an instructor cadre at the various CI training centers in intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination techniques; and use of developmental activities as a vehicle for developing intelligence.

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The Thai specialists, under sub-contract to the contract group are responsible to the BPP regional commander through the US contract advisor assigned to the specific area.

#### Relationships with other TMPD and RTG Elements

All activities within the RAS framework are conducted through BPP administrative channels and, therefore, there are no formalized ongoing or institutionalized relationships between RAS specialists and other entities of the RTG.

#### Major Obstacles Confronting the Project

The major obstacles to be overcome within and related to the BPP if the project is to be successful:

1) Leadership: There is an acute shortage of leadership in the line platoons. This is particularly true of commissioned officers and is further compounded by the lack of trained NCOs. These shortages and deficiencies result in a weakened command and control structure which leads to ineffective utilization of manpower, poor morale, lack of discipline, and poor utilization and maintenance of equipment.

2) Manpower: In general, line platoons are approximately 20% under strength vis-a-vis current manpower authorizations. This results in decreased patrol activity, poor morale because of no relief, and enhances the possibility for increased CT infiltration.

3) CI Training: The training is not institutionalized and does not meet current operational requirements in content or number of persons trained. In addition, training is conducted on an ad hoc basis because qualified instructor cadres are not permanently assigned to training facilities, and logistical support is inadequate.

and

4) Funding: Pay/allowances are inadequate to attract and retain qualified personnel. This is particularly true in the lower ranks.

5) Aircraft: The BPP feel that insufficient airlift has been made available (the problem appears, in part, to be one of scheduling and priorities) to meet operational requirements. This results in delays in reacting to CT threats, or compels the BPP to commit units in an action on a fragmented basis.

6) Obsolete and Worn-out Equipment: Much of the transportation and radio equipment is obsolete, worn out, and uneconomical to maintain and repair (e. g., AN/GRC 87 and 89 units, excess U.S. Army vehicles, and vehicles over 12 years old), and lowers the level of combat readiness. In this regard, the RTG is not yet fully able to assist the TNPD in providing for the replacement of unserviceable equipment. However, to assist the Thai to meet these requirements, the RTG is now willing to reconsider its former policy of providing no replacements; especially in those cases where an item is of high priority and the present item in inventory is obviously not adequate to meet current operational needs.

7) Weaponry: Although the BPP has sufficient numbers of hand and shoulder weapons in its inventory, it is not equipped with adequate numbers of assault weapons—only about 924 AR-15/M-16 rifles are on hand.

Considering that BPP is the first line of defense in remote areas against the CT, who are frequently equipped with automatic weapons, an increase in this family of weaponry is required. It should be noted, however, that approximately 8,000 assault rifles such as the NATO-05 and HK-33 are in possession of various elements of the TNPD throughout the country, but none have been assigned to the BPP.

8) Coordination: Lack of coordination and direction by RTG in applying its counterinsurgency resources (e. g., in some instances many elements of RTG operate in the same area with greatly overlapping areas of responsibility) increases costs to the RTG National Budget, but does not allow for a concomitant increase in effectiveness.

9) Medical Training: There is no centralized training institution capable of training sufficient numbers of qualified medical technicians to meet TNPD requirements.

10) Vehicles and Boats: These items are sometimes utilized at reduced rates because of down-time, lack of per diem, and occasional shortages of POL. It is anticipated that most of these problems will be resolved after the current TNPD budget (2513), which provides for additional funds for maintenance, per diem, and POL, has been approved. In any case, additional vehicles will be procured under the project only if sufficient provisions have been made by the TNPD to use them effectively.

### Opportunities

The following elements present areas of opportunity within the BPP on which a stronger more viable organization can be built:

1) Leadership: The BPP is currently staffed with 210 officers and 1464 NCOs experienced in CI activities. This group will serve as a core to provide guidance and supervision for the planned expansion in BPP leadership at the platoon level. By April 1970, the officer corps will be augmented by 185 junior officers (35 university graduates and 150 selected former sergeant majors). These officers are to be assigned to BPP platoons.

2) Manpower: The BPP manpower strength has increased from 6300 men in FY 1965 to 8097 in July 1969. Although there has been a 30 percent increase during this period, there still exists based on earlier TNPD commitments, a shortage of approximately 3,000 men. However, the TNPD has agreed to increase the BPP manpower to complete the TO&E requirements during the next three years. The augmentation will be provided through new recruits and transfer of personnel from other elements of the Police (Annex C).

3) Logistics: The BPP is rapidly developing a capability for maintaining and repairing vehicles, radios and weapons in its inventory, or to be purchased (For additional information see section under Quartermaster, above).

4) CI Training: The BPP has available 150 officers and men qualified to be trained as a cadre of instructors for four training centers, and the newly established National CI training center at existing facilities in Hua Hin. These personnel can be better utilized through provision for formal training courses, establishment of a permanent instructor staff, and expansion of existing training facilities (178 additional instructors will be trained to meet the expanded faculty requirements).

The BPP now has training materials, curricula and good coverage of CI subject matter. These assets are being revised, updated, and standardized with the assistance of 5 US personnel.

To help ensure that the training is conducted in accordance with approved plans, and that US inputs are effectively utilized, a USOM Public Safety Advisor is assigned, with primary responsibility, to each of the five training centers. The advisors have overall supervisory responsibilities for the US Army Special Forces personnel (country total 31) and the contract advisor at each site who assist in RAS training activities.

5) Medical Training: At the National CI Training Center (Hua Hin) there are minimum facilities available to conduct medical training. These facilities can be expanded at minimum cost which would increase the training capacity to 350 students annually.

In regard to instructors, the BPP has a corps of 500 experienced medical technicians from which 28 will be selected for training as instructors and 5 as medical administrators. Medical technical and training aids manuals in Thai are available and standard operating procedures, organization planning, curriculum, and lessons have been developed under the direction of one contract advisor; seven US Army special Forces personnel will assist the contract advisor to implement the program.

6) Counterpart Relationships: Most of the BPP senior staff have received participant training in the US. This common frame of reference between these senior officials and their US colleagues facilitates a better understanding in regard to operational matters and decisions.

7) Royal Household Attitude: The Thai Royal Household is helpful to the BPP thus creating a favorable atmosphere within the RTG to provide additional overall support.

### III. STRATEGY

#### Method to Achieve Objectives :

#### Counterinsurgency (CI) Training

To improve the capability of the TNPD to neutralize the insurgent threat, the TNPD will, through BPP leadership: (1) construct, improve, or expand present physical facilities at the following locations - Hua Hin, Chiang Mai, Udon Thani, Ubol, and Songkhla; (2) establish a permanent cadre of instructors for all institutions together with a system for training and advanced training, and a method for providing awards and incentives; (3) develop a curriculum based on current operational needs; (4) provide additional equipment in support of training - USOM will offer selected assistance in this regard; and (5) offer leadership training for approximately 500 commissioned officers each year (at Hua Hin) and unit training and re-training for approximately 100 operational platoons (30 men each) per year.

The USOM will, in addition to provision for selected commodities, provide within staffing restrictions a direct hire <sup>area</sup> advisor for a specified term with the responsibility at each training facility to assist and to advise the CI training center commandant in regard to construction, curriculum, staffing, and training. The direct hire area advisor will divide his time <sup>equally</sup> between the CI center and the area headquarters. To assist the direct hire advisor in regard to the CI training centers:

(1) an American contract specialist experienced in security development/information gathering techniques will work with approximately three Thai contract security development specialists to improve their capacities for assisting BPP personnel to develop a security development/information gathering curriculum. The specialists will then train a BPP permanent instructor cadre in the subject matter. The curricula will include programmatic collection of data to determine moods, attitudes, motivation, and mobility of a population; methods and techniques of spotting, recruiting, handling, and protecting informants; analysis of information to refine targetting and placing of requirement; and follow-up procedures based on a systematic recording of information at the operational level.

(2) To provide administrative and technical support for the direct hire advisor and his staff, five contract interpreter/translators and one secretary will be required.

(3) Six U. S. Special Forces personnel will assist BPP personnel to develop curricula related to tactical operations and use of weapons and special operations. In addition, they will train an instructor cadre and backstop the BPP instructors in their training efforts both in the classroom and in the field.

### TNPD Field Medical Service

To provide medical treatment for TNPD personnel and their dependents and to provide limited amounts of medical treatment (through security development) for villagers living in strategic remote and rural areas, the TNPD through the Medical Division will expand the present BPP medical base to develop a TNPD medical field service. To accomplish these goals the TNPD Medical Division will, in conjunction with existing BPP medical facilities and personnel:

(1) Provide training for 350 TNPD student medics (8 weeks' course) annually. Upon completion of this training, the medics will be deployed in rural and remote areas. The courses will be conducted at the Hua Hin CI training center -- but not as part of the CI training course -- by a 35-man cadre consisting of 2 medical doctors, and 33 TNPD medics who have had a minimum of six months of training at the Police Hospital. The logistical support for this training will be based on a TO&E, and USOM will provide a "one-time" issue of medical equipment, not produced in Thailand, and share the cost of medical expendables -- also not produced or when reasonable substitutes are not so manufactured in Thailand -- with the TNPD. Funding will increase from twenty per cent of the cost to one hundred per cent of the cost for medical expendables over a four-year period.

To assist the TNPD in its training efforts, seven U. S. Special Forces medics (PASA) under the supervision of the medical services contract advisor will train the 33-man cadre mentioned above for 16 weeks prior to the beginning of regular courses for TNPD student medics. When formal training courses begin for student medics, the Special Forces personnel will advise and assist the newly trained instructor cadre. It is planned to phase out the seven Special Forces personnel over a period of 18 months.

(2) Expand and improve the present TNPD field medical services in remote and rural areas throughout the country by:

(a) assigning trained medics to operational units based on TO&E's, i. e., BPP platoons, SAF's, school teachers, tambol stations, area headquarters, etc.

(b) centralizing at the TNPD CM all purchasing, storage, packaging, and issuing of medical supplies and equipment, and designing and implementing a system of stock accountability.

(c) developing a system of medical evacuation for persons requiring treatment beyond the scope of that which can be provided by field units.

(3) Evaluate operation of medical services being provided.

#### Remote Area Security Activities

To improve the collection, and utilization of information from remote strategic areas, the TNPB will provide BPP operating units with one Thai contract security development specialist (on contract to TNPB) for each of 38 companies. The specialists will work with the S-2 (intelligence) and S-5 of each company and will assist these personnel to clarify and implement security development/information gathering projects.

In addition, USOM will provide five U.S. contract specialists who will assist and advise BPP area commanders and their staff in security-development activities, and will assist the USOM direct hire advisors at the CI training centers. The five U.S. contract specialists will be assigned to the following areas: Area III-Ubon; Area IV-Udon; Area V-Chiang Mai; Area VII-Hua Hin; Area IX-Songkhla. Two U.S. contract specialists will be assigned to assist and advise the TNPB field medical service: one to the FMS school; one to the BPP. In addition, one U.S. contract specialist will be assigned to assist and advise the BPP logistical staff.

Also, one U.S. contract specialist, chief-of-party, will be assigned to assist and advise the BPP general staff in security development activities, and assist the BPP senior advisor in all matters relating to the USOM support and guidance of RAS activities.

#### Staffing and Equipping Activities (All Elements of the BPP)

To staff and to equip all elements of the BPP a detailed analysis of manpower and equipment requirements will be conducted. This analysis will include:

(1) Manpower on board and required to bring units up to full strength.

(2) An inventory and inspection of equipment on hand, with a view toward ~~manpower~~ determining equipment requirements (any replacement of equipment will be considered on a "case by case" basis), need for spare parts (to be provided by the RTG), ammunition (costs to be shared with the RTG assuming entire cost after four years), and POL (to be provided by the RTG).

(3) A recommendation regarding additional equipment required and the sources of supply for additional items, i. e., RTG local purchase from TNPD stocks, U. S., etc.

(4) A recommendation regarding additional airlift requirements, this information will be provided to AD/PS Air Division and will be used in conjunction with an Air Division determination regarding the requirement for additional helicopters, if any.

Thai Leadership, Legislation, and Other Support Required to Make Project Successful

(1) It is important that the Royal Thai Government appropriate sufficient funds to the TNPD so that an additional 3,000 men can be added to the BPP over a three-year period, thus bringing operational units up to TO&E strength.

(2) Central to the success of the project is the requirement for assignment to the BPP of sufficient numbers of well qualified manpower, including officers.

(3) To enhance security development/information gathering activities, BPP area headquarters should be authorized to make expenditures up to a minimum of \$1,500 per project without prior TNPD approval in Bangkok; substantiating vouchers could then be submitted to Bangkok quarterly.

(4) Efforts are required to coordinate BPP and PP mutual areas of responsibility in regard to ordering of medical supplies and responsibility for training (particularly CI training).

(5) It is important that the TNPD make the necessary provision for continuation of services of Thai specialists now working in conjunction with the CI training and the security development/information activities. Such an arrangement will need to be completed and fully operational six months prior to the phase-out of the U. S. contract specialists which will take place no later than FY 1972.

Best Available Document

#### IV. PLANNED TARGETS, RESULTS, OUTPUTS

##### CI Training

The CI training will be conducted at the National Training Center at Hua Hin and the four supporting training centers at Ubon, Udon, Chiang Mai, and Songkhla. Training will be available to all elements of the TNPd.

##### National Training Center at Hua Hin (Targets)

(1) Complete expansion and modification of present facilities at Hua Hin to accommodate 138 instructor cadre and 590 trainees. To be completed by December 1970.

(2) Select and train cadre of 138 instructors in CI (subjects: Leadership, Communications, Demolition, Parachute, and Instructor Training) - complete training of 100 instructors by June 1970, and 38 instructors by September 1970.

(3) Training completed:

--Leadership course, 12 weeks, 190 officers and 225 NCO's in FY 1970; 180 officers and 450 NCO's in FY 1971, and for each succeeding year.

--Communications, 6 months, 60 technicians in FY 1970 and for each succeeding year.

--Demolition, 2 months, 120 specialists in FY 1970, and for each succeeding year.

--Parachute training, one month, 525 men in FY 1970; 720 in FY 1971, and 530 men in FY 1972.

--Instructor Training, 2 months, 90 instructors in FY 1970; 180 in FY 1971, and for each succeeding year.

##### Regional Training Centers (Unit CI Training) - Targets

(1) Complete standard program, standard operating procedures, curriculum, and lesson plans. Completed by December 1969.

(2) Select and assign 33 instructors as permanent cadre to Udon Thani, Chiang Mai, Ubol, and Songkhla between June and October 1969.

(3) Assign six U.S. Army Special Forces personnel to instruct cadre at four training centers (indicated in "2" above) by October 1969.

(4) Complete training of instructor cadre (a total of 102 instructors - 33 instructor cadre at each center). Training consists of twelve-week course in "Methods and of Instruction" to be presented at each of the four training centers. To be completed by February 1970.

(5) Select and instruct 60 TNPB personnel to augment instructor cadres at each center to a staff level of 48 for each center as specified in TO&E (completed in June 1971).

(6) Expand facilities (classrooms, billets, firing ranges, and jungle training areas) at the four centers. To be completed by December 1970.

(7) Provide USOM support in the following areas:

--Advisory Service: (a) USOM Public Safety Advisor, (b) DEVCON advisor.

--Commodities: (a) Weapons, (b) Communications, (c) Vehicles, and (d) training aids.

(8) Complete training of both BPP and PP personnel (classes of 30 men - six-week course): FY 1970 - 1,000; FY 1971 - 3,000; FY-1972 - 3,000. At the end of FY 1970, the U.S. Army Special Forces personnel will be reduced from 38 men to 15, and at the end of FY 1971 they will be phased out.

Medical Program:

(1) RTG and USOM mutually approve Medical Program proposal (December 1969)

(2) Develop standard operating procedures for execution of the medical program, including administration, staffing, training, logistical support, medical treatment and evacuation. To be completed by \_\_\_\_\_ 1969.

(3) Establish and staff the training facility at the National CI Training Center by June 1970.

(4) Training (2 months) 100 medical aid men in FY 1970. Train 350 medical aid men in each succeeding year.

(5) Assign graduates to units as indicated in the TO&E's, SAT, BPP, Tambol stations, and PP Changwat and Amphoe Headquarters.

Manpower

Augment the present BPP strength through the addition of new recruits and/or transfers from other TNPD elements in the time frame indicated:

	<u>Present Strength</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>Total</u>
Officers:	259	185	156	150	750
Other Rank:	7,038	1,330	1,230	862	11,260

Although the officer strength of the BPP at the end of FY 1972 will be forty per cent understrength as authorized in the TO&E, all platoons will have at least one officer.

Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU)

(1) Obtain TNPD approval to reorganize and expand the Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU). This will increase the present PARU force from 700 men to 1,450. Approval for this increase was granted in July 1969.

(2) Complete organizational charts, operating procedures, and TO&E's for the PARU under the authorized increase and reorganization of the PARU consisting of a headquarters company, signal platoon, medical platoon, aerial resupply company, and four aerial reinforcement companies. To be completed by August 1969.

(3) Organize, staff, and train two aerial reinforcement companies (6 officers, 142 non-commissioned officers, and 82 men) in FY 1970; one company in FY 1971; and one company in FY 1972.

Projected date host government will take over long-term support: 1972.

<u>Quantitative Targets</u>	<u>Total to Date</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>CI Training</u>						
<u>Construction of facilities</u>						
Hua Hin	---	2	2	---	---	4
Songkhla	---	1	1	---	---	2
Chiang Mai	---	1	1	---	---	2
Udon	---	1	1	---	---	2
Ubon	---	1	1	---	---	2
<u>Instructors Trained</u>						
Hua Hin	---	100	38	---	---	138
Songkhla	---	33	15	---	---	48
Chiang Mai	---	33	15	---	---	48
Udon	---	33	15	---	---	48
Ubon	---	33	15	---	---	48
<u>Carrricula</u>						
Review & Update	---	2	---	---	---	2
<u>Graduates (No. of persons)</u>						
Leadership	---	500	500	500	---	1,500
Communication	---	60	60	60	---	180
Demolitions	---	250	250	250	---	750
BPP Unit Trng. (30 men per unit)	---	1,000	1,500	2,000	---	4,500
PP Unit Trng. (30 men per unit)	---	0	1,500	1,000	---	2,500
<u>USOM Advisory Service (Phase Out)</u>						
1) Direct Hire (6 mos. service)	---	0	0	4	2	6
2) Contract	---	0	4	5	---	9
3) PASA	---	19	19	0	---	38
4) Thai Specialists (sub-contract)	---	---	---	70	---	70
<u>Medical Training</u>						
Facilities (constructed)	---	1	---	---	---	1
Instructors (trained)	---	33	---	---	---	33
Graduates	---	100	350	350	---	800
<u>Medical Logistics Systems</u>						
OM TNPD	---	---	1	---	---	1
OM BPP	---	1	---	---	---	1
OM PP	---	---	---	---	---	1

## Augmentation of Manpower

<u>Manpower</u>	<u>TO&amp;E</u>	<u>To Date*</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Company Headquarters	38	30	6	2	0	38
(Officers)	(152)	(45)	(19)	(30)	(30)	(124)
(Men)	(684)	(300)	(200)	(100)	(84)	(684)
Line Platoons	165	121	25	15	4	165
(Officers)	(330)	(0)	(146)	(30)	(30)	(206)
(Men)	(4,950)	(3,457)	(600)	(600)	(293)	(4,950)
Mobile Platoons	62	35	12	12	3	62
(Officers)	(124)	(15)	(20)	(30)	(30)	(95)
(Men)	(1,860)	(1,010)	(300)	(300)	(250)	(1,860)
PARU	4 co.	1 co.	1 co.	1 co.	1 co.	4 co.
(Officers)	(55)	(49)	(0)	(6)	(0)	(55)
(Men)	(1,395)	(700)	(230)	(230)	(235)	(1,395)
Other Units						
(Officers)	(270)	(150)	(0)	(60)	(60)	(270)
(Men)	(2,371)	(2,371)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2,371)
<u>Grand Totals</u>						
(Officers)	(931)	(259)	(185)	(150)	(150)	(750)
(Men)	(11,260)	(7,838)	(1,330)	(1,230)	(862)	(11,260)

\* As of September 1969.

TO&E Analysis (Staffing and Equipping Activities)

CI Training Centers	---	---	1	---	---	1
Area H. Q.	---	---	1	---	---	1
Line Platoons	---	---	1	---	---	1
Mobile Platoons	---	---	1	---	---	1
Weapons Platoons	---	---	1	---	---	1
Development Platoons	---	---	1	---	---	1
Teacher Platoons	---	---	1	---	---	1
PARU	---	---	1	---	---	1
Company H. Q.	---	---	1	---	---	1
Field Medical Activities	---	---	1	---	---	1

**V. COURSE OF ACTION**

Major planned actions for the life of the project:

**CI Training (For Personnel Input See Annex D)**

To expand the present CI training facilities, the TNPD has requested baht funds 6,000,000 from DTEC. Construction and/or modifications of existing facilities, based on existing plans, will commence after construction contracts have been let (estimated by December 1969).

An initial core of 115 instructors has been identified and retrieved and will begin three months of training at the CI centers.

BPP instructor personnel, U.S. advisors, and specialists will review the present CI training curricula; it is planned that the review and final revision can be completed within three months.

Based on an analysis of TO&E's and POI's, USOM and the TNPD will purchase required equipment and make provision for necessary salaries, per diem, etc. Leadership training at Hua Hin will commence immediately after completion of training of the instructor cadre.

It is planned that approximately 50 students will be trained at Hua Hin in the first group with a total yearly output of 500 students per year.

In regard to the four additional CI training centers, it is planned that the initial group of trainees will consist of one platoon at each center. The training will last for six weeks and it is planned that there will be 25 such training cycles (25 platoons) at each center per year.

Special Forces personnel will be phased out over a two-year period with all personnel phased out by the end of FY 1971. The six American direct hire advisors will begin to phase out at the end of FY 1971.

In regard to participant training, it is planned to send 20 instructors per year to the United States for CI training (twelve weeks each); an additional 50 instructors will be sent to third countries for eight weeks of training.

**TNPD Field Medical Service (For Contract Input, See Annex D)**

A 35-man medical instructor cadre will be trained (16 weeks) in Bangkok on approval of this project. Concurrently, baht funds will be requested for outfitting of the medical facilities at Hua Hin. Student medical classes will begin shortly

after the cadre has been trained. Classes will consist of 20 men each and will last for eight weeks. New classes of 20 men each will begin every two weeks.

Based on a TO&E and POI, TNPD and USOM will determine commodity requirements and source of funding; these efforts will be accomplished after the project has been accepted.

After approval of the project, U. S. Special Forces personnel will begin to train an instructor cadre (an additional ten weeks of training); after the initial training period, the Special Forces will continue to assist and to advise the instructors to conduct training classes. The U. S. Special Forces personnel will be phased out over an 18-month period ending in FY 1971.

Centralizing of all medical supplies, etc., at OM is presently underway and will be operational upon arrival of medical supplies.

Remote Area Security Activities (For Personnel Input, See Annex D)

To institutionalize the collection, collation, and utilization of intelligence information the TNPD will contract with a Thai company, in all likelihood a subsidiary of the present U. S. contractor, to provide 38 Thai contract specialists (one each for 38 BPP companies) on a continuing basis; the Thai company will also furnish an additional 15 specialists for the CI centers and 65 translators, interpreters, clerks, etc., for use in connection with CI training, remote area security activities, TNPD field medical activities, and other project activities regarding intelligence development.

The TNPD will request from DTDC/BOB baht funds to procure the services of the Thai contractor. This request will be made after the project has been approved.

Thai contract personnel in direct support of CI training will phase out over a three-year period, in conjunction with the phase out of American direct hire and USOM contract personnel.

Staffing and Equipping Activities: All Elements of BPP

BPP G-3, with assistance from USOM advisors, will develop TO&E's and POI's for all elements of the BPP, additional commodity inputs will be based on an analysis of these TNPD and Public Safety mutually approved documents. BPP elements to be analysed are as follows: (For TO&E -- staffing and major commodity requirements, see Annexes as listed below):

- (1) CI Training Centers (Annex A)
- (2) Line Platoons (Annex G)
- (3) Mobile Platoons (Annex H)
- (4) Weapons Platoons (Annex I)
- (5) Development Platoons (Annex J)
- (6) PARU (Annex K)
- (7) Company Headquarters (Annex L)

For funding requirements based on total augmentation, vis-a-vis, TO&E's, see Annex M.

Decentral following January 1, 1973.