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## Handbook of civic action. 1965-12-03

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[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1965-12-03

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Dear Military Officers,

I have rewritten the handbook of the civic action from the original one which had been used since 1957. This is a text book and it is also a branch of psychology. It will bring love, confidence, cooperation and support from the people toward our army. At present it is difficult to win over the enemy just by fighting only because the enemy have lived and ~~xxx~~ relied upon the people in term of food, shelter and support. Whomever can win the minds of the people, it is easy for him to win the victory. Therefore our army has a policy of supporting the civic action which the ~~x~~ higher up has asked the local troops to carry out the programs.

I have compiled this book in order that the military officers will use it as a guide to tackle any obstacles that he comes across. This book is to act as an advisor though it is not yet complete and perfect. But it can be a lead for you in the beginning. If anybody does not understand clearly, please contact and ask me about it. I am always ready to explain to you.

Hoping that you will succeed. December 3, 1965

Chief of the Psychological and  
social Bureau

Lt. Col. Khamten Chindavong

## PREFACE

Dear military officers: A little handbook which you are now holding, is not at all new or a strange thing to you but it is a handbook that had been used and had been carried out by our army since 1957 til 1960. Since then there has been some disturbance in our army and the army has been splitted into many groups which ~~result~~ has resulted in the lack of disciplines and weakness and has met with disrespect and trust from the people.

I might be because the faith of our army has not yet met with disaster; I have been honoured to come to rebuild our army. In order to make ~~xx~~ our army full of strength and be able to win over the enemy, the army has to stand shoulder to shoulder with the people. It is hard to win a ~~x~~ victory over the enemy just by fighting only, it is neccessary to develop and carry out the psychological programs along with it. And we must try to win the minds of the people. Thus the general staff of Psychological and social Welfare Bureau has compiled a handbook of civic action which will act as a guide for the officers to carry out the civic action programs. Whenever you have come across any obstables in your work, please try to consult this book and correct the situation tactfully so that the people will understand, love and trust the army. I always trust that all the officers will understand the policy and objectives of the army.

BP 24.078 December 5, 1965

The Chief of Staff of the Royal Lao Armforces

Gen. Dura Rattikoune

## CHAPTER 1

### The duties of soldiers toward villagers

- Live closely with villagers
- Develop the minds of the villagers to love and unite with the soldiers
- Lead the villagers in carrying out the programs laid down by the commander

#### 1. Live closely with villagers

Enlisted men and officers are requested to adhere to these three principles.

They are as follows:

- Work to-gether
- Eat together
- Live closely together

##### a. Work together is to

- Be a sample to villagers in work
- Give instructions to villagers and correct the wrong doings
- Praise the villagers when they work well
- Help the villagers if the work is too much for them

##### b. Eat together is to

- ~~Eat poorly or~~ Starve or eat well with villagers
- Pay for the meals according to the amount of food and its cost in local price

##### c. Live closely together

- Share sorrow or happiness with villagers
- Respect their customs and traditions
- Respect and love them just like our parents, brothers and sisters
- Avoid the use of personal power to threaten or override villagers, which will result in bringing defamation to you and your army.

#### X 2. Develop the minds of the villagers to love and unite with the soldiers

The officers and enlisted men are requested to follow the following instructions:

- Propagate extensively the achievement and goodness of the army
- Explain to villagers that the army is the defender of the nation
- Counter propaganda which is damaging the army

##### a. Propagate extensively the achievement and goodness of the army

Select the results of work that the army has achieved:

- The victory over the enemy in defending the country
- The victory in suppressing the thieves for maintaining peace and order
- Results of work in helping the people

- Outstanding features of the army such as courageous battles and single-mindedness of the army to achieve its work
  - The expansion of the armed forces such as the army, the Navy and the Airforce
  - Make the people aware that the achievement and goodness obtained all come from the sacrifice and singlemindedness of the army in order to bring peace and happiness to the people and the nation as a whole
  - Relying on various information, radio, pictures and merry making in propagating extensively the achievement of the army
- b. Explain to villagers that the army is the defender of the nation

The officers and enlistedmen are requested to adhere to the following principles:

- Tell the people of the principal duties of the army
- Tell the people the stories of previous battles and sacrifice of the army
- Article in the newspapers and motion pictures must contain the theme that the army is the defender of the nation

Tell the people the principal duties of the army

- the duty of the army during the war is to fight against the enemy, to protect the lives of the people, the nation, the religion, the king and the constitution
- The duty of the army during peace is to prepare and improve the army, to maintain peace and to improve living condition of the people

Tell the people the stories of previous battles and sacrifice of the army

- Select the stories of courageous battles of a battalion, accompany and a warrior which you know and have seen to tell the people

In summarizing news and newspapers put

- The spirits to endure hardship and obstacles of the soldiers
- Determination to fight and sacrifice for the nation
- Determination to love the nation and hate the enemy
- The spirits of unity between the soldiers and the people and because of this we have won the battles and the people can live happily

c. Counter propaganda which is damaging the army

- investigate the source of the alleged news which is defaming the army
- tell the people that the alleged news is the trick of the enemy to deceive the people and make the people blindly obey them
- Counter propaganda by saying that the alleged news are all liar and

deceitful

- Take action at once when our soldiers commit an offense against the people.  
Do not leave a chance to the enemy who will take opportunity for propaganda.

- Try to get weak point action of the enemy and show to the people

3. Lead the villagers in carrying out the programs laid down by the commander

- In leading them you must be polite but strict

- Have good reasons for them to obey

- Listen to the majority in deciding the work

- Praise the persons who are serious about their work and punish those who commit an offense

a. In leading them you must be polite but strict

- talk with villagers nicely. Don't make them afraid of your words or behaviour

- when there is any complaint or they don't like the work, allow discussion.

Don't lose temper or decide suddenly.

- Don't be discouraged when you cannot do the work according to the prescribed plans. You must have self-confidence, courageousness and singlemindedness to carry out the work

b. Have good reasons for them to obey

- Our reasons must not go out from the principal, for the nation and for the people

- When you talk with them you must point to their error and correct the wrong thoughts

- Don't speak without reasons, without point which will make the people fed up of our speech

c. Listen to the majority in deciding the work

When you start doing something, a large number of villagers must know about it. They should give some ideas, what is right and what is wrong and what should be treated as priority. If the majority says yes, you should follow. But you must be very careful to notice that the majority will not lead you into the wrong direction. Reasoning must be carefully observed in deciding the issue.

d. Praise the persons who are serious about their work and punish those who commit an offense

- Propagate his good deeds to everybody

~~- Report to the gi~~

- Report to the higher up to give them a certificate of appreciation
- If he is a soldier, with enough evidence, promotion should be considered
- If anyone commit an offense, he must be punished according to the laws

## CHAPTER 2

Specific duties of the civic action team in the rural area according to the official order of the supreme command of the RL Army, Psychological and social Welfare Section No. 301 dated September 20, 1965. The rural extension teams will be created by using the personnel from the troops station<sup>ed</sup> in that area and work there. Each company should have one extension team and each team consist<sup>s</sup> of 6 personnel.

The followings are the civic action team pattern<sup>t</sup> in the rural area:

1. Platoon leader
  2. Assistant
  3. Educator
  4. Medic
  5. Engineer
  6. Agriculturist
- A. The duties of the platoon leader is to
- Be res<sup>p</sup>onsible for the whole platoon
  - Be advisor to the Taseng
  - Be a chief of information and propaganda team
1. Be res<sup>p</sup>onsible for the whole platoon

The platoon leader must perform the following duties:

- Offer technical knowledge and be an example in instructing villagers to know how to improve their living condition. Give advice when they don't do well.
- Must be clever, active, courageous and know how to sacrifice. He must be calm and cool, industrious and self-disciplined. He must have determination to improve his knowledge.
- Be a good sample in observing the disciplin<sup>e</sup>s in order to gain respect from the soldiers and be trusted and loved by the commander.
- Must know in detail the capability and knowledge of the soldiers in his command. Always give advice and instructions when they have weak points.
- Must follow closely all the work performed by the soldiers. How much have

been done and what should be corrected? Try to find way and means for soldiers to do their work smoothly and without difficulty.

## 2. Be advisor to the Taseng

- Carefully prepares advices
- Refer to reasons and consequence
- Don't allow conflict that cannot be resolved
- Propose a scheme that will alter the programs which is clashing with the policy of the higher up.
- Persuade Taseng to carry out the work strickly according to the programs laid down.
- Don't interfere with the Taseng's duties and his rights

## 3. Be a chief of information and propaganda

1- Propaganda must be done along the policy of the government and the supreme command

- Propagate extensively the policy of the government in the rural area
- Strictly adhere to the policy of the higher up
- Counter agitated and foul propaganda of the enemy
- Counter propaganda of the tricks of the enemy
- Avoid irrelevant propaganda which will result in helping the enemy

## B. The duties of the assistant platoon <sup>leader</sup> is to

- Supervise and take care of the training of the homeguards
- Take care of the name list of the homeguards
- Be an advisor to the chief of the homeguards
- Be a helper to the homeguards
- Keep peace and order in the Taseng area

### 1. Supervise and take care of the training of the homeguards

1- Lay on the programs of training according to the condition and situation of the area

- Don't force a training when the homeguards are too busy in the fields
- Training should be held regularly but don't let it interfere with their daily life

### 2. Take care of the name list of the hmgueards

- Fill out in details
- Fill out orderly
- Avoid disorder record

- Keep a name list in a safe place
- 3. An advisor to the chief of the homeguards
- Have programs for advisory purpose
- Alter the programs that is not suitable
- Persuade the chief of the homeguards to carry out the work according to the programs laid down
- Follow closely the training of the homeguards
- Advise and give instructions to the homeguards in various subjects

C. The duties of educator

1. The place where there is a school

Must know the number of students, level of education, materials for teaching, seriousness of the teachers and seriousness of the students.

\* Find out what is lacking and difficulties at the school

- Cooperate with the teachers
- Prepare plans to eliminate the difficulties and the lack of materials

2. The place where there is no school

- Find out whether the villagers want to study. Who will be the teacher? (bonzes or volunteer) If the villagers do not care very much about studies, try to persuade them.

- Step by step try to take from small number of students to a larger one and teach from a short time to a longer time. Have a class in a wat or any place that you think is suitable.

- When the time is ripe, report to the officer for consideration to build a school. Try to persuade villagers to build it but the villagers must appreciate the idea.

D. The Duties of the medic

1 The place where there is a dispensary

- Cooperate with the official medic assigned in that area and also the quack doctors.
- Keep record of various diseases, number of patients and sanitation of the people.
- Give special attention to the most severe case.
- Lead villagers in sanitary practice against diseases.

2. The place where there is no dispensary

- Notice the belief of the villagers whether they are inclined to believing in modern medicines or medicinal herbs or whether they still believe<sup>e</sup> in

spirit. Do they believe in witch doctor? Don't despise their belief.

- Explain to them where do the diseases come from and how to protect themselves against them.

- Take care of the patients and treat them until they are well in front of the villagers. When somebody dies you must be very careful not to let the villagers in the state of sorrow and think that he dies because of your instructions and medicines.

- Slowly teach the villagers to know how to use modern medicines and learn about sanitation.

- If there is epidemic report to the nearest medical officers at once.

#### E. The duties of the engineer (public utilities)

- Conduct a survey whether that area has a dispensary, a school, a well. Are these facilities sufficient for all the people there? What are now already in existence?

- Persuade and advise the people to build public utilities such as wells a rest house, a school, a dispensary, roads and dams.

- Participate and give ideas in making plans to build public utilities and how to raise money for this purpose.

- After having learned all the proposed projects make a study and discuss of various projects again and also see which project should be treated as priority, the most beneficial and the most needed.

- the project which the majority says to be the most important and urgent Phoban and Taseng should persuade the villagers to pool their labour and resources to build them.

- If the project cannot be completed because of the insufficiency of materials and the villagers cannot acquire such materials locally, you must refer the case to the appropriate authorities to help you to complete.

#### F. The duties of the agriculturist

##### 1. Agriculture

- Conduct a survey in the area what do the people grow? How many of them have gardens? How many of them own permanent farms? What do the people like to grow? How is the soil there? Is the soil good enough for vegetation? Keep statistics.

- Make them realize the importance in growing vegetables so that they can earn extra income for the families.

- Family garden and farm should be encouraged among the villagers for their

own consumption and for sale, thus increasing the family income.

- Praise those villagers who own the gardens and then ask others who don't have them to follow the examples.
- Explain to villagers how to grow vegetables correctly, how to keep agricultural implements and how to use insecticide.

## 2. Animal husbandry

- Correct a survey of the area. What are the kinds of animals that the people like to raise? How many kind of animals are in the area? What would be the suitable animals for that area? Is there any animals suffering from contagious disease? Keep the statistics.
- Make the people realize the importance of raising animals
- Explain to villagers the correct methods of raising the animals and how to treat them when they are sick.
- Explain to villagers that they should know veterinary service. They must contact the veterinary service when their animals get contagious disease. They must immediately report the case to the <sup>nearest</sup> veterinary service, when their animals have the symptoms of contagious disease.

INSTRUCTION      The civic action personnel must be aware of the fact that they are merely advisors who simply give ideas, persuasion and advices to villagers. Actually much of the work are done by the villagers themselves. For example the villagers would like to build a school, they must find the materials , labour, cooperation and other resources by themselves to build it. Anything which is beyond their capability and it is not available locally such as tools, building materials and experts, we must help them to contact the appropriate authorities to get them but the request must be done in the name of the villagers. When they receive the materials from the government the villagers must complete the project by themselves.

Please bear in mind that we are their advisors, the leader in work and the middle man between the people and the authorities concerned.

CHAPTER 3Working methods of the civic action team in the rural area

To work for better results whether the work is a big one or <sup>a</sup> small one you must observe the following five rules:

- Conduct a survey (investigate)
- Make programs
- ~~Start working~~ *Getting down to work.*
- Examine the work
- Report

1. Conduct a survey (investigate)A. The situation in our sidea. Military aspect

- How many soldiers do we have? How are the training and setting up of the homeguards?
- What is the attitude of the villagers toward our army?

b. Political aspect

- How is the propaganda and training? Is there any result? and in what way?
- How do the people criticize the Government?
- How many people support <sup>the</sup> government policy?
- Is there any movement?
- What is advantages and disadvantage?

c. Economic aspect

- Are there different professions among the people? How many are in each category? (such as black smith, potters and farmers)

d. Cultural and Social aspect

- Results of education in the Taseng area
- Results of sanitation and protection against disease
- How many ethnic groups and nationalities are in the Taseng?

e. Administrative aspect

- <sup>What</sup> ~~How~~ do the people say about <sup>the</sup> local administration?
- Do the people support the administration?

B. Investigate the situation in the opposite sidea. Military aspect

- Are there secret guerrillas and terrorists?

- Do they hide illegal weapons somewhere?
- Do they have plans to train terrorists and guerrillas?

b. Political aspect

- How many people are there in their political party? How is their movement?
- How do they do to persuade the villagers to their side?
- What is the main point in which the enemy try to attack us? (laws, treaties or personal offense)

c. Economic aspect

- How ~~xx~~ do they persuade the villagers to grow vegetables?
- Do they have any collective productivity? How do they live?
- Do they allow the people to criticize their administration? And how is the taxation there?

d. Cultural and social aspect

- How is their attitude toward our education system?
- Do they have a specific school for a specific purpose? How do they study?
- How is their attitude toward the villagers customs and traditions and religion? Do they want to change them?

e. Administrative aspect

- Do they have any other secret administrations? How does it work?
- Do the people believe it?

2. Make programs

- Programs must be prepared in advance
- Programs must be in order
- Programs must be prepared to <sup>suite</sup> the environment and condition
- Programs must be prepared to suite our capability
- When put the programs into work, give all the details

a. Programs must be prepared in advance

- Study in details the orders and plans of the higher up
- Clearly classify the duties and work
- What will be done tomorrow must be prepared today, and what will be done next week should be prepared this week
- Don't mix ~~the~~ urgent work which will be done today with the program ~~of~~ work which will be done next week.
- Don't do the work without the programs

b. Program

b. Programs must be in order

- What are the programs for this month?
- What are the programs for this week?
- What are the programs for today?
- Which is temporary work and which is permanent?
- Which is a lighter work and which is a harder one?
- Which work is immediate and which work is long run
- Which work is urgent and which work is not urgent
- Which work is classified and which work is unclassified
- What work depend on who
- Work must be arranged in order. Don't let the programs mixed up.

c. Programs must be prepared to suite the environment and condition

- Correspond with the commander's plans and orders
- Suitable to the condition of the rural
- Correspond with the villagers' need
- Correspond with the condition of the enemy: how the enemy will interrupt our programs and how should we act to win over them?

d. Programs must be prepared to suite our capability

- How many persons do we have? (soldiers, people)
- What type of equipment do we have?
- How is our morale?
- How is our capability?
- After learning all these, our programs should not be too much or too little; the programs must be appropriate.

e. When put the programs into work, give all the details

- Explain some difficulties and obstacles that will follow so that they will take precaution.
- Pick up an easy item to show them ~~xxx~~ so that they will have<sup>a</sup> desire to work.
- show them methods, what ~~xxx~~ would be the best way to do it; so that they will have the ideas to carry out the work according to the programs.
- Don't assign them work that you don't know it well.

3. Getting down to work

- Carry out the work strictly according to the programs.
- Soldiers must be a good sample <sup>se</sup> for the villagers. He should be the forerunner.

Every aspect of his work is a reflection on them. If you have any weak point learn from your friends or learn from the progressive villagers.

- Always follow the results of each work. Praise the work well done and correct those that are not well done.
- Notice the weak and progressive persons. This will help you to know which person is industrious and which person is lazy and take the easy way out.
- Create delightful atmosphere while working. Don't make the atmosphere so dull and uninteresting which will result in making the work unpleasant.
- Advise those who are weak and lazy encourage them to have more desire to work.

#### 4. Examine the work

What work have have completed? What is the advantage and disadvantage of the work?

- The defective work should be corrected and any point that has been left out should be implemented.
- Are the people serious about their work? How many of them are weak and lazy? What is the cause of it?
- How is the cooperation between the soldiers and the people and the people with the people in work? Are they very cooperative? Why is it so? How can we remedy it?
- How is the criticism of the workers? Do they complain that they don't want to work? Why is it so? How can we remedy it?

#### 4. Report

- Send a report of the work to the commander of G 5 , regional army head quarter for consideration and follow up. The report must be done daily, weekly and monthly. Do not miss any report and it must be on time so that the regional G. 5 will forward the report to the higher up.
- The report must be complete and full of details ~~be as~~ as the work performed.
- In writing a report you have to be honest and straight forward. You must say the truth whether it is right or wrong.
- Don't make up the story or tell lie which will result in affecting ~~the~~ the rest of the work and make your commander misunderstand you.
- In writing a report, you must know what is the most important and what is classified and what is an urgent matter.

CHAPTER 4Methods of coordination of the civic action team

In order to allow a large part of our work proceed on smoothly, we must avoid misunderstanding and unfair competition which will damage the work of the nation. Thus the civic action team must have the methods to coordinate with other agencies in the area. The methods are as follows:

- Know all the establishments in the area
  - Confer with other agencies concerned
  - Avoid conflicts
  - Interchange lessons
1. Know all the establishments in the area
    - How many administrative Tasengs are there in the area?
    - How many governmental offices are there in the area?
    - Social welfare organisations and other agencies
  2. Confer with other agencies concerned
    - What work will we do?
    - What work will they do?
    - How many personnel do we have? Who are they?
    - What type of transportation are available ?
    - How many personnel do they have? Who are they?
    - How shall we do our work and how will they do they work?
    - We should understand all these.
  3. Avoid conflicts
    - Each one is not responsible for his own work
    - to do the work <sup>unnecessarily</sup> that is not one's responsibility
    - Don't compete to get the people from the same place and the same house
    - Despite the work of this and that agency.

There are many things are bound to happen therefore the civic action personnel must be cautious

4. Interchange lessons

- Reveal interesting point ~~xx~~ to others
- Tell them of the weak point which will be avoided.
- Where should be corrected?
- What should be remedied in the next step?

CHAPTER 5Method of rallying and persuading the people of the civic action team

We must use the proper and suitable methods in rallying and persuading the people so that they will have a desire to cooperate and work with us of the success of the work.

In rallying and persuading the people, please follow the following principles:

- find out the condition in the village
  - propagate the policy of the government and the army
  - setting up the villagers in working units
  - Lead the villagers to work according to the programs
1. Find out the condition in the village
    - What does the majority of the villagers want?
    - conflicts in the villages
    - Lack of materials, ~~problems and food shortage~~ and their problems
    - Difficulties, poverty and poorly eating
    - Break down the number of old people, women, children, young men and girls.

In getting such information, you should be very careful not to let the villagers feel suspicious of your fact findings that you try to find out the information in order to bring trouble to them

2. Propagate the policy of the government and the army

- Propagate the goodness of the army
- Propagate the concern of the army toward the people
- Explain to the people of the importance of the civic action team

When giving a speech, the speech should flow out incessantly and at the same time display various types of pictures that are pointing to the same story. Don't tell them untrue stories; pick up only those that are genuine and true. When we notice that the people are supporting us, ~~when~~ we then start the civic action programs

3. Setting up villagers in working units

- Appoint an influential and famous persons to be the leaders
- Appoint a trustworthy person who would be responsible for calling in the villagers to work.
- If there are many people, a working units can be created, two or three in each

The end

The appointment should be done in the mind. If the villagers know about it, we ought to explain to them that the appointment is meant to work for the nation and for themselves. Don't make them think that the appointment is meant to suppress them.

#### 4. Lead the villagers to work according to the programs

After working units have been established, we must lead them to work

- Have a complete program for them to carry out
- Give instructions to them ~~in~~ while they are working
- Pay attention to them in their living condition
- Train them regularly
- ⑥ Solve their problems according to your ability
- Request appreciation and beneficence for them

### The Last Items

#### Ideals and attitude of the civic action team

In order to make ~~these~~ the civic action ideas spread out thoroughly and achieve its goals, the civic action team must have the following ideals and attitude:

##### 1. Ideals

- Have determination for unity, Be brave to fight against the national enemy to protect the nation, the ~~xxx~~ religion, the king and the constitution.
- Have faith in the government have a great desire to see Laos as a prosperous and progressive nation
- Be sincere ~~xx~~ and honest to the army
- Be honest to the people
- Dare to sacrifice personal interest for the benefit of all
- Have confidence in yourselves
- Have good prospect in your life

##### 2. Behaviour and the right attitude

- Speak flowingly, politely and reasonably and trustworthy to the people
- Avoid using personal power to threaten, to despise, to scold and to beat up the people
- Avoid all kinds of gamblings, drinking and adultery
- Speak only good things, do only good things, speak out exactly what you really have seen, don't ~~xxx~~ tell a lie.

- Don't interfere with the people interest
- Build up unity and help the people
- Be the exsample of industriousness in work for the success
- Be precise and brave when face the obstacles
- Be conscious and cautious of all the enemy's tricks

Royal Lao Armforces

Psychological Warfare Section

Slogan of the Psy-war

- Have morals
- Have justice
- When criticized don't get mad and have ambition
- Carry out the work until achieving the goals
- Have determination and patience inwork and duties
- Make them understand ~~and~~ us
- Do good - do good - do good

## 6 Man Civic Action Teams Program Plan of Group-6

In looking at the situation in our country in the past and in the present, we can see that the mere use of arms in the struggle against the enemy will not bring complete success. This is because the enemy for the most part depends on the population and tries to get as close to it as possible. As most of the Lao people depend on farming, either in rice or gardening, most of our people are found in the rural areas, and lack contact and communication and a progressive nature. There are still some areas which do not realize the importance of the Nation and the progress that it has made, and which have not woken up to the situation we face at present nor made an effort to win the minds of the people so that they will support the Government, trust the Armed Forces, and help themselves. The Armed Forces thus must establish this policy of the six man team for propaganda, persuasion, skill training, and education purposes. These six man teams will be assigned to the Tasseng level.

The responsibility and duty for setting up these six man teams will be that of each regional commander and each sub-regional commander.

The selection and choice of and numbers of personnel who will be working in this field will be done by the BVs in that area from among their officers and men.

### The Function and Duty of the Six Man Team

The teams will have general responsibility within their area for spreading what they have in the administrative and technical fields to the village populations, making people know how to build for the common benefit, and persuading and advising the populace to turn their interest to the work task at hand in the village and politics.

#### 1. A survey the situation of our side and the enemy

- the military
- the political field
- economics
- culture and society
- administrative control

#### 2. information and propaganda

- build a sense of unity and trust between the civilian and military, and turn them to support of the Government
- spread news of the benefits to the people from the works done by the Armed Forces
- explain clearly to the people that the Armed Forces are the protective barrier of the nation
- hold up the history of the Armed Forces in brave resistance and sacrifice for all the people to see
- get rid of the root cause of adverse propaganda about the Armed Forces and the Government

### 3. education

For the most part, the people in the countryside have not received enough education and cannot absorb new knowledge simply by reading. Even though the Government has projects to print leaflets for distribution to all areas, it has received fewer results than we expected. The people still do not have the quality of pushing themselves to better their skill level, the economics of the Nation are still not progressing. In order to protect the endowment of the Nation and its natural potential, the people must be taught to read and write. When this has been achieved, the work of explaining to the people the meaning of the Nation, the Government, our system of governing, ~~will be possible~~, and the policy of the Government, all will be more effective. All this is a way of making one know one's past better. It will awaken the populace, make them think better, and make them trust the policy of the Armed Forces and the Government better.

- make the villager more aware of the benefits of, and make him more interested in, education
- survey each village for the percentage of villagers who can't read and write, and for children who can't go to school
- encourage the building of schools through the cooperation of all the villagers. If there is a sufficient percentage, ~~open a new~~
- seek number of children who can't go to school, open a new one, and if the number is relatively small, get the wat or dispensary to take on the responsibility with the head of the wat as main teacher
- bring proposals to the local commander or the appropriate local authorities for teachers from the concerned ministry as a form of aid

### 4. sanitation

Cleanliness and sanitation are two of the most pressing and difficult problems in eradicating the cause of disease. This is because the rural population still believes in spirits, still trusts traditional Lao medicine. To avoid this extremely vexing problem, we plan as follows:

- plans for teaching, training, and explanation to make them clearly understand ~~that~~ where such diseases come from and what harm and damage they can ~~do~~ do to they individual
- explain through movies, visual aids, along with direct verbal explanation
- how they can look for ways to protect themselves
- if they are afflicted with a disease, how they can cure it
- compare the use of standard medicine with traditional medicine and spirit doctors and ~~compare~~ compare the difference
- persuade the villagers to know the benefits of sanitation

### 5. ~~Building for the general welfare~~

## 5. building for the general welfare

- survey to see whether the number of schools, hospitals, wells etc. is sufficient for the needs of the area and the villagers
- advise and encourage the villagers to build for the common and general welfare, for example: build salas, schools, hospitals, roads, and towns.
- make plans and consult for general improvement and income expansion and raise money through various ceremonies and functions
- development projects must depend on general consent and be considered for what they will accomplish before any importance is placed on them
- if in any case there is a lack which is beyond the capacity of the people to care for help from higher levels must be sought but the work must be followed up until it is finished. Promises must not be made to the villagers if they are empty. This must be done to avoid undesirable repercussions on the RD workers. It will also reflect on those at higher levels and be of profit to the enemy.

## 6. agriculture and animal husbandry

Because the people in the rural areas have been in such straits for so long, and because the war and destruction keeps them from seeing anything through to completion, the people are never able to really feel secure in, and set themselves up in one place. Thus one of the most important duties of the RD personnel is to have the experience and certainty to be able to convince the villagers who still don't realize the uselessness of not pushing ahead strongly in the area of bettering the standard of living, who don't try harder for a good harvest. This must be made particularly strong in the areas of animal husbandry and planting in order to increase crop return. The responsibility of the RD personnel will be to find ways to solve the problems that exist here.

- survey what the villagers plant, how many plant gardens, how many permanent gardens are there, what do they like to plant, how appropriate are the seeds being used to the soil of the area? All this must be solidly established.
- advise and show the importance and necessity of planting
- praise those villagers who have begun gardens already and hold them up as an example to the others.
- explain the various systems used by use of the basic principles, and at the same time make them know about and care for their planting tools, know how to use insecticides and the various ways they can be used to protect crops.

## 7. animal husbandry

- what kind of animals are raised in that area, how many different kinds, and what kind of animal husbandry is appropriate
- advise and convince the villagers of the need and importance of animal husbandry

- advise in animal husbandry according to the basic principles in that field
- the curing of animal disease to avoid being at the mercy of such scourges
- make known the importance of the Veterinary Service, and make villagers go to the Vet Service doctor to cure their animals, have them report any sickness among livestock to the nearest Vet Agent as fast as possible
- try to get the villagers to stop using taking animals of benefit during the harvest time, and to stop caring for and raising animals which simply are of harm to the economics of the village

SA. In the initial stage, the commander of each region will have to send 12 men (two teams) for a total of 60 men. After three months of training, these men will be sent back to their region to carry on teaching in schools which they will set up in the region.

B. Regional training will be the responsibility of the Regional Commander, who will assign 60 students (10 teams) The training should be based time wise on what results it achieves. The Region must follow the following specifics:

Region 1	has	12	groups	quantity	708	training time	4 years
Region 2	"	13	"	"	762	"	4 yrs 3mo.
Region 3	"	13	"	"	738	"	4 yrs. 3 mo.
Region 4		12	"	"	694	"	4 yrs.
Region 5		9	"	"	510	"	3 yrs.

The training for each three full month group must be divided into three areas:

- area 1 specific psy war training
- area 2 technical training specific to the six man team's needs
- area 3 administrative training

C. Materials needed for training and teaching will be needed as follows:  
Four schools will be needed as Region 5 has one already.

#### A. Materials needed for schools and Office

1. work desks	10
2. work chairs	50
3. ordinary desks	30
4. office cabinets	15
5. student's desks	1000
6. long student's benches	100
7 long students desks	10
8 blackboards	25

Printing Materials

## Printing Materials

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 9. Lao typewriter (pica type)   | 5 |
| 10. Lao typewriter (elite type) | 5 |
| 11. hand operated duplicator    | 5 |

## B. Teaching Materials

- |                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 12. motion picture projectors     | 5  |
| 13. generators for projectors     | 5  |
| 14. cameras                       | 5  |
| 15. still slide projector         | 5  |
| 16. loud speaker (complete set)   | 5  |
| 17. wood working tools (complete) | 50 |
| 18. agricultural tools            | 50 |
| 19. construction tools            | 50 |
| 20. medical sets                  | 50 |

## C. Vehicles

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 21. Jeeps           | 5                      |
| 22. Dodges (4by4)   | 5                      |
| 23. GMC (10 wheels) | 5                      |
| 24. gasoline        | 10,000 liters          |
| 25. machine oil     | 500 liters             |
| 26. grease          | 50 <del>kg</del> kilos |

- budget for purchasing the school supplies and equipment monthly for each region

20,000 Kip    5 regions    100,000 year's total for all 5    1,200,000 Kip

-per diem for the six man teams when they are in the field

As an experiment in practical training while the students are still at the training stage, we estimate that each region will have three groups per year. At 60 men to a graduating group, three groups to a year, this means 180 men per region per year, for a total of 900 men per year. We expect to give per diem at the rate of 300 Kip per day. For 900 men this means 270,000 Kip a day, or for the 20 days of practical training, 5,400,000 Kip, for a grand total of 6,600,000 Kip.

## Organization of the Six Man Team Assigned to the Tasseng

1. team leader
2. second in command
3. education man
4. public health man (basic health care)
5. construction-public welfare man (public works expert)
6. agriculture and animal husbandry man

## Materials Required for the Six Man Team

Team Leader.....

Information Arm- public address systems (complete set)

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Arm - hoe, shovel, spade, cutting knife, heavy tilling rake, vegetable seeds of various types, serum, animal husbandry techniques, stud animals of various types (breeders)

Public Health Arm - medicines of various types (complete set) (not injection type)

Construction Arm - complete carpentry set: large saw, small saw, large and small hammer, short and long plane, complete brace and bit set, carpenter's rule (meter stick) tri square, water level, small, large, and wide mouth chisel, chisel hammer, mason's trowel, spade-shovel mason's hoe, cement mixing box and cement

Education Arm- blackboards, chalk, writing books, pencils, rulers, erasers, pens, ink, reading books from primary level 1 on up

There is nothing to be given to the Pho Bans and Tassengs. If anything at all is to be given it must be considered public property. If anybody needs equipment for a construction project, he may be able to borrow it after signing it out with the Pho Ban as evidence who will have control over it. The equipment will then be sent back after the work is finished.  
the

In regard to working at the village level, teams must be sent out to survey and learn about the general situation first, and ask themselves what kind of plans they will make, and what they will do. Later they will attempt to persuade the Pho Ban, Tasseng, or heads of families in the area to put forth effort in the building of schools, hospitals, wells, markets, roads, and construction and repair of homes.

#### Maintaining Radio Contact

When going out to work in the rural areas one must be up to date with what is going on and what the needs are. The following will have to be used: audio receiver or such as an AN/G RCG receiver. If propaganda work is to be done, the very minimal requirement would be a Sony Receiver to broadcast throughout the village.