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forces 1 (normass/deepe)

(This is the last of a two-part series about revamping the 670.000 man Vietnamese armed forces, the effects of which will partly determine whether American combat troops can begin their withdrawal in at least two years as General William C. Westmoreland has predicted).

S. Lab. 7

SAIGON, January 22—While concentrated efforts are being made to improve Vietnam's 300,000-man provincial forces, their newlyp newly-appointed commander has protested Saigon snafus and military in-fighting by resigning and taking annual leave.

The resignation of General Nguyen Duc Thang—Saigon's most

controversial, competent and dynamic generals—has yark not yet been

accepted and considerable debate has arisen here over whether it will be.

General Thang is currently on leave for an unspecified duration. Although

he has submitted his resignation from the Vietnamese army a number of times

in the past, General Thang continued to rise in the either military or

governmental circles; yet his interest it would be considered a serious

blow to the effective minimum and responsible for the Army's leadership

if he were to descript the military roster. He is currently the no. 2 officer

at the Vietnamese high command responsible for the provincial forces plus the

revolutionary development care cadre, who implement the critical pacification

program.

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forces 2 (normass/deepe)

The appointment of General Thang as commander of the provincial forces was considered here a to be one of the most clean-cut, significant im steps in improving the combat effectiveness of these units. The 1968 program for revamping the 650,000-m 650,000-man armed forces will concentrate on these provincial forces—equivalent to 25 division conventional divisions in strength—rather than in the regular armed forces. These provincial forces, are compared composed of two para-military groupings: the 150,000-man Popular Forces, who are part-time fighters and part-time fighters in at the 250 districts throughout the countryside, and the 150,000-man Regional Forces, which operate at the provincial level in the countryside.

These two groupings, often affectionately called "Ruffs" and Puffs" for their RF and PF designations, us sustain heavier battlefield casualties and desertion rates than the regular forces they also kill a higher proportion of Communists. Yet, they are paid lesser amounts, have fewer fringe benefits and have the laxest poorest grade of weapons. The salary of a Popular Forces private is 2200 piastres amo month (roughtly \$22) plus 200 piastres (\$2) a month in rice allowances for each member of his family.

Throughout the 650,000 armed forces, heavier main power drains result official Sources from desertions than from battlefield losses.

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forces 3 (nromass/deepe)

General Thang is the first officer at the central government level to have centralized operational control of the Regional and Popular Forces. In the past, generals at the Saigon level have assumed only logistical and administrative responsibility for the sa widely-scattered forces, considered by some to be the "unsung heroes" of the war. At the lower levels, a new deputy has been appointed to each province chief to look attacks after the interests of the Regional and Popular Forces.

"This is mostly a psychological play to make the little RF and PF feel they had a daa daddy," one reliable source reported.

Most of the other improvements in the Regional and Pro Popular Forces center mostly in the logistical and administrative fields. And administrative, support and logistical unit has been set up in each of the 44 provinces tailed tailored to serve the needs of the Regix forces by better. This has thus replaced the regular army division commander as the logistical and administrative superior for the forces which are widely scattered and sometimes miles away from headquart headquarters cities. In some provinces, a small element of the Regional and Popular Forces will be held in reserve so that in times of trouble, it can reinforce a sister-unity without aid of the Vietnemese regulars.

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forces 4 (normass/deepe)

Beginning this year, plans were being made to computerize the accounting system of the lament Popular Forces by starting a "by-name" punch-card IBM system to keep better track of the individual trooper. This system has been started with the Regional Forces in July, 1966, and in early January, of that year the regular army initiated it. This would presumably eliminate the past practice of "phantom soldiers" —names on payrolls of persons who either never exist existed, or else had been killed or wounded months before.

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forces 5 (normass/deepe)

Thang's disappointment, which lead to his submitting his resignation, center on the greater command and responsibility for the administration of the provinces, the changing and training of new province chiefs, and the increased authority for the province chief, texacommand rather than the division commander, to control the regular army battalions assigned to a province for pacification-support missions. These pacification-support forces against now include elements of the 960 Regional Force companies, the 4,300 plantages Popular Force platoons, now under the day-to-day operational control of the province chief, plus the 50 to 60 regular battalions of regular Vietnamese army troops, who take orders weither from the province chief, or their division commander, or sometimes both.

A fourth component—but not for security—is the revolutionary development cadre, which are the activists to build schools, marketplaces, and dispensaries at the hamlet level for their pacification assignments.

These 20,000 cadre are now under the control of Thang, at the military command, rather than are under the government's Ministry of Revolutionary Development.

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forces 6 (normass/deepe)

General Tahn Thang, a 37-year-old Nothe Northerner, is one of the most controversial, and most progressive-thinking generals in the Vietnamese comman command. But, he is commonly identified with Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky-certainly on issues of radical change-and hax this has not endeared him to President Thieu, who is in disagreement with Ky on may many points. Thang has in the past been closely identified with retired Air Force general Edward Lansdale, the so-called king-maker of Ramon Magsaysay during the Philippine insurgency, and this has not endeared Thang to many of the more traditional-minded, American generals. Thang is also often identified with Robert Komer, the deputy commander in the American military establishment for pacification, who is also known to have considerable disagreements with the more conventional approaches of the American generals. Thang was known to have supported the radical reform proposal in which the politic politico-military powers of the ten Ve Vietnamese division commanders and four corps commanders would have seriously been substantially reduced; thus, Thang lost the enthusiams of enthusiasms of this powerful clique of generals.

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forces 7 (normass/deepe)

These conservative-styled Vietnamese generals charge
Thang with "empire-building" and "chasing after the Americans;" they
also resent the support Thang has from Ky, whom they say, as an
air force general "is not military-minded and has not commanded
infantry troops in his whole life."

The Ky-Thang-Komer hope was to move the Vietnamese division and corps commanders out of the politico-military chain of command; this hask-thank for the time being, been blocked by the some pivotal American and Vietnamese generals. Then, they wanted to establish a directy direct link between the central government in Saigon and the 44 province chiefs, who are both the political heads and military commanders of Thang's Popular and Regional Forces. Thang wanted the pastince province chiefs, rather than division commanders, to control those regular army battalions assigned to pacification within a given provinces—but this also has been blocked by the generals at this time.

(more Router)

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Forces 8 (normass/deepe)

and for the past two months the high-level intrigue on the Vietnamese side has revolved around this point. Thang drew up a list of the province chiefs, 15 now in that post, and 29 new ones who have been appointed from other positions. These 44 were to be trained beginning Dec. 4 at the Vung Tau school where Thang's revolutionary development cadre are tutored, but first the Vietnamese corps commanders "torpedoed" the project; it was rescheduled for late December, and then the Ky-Thieu conflict against postponed it. This disgusted Thang, who submitted his resignation in early January. Thieu has since told Thang to set up the training course for the second of Febuary. But Thang has reportedly refused and most of the training is now scheduled to take place in Saigon instead of at the Vung Tau school,

44 province chiefs throughout been sold by the corps commander, sometimes for as much as five million paistres—roughly five thousand unistates dollars.

The subordinate job of district chief was often sold by the division commander—the net effect was rampant corruption from these officers recouping their losses—plus a paralysis of government with the district chiefs often quarreling with the province chiefs. In the past several months, Thang was responsible for selecting the 29 newly-appointed province chiefs—which cut into the financial benefits of the corps commander—it and he wanted to district their new jobs in "blitz fashion." Now, the central government has, however, decided on a slow-motion change of

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Forces 9 (normass/deepe)

not simply as security forces, but also as an integrated part of the revolutionary development cadre program, in which they would assist with the construction of schools, wells, marketplaces. But this plan, while reportedly approved by Komer, has been blocked by both the American generals, by President Thieu and the corps commanders. As a consequence, the program to begin re-training 1000 of the 4300 platoons of popular forces, even in their security mission, has been delayed for at least a month and the decision as to what kind of training they should receive has yet to be made.

"Across th board- There's no question but what changes and progress are being made," one knowledgeable American source explained. But at the current rate it will take us 20 years to get very far."

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forces 10 (Normass/deepe)

(Hank: I'll send you tomorrow a story on the weapons escalation, tieing in Khe Sanh air raid. The military command here refuses to give briefing wax re-capitulating three years of bombing North Vietnam as part of my February seventh series. Suggest Pentagon man have try to get that. Also was military command here is edgy about bombing pause; suggest Washington watch this, which is where decision will be made.

Regards Bev).

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