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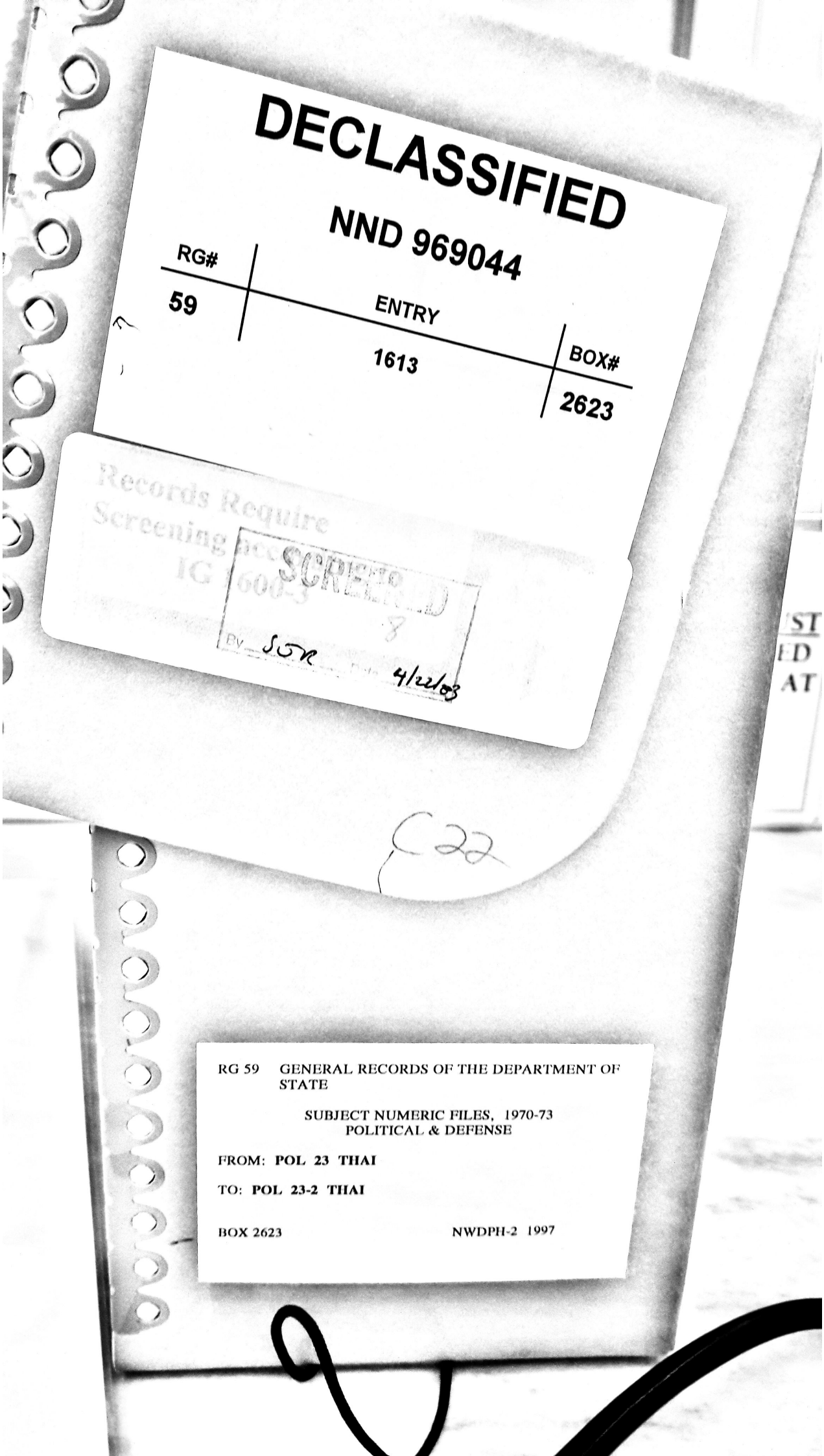
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TO : SECSTATE WASHDC
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FROM : AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

SUBJECT : THAILAND COUNTERINSURGENCY GLOSSARY

REF : BANGKOK A-228, EA 21 April 1970

Enclosed is a glossary of abbreviations and CI terms which are used frequently in periodic Mission CI reporting (e.g., ref A, Quarterly Airgram on Insurgency and CI Programs, Jan-March 1970). The Mission refers to so many programs, organizations, concepts, etc., in its CI reporting that the brief definitions contained herein should be useful to those who follow counterinsurgency developments in Thailand Figures change constantly, and are used in this glossary to provide t user with an order of magnitude that will give him an appreciation of the scope of a particular program or the approximate size of a unit or organization to which a report refers. Current Mission CI reporti should be consulted for authoritative and up-to-date numbers.

Also enclosed as an appendix to the glossary is a revised set of incident categories on which future Mission CI statistical reporting will be based.

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Attachment: att et
INFO ADDRESSEES
Glossary and Appendix

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CO 8TFW (DCOI) UBON THAI
CO 388TFW (DCOI) KORAT AB THAI
CO 432 TRW (DCOI) UDORN THAI
CO 553 TRW (DCOI) KORAT THAI
CG 13 AF (DI) (IGS) CLARK AB PHILLIPPINES
CG 355 TFW (DCOI/66) TAKHLI AB THAI
CO 4258SW (DCOI) (SAC) U-TAPAO AFLD THAI
CG TASK FORCE ALFA NAKHON PHANOM THAI
DEPCMDR 7/13 AF UDORN THAI
CG 7/13 AF UDORN THAI (DI) (DSP)
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DET 412 DON MUANG THAI (by courier)
CO 46th SFCA, 1st LOPBURI
HQ, 1st MEF, CAMP SUKARAN OKINAWA
AMEMBASSY SAIGON
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR
AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE
AMCONGEN HONG KONG
AMCON CHIANG MAI
AMCON SONGKHLA
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GLOSSARY OF CI TERMS

(Figures Applicable for Winter 1970)

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A. Amphoe (district): a major administrative subdivision of a changwat (province); the lowest administrative level of the central government; about 550 amphoe in Thailand.

ADO Area Development Officer: USOM's main contact with Thai officials and programs in the field, with general responsibility for all USOM development activities in his area.

AFG Amphoe Farmer Group; A cooperative association of farmers sponsored by ARD. AFGs presently exist in 28 amphoes.

AFIOC Armed Forces Intelligence Operations Center: AFIOC is a tri-service intelligence collection organization reporting directly to the Supreme Command and administratively an element of SCHQ, Supreme Commander Department.

AFSC Armed Forces Security Center: AFSC is a tri-service, counterintelligence organization, reporting directly to the Supreme Commander. Administratively, AFSC is an element of the Supreme Commander's Department, SCHQ. Operationally, AFSC provides unit support to the three army areas through attached counterintelli-

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gence detachments; provides VIP security services to the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, and to other designated dignitaries; provides communications intelligence and communications security service for the Government of Thailand, and provides intelligence training for the RTARF, Police and other agencies.

AOC Air Operations Center: directs air defense and provides central direction and control of all assets of the RTAF.

ARD Accelerated Rural Development: a major development project within the overall RTG CI effort. ARD is based on the assumption that provincial personnel know more about local needs than Bangkok-based officials. ARD gives governors of 24 (22 US-supported provinces in the Northeast, North, and West-Central areas the wherewithal to initiate rural public works projects responsive to local needs, particularly road construction and small water resources projects, subject to central government review and approval.

ASC Area Security Coordinator: The US military commander assigned overall responsibility by COMUSMACTHAI for

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coordination of the security of all US military units, irrespective of service within an RTA Military Circle or other specified area.

BCS — Border Control System: An RDC-T -administered research program to evaluate a CSOC plan of border control (CSOC 9 plan) and to synthesize a reference border control system for submission to the RTG.

BDSC — Base Defense Security Center: Command centers for base security operations being established at all US-tenanted Thai airbases. BDSCs facilitate liaison between Thai security forces and USAF security

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forces as well as local officials and RTA or Police Reaction forces in areas surrounding the bases.

BPAO — Branch Public Affairs Officer: USIS representatives in provinces who, in addition to their regular duties, also act as liaison with, and informal advisors on Psyops to, provincial governors.

BPP — Border Patrol Police: Has mission of securing Thailand's land borders against illegal entry (including Communist infiltration) and smuggling and is charged with normal law enforcement duties in areas where assigned; consists of 122 30-man line platoons (25 more planned), 24 reserve platoons (see MLPs and MRPs), PARU (see PARU), 8 weapons platoons, 8 development platoons, 18 teacher platoons (a total of 8300 men) organized into 8 regional commands.

BSVT — Border Security Volunteer Teams: 30-man hilltribe volunteer units trained by BPP and led by BPP cadre (see RATSAMI) for village defense in North Thailand. 18 teams have been deployed.

C. — Changwat (province): Major administration subdivision of Thailand; there are 71 changwats.

CA — Census Aspiration cadres: a pilot project which placed one unarmed man in a village trained to collect information on CT activities and CT contacts with villagers. He reported daily to amphoe seat by messenger. He also reported grievances and local problems to the district authorities for remedial action. 154 CA cadres were deployed in three provinces, including 120 in Sakon Nakhon alone.

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CARD Coordinating Committee on ARD (see ARD): The guiding committee for ARD, chaired by General Praphas, Minister of Interior.

CD (Dept. of) Community Development: A broad multi-purpose village level program in 47 provinces aimed at mobilizing local resources to: Strengthen local government; improve communication between villagers and local government officials; develop local leaders who can meaningfully participate in self-government activities; and to increase farm output. CD workers act as a catalyst to foster coordination among other RTG development activities at the village level and work through elected tambon development committees, known as Sapha tambons, to help villagers solve problems and acquaint them with outside sources of assistance. There are five Regional CD Centers directed by the CD Department, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok.

CI Counterinsurgency

CIO Changwat Information Officer: A proposed DOLA program to place CIOs with adequate training and equipment into regular changwat positions as principal psyops advisors and coordinators for the Governor. Now awaiting Cabinet approval as a pilot project in three NE changwats.

COMPAC Comprehensive Rural Development Action Program: An RTG activity coordinated by ARD and assisted by the Asian Development Bank.

CPM-1 Civilian/Police/Military - 1: Established December 1965 in Mukdahan, Nakorn Phanom Province; all NE governors to be accountable to CPM-1 for all CI operations. In September 1966 CPM-1 transferred to Sakon Nakhon Province and given responsibility for the planning and

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direction of CI operations in 7 provinces in which provincial CPMs then existed (provincial CPMs established in August 1965 in Loei, Udorn, Ubon, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Kalasin and Nong Khai). SomeRTA forces were placed under CPM-1 control as reaction and strike forces. Responsibilities taken over by RTA Second Army Forward in October 1967.

CPM/CSC — CPM/Communist Suppression Committee: In August 1965, as noted above, provincial joint headquarters were established in 7 critical provinces. Since then, CPMs have been set up in Surat Thani, Nakon Si Thammarat, and Lomsak (called a joint headquarters). Under the CPM concept, the Provincial Governor and the PP Superintendent are free to conduct any suppression operations using provincial resources (PP, BPP, VDC). If larger forces are necessary, the Governor can apply to CSOD for supplementary forces. Each provincial CPM has a sizeable coordination center staffed with civil, police, and military elements. In March 1966 a directive provided for the establishment of CSCs in each sensitive province that did not have a provincial CPM. Each CSC is headed by the Provincial Governor who is supported by a skeletal staff of civil, police and military advisors. The Second Anti-Communist Activities Law (1969) made all CPMs and CSCs into Communist Prevention and Suppression Committees, 35 in all.

CPT — Communist Party of Thailand

CRC — Control and Reporting Center: RTAF radar sites which provide radar control of aircraft and forward data to the RTAF AOC.

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Communist Suppression Operations Command: A joint center to plan, coordinate, and support CI activities, established in December 1965 with Deputy Prime Minister Praphas as commander. This organization embodied the Thai approach to counterinsurgency of a coordinated effort among civil, police and military authorities. Praphas' three deputies represented the NSC, the Police, and DOLA. General Surakij, CoS, RTA, was also CoS, CSOC. General Saiyud was Chief of the CSOC operations division. There was also a Support and Services Division, an advisory council, and intelligence provided through the JSC mechanism. CSOC operated in the provinces through CPM-1 and the CPM/CSC structure.

CSOD

Communist Suppression Operations Directorate: A reorganization--more in the nature of a renaming than a change in missions or personnel composition of CSOC--was implemented on 30 May 1969. The MOI designated 35 provinces, divided into five zones or regions, as areas of Communist infiltration. Local RTA area commanders were named as Commanders of the 5 CSORs (Communist Suppression Operations Regions) and assumed overall responsibility for CSOD affairs in their region. Praphas was named Director for Communist Suppression. The reorganization also called for the establishment of CPM-type commands in the 35 designated provinces, which in effect meant simply changing the designations in the old CPM provinces but involved enlarging the CSC in other provinces. The new province commands are called

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provincial CSORs (e.g., CSOR, Udorn). In the end the RTG CI effort is still coordinated in Bangkok by a joint center composed of civilians, police and military elements, who at the provincial level work in threatened provinces through the provincial mechanism, under the umbrella of the commander of the appropriate regional CSOR(RTG officials use the terms CSOC and CSOD interchangeably;Mission will use CSOD).

CT Communist Terrorist

CTO Communist Terrorist Organization: A local name for the military arm of the Malaysian Communist Party which began establishing itself in Thailand in the late '50s and now includes 1200-1400 armed guerrillas and a large support structure in Yala, Narathiwat and southern Songkhla.

DASC Direct Air Support Center: located with RTA Fwd Hqs' Tactical Operation Centers in the field. DASCs are extensions of the RTAF AOC and are responsible for providing rapid reaction to ground force tactical air support requests.

DCI Dept. of Central Intelligence: Within the office of the Prime Minister; responsible for the collection of foreign intelligence.

DDP Developing Democracy Program: Village leaders in ARD provinces receive training and are encouraged to actively participate in village affairs. Administered by DOLA's Training Division.

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Department of Local Administration: A department of the MOI; appoints, trains and controls amphoe and changwat officials of MOI. DOLA also has the mission of supporting the VDC.

DRS-T Defense Research Studies-Thailand: RDC-T program to provide inter-disciplinary, quick reaction research capability.

DTEC Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation: RTG element generally responsible for coordination with foreign technical and economic assistance programs, including World Bank, USOM, Colombo Plan, aid from third countries and foundations. When assistance is in the form of loans, DTEC shares responsibility with Ministry of Finance.

Far South The five southernmost provinces of Satun, Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat.

Fwd Forward: Forward Army headquarters which has operational control of all units deployed in CI role in their Army area (2nd Army Fwd at Sakon Nakhon, 3rd Army Fwd at Nan City.

GBC General Border Commission: High-level Thai/Malaysian group which meets irregularly to determine joint policy, the nature of operations, and the level of forces to be committed against the CTO.

HTV Hill Tribe Volunteer: Hilltribesmen recruited, trained and assigned to RTA units for combat operations, not village defense as in the case of BSVT.

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Information Assistant: Thai national employed by USIS that assists BPAOs.

IAG Intelligence Advisory Group: A body formed in 1959 to function in an advisory and coordinating capacity. Its principal function is the preparation of surveys and estimates for the Prime Minister and the National Security Council.

ISP Internal Security Plan: Document prepared by US Mission in 1962 in response to Presidential Directive, which outlines the philosophy and program guidelines for the economic, political, informational, and military development to counter incipient insurgency in Thailand. Progress reports on this document are published quarterly (with monthly telegraphic updates) based on inputs from appropriate Mission elements. These are the quarterly airgrams on Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Programs in Thailand.

JSC Joint Security Center: Regional intelligence coordinating centers; first established in July 1965 with BPP, PP, RTARF, and Special Branch personnel. JSCs collect information in sensitive areas, supplied by the CSORs, governors and police. JSCs collate and evaluate this

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information and report daily to CSOD making recommendations for actions on the basis of intelligence received and forwarding to action agencies requests for operational assistance from CPMs or government officials. There are six operating JSCs, JSC-3 at Korat, JSC-4 at Udorn, JSC-5 at Chiang Mai, JSC-8 at Nakon Si Thammarat, JSC-7 at Nakon Pathom, JSC-6 at Phitsanulok.

JST — Joint Security Team (see VPU): 12-man paramilitary units, their manpower drawn from the VDC pool, deployed by CSOD in villages around Plan 0910 target areas with the mission of defending the village in which it is stationed and denying the CTs support from that village in terms of food, information or recruits.

KAMNAN — Headman of a tambon; chosen by all Phuyaiban in tambol from amorg themselves, and approved by Nai Amphoe.

MASF — Military Assistance Program--Service Funded: military assistance to Thailand, Laos, and the Republic of Vietnam is funded within regular service budget categories: military construction, procurement, etc.--rather than from the military assistance category of the DOD budget.

MAVU — Modular Audio Visual Unit: Psyops teams staffed by the RTA and deploye by the RTA and CSOD for work in security-sensitive areas. There are presently 14 CSOD MAVUs and 10 RTA MAVUs.

MCP — Malaysian Communist Party

MDU — Mobile Development Unit: Initially approximately 120 men led by RTA officers and including representatives of the civilian ministries, such as Agriculture, Education, Health, Interior, National Development

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and the PRD. MDUs bring a government presence and important government services to remote and sensitive areas. MDUs have the missions of development, civic action, winning the people and intelligence collection. MDUs are active in 24 provinces and eventually it is planned to operate MDUs in 29 provinces. After first three months in new location, staff reduced to about 40.

Mid-South — Area from Chumphon Province south to include Trang and Phattalung Provinces.

MIST — Mobile Information and Service Team: civilian-staffed RTG Psyops unit. CSOC has nine deployed.

MIT — Mobile Information Team: Mobile information teams staffed by provincial officials which counter Communist propaganda, provides information and brings a government presence/to villagers in remote areas.

MLP — Mobile Line Platoons: Assigned directly to BPP Company Hq in the field (not BPP Area Commanders as the MRPs), to reinforce line platoons, and to augment patrol coverage in areas not normally patrolled by line platoons. Elever MLPs now formed with 30 more planned as manpower becomes available.

MMT — Mobile Medical Team: Program to augment existing rural health services by providing quick-impact medical services in security sensitive provinces. The provincial governor has local responsibility with overall coordination by ARD.

MOD — Ministry of Defense

MOI — Ministry of Interior: Main sub-divisions include DOLA and TNPD through these two sub-divisions MOI provides the civil administrative

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structure for Thailand. Other departments include C.D., P.W.D., Department of Labor, Department of Correction, Department of Public Prosecution, Department of Public Works, Department of Land.

MRDC — Military Research and Development Center: Joint Thai/US military research center.

MRP — Mobile Reserve Platoon: A quick reaction force and combat reinforcement at the disposal of Area BPP commanders. MRPs are well armed and mobile, utilizing the airlift resources of PAD. Twenty-four MRPs have been formed and three more are planned.

MRS — Mekong River Surveillance: A program completed by RDC-T in 1969, which developed a border control/security system for application on the Mekong River portion of the Thailand-Laos border. It established a test unit in Changwat Nakhon Phanom which has been transferred to CSOD for operation.

MTTU — Mobile Trade Training Unit: Mobile vocational training teams. There are 27 such teams which are administered by the Ministry of Education.

Muban — Administrative division of a tambon: A village or hamlet; there are about 40,000 mubans in Thailand.

Nai Amphoe — Chief officer of an Amphoe; or district officer.

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NE Northeast Thailand

NEARDC Northeast ARD Center: Located in Korat, this center provides major overhaul services to the changwats, spare parts for low-level repair in the changwats and engineering advice.

NEDB National Economic Development Board: NEDB is responsible for planning and evaluating the level and direction of economic and social development in Thailand.

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Northeast Economic Development: An acronym which refers to a project of NESD to create the coordinated planning of regional economic development activities in Northeast Thailand. A major objective is the development of a sectoral plan for the Northeast to be produced concurrently with the Third National Five-Year Plan.

NIPSO — National Information Psyops Organization: Includes a National Information Psyops Committee which has cabinet approval, in principle, for the establishment of a national information center with some media capability and the working responsibility for coordinating psyops and CI-related informational output of various RTG agencies. In embryo stages at present.

NSC — National Security Command: Established in 1962. Conceived to prevent and counter CT activities in Thailand by combining the efforts of all cognizant government agencies (what CSOC has actually put into practice). In July 1963, NSC assumed responsibility for dealing with border problems with Burma and for Communist suppressic operations in cooperation with Malaysia on Thailand's southern border (a responsibility taken over by CSOD in summer of 1969). NSC also administers the MDU program and Station 909. NSC is under the general direction of the National Security Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, which is the highest policy-making organ of the RTG for defense and security matters, including CI.

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National Statistical Office: Responsible for the Census of Thailand, agricultural production estimates, studies of population characteristics, etc.

OCC — Operations and Coordination Center: The CSOD Operations division; the Director, OCC, is Lt. General Saiyud Kerdphol. This designation is also used to refer to the provincial and amphoe-level CSOR organization.

PAD — Police Aviation Division: Provides air support in the form of reconnaissance, search and rescue, airlift of personnel and supplies, medical evacuation, etc. for the operational elements of the TNPD. A Royal Decree establishing PAD as a separate organizational entity with its own budget and TO&E was approved in September and signed in November 1969.

PARU — Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit: An elite battalion-sized, specially trained and organized police unit, available to police area commanders for special missions. Operations include long-range patrol, advice, and training. 10-man PARU detachments are armed with 6 M-16s, 2 M2s, one M79 and are especially trained to patrol and collect intelligence in remote and inaccessible areas. It is planned to expand PARU from 700 to 1450 men.

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Peoples Assistance Teams: A pilot project set up in late 1965 with 24 teams of 9-16 men each in Sakon Nakhon Province, ten teams in Nakon Phanom and 2 in Prachuab Khiri Khan Province. PATS were recruited independently of the VDC manpower pool; they were better trained, armed and paid than VDC/VPU; PATS were deployed by the Provincial Governor and reported directly to him. Lack of organizational backup (such as the Volunteer Defense Division and DOLA, which provides administrative and logistic support for the VDC, and VDC-related units) made the project concept unfeasible. The PATS mission was to isolate the CT from the villager by aggressive patrolling and armed presence, and to lead and motivate villagers in civic action projects.

PFF — Police Field Forces; Malaysian Police Forces which cooperate with Thai BPP in joint operations against the CTO.

Phuyaiban — Head of a muban (village). Elected by adult villagers. Nai amphoe has informal veto over selection.

Plan 0910 — As conceived in 1967, target areas containing suspected concentrations of CTs were delineated in the Northeast. JSTs were established in villages around the perimeter of target areas to prevent the CTs from gaining food

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or information from the villagers. After JSTs were established in the villages, the RTA would sweep the target area (q.v.) to make contact with the CTs.

PP Provincial Police: Largest operational element in TNPD, about 42,000 strong; organized into police regions and within each region, changwat, amphoe and tambon police stations; has responsibility of maintaining law and order to include the countering of Communist subversion and terrorism.

PRD Public Relations Department of the RTG: By law, PRD is the official informational arm of the RTG, operating as a part of the Prime Minister's office. It is charged with licensing and certain training authority over all radio and TV outlets operating in Thailand, and is the source of official RTG news broadcasts. PRD operates several domestic regional stations, including the 100 kw "Hilltribe Station" with studios in Chiang Mai and transmitter at Lamphun.

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	Dept. of Public Welfare: A subdivision of MOI with responsibility for various welfare programs, diaster relief, land settlement projects, and hilltribe welfare (administers Hilltribe Refugee and Resettlement Centers in North).
RASD	Remote Area Security Development: A program in which the BPP engages in developmental activities in cooperation with remote villages as part of their border surveillance mission; program includes schooling, vocational training, and low level development projects; it is an attempt to establish a level of rapport between police and people which will lead to a useful flow of information about CT activities.
RATSAMI	Four-man BPP leadership element in hilltribe BSVT units.
RBCO	Regional Border Committee Office: This Thai-Malaysian staffed office at Songkhla coordinates the plans and operations of the Thai BPP and Malaysian PFF in border areas against the CTO.
RCT	Regimental Combat Team
RDC-T	Research & Development Center-Thailand: research center in Thailand of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Dept. of Defense.
RTA	Royal Thai Army: Assigned strength of 106,000 of which about 10,000 generally deployed in CI role; organized in four major military area commands (see RTAA), three of which contain one infantry division each, with an RCT assigned to the fourth (the Fifth Military Circle); major combat units consist of 3 infantry divisions, 1 mech cav div, 1 AAA div (brigade), 1 indep RCT, 1 Special Forces group (SF), 1 abn bn, and 1 div deployed to South Vietnam (see RTAVF); also 93

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aircraft and 33 helicopters.

RTAA Royal Thai Army Area: First Army Area around Bangkok includes the 1st and 2nd Military Circles; the Second Army Area in the Northeast includes the 3rd and 6th Military Circles; the Third Army Area in the North includes the 4th and 7th Military Circles; and the 5th Military Circle in the Mid-South and Far South has the status of an area command.

RTAF Royal Thai Air Force: 30,000 assigned strength including 750 pilots/aircrews; 295 aircraft including 21 F-86F, 10 F-5 A/B, 59 T-28D, 10 C-123, 16 C-47, 47 H-34 C/D, soon to build up to 25 HU-1H. Sixteen OV-10s will arrive by third quarter FY 71.

RTAFB Royal Thai Air Force Base

RTARF Royal Thai Armed Forces

RTAVF Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force: 10,000 man division of volunteers drawn from regular units, retrained, and deployed in RVN.

RTG Royal Thai Government

RTMC Royal Thai Marine Corps: 7,000 men assigned to 3 inf. bn., 1 arty bn, 3 light inf bn, 1 service bn, 1 MP bn.

RTN Royal Thai Navy: 12,000 assigned (excluding RTMC); organized in 7 squadrons--fleet, patrol, anti-submarine, mine warfare, amphibious, service, and air. 63 patrol

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Pattani, No. 61 in Chanthaburi, No. 11 in Ta Phaya (Prachin Buri), No. 23 in Surin, No. 22 in Nakhon Phanom, No. 21 in Bung Kan (Nong Khai), and No. 24 in Ubon.

Special Branch — Special Branch or CID (Criminal Investigation Division) is the internal security service of the RTG. Duties range from counter-subversion to personal protection for the King, senior RTG officials, and visiting foreign dignitaries. Division 7, which is responsible for upcountry operations, has 51 offices in the provinces. Special Branch contributes manpower to the JSCs, furnishes trained interrogators to accompany sweep operations and is charged with providing timely information for CI operations.

Strike Force — RTA or police platoon stationed at amphoe seat, available to assist threatened village defense units deployed in the amphoe.

SWP — Special Weapons Platoon: 8 SWPs have been formed within the BPP and equipped with 3.5 inch rocket launchers, 60 mm mortars and 30 caliber light machine guns to relieve the MLPs and MKPs of weaponry not compatible with fast moving CI operations. These platoons are available for reinforcement of line units.

Tambon — A unit comprising a group of mubans, usually about 10. There are about 5,000 in Thailand.

TAHW — Tambon Auxiliary Health Worker: Person trained to render basic medical care at the village level; recruited and paid by AID and supervised by provincial health authorities.

Tambon Police — This program places a tambon police station in areas where a serious

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CT threat exists, where there is a high crime rate, or where there is a relatively high population density in an area distant from the amphur police station. Each station, of which there are 900 completed of a total of 1,004 programmed, is to be staffed by a 20-man force. In fact, most tambon stations are undermanned.

Tambon Police Patrol Program (muban police) — A program to institutionalize a police presence at the muban level in insecure areas. TNPD authorized to train and deploy 90 6-man teams led by 2 PP each year in 1969 and 1970, who will patrol a series of mubans assigned to them by the tambon station. These men volunteer for two years' service with the PP instead of military service.

TA — Target Area: Areas designated by RTG as areas of concentrated CT activity and a target for intensive CI efforts. 29 TAs have been designated throughout the Northeast.

TNPD — Thai National Police Department: That branch of the MOI responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout Thailand. It consists of about 75,000 men organized into numerous operating elements--including the PP, BPP, Marine Police, Metropolitan Police, Highway Patrol, Railway Police, Forestry Police, Special Branch, Immigration Division--and several support elements--including PAD, Quartermas and Education Bureau.

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Tactical Operations Center: Command center of RTA located in Bangkok.

TPLAF — Thai Peoples' Liberation Armed Forces: The establishment of the Supreme Command of the TPLAF was proclaimed on 1 January 1969. Although the formation of the TPLAF is considered to be essentially nominal and is for the most part a propaganda device and morale booster, there has been an increase in the number of CTs sighted wearing green uniforms. Since then, there have also been more frequent reports of CT attempts to organize their guerrilla forces more systematically.

Tri-Province Area — The convergence of Petchabun, Phitsanulok and Loei Provinces. Also referred to as the North Central area.

TSG — Thai Security Guards: About 5,200 Thai military reservists led by regular RTA officers and NCOs, organized into a regiment with the primary mission of providing security for property and personnel of US units in Thailand. The TSG are integrated with US military security personnel. The operational control over them is exercised by the US commander through the local TSG officer for that element of the TSG contracted to guard his facility.

USSF — United States Special Forces

VDC — Volunteer Defense Corps: A volunteer para-military force which can be called to active duty to support the police in maintaining security in the event of extraordinary circumstances. VDC are generally called up as individuals, although a platoon/company structure by changwat

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and amphoe exists. The usual mode of deployment is a 10 - 12 man squad with 2 PP NCOs as leaders which provides static defense for a village. Organized in 1954 by MOI, deactivated in 1958, revitalized and enlarged in 1962, VDC are called up by the province governor, trained by the RTA, paid per diem by CSOC and administered by MOI through the Volunteer Defense Division, (VDD). There are about 8,300 active VDC-- 1,500 deployed in the North, 5,300 in the Northeast, 200 in the West Central Region, and 800 in the Mid-South and South, and 460 on MDU security duty.

VOPT — "Voice of the People of Thailand:" Clandestine Communist radio station which broadcasts propaganda daily to Thailand from Yunan Province in China in Thai as well as several provincial and tribal dialects.

VPT — Village Protection Team: Village defense units organized and deployed in Ubon Province in a manner similar to the JSP/VPU but not around target areas designated by the RTA. The VPT are responsible to Governor Phat. (Since the English words "team" and "unit" are translated by one Thai word, "nuay", VPTs and VPUs are inevitably interchanged. Americans have made the distinction of calling Phat's teams VPTs to distinguish them from the VPUs, which are responsive to the CPM/2nd Army Fwd.)

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Village Protection Unit: VPUs are para-military units deployed by CSO to provide static defense and denial of village support for CTs in areas of suspected CT activity (teams deployed under the 0910 plan were called JSTs). In organization, training, and administration, VPUs are similar to the JSTs (see JSTs).

VRS — Village Radio System: A project to provide communication link at the amphoe and tambon level between several government offices as well as to provide a means of communication for intelligence reports and calls for assistance to the PP. Approximately 4,000 radios have been distributed.

VSF — Village Security Forces: An abortive plan to combine the most successful features of all previous village defense projects within one village defense force with standard nomenclature, weapons, training, command and logistics. Legal and jurisdictional problems within the RTG led to the abandonment of this concept.

VSO — Village Security Officer: A pilot project started in mid-1966 to train phuyaibans, arm them with shot guns, and return them to their home villages with a mission of village defense and low-level intelligence collection. VSOs were responsive to the nai amphur. They proved to be too lightly armed and vulnerable to CT harassment or assassinat the pilot project was not extended

VSDU — Village Security and Development Unit: Originally conceived as VDC units which would receive additional psyops/intelligence/civic action training and be redeployed. DOLA began training VSDU's in August

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1969 at its Prachuab Training Center. These personnel were recruited ten from a village as assistant phuyaibans for security. 387 have been trained and redeployed to their home villages with a class of 400 expected to begin training in 1970.

VIST — Village Information System Thailand: A standardized system for reporting and collecting information on insurgent activity for use by the RTARF.

West Central Region — Kanchanaburi and Nakhon Pathom south to and including Prachuab Khiri Khan.

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Incident Categories

I. Organizational and Subsistance Activities: Activities by CTs in which their intent or objective is to sustain and improve themselves and the insurgent organization. The major subcategories are:

A. Food and Supply Collection: Collection, extortion, purchase, or robbery of food, clothes, money, medicine, etc., by armed CTs.

B. Information Gathering: An action by one or more armed CT to gather information from civilians regarding the disposition of RTG forces, the activities or presence of RTG officials in the vicinity, or any other information that could be of potential tactical advantage to the CT movement. This action may be accompanied by a threat of violence. If the CT also use the occasion to conduct propaganda, the incident should be classified under (C).

C. [illegible]: An incident in which a) armed CTs criticize RTG policies or personnel to a civilian or group of civilians; b) an effort is made by CTs to indoctrinate civilians present in order to produce a favorable attitude towards the CTs and/or an

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nfavorable attitude towards the RTG (might include CTs passing out leaflets, verbal propaganda, CTs helping villagers with their harvest, etc); c) an attempt to recruit civilians as jungle fighters, supporters, or informants. Incidents in this sub-category include propaganda directed at individuals or small group as well as whole villages (e.g., "armed propaganda meetings").

D. Other: Any activity of the CTs which does not belong in A, B, or C above, but whose objective is clearly related to personal or organizational sustenance or improvement.

II. Violent Activity: CT activities in which the intent is to engage RTG forces, to inflict losses and damage on friendly (security forces, civilian officials, other civilians) personnel or property, or to intimidate civilians through violent action. Also included are armed clashes initiated by the RTG(C). The subcategories are:

A. [illegible]: Attempted or successful assassination of civilians or RTG civilian officials.

B. [illegible]: Abductions by CTs of individuals or

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