

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF USOM SUPPORT
TO
THE THAI NATIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Prepared by
Theodore J. Curtis, Administrative Officer
Office of Public Safety
United States Operations Mission to Thailand
Agency for International Development
Bangkok, Thailand

July, 1973

A BRIEF HISTORY OF USOM SUPPORT
TO
THE THAI NATIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

An update of a paper written in August, 1969 by
Marvin J. Jones, Reports Officer

Prepared by

Theodore J. Curtis, Administrative Officer
Office of Public Safety

UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO THAILAND
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BANGKOK, THAILAND

3

July, 1973

A BRIEF HISTORY OF USOM SUPPORT
TO
THE THAI NATIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

- One of a series of reports on U.S.A.I.D.'s
participation in Thailand's development -

This is an internal staff document, not intended for
publication. It is distributed to interested individuals
on a privileged basis.

Brief History of USOM Support
To the Thai National Police Department

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. The Thai National Police Department	1
A. History	1
B. Roles and Missions	2
C. Organization	2
D. Personnel	3
III. Public Safety Program	3
A. History and Funding	3
B. Advisory Assistance	5
1. Aviation Division	6
2. Border Patrol Police	7
3. Provincial Police	12
4. Marine Police	13
5. Metropolitan Police	14
6. Highway Patrol Police	16
7. Railway Police	18
8. Special Branch	18
9. Crime Suppression Division	19
10. Criminal Records Office	19

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
11. Management Information System	19
12. Education Bureau	21
13. Quartermasters Division	23
14. Communications Division	23
15. Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory	24
16. Immigration Division	24
17. POL Support	25
18. Miscellaneous	25
IV. Village Radio Project	25
V. Remote Area Security Development Project	26
VI. Conclusions	26

I. Introduction

This booklet is intended to furnish the reader with background information and a general overview of the USOM, Public Safety, Civil Police Administration Project, not to provide a detailed description covering all facets of each Public Safety assistance sub-project.

At the end of FY-1973, the United States Government had completed nearly sixteen years of assistance to the Thai National Police Department (TNPDP) and related internal security activities.

Although the Project had a general charter for department-wide activity, the major thrust in early years was directed toward the support of the Border Patrol Police, the Central Investigation Bureau and the Metropolitan Police. Ultimately this effort was expanded to include virtually every element of the Police Department; the Village Radio Project, a Department of Civil Administration (DOLA) activity aimed at improving the communications capability among the Civil Administrative divisions of the Royal Thai Government (i. e. Changwat, Amphoe, Tambol.); and the Remote Area Security Development Project, directed toward providing a positive government presence in remote villages and border areas and improving the socio-economic conditions of those villagers.

To this effort the USOM has provided a team of technical advisors, limited commodity support and participant training opportunities in the U. S. and Third Countries for selected members of the TNPDP. From FY-1957 through FY-1973, the U. S. support to these projects has totalled \$91.4 million dollars in obligated funds. This has been matched by about \$54 million dollars baht equivalent in special funds from the Royal Thai Government (RTG), plus the regular TNPDP budget has been increased by approximately 12% per year, from \$5.6 million dollars baht equivalent in 1957 to \$95 million in 1973.

II. The Thai National Police Department (TNPDP)

A. History

The TNPDP is the principal civil security force in Thailand. The present police system had its origin in 1861. At the outset the police force operating under the Metropolitan Department was responsible for the preservation of peace in the inner section of Bangkok. The maintenance of law and order in the outlying provinces was loosely performed by forces of the Ministries of Defense and Interior. From time to time police punitive units were dispatched from Bangkok to supplement security in areas where large scale banditry or widespread crime was reported.

From 1869 to 1897 the force grew in strength, was renamed several times, was split into various types of patrol squads, and increased its areas of responsibility. In 1897 the first rural or Provincial Police force was formed to quell banditry, rebellion and crime in the rural provinces. In 1915 the Provincial Police and the Patrol Department (Metropolitan Police) were merged into a single organization named the Gendarmerie and Patrol Department. The name underwent several changes until in 1932, the year in which Thailand changed its form of government from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy, it was renamed at that time as the Royal Thai Police Department.

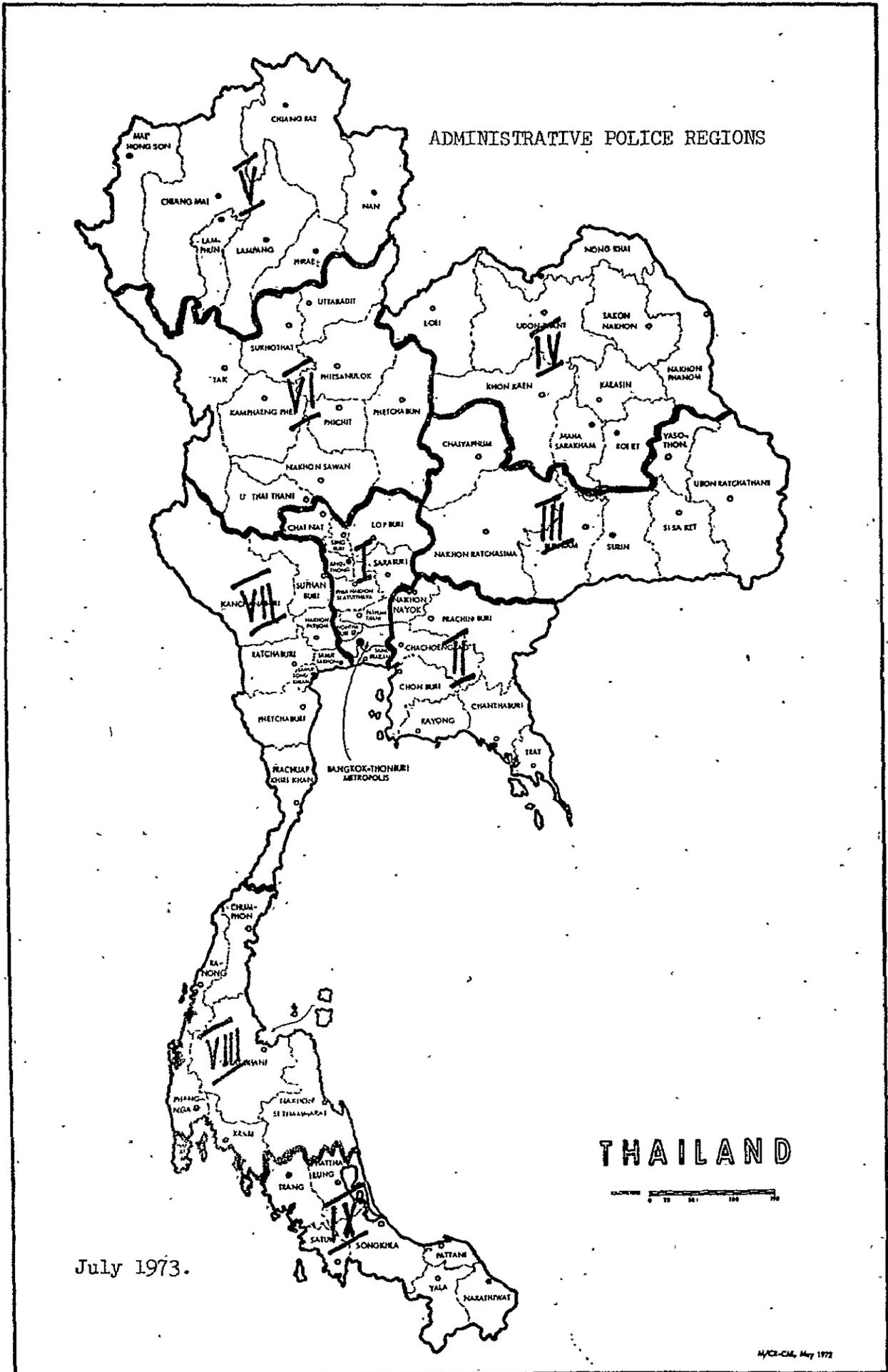
B. Roles and Missions

The official Ministry of Interior publication of 1965 states that the TNPD is concerned with "enforcing laws, maintaining peace and order throughout the Kingdom and suppressing offences which violate national security. It supervises the investigation, detection, and identification of offenders and gathers criminal evidence; controls and handles registration of immigrants and aliens; is responsible for the safety, life and property of passengers and freight on the railways of the country; safeguards the coasts and rivers and enforces fishery and navigation laws; controls immigration by sea and river routes; guards against smuggling; and prevents, suppresses and investigates violation of the Forestry Act. The Department is also in charge of controlling traffic in cities and patrolling highways outside of municipalities; is responsible for the prevention and fighting of fire; promotes educational programs and conducts pre-service and in-service training programs; fosters medical and sanitary plans and policies and provides treatment for police personnel; supervises the Police Hospital; and provides welfare services for police staff and their families."

C. Organization

The TNPD is headed by a Director General, with three Deputy DG's and four Assistant DG's. The Secretariat and Inspector General of the Force report directly to the DG. There are three major divisions of the TNPD, Administration, Special Activities, and Suppression, each reporting to a Deputy DG. (See Appendix #1)

Throughout the Kingdom the jurisdictional areas of the Provincial Police and Border Patrol Police are broken out into nine Regions. (See Fig. #1), while the Bangkok Metropolitan Area is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police Bureau.



D. Personnel

1. Strenght and Ranks

The TNPD force level has increased from approximately 51,000 in 1965 to 82,316 as of July 1, 1973, and includes some 1,900 civilian employees. Budget permitting, the TNPD plans to attain an annual growth rate of about 4,000 per year targeted to reach a minimum of 90,000 men by 1975. According to TNPD sources, attrition in the past, from all causes, has been about 2% per year. (See Appendix #2)

2. Deployment

All things considered, it appears that there is a reasonably consistent pattern of proper force allocation throughout the Department; however, a source within the Inspector General's Office estimates that as high as 25% of the total force may be engaged in clerical duties. (Modern clerical systems and procedures probably would reduce this to about 10% regardless whether or not additional civilian personnel were added to the force.)

III. Public Safety Program

A. History and Funding

Formal United States Government support under the assistance activities of the Foreign Operations Administration commenced in 1957 with the establishment of the Civil Police Administration Project. This project had the classic objective of upgrading the effectiveness of the TNPD in meeting its responsibility of maintaining law and order, preserving internal security and protecting life and property within the Kingdom. To achieve this, USOM provided a team of technical advisors, limited commodity support and participant training for selected members of the TNPD.

Although the project had a general charter for department-wide activity, the major effort in early years was directed toward support of the Border Patrol Police (BPP) (then the Gendarmerie Patrol Force), the Central Investigations Bureau, particularly Special Branch, the Immigration Division, and the Metropolitan Police. From 1957 through 1964, these units accounted for 117 of 161 police participants trained under USOM sponsorship. From 1957 through 1964, the U.S. support to the project totalled \$11.7 million.

In 1965, marked increase in subversive activity in the Northeast resulted in a mission reassessment of the Public Safety project. It was determined that the TNPD needed substantial technical and material assistance to meet the increased threat of subversion and insurgency. Funding levels increased dramatically in 1965 to \$6.4 million; 1966, \$13.1 million; 1967, \$18.5 million; and decreased to \$13.3 million in 1968, to \$7.4 million in 1969, to \$6.1 million in 1970, \$5.3 million in 1971, \$4.7 million in 1972, and \$4.7 million in 1973 (including assistance in the area of narcotics controls).

Dollar funding obligations from 1957 through 1973 totals about \$91.4 million. RTG funding in direct support of this project equivalent to approximately \$54.2 million has also been made available (See Appendix #3). In addition the regular police budget has increased from \$5.6 million in 1957 to \$95 million in 1973 (See Appendix #2). USOM financial aid to the TNPD is coordinated through the Police Office of Foreign Assistance, presently headed by Police Major General Pow Sarasin. Weekly meetings are held with the USOM Public Safety staff for continuing discussions of issues as they arise.

Since its inception and through FY-1973, the USOM Public Safety project has emphasized training, communications, mobility, and improved logistical capabilities. Major commodity input has included transportation equipment consisting of wheeled vehicles, boats and aircraft; communications equipment; limited arms and ammunition, and general police-type items (See Appendices #4 & #5).

The largest portion of the RTG funding has gone into construction of police facilities, the purchase of river craft, and per diem for training. Thai regular budget funds have been used to purchase aircraft, patrol boats, assault rifles and to pay salaries and operating per diem for a markedly increased force and for repairs and maintenance costs on the greatly expanded equipment inventory.

B. Advisory Assistance

Staffing of the Public Safety project reached a peak level of 52 technicians in 1967. The Balance of Payment (BALPA) exercise, Operation Reduction (OPRED) and the departure of certain technicians has compressed the personnel ceiling to its current level of 35 positions as shown in Appendix #6 - Public Safety Organization and Staffing. Appendix #7 reflects the authorized and on board staffing levels from 1959 through 1973, and includes contract technician staffing levels.

The major sub-activities of the Civil Police Administration Project are briefly discussed below.

1. The Aviation Division (TPAD)

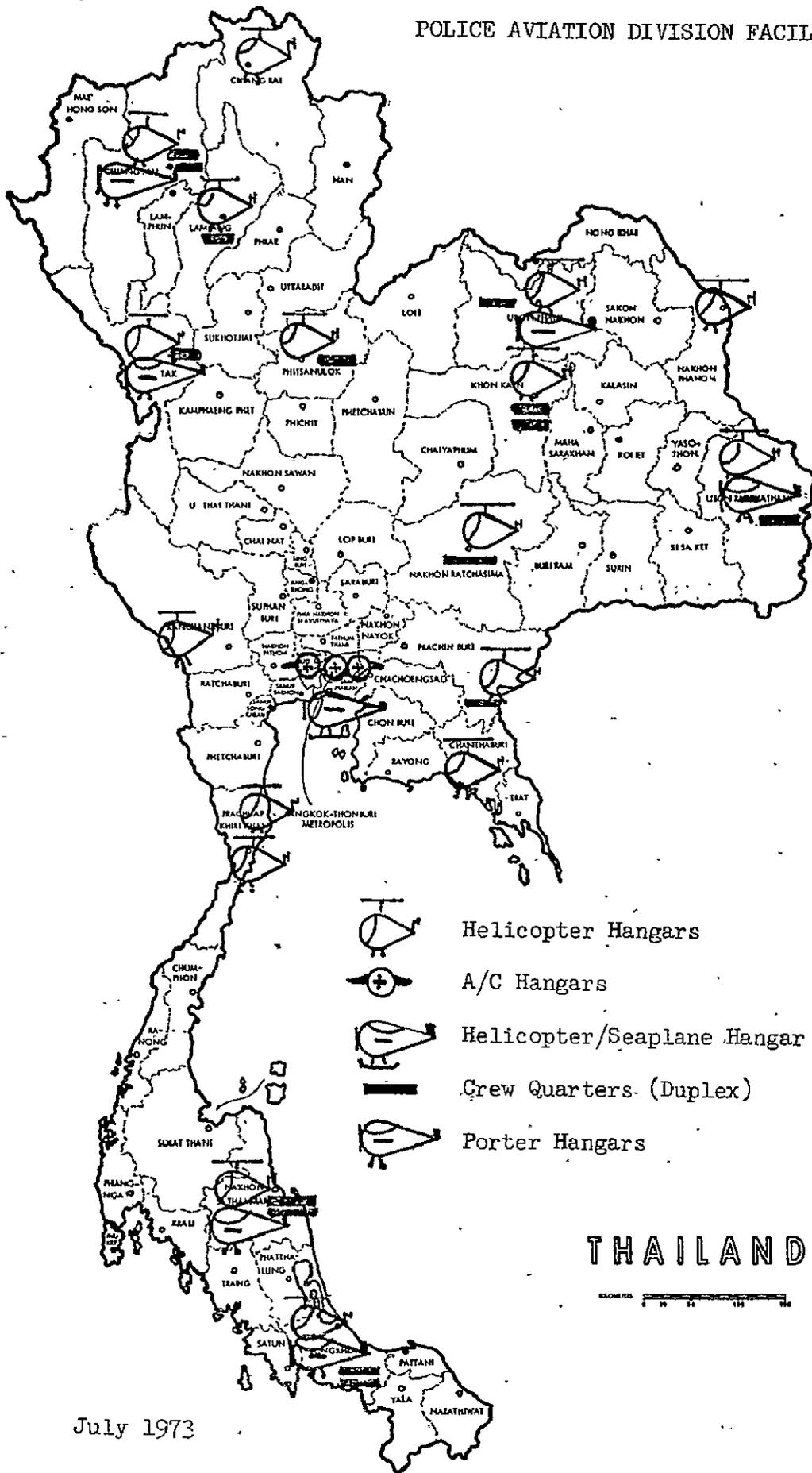
The Aviation Division was established by Royal Decree in 1969. This action removed the already existing aviation assets from the BPP and Marine Police and placed them in one central division directly under the Director General. The former tight control of an aircraft by the BPP, which tended to limit air support availability to other divisions of the TNPDP, was relieved and thus stimulated aggressive progress in personnel and air support operational areas.

Since 1966 USOM has provided the TNPDP with a total of 23 utility type helicopters, 16 Fairchild FH-1100 light observation type helicopters and four Fairchild STOL Porters. However, three of the utility helicopters and four of the light observation helicopters have been lost as a result of accidents. The RTG has made available approximately \$10.1 million for the purchase of 26 aircraft of various types. The TPAD presently has 50 helicopters and 16 fixed-wing aircraft assigned, plus two Bell 204B helicopters on order from FY-1973 U.S. narcotics funds.

In 1967 the personnel strength of the TPAD was 130 men. In May 1970, the TNPDP approved an organizational level of 734 officers and men. The present assigned strength is 457 personnel.

Thirty-three officers have received training in the United States. In addition to pilot training, they have also received training in aviation safety, maintenance, search and rescue, aerial photography, tactics, instruments and instructor pilot. USOM has also provided funds to train 115 aircraft mechanics in Taiwan, which was completed in September 1972. The training of two test pilots was completed in May 1972. In 1967 the RTG approved the USOM/Thai proposal to establish a helicopter training capability in Thailand. The training is conducted by the Civil Aviation Training Center (CATC) located in Bangkok and Hua Hin. The program produces 12 pilots per year for the TPAD and to date over 60 police pilots have been trained. CATC has now expanded their training capability to incorporate a Helicopter Mechanics Training Course. Sixteen police mechanics are now enrolled in this two year course and the TPAD will continue to enroll an additional 16 students per year to meet increasing maintenance personnel requirements and attrition.

POLICE AVIATION DIVISION FACILITIES



THAILAND



July 1973

In 1962 the U.S. signed a maintenance contract with Air America to assist the TNPd in maintaining the aircraft on hand at that time. In 1969 a joint US/THAI/Air America maintenance and supply advisory contract was signed to provide these services for a period of four years. In 1972 the contract was amended to place more emphasis on the training of Thai personnel and providing an in-country maintenance capability within the police and also shortened the length of the contract which terminated on January 31, 1973. This service is now performed by a Thai firm (Thai-Am) under contract with the RTG.

The RTG has made available sufficient funds to enable the TPA& to construct 19 field stations throughout Thailand to more effectively support the BPP, PP and other RTG agencies (See Fig. #2). A maintenance base was constructed at Don Muang Airport near Bangkok and a Headquarters Complex at Bangkapi, consisting of personnel housing, a STOL strip and the helipad, hangar, warehouses, administration building with a control tower, a primary school and recreation facilities. The cost of construction was approximately \$5 million.

2. Border Patrol Police

The Border Patrol Police, with a current strength of 10,500 men, is the primary security force of the TNPd and often the only RTG presence along the 3,000 miles of Thailand's borders. Some BPP units are also stationed in the interior mountain ranges of the mid-south. In addition, BPP forces have been committed for specific security operations in non-border areas of Thailand by the Communist Suppression Operations Command (CSOC). The BPP's mission is to maintain law and order in the border areas; act as a mobile reserve/reaction force for the TNPd; conduct remote area security development; conduct counterinsurgency (CI) operations under CSOC; provide relief for natural disasters; and conduct CI training for the TNPd. They work directly with villagers in remote areas in an attempt to win their confidence, ensure their loyalty to the RTG, and develop information sources. During wartime, the BPP comes under the operational control of the Ministry of Defense and assumes an unconventional warfare role. Therefore, it is trained in paramilitary as well as police techniques.

USOM assistance has been aimed at institutionalizing and improving the BPP counterinsurgency capability and has included advisory services, training and commodity support such as vehicles, weapons and communications equipment (See Appendix #8).

The BPP has recently effected a reorganization which makes it a separate and distinct entity of the TNPd and hopefully

will facilitate the attainment of a higher degree of operational efficiency. Major elements of its present structure are discussed as follows:

a. Line Platoons

Line Platoons of 58 men each are the primary border security unit, with 103 platoons having been formed thus far. The shortage of officers in the BPP has meant that a large portion of these platoons are commanded by NCO's. However, a newly conceived program has been initiated to help alleviate this command problem by providing for all newly commissioned officers to serve a minimum of two years with the BPP as their initial assignment.

b. Mobile Reserve Platoons

Mobile Reserve Platoons of 35 men each, specially trained in counterinsurgency techniques and equipped with modern weapons, are based at the various BPP area headquarters, with 41 of these platoons having been formed thus far. These units are designed as quick reaction forces for combat deployment, or to carry out special missions.

c. Weapons Platoons

Fifteen Weapons Platoons of 50 men each have been formed, trained and equipped with 3.5 rocket launchers, 60 mm. mortars, and .30 cal. light machine guns. This relieves the line and mobile reserve platoons of weaponry not compatible with fast-moving counter-insurgency operations, but still provides the capability of providing the heavy fire-power oft times required during an encounter with a superior hostile force.

d. Development Platoons

Thirteen Development Platoons of 36 men each have been formed and trained in civic action cadre construction specialist units. Between November 1966 and January 1969, a succession of U.S. Seabee teams were brought into Thailand to train these BPP units in the use of power saws, building techniques, water systems, sanitation, dam construction and similar activities. Members of these Development Platoons work in conjunction with the Line Platoons on security/development projects.

e. School Teacher Platoons

Fourteen School Teacher Platoons of 54 men each have been formed to staff the BPP remote area schools. The first

BPP village schools were constructed and staffed in 1955 in the hilltribe areas of the north. The BPP presently operate 214 such schools with a student body of over 15,000. The schools are in insecure areas which are too remote for normal RTG educational institutions to staff and support. Education is provided through the fourth grade and to date, over 150 schools thus started by the BPP have been transferred to the Division of Elementary Education as the areas become secured. The schools function as outposts of Line Platoons throughout the border regions and supplement the basic platoon manpower. In addition, these schools are an important effort in the BPP Security Development Program as they provide the opportunity for the BPP, as representatives of the central government, to develop a closer rapport with the local villagers.

f. Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit (PARU)

The PARU is a specially trained airborne unit of over 1,400 men with the basic mission of long-range intelligence/reconnaissance patrolling. It is based in Changwat Prachuab Khiri Khan in South-Central Thailand, but its air-mobile capability permits it to be used anywhere in the country where the need may arise.

g. Border Security Volunteer Teams (BSVT)

In 1969, as a part of the BPP Security Development Program and in an effort to secure a commitment to the central government from the hilltribes by involving them in their own defense, the police recruited and formed seven BSVT's comprised solely of hilltribesmen in Chiang Rai and Nan Provinces. Each team is led by a specially trained four-man BPP Control Team. There are currently 29 BSVT's in operation, which have proven to be a tremendous source of information on activities in the remote border areas and also a deterrent for the proselytizing of hilltribesmen by insurgents.

h. Medical Program

Organizationally, each BPP platoon has a trained medic assigned at its headquarters. Each squad also has a trained medic to accompany it on patrols to hold village sick call. In addition remote area schools have been provided with a medical kit and the teachers have been given basic first-aid training. In development center villages, hilltribesmen have also been trained as medics and supplied adequate medicines and equipment to provide basic medical services to their villages. USOM has assisted by providing medical equipment and medicines, vehicles, and training aids (See Appendix #9).

i. Development Centers

Development Centers were integrated into the BPP budget in 1968 when the RTG allocated B3 million for nation-wide expansion of the program. Currently there are 176 of these centers. Each center consists of a demonstration vegetable garden, a well, animal shelters, and privy attached to a village school or BPP platoon or patrol station. These centers are located in both hilltribe and ethnic Thai villages. They serve as demonstration centers for better practices in agriculture, animal husbandry, health, and some cottage industry products.

j. Mae Taeng Farm

A livestock and experimental farm of 2,000 acres has been established at Mae Taeng, Chiang Mai through baht funds provided in 1964 and 1965. The farm equipment was provided by USOM. This farm serves as a backstop and support element for the development centers. It also serves as a training site for the hilltribe agricultural cadre teams and most of the BSVT's.

k. Trading Posts

Over ten hilltribe trading posts have been set up in North Thailand with baht funds. Their purpose is to begin the integration of selected critical villages into the national economy and at the same time serve as sites for gathering information on the insurgency. Their initial successes, both economically and as contributors of information have been highly encouraging.

l. Handicraft Program

A handicraft program has also been developed in North Thailand to enable hilltribesmen to augment their income. The major line is Yao and Lahu embroidery and silver products. Karen, Meo, Ahka and Lisu products are also marketed. This program is considered very successful and a number of outlets have been established in Bangkok. This effort has employed about 3,000 hilltribe women on a part-time basis, mostly from refugee villages.

m. Counterinsurgency Training Centers (CITC)

In 1970, the TNPD initiated a program of specialized training for all personnel to meet the growing insurgent threat. The responsibility for this training was vested in the BPP because of their experience in counterinsurgency operations and the availability of

instructor cadre in this highly specialized field. Six Training Centers have been constructed, staffed and equipped by the TNPD. USOM has provided advisory assistance and commodity support in the form of vehicles, radios, weapons and other training aids (See Appendix #10). These centers now have the capability to train 5,000 men per year and to date about 9,000 personnel have received such training.

3. Provincial Police

The Provincial Police, largest of all TNPD elements has a current personnel strength of approximately 46,000. This represents a rapid expansion from their 1966 strength of only 26,000. The PP provides general police services to all of Thailand, except for the Bangkok Metropolitan area. U.S. assistance to the PP has been primarily focused on communications, weapons, mobility, and training (See Appendix #11).

The operational backbone of the PP is the Amphoe (District) Police Station, of which there are 662. This is the critical link in the implementation of policy directives into effective law enforcement activities. The Amphoe is, at the same time, one of the weakest echelons in the PP, particularly in counterinsurgency/subversion operations.

While all Amphoes require some reorganization, manpower, training and equipment, 200 located in terrorist infested areas have been identified as requiring priority treatment. Within these 200 priority Amphoes are 249 non-decreed Tambol (Village) Police Stations which require the same priority attention.

a. Tambol Police Stations

Prior to 1965 the RTG constructed about 150 Tambol Police Stations throughout the country. Only 12 of these were located in the Northeast. From FY-1965 through FY-1973 USOM assisted in equipping, 1,004 additional Tambol Police Stations (See Appendix #12). The heaviest concentration of these new stations is in the Northeast. USOM considers this to be a most significant change in the TNPD's ability to bring adequate police services and security to the village level. Due to limited manpower only 503 Tambol Police Stations have been officially decreed and are properly manned. Because of this and the fact that the Tambol program has forged a closer relationship between the police, as the primary RTG representatives, and the people, the Tambol Police Stations are frequently the target of attacks by insurgents.

b. Special Action Forces

Fifty-four 50-man Special Action Forces (SAF) units have been formed within the Provincial Police. These units are specially trained as quick reaction forces to respond to incidents beyond the capability of the security forces normally deployed. These units are being used in counter-insurgency and crime suppression operations throughout the country. A problem however, has been that the overall shortage of police manpower has resulted in the SAF being deployed all too frequently as static forces. USOM provides the weapons, communications, and vehicles for the SAF, while the RTG has constructed barracks for housing throughout the country.

4. Marine Police

The Marine Police, with a personnel strength of approximately 1,650 men, a fleet of 171 various watercraft, including three 180-foot seagoing vessels, and operating out of 26 base locations, has the authority for the suppression of criminal law offenders, particularly those violating laws in customs, fisheries, immigration, navigation, survey, and blocking the illegal movement of rice, control of importation and exportation of certain goods, and maintaining security in Thai territorial waters, port areas, and along the 2,500 miles of coastline. The Marine Police also has duties similar to the U.S. Coast Guard in providing the sea portion of air-sea rescue services, maintenance of the Public Safety in Thai territorial waters, frogmen undersea rescue and salvage operations, and resort protection, including shark warning and small craft warning. In time of war or national emergency the Marine Police falls under the operational control of the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) in providing for the nation's first line of defense.

USOM assistance to the Marine Police began in FY-1965 when a survey confirmed that many of the floating units were inoperative or obsolete and RTG budgetary support was inadequate to provide even meager preventive maintenance and repair facilities. Also the budget for POL often permitted less than one full day of operation per month per operational unit. A full-time advisor was assigned from September 1965 through 1971, plus the services of a marine diesel technician were made available on a short term basis to assist in the establishment of a diesel engine training program in FY-1966. Other than liaison and general discussions of RTG project funding, there is no longer any USOM input to this activity.

USOM commodity assistance during this period included twelve 30-40 foot patrol boats, thirteen 16-18 foot river patrol

craft, 48 vehicles, diesel and gasoline marine engines and spare parts, communications equipment, weapons and ammunition, hand and machine tools as well as maintenance and repair shop equipment. Since USOM began its support, 25 Marine Police officers have studied maritime law enforcement, communications, marine engineering and other related courses in the U.S. The RTG has provided the necessary funding for the construction of two machine shops on the Mekong River, at Nong Khai and Nakhon Phanom, for the repair and maintenance of the Mekong River fleet. A shipyard has been constructed at Kantang in South Thailand, capable of providing for the repair and maintenance of the Indian Ocean units (See Fig. #3). Eighteen patrol vessels long out of commission were recommissioned with the help of USOM procured spare parts, engines, and machine tools. The RTG has also increased the fleet through the purchase of 51 various watercraft ranging from longshaft boats to 180 foot seagoing ships.

5. Metropolitan Police

The Metropolitan Police Bureau (MPB), with a current strength of approximately 7,400 personnel, is responsible for providing all law enforcement services within the geographical limits of the City of Bangkok, which encompasses the two Provinces of Bangkok and Thonburi and covers an area of 1550 square kilometers with a population in excess of 3.6 million residents. The City is divided into three major areas, Thonburi, Northern Bangkok and Southern Bangkok, with 49 precincts, seven sub-precincts, and 136 police kiosks located strategically throughout the city to provide services to the people.

USOM assistance to the Metropolitan Police Bureau began in 1957 and has been represented by technical advisory assistance, training, and commodity support in the form of vehicles, communications equipment, limited amounts of weapons and ammunition, and riot control equipment. A Central Radio Information Center located at Metropolitan Police Headquarters was created in 1962 which now links all precincts, sub-precincts, kiosks, and all sub-divisions and auxiliary functions of the department for prompt emergency response. * A tactical combined force to include canine, mounted and motor patrol elements has been created to combat areas of high crime incidence in support of the local precinct stations. A vigorous crime suppression program has maintained a statistical parity with that of 1969 for the incidence of all crimes, despite a tremendous increase in the city's population without a concurrent increase in police personnel. A new records system has been established and the Research, Planning and Statistics Section has been revitalized toward providing an accurate accounting and analyses of both crime reporting and anticipating trends in criminal activity. All Metropolitan Police have

received riot control training and have completed a revolver marksmanship course. In addition, 67 officers have received specialized police training in the U. S. under USOM sponsorship. Traffic remains high on the priority of police problems. A lack of municipal planning for off-street parking; topographical features, such as canals that limit the number of secondary through streets; an inadequate mass transit system; and a dramatic increase in numbers of motor vehicles have all served to exacerbate the normal traffic problems of a large metropolitan area. However, synchronized traffic signals, traffic control towers, staggered working and school hours, and increased efforts in education and enforcement are all being applied toward alleviating this situation.

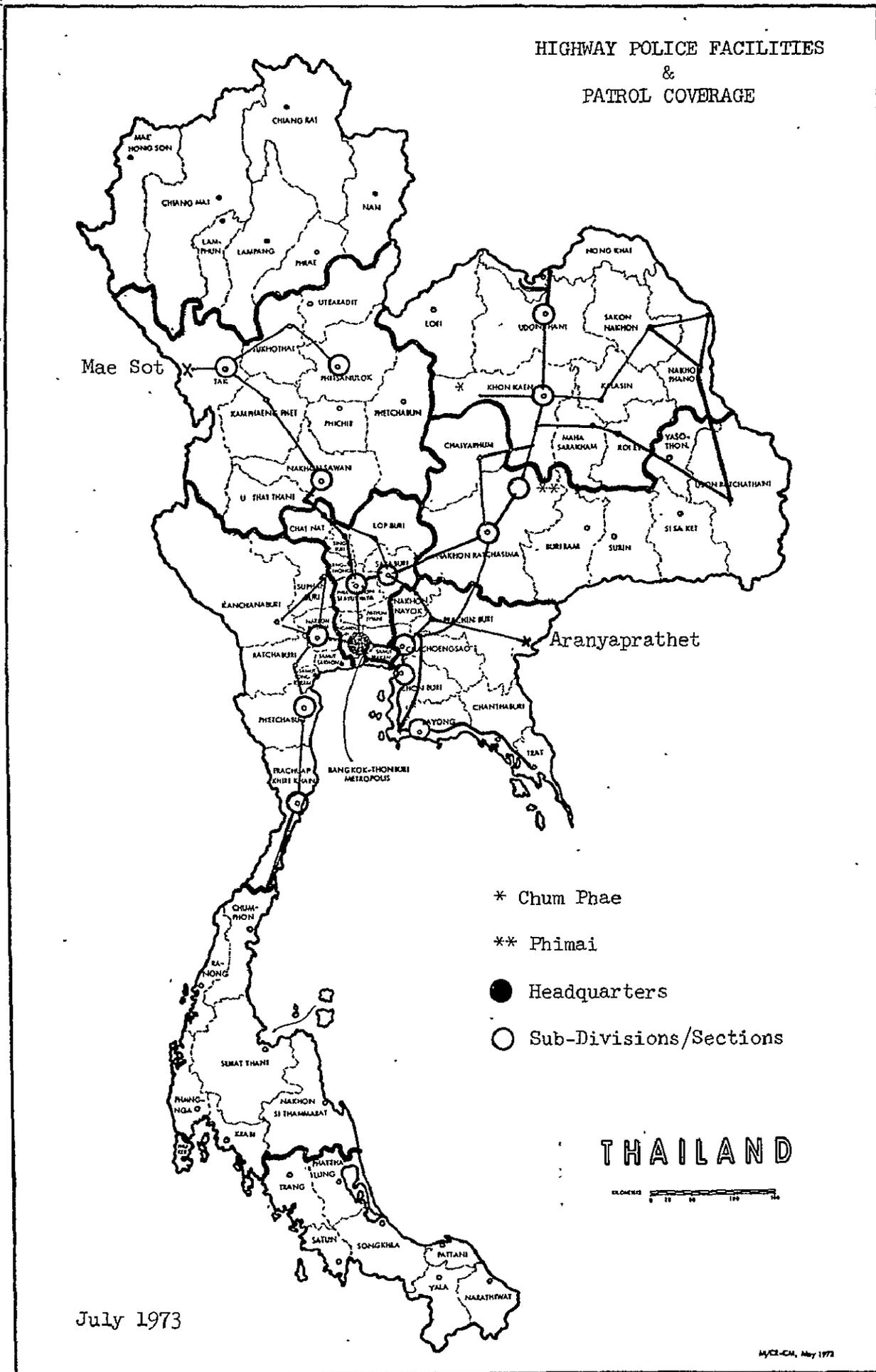
Vehicles, technical advisory assistance, equipment and training were provided by USOM from FY-1957 through FY-1971. At that time commodity support was rechanneled into more urgent police and counterinsurgency priorities and USOM assistance was limited to advisory services, and participant training.

6. Highway Patrol Police

The Highway Patrol was created in 1960 to cope with increased highway hazards and vehicle accident rates. This unit is responsible for police protection and law enforcement on the highways and roads outside the metropolitan and other urban area boundaries throughout Thailand. In addition to normal law enforcement and public service duties, the Highway Patrol is further charged with escort of military cargo and convoys. Currently, the Highway Patrol has a personnel strength of approximately 1,200 men, working out of 27 stations with a fleet of 200 radio equipped patrol vehicles, six motorcycles and 35 utility vehicles to include tow trucks and ambulances. At present, they police 4,320 kilometers of the Kingdom's highways, and with the addition of a 6th and 7th Sub-Division in the new fiscal year to add 2,000 more kilometers to their patrol responsibilities (See Fig. #4).

Vehicles, equipment, technical advice, and training were provided from FY-1960 through FY-1963. In FY-1964 and FY-1965 assistance was reduced to part-time advisory assistance on an in-service training program. In FY-1966 a full-time advisor was assigned and USOM provided funds for 30 new vehicles and the weapons and equipment needed for 100 new men. USOM procured 20 more vehicles in FY-1967 and the RTG Highway Department provided an additional 20 vehicles. A patrol communications system has been installed with USOM provided equipment, and the RTG has constructed a new central headquarters for the Highway Patrol at a cost of US\$115,000. The RTG has also constructed five Sub-Division and 21 section headquarters throughout the country. They

HIGHWAY POLICE FACILITIES & PATROL COVERAGE



July 1973

MYCJ-CA, May 1973

now have about 250 radios in operation and maintain a small radio repair service at their central headquarters in Bangkok as well as a first echelon vehicle maintenance service. At distant locations the vehicle maintenance is either contracted through local garages or towed to Bangkok for extensive repairs at TNPD facilities.

All commodity and advisory assistance was completed in FY-1971 and USOM support since that time has consisted of providing participant training opportunities for selected officers in specialized courses and training programs related to traffic control and supervision.

7. Railway Police

The Railway Police Division, with a current strength of approximately 750 men, is responsible for providing security for all facilities of the Royal State Railways System, rolling as well as fixed, and also security for all freight, personal property, and individuals transported by rail.

USOM assistance began in FY-1967, with part time advisory service, weapons, and vehicular support. A communications system has been installed and personnel trained in its operation and maintenance. Fifteen men have also attended an instructor training course in counter-sabotage given by the U.S. Army Special Forces. All Railway personnel are being given in-service training on this subject. The State Railways have acquired four Wickham Trolleys (armoured railway cars) for use in areas where the insurgency and sabotage constitute a threat. USOM commodity support and advisory assistance was completed in FY-1971 and only a liaison relationship is maintained along with the provisional participant training opportunities on a limited scale.

8. Special Branch

The Criminal Investigation Division (Special Branch) is the internal security service of the RTG. Its duties range from counter-subversion to personal protection for His Majesty the King, senior RTG officials, and visiting foreign dignitaries. Division 7, which is responsible for up-country operations, has a total of 41 offices located throughout the Kingdom. These are staffed by approximately 350 men. Special Branch also contributes manpower to the Joint Security Centers and is charged with providing timely intelligence for day-to-day counterinsurgency operations. Special Branch personnel also accompany other RTG elements on sweep operations, providing trained interrogators who have a detailed knowledge of insurgent organizations.

USOM support has included vehicles, communications equipment, an information retrieval system, equipment for a central registry office, participant training, and technical advisory services. Baht funds have been used primarily for the construction of physical facilities.

9. Crime Suppression Division

The Crime Suppression Division, with a current personnel strength of approximately 1,200 men, deals with the more significant crimes throughout the country. It is activated in cases where the degree of investigative work, time, and personnel requirements are beyond the capability of local police elements. It is particularly involved in cases involving dignitaries, grand theft, tax evasion, black market operations, corruption of government employees, malfeasance and misfeasance of police and other government personnel, and narcotics trafficking, use, and production. The division also maintains a unit trained for and equipped with communications, weapons, and mobility necessary in riot control activities.

The 7th Sub-Division is specifically charged with coordinating and conducting all narcotics suppression activities throughout the Kingdom. This includes all offenses involving the use, production or trafficking of opium or any of its derivatives, indian hemp (marijuana) and metragine speciosa (kratom leaves).

10. Criminal Records Office

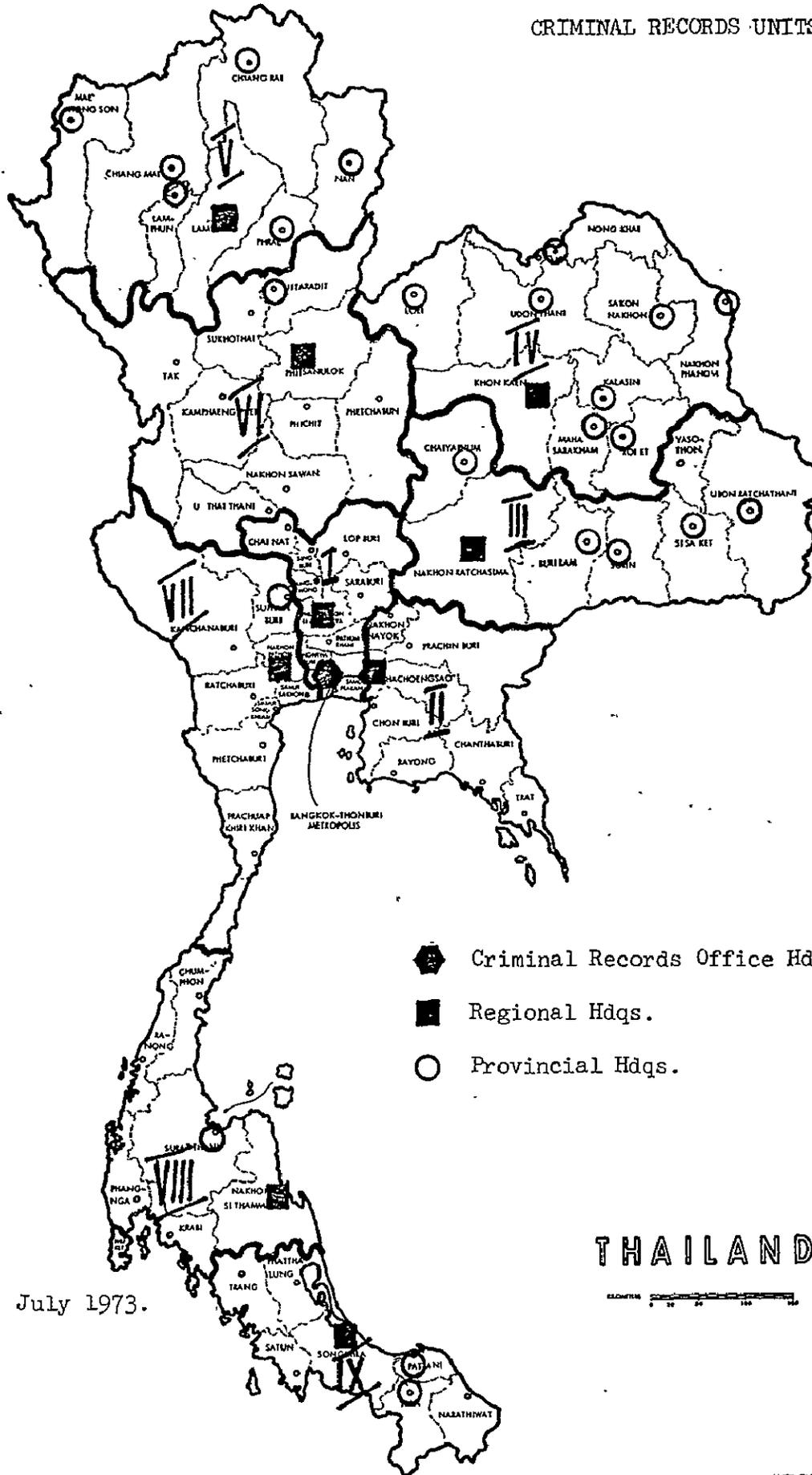
The Criminal Records Office (CRO) is responsible country-wide for recording, filing, retrieving, and dissemination of criminal records and identification information. An effective Fingerprint and Identification Section has been established at the CRO Headquarters in Bangkok. Nine Regional and 43 Provincial CRO Units have been constructed, equipped and staffed with trained personnel (See Fig #5).

USOM assistance has consisted of advisory services, participant training for selected key personnel and commodities to equip the center office and the 52 field units.

11. Management Information Service

In 1966 the TNPB, with USOM assistance, made a major break-through in modern management practices. It adopted the use of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) equipment for personnel records, pay-roll, alien registration, Welfare Division records, crime statistics,

CRIMINAL RECORDS UNITS



July 1973.

THAILAND



and quartermaster inventories, including spare parts supplies for the Signal Division. Systems currently are being developed to cover such areas as vehicle registration, drivers licenses, weapons registration, and traffic statistics.

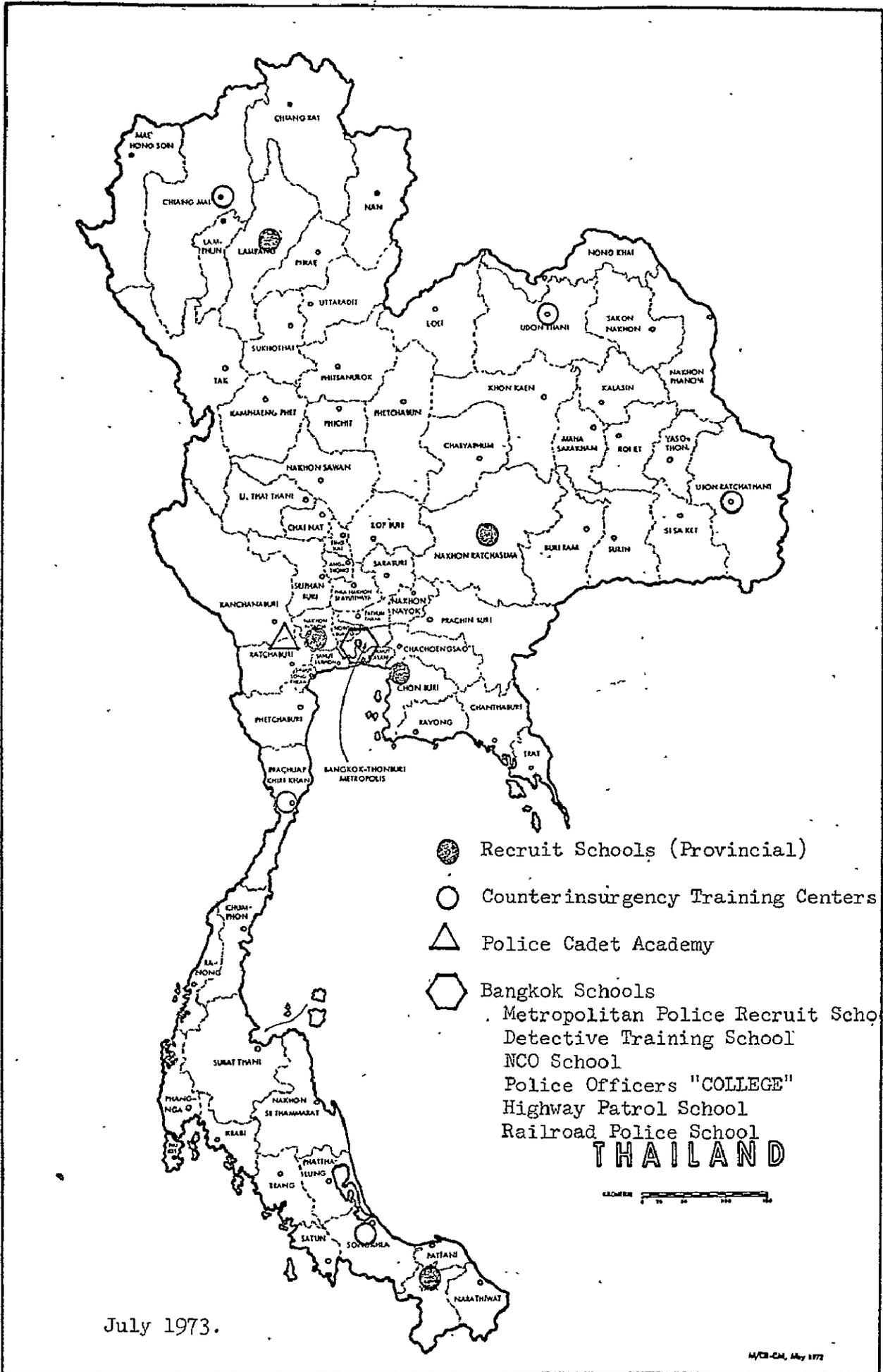
USOM assistance has consisted of advisory services for a two year period and rental of the equipment on a declining scale. Currently, USOM is providing one full time advisor, while the TNPD is paying for all costs incurred in the use of this equipment as well as the purchase of additional accessories, such as four new tape units.

12. Education Bureau

The TNPD Education Bureau functions as the central training command, administering police courses at all levels: recruits; non-commissioned officers, and officers, including in-service training. USOM assistance commenced in 1961 and during this development period, five recruit schools were constructed, staffed and equipped and the existing Police Cadet Academy, Non-commissioned Officers School, Detective School and Metropolitan Police School were improved and expanded. By Royal Decree issued in October 1971, the TNPD is authorized to create four additional recruit training schools. This will give the police one school for each of the nine police regions (See Fig. #6).

There are two types of courses available for commissioning police officers: (1) A six month course for senior police sergeant-majors and for university graduates in law and political science who have successfully passed a written competitive examination; and (2) A four year course given at the Police Cadet Academy for selected high school graduates who have passed a nation-wide competitive examination. Annually, approximately 4,000 candidates take the examination and only 150 are selected for this training.

Recruit school training for Police Constables is given at the five Provincial Recruit Schools and at the Metropolitan Police School. Selection of recruits is based on standards set forth by the Royal Thai Government Civil Service Commission - a minimum of 2 years of high school, good health and a security clearance, which includes a good moral background and no criminal record. The recruit training at these institutions is for a duration of six months. The curricula at these schools are standardized and contain such subject matter as law, criminal justice, crime prevention, arrest procedures, search and seizure, human relations, police ethics, investigation, leadership, the role of the police in community development, and practical field exercises. These institutions have the capability to train approximately 13,000 men per year.



July 1973.

USOM assistance in developing this training capability has consisted of advisory services, participant training opportunities in the U.S. for key personnel and equipment which has included vehicles, communications equipment, weapons, ammunition, and other training aids. The RTG has provided Baht support for construction and remodeling of training facilities and substance of personnel attending these institutions.

13. Quartermaster Division (QM)

The mission of the Quartermaster Division includes the design and construction of buildings, approval of all requisitions, procurement, distribution of all equipment and supplies, except for communications equipment, repair and maintenance of all vehicles in Bangkok and all armament in the TNPD inventory, and record keeping in the implementation of the above.

The Quartermaster facility in Bangkok has been expanded to consist of ten warehouses, a fourth echelon automotive repair shop, an armament repair shop, machine shop, carpentry shop, ammunition reloading plant and an administrative building. In addition there are 23 regional automotive repair facilities, three mobile armament repair shops and 16 mobile automotive repair shops, which were equipped with USOM support. These mobile shops work in the rural areas to effect necessary repairs of police equipment.

USOM support has been primarily directed toward improving the logistics and record-keeping capabilities of the QM and developing the armament and vehicle maintenance repair sections. This support has consisted of advisory services, training and commodity support in the form of tools, repair shop equipment, vehicles and spare parts.

The QM now has a satisfactory weapons maintenance capability as well as excellent vehicle maintenance facilities and the fleet has a low deadline rate. Improved records management procedures have been adopted, including the use of Automatic Data Processing listings and control of major items of equipment and spare parts and expendables stock levels.

14. Communications Division (CD)

The mission of the Communications Division is to determine communications requirements and procure, warehouse and distribute communications equipment, and train operators and technicians for all elements of the TNPD.

Since 1966, when USOM assistance to this activity began, the CD has established and staffed a modern depot level repair shop in Bangkok and nine regional repair shops. A telecommunications Technician's and Operator's School was established, equipped and staffed in 1967, with a 100-student capacity per course. It has also established an efficient message/operations center in Bangkok and installed approximately 12,000 radios to provide a country-wide, point-to-point telecommunications network linking Bangkok to the regions, the regions to the changwats, the changwats to the amphoes, and the amphoes to the tambol police.

The initial goal of this activity was to rapidly expand the TNPD communications system in an effort to make it more responsive to operational requirements. This was accomplished by granting large quantities of radios and injecting large numbers of direct-hire and contractor personnel (42 technicians at program peak) to install this equipment and give on-the-job training to Thai police technicians. By 1969, many of the expansion goals had been met and USOM inputs were scaled down. During the first two years of network operation by solely Thai police personnel, the success of the joint program was demonstrated. In the Provincial Police and Border Patrol networks, the two largest country-wide networks, all point-to-point radio links remained in virtually constant uninterrupted service at all times. Although there was an average 10% equipment failure per month, communications were maintained by back-up equipment. Deadlined equipment was repaired and returned to service usually within 30 days.

USOM inputs to this activity have consisted of advisory services, training in the U. S. for selected key personnel, shop equipment and approximately 18,000 radios (See Appendix #13).

15. Scientific Investigation Laboratory

The Scientific Investigation Laboratory was supported from 1958 to 1962 with commodities, participant training opportunities in the U. S., and other training classes in Thailand. The RTG constructed a new building to house the laboratory and USOM provided equipment. The capability of this unit was considered adequate in 1962.

16. Immigration Division

The Immigration Division is responsible for the control of entering aliens, including prevention of entry of undesirables, and supervision of aliens within Thailand. From 1958 to 1962 support to improve the overall effectiveness to this unit was chiefly in the form of

training for nine participants and technical advisory services. Following a 1960 survey of the former border-check system, \$35,000 in commodities was provided in FY-1961 to improve land and water mobility and records storage. Commodity support was reactivated in 1965 and has been directed toward providing vehicles and records equipment for units located outside Bangkok. There are 25 provincial, 49 district, and 3 tambol checkpoints located up-country.

17. POL Support

The objective of this sub-project, implemented in May 1967 and scheduled for one year's duration, was to assure the degree of mobility for the TNPD necessary to combat the insurgency and crime throughout the Kingdom through the provision of petroleum. At the time of the sub-project's implementation, it was understood that this provision of a product readily available in Thailand should be considered a temporary stop-gap measure only, until RTG budget procedures could catch up with the new supply of vehicles, and terminated in mid-1969.

18. Miscellaneous

Since 1966 part-time advisory assistance, some commodities, and participant training have been extended to the Office of the Secretariat to develop an up-country mobile public relations program. The same type of support has been given the Office of Foreign Assistance, which coordinates USOM/TNPD efforts, and to the Inspector General's Office to improve the operations of that office.

IV. Village Radio Project

The purpose of this project was to provide a constant communication link at the amphoe and tambol level between civil government officials, as well as to provide a means of communication for intelligence reports, and calls for assistance to the Provincial Police.

The first phase of this project involved 1,500 radios; the second, 1,500 radios; and the third phase, 1,025 radios; plus 35 single side band radios to enable adjacent amphoes in the Northeast to have direct communications with each other.

Furthermore, under an earlier project, funded by the Military Assistance Program, 627 TR-20 radios were provided and installed in certain critical tambols and amphoes. In FY-1966 at the request of the RTG, USOM agreed to provide operational support to this project. It was then integrated into the Village Radio Project.

The TNPD Signal Division was responsible for the installation and repair of the radios. The Department of Local Administration was responsible for their end use, including all operational aspects of the system, as well as for transporting radios to and from the regional radio shops for repair.

The Village Radio System now provides complete tambol coverage in 36 of the 71 rural provinces in Thailand.

V. Remote Area Security Project

The Remote Area Security Project, which began in FY-1966, is designed to assist the Border Patrol Police in a program in which the BPP platoons engage in developmental activities in cooperation with remote villagers as part of their border surveillance mission.

The program is not specifically designed to bring economic advancement to remote border villages, although improvements in the villagers' living conditions and daily lives are often a positive side effect. Rather, it is an attempt to establish a level of rapport and confidence between the police and the people which will lead to a useful flow of information from village contacts about the activities and organization of communist terrorists in Thailand.

Although the first project agreement was signed in early 1966, a civic action program had been funded from baht under the Civil Police Project, totaling approximately one million baht per year, for three years, and two specialist advisors had been employed full time. U. S. support to this project terminated in 1970 and portions of the project were absorbed under the BPP sub-project.

VI. Conclusion

During the past 15 years of USOM assistance, the TNPD has made outstanding progress in its development into a modern, viable police institution. Compared with the police in most developing countries, the TNPD is a relatively experienced, professional organization, able to perform its assigned mission of maintaining law and order and helping to meet the threats of the insurgency.

The leadership at all echelons of command has improved and TNPD officials are increasingly aware of problem areas within the organization and are attempting to initiate corrective measures. A recent analysis of the TNPD Command Staff revealed that 83 former USOM sponsored participants have moved into top level command positions. They represent 26% of the total Command Staff. The training thus received has provided

these men with the knowledge and ability to further influence and expedite the changes which must be effected in transforming the TNPd into a truly modern, viable law enforcement institution.

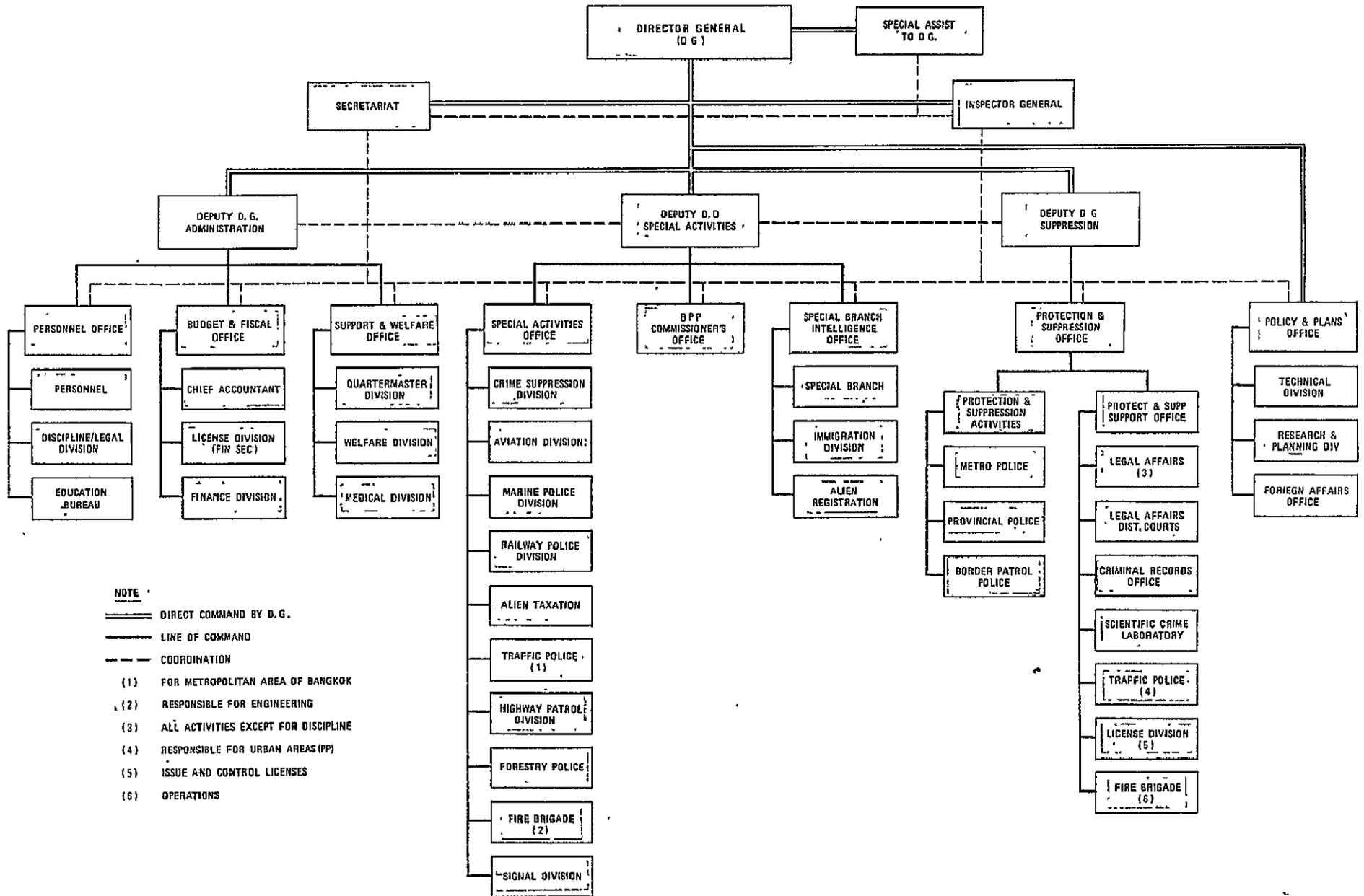
During this period, the TNPd has also adapted its enforcement policies and philosophies with more emphasis on crime prevention in lieu of crime suppression. In the training curricula it has included courses in police community relations, public relations and police ethics. The implementation of this public servant philosophy is manifested in the civic action programs conducted throughout the rural areas of the country. These include such activities as the teachers program, development program and medical program, Highway Patrol service vehicles which provide emergency services and repairs for stranded motorists and the use of police aircraft for disaster relief and med-evac missions for villagers requiring medical care beyond the capabilities of the medical personnel assigned in the area.

Certain problems remain. Foremost among these is the question of manpower. Although training facilities are now adequate, TNPd budget restrictions imposed by the Bureau of the Budget have not allowed the TNPd to recruit at the desired rate to increase its manpower level commensurate with increased operational requirements generated by an ever increasing insurgent threat.

The manpower problems of the TNPd are not wholly quantitative in nature. There are problems of quality as well as of proper manpower utilization. The TNPd is currently engaged in introducing a more sophisticated personnel system including a skills inventory on each man in an effort to improve utilization, and it is also planning to utilize more women and civilian personnel in the purely office and clerical positions to free policemen for more operational duties. The above actions may also improve the utilization factor by placing trained personnel in those positions for which they are specifically trained, thereby increasing the overall quality of performance. In addition the training curricula in all training institution of the TNPd is constantly being reviewed and up-graded. The TNPd has also recently initiated an in-service training program to keep all personnel aware of the latest technical and procedural advancements in such areas as police records and administration, criminal investigation, narcotics enforcement and traffic control.

In spite of these personnel problems and other problems enumerated more specifically throughout this paper, the TNPd has made major improvements in recent years and has greatly increased its capability to meet traditional law enforcement responsibilities and to cope with the rising insurgent threat.

THAILAND NATIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
 FUNCTIONAL CHART
 (JANUARY 8, 1973)



NOTE

- ===== DIRECT COMMAND BY D.G.
- LINE OF COMMAND
- - - - COORDINATION

- (1) FOR METROPOLITAN AREA OF BANGKOK
- (2) RESPONSIBLE FOR ENGINEERING
- (3) ALL ACTIVITIES EXCEPT FOR DISCIPLINE
- (4) RESPONSIBLE FOR URBAN AREAS(PP)
- (5) ISSUE AND CONTROL LICENSES
- (6) OPERATIONS

THAI POLICE OFFICIALS

January 8, 1973

Director General Pol. Gen. Prapass Charusathira	Welfare Division Chief Pol. Col. Pan Suramani
Deputy Director General Special Activities Pol. Lt. Gen. Prachuab Suntrangkoon	Medical Division Pol. Maj. Gen. Swaeng Vachanaswasdi
Deputy Director General Administration Pol. Lt. Gen. Pote Bekananda	Crime Suppression Commander Pol. Col. Somwoeng Penyasoot
Deputy Director General Suppression Pol. Lt. Gen. Yuen Prabhavat	Police Aviation Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Pichit Rakshanaves
Assistant Director (Special Activities) Pol. Lt. Gen. Chumphol Lohachala	Marine Police Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Chavalit Tamthai
Assistant Director (Administration) Pol. Lt. Gen. Srisuk Mahintarathep	Railway Police Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Charnchai Veranawin
Assistant Director (Suppression) Pol. Lt. Gen. Samarn Thupakup	Alien Registration and Taxation Commander Pol. Col. Pibul Pasavat
Executive Assistant Director Pol. Maj. Gen. Krich Pachimsawat	Traffic Police Commander Pol. Col. Chodtipad Bunnag
Secretariat Pol. Maj. Gen. Chitphongse Bunma	Highway Patrol Police Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Bantherng Kampanat- sanyakorn
Inspector General Pol. Maj. Gen. Luen Pantaranondaka	Forestry Police Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Nakorn Srivaniij
Office of Foreign Assistance Chief Pol. Maj. Gen. Pow Sarasin	Fire Brigade Commander Pol. Col. Van Sukavachana
Legal Affairs Chief Pol. Col. Som Jarrak	Communications Division Chief Pol. Maj. Gen. Suchart P. Sakon
Finance Division Chief Pol. Maj. Gen. Utai Kuntolbutr	Special Branch Commander Pol. Maj. Gen. Chai Suvanasorn
Quartermaster Chief Pol. Maj. Gen. Somchai Jenyananija	

- 2 -

Immigration Chief

Pol. Maj. Gen. Nitya Bhanumas

Metropolitan Police Commissioner

Pol. Lt. Gen. Montchai Pankongchuen

Provincial Police Commissioner

Pol. Lt. Gen. Chamras Mangklaratana

Border Patrol Police Commissioner

Pol. Lt. Gen. Surapol Chulabrahm

Criminal Record Chief

Pol. Maj. Gen. Swirin Lekavanij

Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
Director

Pol. Maj. Gen. Pow Sarasin

Licenses Division Chief

Pol. Maj. Gen. Charoen Suwarnmusiko

Technical Division Chief

Pol. Maj. Gen. Rujirek Sunthornhitanen

Research and Planning Chief

Pol. Col. Suthas Sukumvat

Foreign Affairs Chief

Pol. Col. Serm Ruangwasdi

INPD REGULAR BUDGET AND MANPOWER STRENGTH

By Fiscal Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget (Baht)</u>	<u>Strength</u>
1957	112,725,220	51,083
1958	190,254,040	51,348
1959	566,350,000	51,390
1960	547,000,000	52,460
1961	428,200,000	52,166
1962	624,870,000	52,166
1963	611,420,000	51,472
1964	642,000,000	50,875
1965	729,780,000	51,395
1966	880,410,000	54,437
1967	900,000,000	59,681
1968	1,080,000,000	65,909
1969	1,370,000,000	71,937
1970	1,434,377,000	73,235
1971	1,569,598,400	76,368
1972	1,684,550,000	78,748
1973	1,900,000,000	82,316

PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT OBLIGATIONS
 FY 1957 thru FY 1973
 (in thousands of dollars)

US \$ FUNDING

LOCAL CURRENCY
US \$ EQUIVALENT

FY	Total	Techs.	Parts.	Contract Services	Commo.	Total	Trust Funds	Project A/C	Others
57	122.3	100.8	-	-	21.5	69.0	38.0	31.0	-
58	891.2	200.2	91.0	300.0	300.0	266.0	117.0	149.0	-
59	623.0	292.9	84.1	-	246.0	298.0	175.0	123.0	-
60	570.2	263.6	76.7	-	229.9	278.0	148.0	88.0	42.0
61	536.9	224.2	50.8	-	261.9	325.0	171.0	109.0	45.0
* 62	3,065.0	203.0	25.0	290.0	2,547.0	423.0	95.0	283.0	45.0
* 63	3,712.5	329.0	25.0	400.0	2,958.5	796.5	179.2	456.2	161.1
64	2,164.8	385.8	23.6	215.0	1,540.4	695.7	221.7	224.0	250.0
65	6,433.7	384.9	98.1	165.0	5,785.7	1,514.6	245.4	951.4	317.8
** 66	13,138.2	640.0	55.0	880.0	11,563.2	5,503.3	315.0	5,188.3	-
** 67	18,520.8	1,000.0	749.8	1,630.3	15,140.7	5,547.6	766.0	4,781.6	-
** 68	13,275.6	1,238.5	285.1	1,434.1	10,317.9	8,569.3	832.0	7,737.3	-
** 69	7,394.3	1,165.0	172.8	2,004.3	4,052.2	7,316.0	567.3	5,425.7	1,325.0
** 70	6,089.3	1,377.0	185.3	457.4	4,069.6	5,893.3	542.3	5,351.0	-
71	5,354.0	1,463.0	303.5	469.5	3,118.0	5,935.5	410.3	4,620.2	905.0
72	4,757.7	1,352.0	127.5	20.0	3,258.2	5,769.5	356.3	4,258.2	1,155.0
***73	4,756.6	1,119.0	200.1	200.0	3,237.5	5,008.1	400.9	4,007.2	600.0
Total	\$91,406.1	\$11,738.9	\$2,553.4	\$8,465.6	\$68,648.2	\$54,210.4	\$5,580.4	\$43,784.1	\$4,845.9

- * Includes Border Patrol Police which were under separate Project Agreement, #229-2002 Project #493-w-71-AU (493-71-229) and Project Agreement # FY 63-3007 Project #493-11-710-143.
- ** Includes Remote Area Security Project #493-11-143.
- *** Includes Narcotics Control Project.

July 20, 1973

USOM Weapons Procurement - FY-57 thru FY-73

Appendix No.4

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FY-57-61</u>	<u>FY-62</u>	<u>FY-63</u>	<u>FY-64</u>	<u>FY-65</u>	<u>FY-66</u>	<u>FY-67</u>	<u>FY-68</u>	<u>FY-69</u>	<u>FY-70</u>	<u>FY-71</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Shotgun	12	1020	1420	1010	1460	1912	433	4795	-	-	-	-	-	12062
Rifle M-1	-	3700	4050	1964	3320	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	13334
Rifle .22	-	-	580	214	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1584
Carbine M-1	-	2800	3370	3258	3462	585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13475
Carbine M-2	-	300	75	-	1512	1450	2195	-	-	-	-	-	-	5532
SMG M-3A	-	940	950	324	1741	2518	-	-	2353	-	-	-	-	8826
SMG Thompson	-	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760
MG Cal. .50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	12	-	15	-	-	42
M-79 Launcher	-	-	-	-	-	540	495	234	-	92	-	-	-	1361
Gas Gun	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pistol .45	-	436	50	-	149	-	80	180	-	297	203	-	-	1395
Revolver .38	106	759	525	772	3245	1350	4661	1000	5369	90	300	-	-	19177
Revolver .22	-	15	40	-	25	45	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	385
Pistol Pyro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	30	184	-	-	264
81 MM Mortar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LMG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	118	9970	11060	7542	16465	8401	8443	6263	8734	509	702	-	-	78207

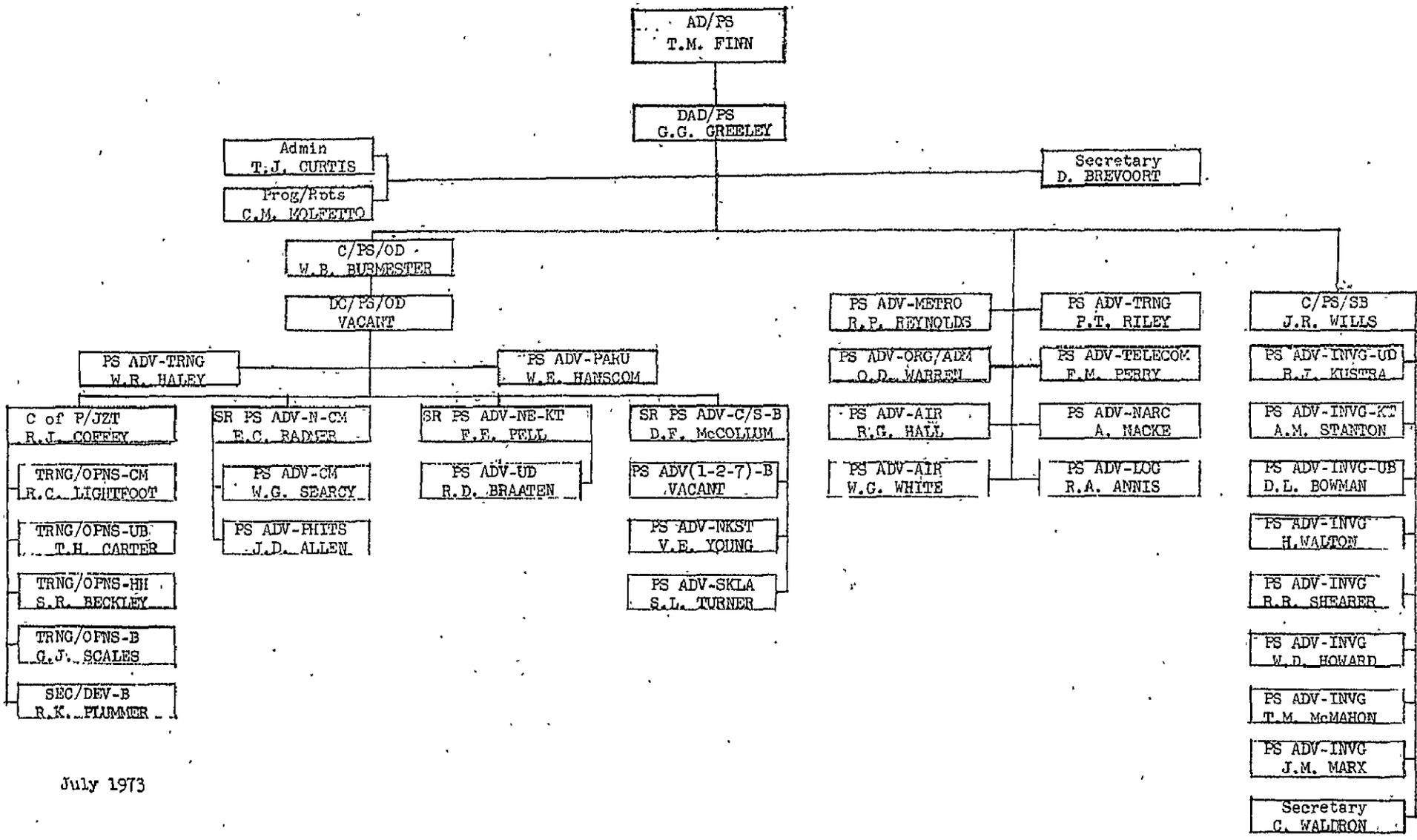
Appendix #4

July 20, 1973

USOM Transportation Procurement - FY-57 thru FY-73

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FY-57-61</u>	<u>FY-62</u>	<u>FY-63</u>	<u>FY-64</u>	<u>FY-65</u>	<u>FY-66</u>	<u>FY-67</u>	<u>FY-68</u>	<u>FY-69</u>	<u>FY-70</u>	<u>FY-71</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Stationwagon	4	24	8	13	30	35	50	9	-	6	-	-	4	179
Truck CJ-6	35	107	-	72	248	111	438	517	307	129	27	27	25	2042
Truck DJ-6	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	115
Truck, others	13	12	23	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Truck IH-1100A	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Truck IH-1200B	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Truck IH-1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Truck IH-1600	-	-	-	18	15	31	12	-	-	46	17	-	-	139
Truck IHC-1703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Chassis IH-1600	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Truck WM-300	-	29	-	-	15	13	10	76	105	52	49	103	-	452
Truck Diesel	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Truck J-3800	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Truck IH Pickup	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Truck Pickup 3406	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Truck 475	-	16	10	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	40
Sedan Chevelle	-	31	2	6	2	38	61	59	-	-	-	-	-	199
Sedan, others	32	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Sedan Volkswagen	7	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Ambulance J-1100D	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	5	-	1	1	24
Ambulance J-370	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Wreck IH	-	2	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bus 40-Pass. IH	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scooter	37	84	40	26	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
Motorcycle HD	-	5	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Motorcycle Yamaha	-	-	-	-	228	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473
Bicycle	510	800	500	500	3130	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5535
Helicopter 204B	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Helicopter FH-1100	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Helicopter UH-1H	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
STOL Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Engine FH-1100	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Engine Turbo	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Boat, Buehler	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Boat, Camcraft 40ft	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Boat, Bertram 31ft	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8
Boat, Bolero	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Boat, Whaler 17ft	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Marine Diesel Engine	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	63
Gasoline Engine 265A	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Forklifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	13
	644	1114	600	649	3816	691	629	700	415	260	93	131	107	9838

Appendix #5



July 1973

Appendix #6

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Al DuBoise	1957-1959
Jeter Williamson	1959-1966
Joseph L. Lingo	6/66-6/68
Philip D. Batson	6/68-6/72
Thomas M. Finn	6/72-Present

PUBLIC SAFETY STAFFING PROFILE

FY-1959 thru FY-1973

<u>Year</u>	<u>Auth</u>	<u>On Board</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY-59	22	20		20
FY-60	20	20		20
FY-61	17	17		17
FY-62	14	14		14
FY-63	17	17		17
FY-64	24	24		24
FY-65	24	24	37	61
FY-66	47	47	45	92
FY-67	65	49	14	63
FY-68	65	50	29	79
FY-69	50	50	34	84
FY-70	50	49	5	54
FY-71	51	41	9	50
FY-72	44	37	8	45
FY-73	35	34	6	40

BPP MAJOR COMMODITY PROFILE
(in thousands)

Item	Cumulative thru FY-72	FY-73	Total
Communications	2,572.3	538.2	3,110.5
Transportation	3,115.9	134.0	3,249.9
Weapons and Accessories	1,164.7	-	1,164.7
Ammunition and Explosives	2,029.3	-	2,029.3
Aerial Delivery	313.1	-	313.1
Miscellaneous	1,811.7	31.1	1,842.8
TOTAL	11,007.0	703.3	11,710.3

TNPD MEDICAL PROGRAM
(in thousands)

Item	Cumulative thru FY-72	FY-73	Total
Expendables	1,750.9	80.0	1,830.9
Non-Expendables	124.2	1.5	125.7
Transportation	10.7	-	10.7
Training Aids	6.3	-	6.3
TOTAL	1,892.1	81.5	1,973.6

CI TRAINING CENTER COMMODITY PROFILE

(in thousands)

Item	Cumulative thru FY-72	FY-73	Total
Communications	324.3	59.2	383.5
Transportation	779.5	56.4	835.9
Weapons and Accessories	122.0	-	
Ammunition and Explosives	220.6	-	
Aerial Delivery	30.0	-	
Miscellaneous	116.5	18.6	132.1
TOTAL	1,592.9	134.2	1,727.1

PP MAJOR COMMODITY PROFILE
(in thousands)

Item	Cumulative thru FY-72	FY-73	Total
Communications	5,794.8	459.4	6,254.2
Transportation	9,648.1	249.5	9,897.6
Weapons and Accessories	4,156.2	-	4,156.2
Ammunition and Explosives	4,546.6	-	4,546.6
Miscellaneous	3,267.6	0.6	3,268.2
TOTAL	27,593.3	709.5	28,302.8

TAMBOL POLICE STATIONS BY REGION

Region	Prior FY-65	FY-65	FY-66	FY-67	FY-68	FY-69	FY-70	FY-71	FY-72	FY-73	Total
I	33	0	9	0	3	5	20	3	0	0	73
II	9	0	13	1	2	10	10	0	0	0	45
III	11	0	55	37	104	15	15	0	0	0	237
IV	2	50	27	41	125	15	15	0	0	0	275
V	18	0	25	8	25	15	10	0	0	0	101
VI	13	0	25	7	25	15	10	1	0	0	96
VII	18	0	9	7	12	15	10	0	0	0	71
VIII	19	0	13	16	49	20	20	1	0	0	138
IX	25	0	22	7	25	15	21	0	0	0	110
Total	148	50	198	124	370	125	131	5	0	0	1,146

USOM/THAILAND OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 MAJOR RADIO EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT
 FY-62 THROUGH FY-73

Provincial Police

Description	Police Tambol System	Supplement Police Tambol	Amphoe to Changvat	Special Action Force Border Patrol Police	CI Training	Aviation Division	Education	Marine Police	Communications Division	Crime Suppression Highway Patrol Police	Metro Police	Railroad Police	Regions to Bangkok	CTD	Narcotics Division	Inspector General	Airbase Security	Remote Area Security	Village Security Officer	Village Radio DOLA	Adjacent Amphoe System DOLA	TOTAL			
FM-1, VHF-FM	1490	900	-	276	171	124	-	60	10	75	41	5	150	352	-	-	-	-	-	131	846	-	5,085		
FM-5, VHF-FM	2205	1657	641	495	957	130	70	33	35	75	35	50	243	196	-	24	6	7	-	100	-	3179	-	10,138	
HT-2, VHF-AM	-	50	-	54	270	66	14	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	
RACAL, HF-SSB	-	-	-	120	390	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	586	
Base Station, VHF-FM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	48	57	-	24	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Mobile Station, VHF-FM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	67	100	-	-	24	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
Base Station, HF-SSB	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Other VHF Stations and Transceivers	-	115	-	-	442	-	26	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597
Other HF Stations and Transceivers	-	-	410	-	236	20	26	3	96	12	6	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	864
Total 2-way Stations and Transceivers	4145	2722	1051	945	2482	408	136	106	167	168	127	170	558	548	56	60	10	7	54	108	131	4025	35	18,219	