SURVEY REPORT

of the

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

of the

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE of PUBLIC SAFETY
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A REPORT OF

THE SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

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KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Office of Public Safety
Agency for International Development

Michael G. McCann — Office of Public Safety

John E. Means — Office of Public Safety

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CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
I.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	1
	PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE-GENERAL	1
	Conclusions	1
	Recommendations	1
	PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE-ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION	1
	Conclusions	1
	Recommendations	2
	PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE-TRAFFIC OPERATIONS	3
	Conclusions	3
	Recommendations	3
	PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE-PRISON SYSTEM	4
	Conclusions	4
	Recommendations	4
	INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS COLLEGE	4
	Conclusions	4
	Recommendations	5
II.	INTRODUCTION	7
	DEFINITION OF TERMS USED	7
	GENERAL INFORMATION	8
III.	THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR	11
	INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES	11
	Civil Defense Force	11
	Coast Guard and Frontier Force	12
	General Intelligence Department	13
	Passports and Nationality Bureau	13
IV.	THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE	15
	HISTORY OF THE FORCE	16
	STAFF ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE	17
	General Headquarters Division	17
	Recruitment Division	17
	Ordnance Division	17
	Traffic Division	17
	Emergency Police Division	17
	Cultural Office	19
	Prisons Division	19
	Technical Aids and Criminalistics Division	19
	Identification Division	19
	Transportation Division	19
	Statistics Division	19
	Disciplinary Board	19
	Legal Division	19

CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter		Page
IV.	THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE (Continued)	
	Enlisted and Civilian Personnel Division	19
	Officer Personnel Division	19
	Expediting Division	20
	Planning and Advisory Division	20
	Inspector General Division	20
	Engineering Division	20
	Secret Office	20
	Financial Division	20
	Supply Division	20
	Budget and Projects Planning Division	20
	Secretariat	20
	Communications Division	20
	SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE	21
	Recruitment, Selection and Training	21
	Pay and Allowances	21
	Promotion	24
	Assignment and Transfer	26
	Special Benefits	26
	Retirement	27
	Equipment of the Force	27
	Communications	28
	Records	28
	LINE ORGANIZATION	30
	Traffic Functions	30
	General	30
	Organization	34
	Licensing	34
	Operation	34
	Traffic Functions (Continued)	
	Accident Investigation	35
	Education	35
	Engineering	35
	Criminal Investigation Division	35
	Patrol	35
	Prisons	35
	Emergency Police	36
	Special Functions	37
	Railroad Police	37
	The Pilgrimage (Haj)	38
V.	INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS' COLLEGE	39
	HISTORY	39
	FACILITIES	39
	PERSONNEL	41
	ORGANIZATION	41
	EQUIPMENT	41
	SELECTION OF STUDENTS	42
	TRAINING	42
	APPENDIX	
	Curriculum of Internal Security Force Officers College	43

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Map of Saudi Arabia	9
2	Organizational Chart, Ministry of Interior	10
3	Badges of Rank and Rate for Public Security Force	14
4	1965-66 Public Security Force Budget	15
5	Staff Organizational Chart General Directorate of the Public Security Force	18
6	Public Security Forces Pay Scale	22
7	Public Security Forces Allowance Scale	23
8	Minimum Time in Grade for Public Security Force Personnel	25
9	Line Organization of Public Security Force	31
10	Organizational Chart of the Internal Security Forces Officers College	40

I. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE—GENERAL

Conclusion

The incident of crime in Saudi Arabia is reputed to be as low as in any country in the world. Although crimes are not classified or reported in such a manner to permit a careful statistical analysis and comparison, it is evident that the usual crimes of avarice found in a more complex society are infrequent. In regard to this, considerable credit must be given to the Public Security Force for its contribution.

The Public Security Force has located its personnel (about 24,640), and centered its operations, primarily within the cities and towns (82 field offices). Rural police operations are essentially limited to scattered traffic posts along the main highways.

While steadily declining, the rate of illiteracy, or marginal literacy, among the enlisted police personnel of the Public Security Force remains high. The complexities of communications and direction are seriously compounded by this deficiency and greatly impair the quality of services rendered.

The Public Security Force has responded to the demands of the rapidly developing society by a corresponding increase in quantity of manpower. It is estimated that the ratio of police personnel to citizens served is in the area of 1 to 50 — 1 to 75. This ratio is inordinately high.

Recommendations

That the present literacy training program for enlisted police personnel be markedly intensified and opportunities be afforded all personnel to acquire at least an elementary education equivalency. Emphasis should be placed on quality of personnel not quantity.

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE - ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Conclusion

The efficiency of the organization and management of the Public Security Force in modern, contemporary Saudi Arabia is seriously hampered by the survival of public administration methods which the country has outgrown. By long practice, command is highly centralized and delegations of responsibilities seldom coincide with commensurate authority. At every command level, the number of persons reporting directly to the

commanders far exceeds effective span of control. Commanders universally throughout the Force are so burdened with administrative details, they have little time for supervision of operations per se. Reaction time to public needs is unduly long.

Internal communications are complex and personalized by the usual "letter format." Standard forms to assure adequate information and facilitate expeditious routing and processing of documents are not in general use.

Records keeping is decentralized and generally disorganized. The "experience" and "official memory" that the official documents could and should provide is lost in too many cases. There is no established standard operating procedure for the orderly retention, filing and/or destruction of documents.

Communications between cities and offices within cities is dependent upon an inadequate telephone system, the public radio-telegraph system, couriers or regular mail service. There are no radio communication capabilities for this purpose. The immediacy of the communication facility, required for internal security force management in a modern society, is missing. (The writers were informed that an inter-city communications system has been procured.)

Training programs for recruit and in-service policemen and in-service training for officers designed to constantly refine and develop personnel in accordance with the operational requirements for the force are virtually non-existent.

Technical personnel for the varied highly specialized support service functions are in critically short supply. Training of additional personnel and the continued upgrading of present technical staffs lags considerably behind requirements.

Recommendation

That consideration be given to the realignment and consolidation of staff and service functions at each command level to assure effective control.

That specific, written delegations of authority be provided each subordinate command (appropriate to command responsibility and in consideration of the general character of the force) to expedite the administrative processes and improve the quality of services rendered.

That a study of internal communications be effected looking toward the introduction of "standard forms" which would assure adequacy of information for administrative decision making and the expediting and processing of such action papers.

That standard filing and recording procedures be adopted and a modern police records system introduced.

That responsibility for planning, preparation, and evaluation of pre-service and in-service training programs for policemen (to include all phases of police operations) be assigned at the national level and appropriate line responsibility assigned for program execution in every command. This type of program will require vigorous direction.

That extensive specialized training courses for technicians utilized in all elements of the support services be established within the Public Security Force or with appropriate commercial firms under contractual arrangements.

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE - TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Conclusion

Existing motor vehicle regulations are considerably out-dated in comparison to the modern, mobile transportation capability of Saudi Arabia.

Present licensing procedures are detailed and overly burdensome both to the public and the Public Security Force. The driver licensing procedure tests the mechanical driving skills, but fails to examine the driver's knowledge of safe driving practices.

Traffic safety engineering, including installation of all traffic signal lights, signs, street markings, etc., is the responsibility of the municipalities and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. What limited work has been done by these authorities has been undertaken in virtual isolation from the Public Security Force. The traffic safety needs, which may be identified from the experience of the motoring public as viewed by the traffic police, have also been ignored.

Traffic direction and control is effected primarily through a system of fixed posts; there are limited mobile patrols. Traffic policemen are assigned in Jidda (and this may be considered as representative of other major cities) in a ratio of about one to every 60 or 70 motor vehicles; an extremely high number.

Enforcement of motor vehicle regulations is effected primarily "after the fact" and has little value in adjusting the behavior of the driver on the road. (The preceeding is accomplished through the reporting by policemen of registration numbers of vehicles or as a result of investigation of an accident.)

The traffic police have no responsibility in the case of accidents. This responsibility is divided between the Emergency Police who give aid to the injured and protect the scene, and the Criminal Investigative Division (or regular police officer if a CID officer is not available) who investigate the accident. The traffic police receive information copies of such investigations only in certain cases.

There is no organized, directed, public traffic education program in effect in the Kingdom.

Recommendations

That an intensive review be initiated to effect an updating and expansion of the motor vehicle regulations to conform with the present traffic conditions in Saudi Arabia. It is suggested that established international standards be utilized as a guide in this endeavor.

That procedures for obtaining a driver's license or registering a vehicle be streamlined as a service both to the public and the police. Particular emphasis should be given to the applicant's knowledge of the "rules of the road" when issuing driver's licenses.

That coordination, between officials of the municipalities and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation responsible for traffic safety engineering and the police, be effected to assure benefit of experience in the future design of roadways and the placement of traffic signals, signs, road markings, etc. There should be an intensive effort to immediately place such "signs of life" in operation.

That traffic direction be more active and less manpower utilized. A review to determine the value of each "fixed post" should be undertaken with a view to eliminating those proven non-productive. Mobile patrols, with stringent enforcement directives, should be implemented.

That full responsibility for traffic accident investigation be assigned the traffic police to allow a centralization of records, and their subsequent utilization in planning enforcement policy and tactics as well as roadway engineering improvements (to include signs, etc.).

That, in connection with the preceeding recommendation, traffic officers be fully trained in accident investigation principles in order to carry out this responsibility.

That an intensive country wide, public traffic education program be initiated and sustained, utilizing all public communication mediums, schools, etc.

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE - PRISON SYSTEM

Conclusion

Prison facilities in Saudi Arabia would appear to be of most adequate design and provide satisfactory living conditions for inmates.

The prison concepts would appear to incorporate primarily retribution; little attention is directed to rehabilitation.

Recommendations

That organized, constructive work programs be organized for all able bodied prisoners within the prisons to teach inmates vocational skills required by the society and to defeat the debilitating effects of idleness.

That literacy training be effected for all prisoners as a part of the Kingdom-wide literacy program.

That an organized recreational program be effected to provide physical exercise and emotional outlet for all inmates.

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS COLLEGE

Conclusion

The recent elevation of the College to General Directorate level and its assignment for training the officers for all four internal security forces and the Passport and Nationality Bureau, would appear to be an excellent organizational arrangement. This should effect improved coordination among the forces in the future because of their common training and the personal relationships developed therein, aside from providing a considerable economy for the government.

The College has under construction a physical plant which should be adequate for its requirements for several years. Its design and basic equipment are most appropriate for its important training function and will lend prestige to the officer corps.

The organizational plan for the College appears to be well conceived and in line with good management principles. It has not been completely effected due to the lack of equipment and professionally trained teachers.

The four year curriculum, which allows the completion of a secondary education for aspirants having completed only their intermediate schooling, is sound and should contribute immeasurably to the future development of the internal security forces.

The two year course of professional study planned for all aspirants would seem to be well conceived. There would appear to be need for additional emphasis on organization, command-staff relationships, and public management, per se.

The projected program for in-service training of the present officer corps is critically important to the rapid and sound development of the internal security forces.

The College has an urgent requirement for a professional teacher corps made up primarily from the internal security forces officer corps and an array of teaching aids to facilitate a maximum of communication between teacher and student.

The College library is most limited and few professional police texts are included. It is restricted, primarily, to Arabic language materials.

The Ministry program for training young men in foreign colleges (70-80 presently studying at Indiana and Michigan State Universities and selection is underway for thirty more this year) for future careers in the internal security forces is commendable; however, definite programs of study for them are not complete and arrangements for their future utilization unclear.

Recommendations

That an extensive enlargement of the College library with particular attention to the procurement of professional police books and periodicals in the English, French, and German languages as well as in Arabic be effected immediately.

That an extensive foreign language program for both in-service officers and students at the College in English, French and German be implemented. This would open the opportunities for individual study through the library and prepare candidates for foreign training assignments.

That consideration be given to the installation of a small language laboratory for intensive study by selected officers and students. (An English language laboratory is now being established at the Ministry of Education in Riyadh and should be able to accept a few officers and students for study in the immediate future.)

That an immediate study be implemented to research opportunities and means for placement of selected officers of the College, and the officer corps generally, in training programs abroad to enrich the present instructional staff for the College and its projected in-service training programs. Particular emphasis should be given to the comparative study of police systems and the organization and management of such systems. (Specialist training in the highly technical fields, e.g. police laboratory

skills, management of motor vehicle fleet operations, communications management and repair, police records management, etc. should be reserved for those individuals who will spend their careers in such specialization.)

That immediate action be taken to solidify the programs of study of the young men presently enrolled in police administration programs in the United States and to clarify the role they will play when they return to their country some 4 or 5 years hence.

II. INTRODUCTION

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

Some of the terminology utilized in this report are actual Saudi terms. They were used in the original Saudi because no one or two English words could aptly substitute. The succeeding section will deal with a definition of these terms.

AMIR. A term that denotes leader and in actual practice could mean governor of a province, mayor of a city, etc. There are major, minor, lesser and local Amirs. Major Amirs would include those who govern provinces and large important cities and the minor Amirs would be those in charge of smaller districts and cities. The lesser and local Amirs would have control of towns, villages and oases. The Amir is appointed by the King and gains his authority therefrom. Major Amirs are usually of royal lineage. The importance or power of an Amir can be dependent upon whether or not he is of royal blood and the economic or religious importance of his Amirate.

AMIRATE. The specific area be it geographical or political, that comes under the authority of the Amir on each level -- major, lesser or local.

BEDOUIN. A member of a nomadic tribe usually found in the rural areas of the Arabian and North African countries. They are many times not of one country and cross and recross borders during their existence.

HAJ. The term that is utilized to describe the pilgrimage that takes place once a year. At this time, many persons of the Moslem faith from all over the world travel to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

HIJAZ. The Western region of Saudi Arabia whose boundaries are indistinct and generally undefined.

KHAWIYA. The Khawiyin are the personal retainers of the Royal Family or of major or minor Amirs. They serve primarily as bodyguards for these officials; however, in rural areas they have a supplementary civil police function under the direction of the Amir. These fierce looking and and sometimes heavily armed individuals are said to be fairly effective in the rural areas and oft-times enjoy more respect than the police. The Khawiyin have no training or organization and derive their authority from direct orders of the Amir. The use of these men for police functions in cities and large towns has steadily declined.

MUTAWAIIN. These are the religious police who answer only to the local religious leaders (mufti) or to the Committees of Public Morality which are a branch of the religious establishment. The Mutawaiin are responsible for the maintenance of public morality and enforce the strict religious code of the Kingdom.

UMDAS. These are village or local minor officials who are sometimes paid by the Ministry of the Interior and assist the Amir and the police in various ways.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an independent monarchy where Governmental authority is exercised by the King and his appointed ministers and officials within the framework of Arab tradition and shari's (Islamic) law. The King is also the supreme religious leader of the country.

Saudi Arabia occupies the bulk of the Arabian Peninsula. Its land mass is approximately 865,000 square miles. The country is noted for its dry climate and desert topography. From a range of mountains near the Red Sea, the land slopes gently eastward toward the Persian Gulf and can be visualized as a vast sea of rocky or sandy desert with only a scattering of sparsely inhabited fertile islands. A map of the Kingdom and surrounding areas can be found as Figure 1, page 9.

The Kingdom has four major cultural regions: The Hijaz, the Asir, the Najd, and the Al Mintaqah Ash Sharqiyah. The Hijar borders the Red Sea from the north and includes the principal holy cities of Islam (Mecca and Medina) and extends to the south beyond the commercial center of the country at Jidda. The Asir extends on to the south along the Red Sea to the Yemen border. The Najd is in the center of the country and is the regional home of the Royal Family and the location of the capital of the Kingdom, Riyadh. The Al Mintaqah Ash Sharqiyah (commonly referred to as the Eastern Province) is along the Persian Gulf and encompasses the rich oil fields upon which the country's economy is based.

Saudi Arabia was forged to its present general boundaries primarily by King Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, the father of the present King. The Kingdom is divided into major and minor Amirates whose borders are generally aligned with traditional tribal regions or those of former dynasties or principalities. Amirates have been created to govern newly developed industrial complexes such as at Dhahran, along the pipe lines running from Dhahran to the northern border, and along other sensitive border regions. Boundaries are indistinct and there appears to be large tracts of desert not included in any Amirate.

Each Amirate is governed by an Amir appointed by the King. The Amir is the senior representative of the government in each province and is directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. There are minor Amirs within regions reporting to major Amirs.

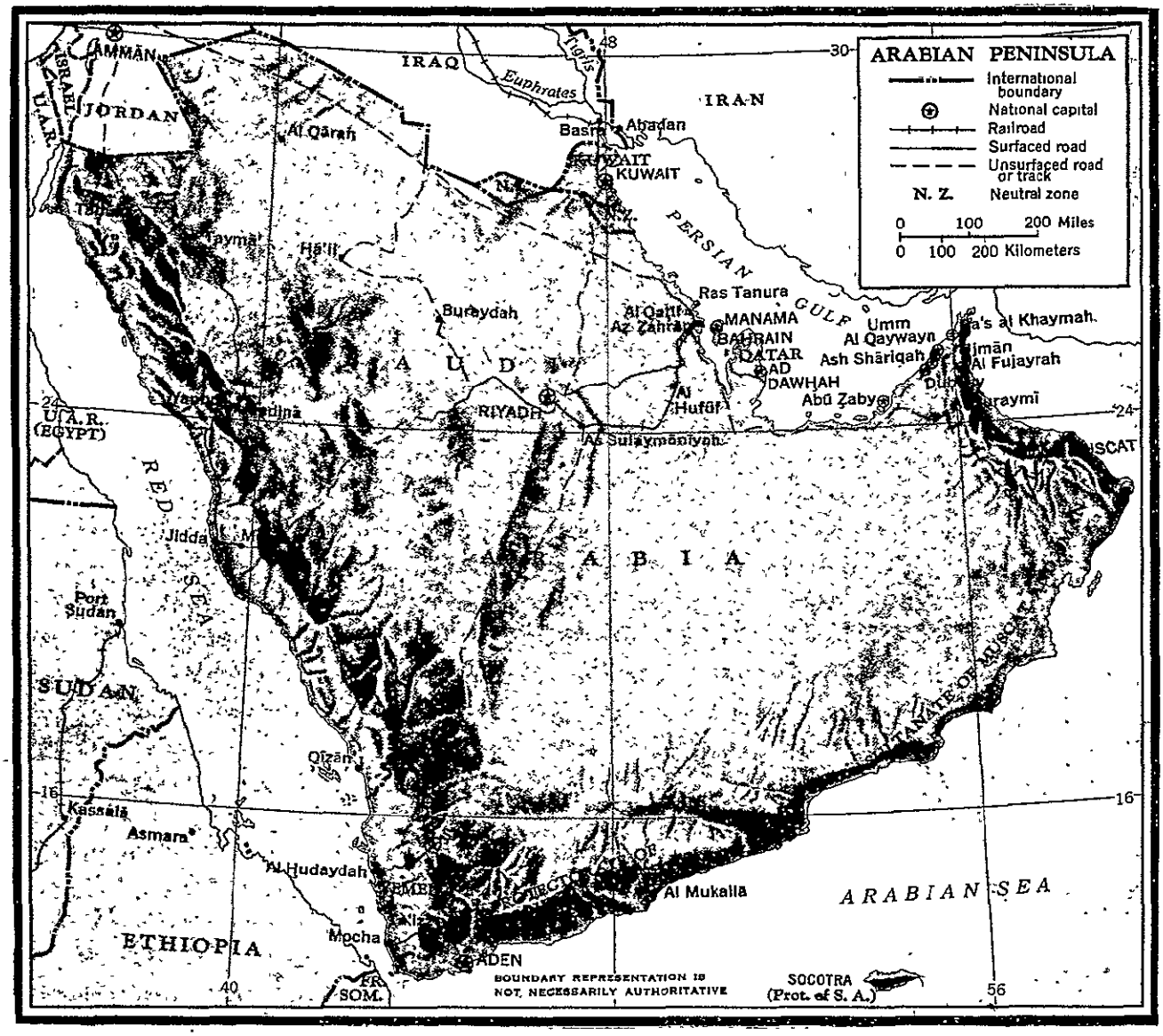


Figure 1—Map of Saudi Arabia

The King exercises effective executive and legislative authority in consultation with a 13-man Council of Ministers. In the absence of legislative body, the Council of Ministers exercises legislative as well as executive authority. The King also maintains a royal cabinet (diwan) which has advisory and protocol functions. The courts, whose judges are appointed by the Islamic leadership headed by the King, apply shari'a law.

King Faisal, in his reign, has instituted energetic measures to establish fiscal stability and modern administration. The country's principal income is from oil and import duties. The tax burden of the individual citizen and region is relative light. Ministeries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Interior, et al, have undertaken extensive, progressive programs and are projecting their activities from the capital in Riyadh into the Amirates throughout the country.

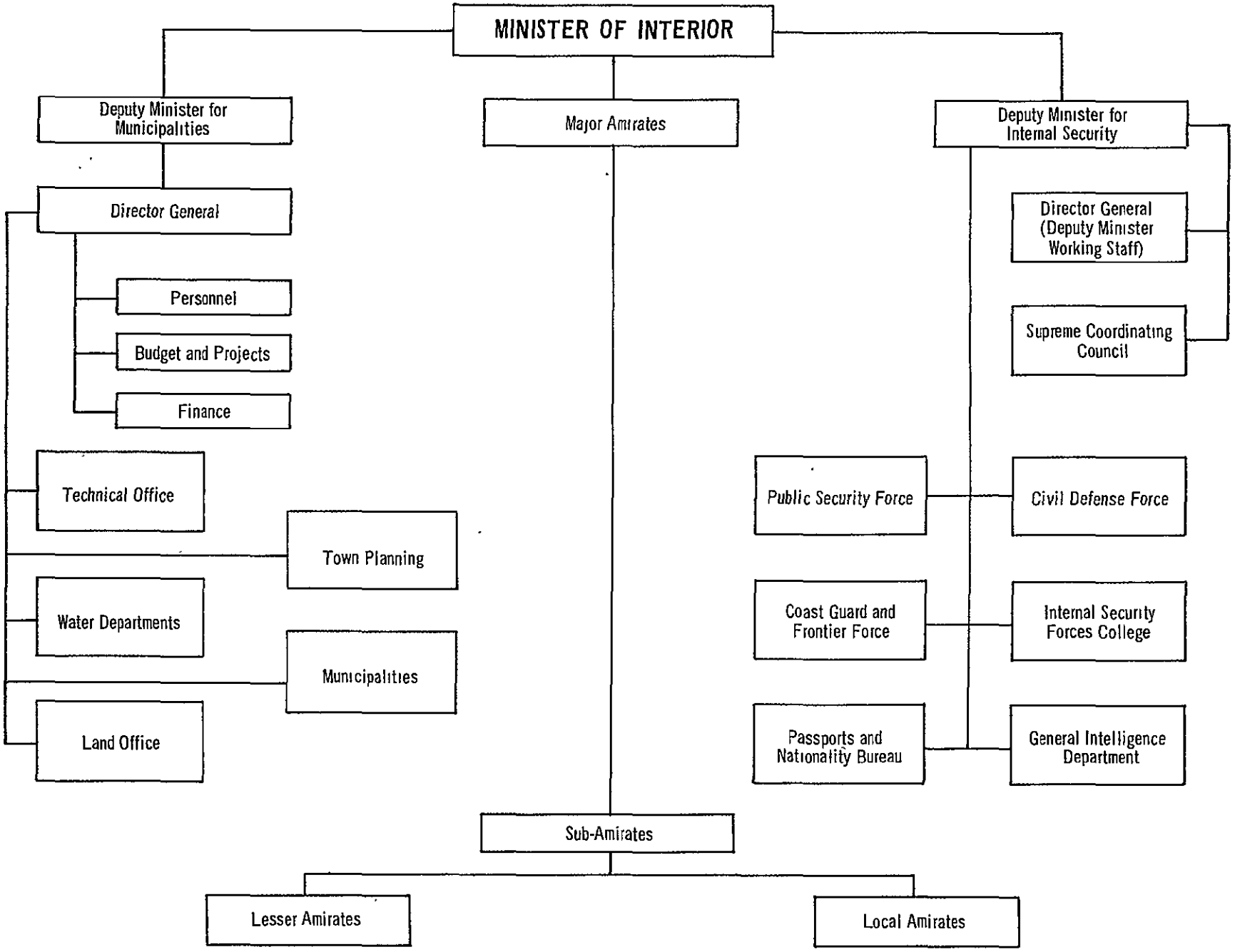


Figure 2.—ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

III. THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

The Ministry of the Interior is vested with the responsibility for the enforcement of criminal law in Saudi Arabia. Other responsibilities include interal security, the direction and planning of all municipalities and the supervision of the Amirates--major, lesser and local.

As can be seen from Figure 2, page 10, the Ministry of the Interior has two major divisions, both headed by Deputy Ministers: one, the Deputy Minister for Municipalities; and the other, the Deputy Minister for Internal Security. Additionally, the major Amirs report directly to the Minister of the Interior, while the lesser and local Amirs report through their Amirate channels to the major Amirs.

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES

The area of interest to this study is the one that concerns internal security. There are four major internal security forces, an Internal Security Forces Officers College and a Passport and Nationality Bureau. The four forces are the Public Security Force, the Civil Defense Force, the Coast Guard and Frontier Force, and the General Intelligence Department. The Internal Security Forces Officers College recruits, selects and trains the officer corps for all four internal security forces.

The Supreme Coordinating Council is composed of the Deputy Minister for internal security as chairman and the Director Generals from each of the four internal security forces and the Officers' College. The Council is responsible for the planning and coordination of the activities of all the forces represented, subject to the concurrence of the Minister of the Interior.

The salaries, ranks, and other personnel procedures along with staff and organizational hierarchy are basically the same for all the internal security forces. The detailed description of the Public Security Forces is representative of the other forces. (See Chapter IV).

The Public Security Force, which performs the traditional police functions for the maintenance of public peace and order, and the Officers' College will be discussed in detail in Chapters IV and V respectively. The sections following are brief descriptions of the remaining internal security forces.

Civil Defense Force

This force under the supervision of a Major General, is planned to assume the responsibilities for all civil defense functions for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Presently, it has in operation only the fire-fighting function. Its personnel consists of 176 officers, 1700 enlisted men (firemen), 150 drivers and 170 civilian employees. Operations divisions of this force are located in twenty-three cities and towns. The General Directorate is located in Riyadh. The Acting Director General stated that every year fire-fighting units are established in about five additional cities or towns.

The responsibilities of the Civil Defense Force as presently operating are traditional fire-fighting activities, rescue and a fire prevention function. In regard to the latter function, it was related that the CD force attempts to periodically inspect for fire hazards all government buildings and private businesses and factories. The responsibility for fire protection of the Kingdom's airports falls to the Regular Army.

Officers that are assigned to the CD force receive additional training in fire ground activities, rescue operations and fire scene command functions beyond that received in the regular curriculum at the internal security forces college. Although the equipment observed was at least fifteen to twenty years old, it appeared to be in reasonably fair operating condition. Besides the traditional use of water, methods for utilization of other extinguishing agents such as CO_2, dry powder and foam were observed. Water is carried to the scene of a fire in 2,000 gallon self-propelled tankers.

The recruitment, selection and other applicable personnel rules are the same for the enlisted fire private and NCO as they are for the enlisted men of all other internal security forces. Additionally, as with the other forces, the organization of the General Directorate and the chain of command is similar.

Coast Guard and Frontier Force

The responsibility of this force, commanded by a Lieutenant General, is to protect the borders and sea coasts of the Kingdom. Composed of 70 officers, 5,000 enlisted men and 300 civilians, this force is the only governmental unit with the assigned responsibility to patrol and guard the 2,900 kilometers of coastline and the 4,300 kilometers of land frontier.

After forty-two years as a separate entity, the Coast Guard was combined into a single Directorate with the Frontier Force in 1963. As with the other internal security forces, the officers of this force now receive their training at the internal security forces college and may be laterally transferred between forces. The present Director General of this force was formerly Director General of the Public Security Force. Additionally, the recruitment, selection and other personnel procedures for enlisted men and the organizational hierarchy are similar as those for the other internal security forces. The training for the enlisted personnel is of the type utilized by the other forces -- basic military and literacy. At the time of this study, the Coast Guard and Frontier Force had over 200 men in this type of training.

The force was stated to have approximately fifty boats, six of which are seventy footers. All the vessels were said to be in good running order due to the fact that they had been recently purchased. The hulls were manufactured by an English company while the power is supplied by German diesel engines. The maintenance of the boats is handled on contracts by the respective companies from which the hulls and engines were purchased. These companies have local facilities for performing the maintenance. It was stated that oft-times these vessels were not fully utilized due to a shortage of the qualified technical personnel needed to operate the vessels.

The force has a country-wide communications network utilizing Single Side Band equipment. The center for this net is the force General Directorate at Riyadh. All of the boats have transceivers as do the frontier posts on the borders. When observed the communications equipment appeared to be in good working order. The equipment is utilized in tandem at every station, if one transceiver breaks down the other unit is utilized. The defective transceiver is then airfreighted to Riyadh where the repair and maintenance is done under contract by the company from which the equipment was originally procured.

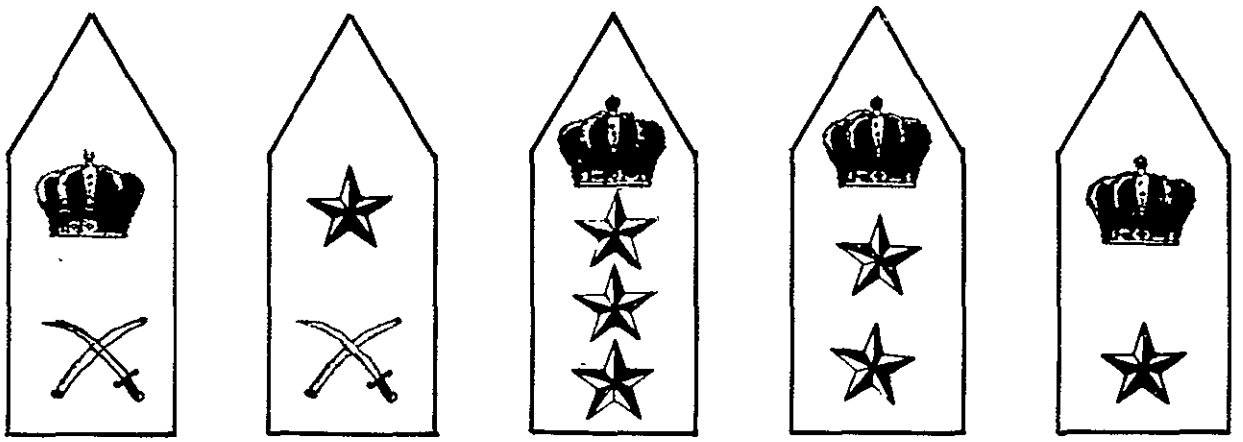
General Intelligence Department

The Survey Team's study did not encompass this department.

Passports and Nationality Bureau

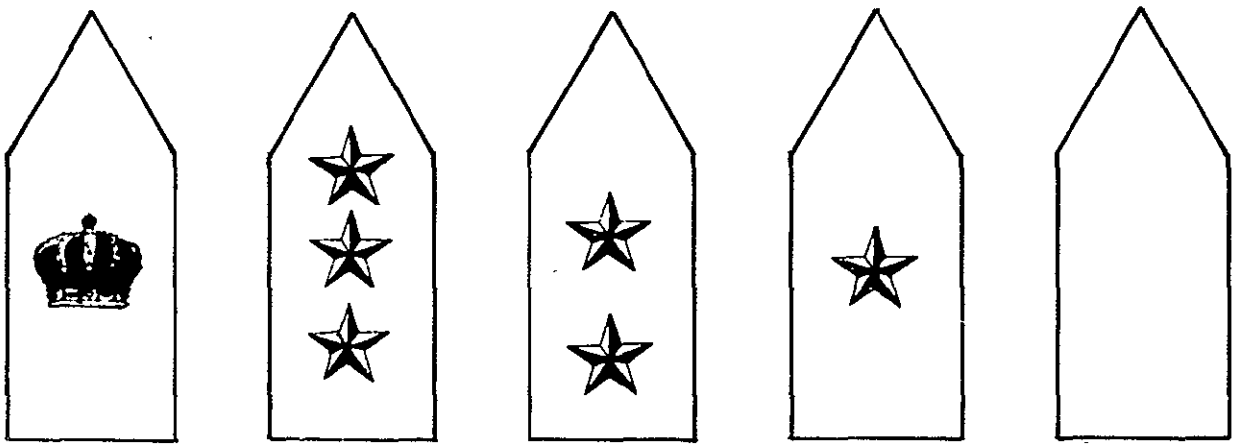
This bureau headed by a civilian is not one of the internal security forces; however, it is found under the Deputy Ministry for Internal Security because of the nature of its work. The Passports and Nationality Bureau is charged with the responsibility for all matters pertaining to immigration, emigration and affirmation of nationality status. It is composed in the main of civilians; however, nineteen officers and an undetermined number of enlisted personnel from the Public Security Force are assigned to it at the Airports of Dhahran, Riyadh, Mecca and Jidda.

OFFICER RANKS



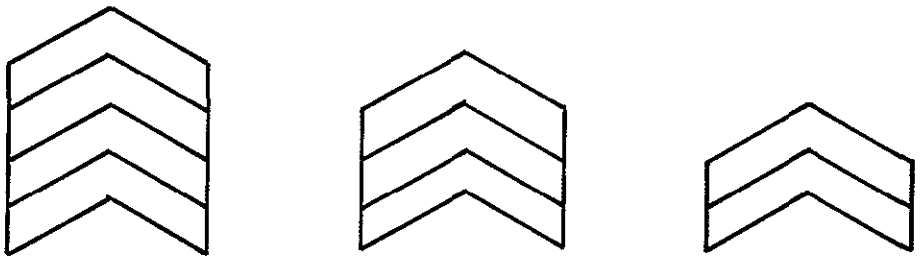
Lt. General | Maj. General | Brigadier General | Colonel | Lt. Col.

Officer Rank Worn on Shoulder Boards



Major | Captain | 1st Lt. | 2nd Lt. | Warrant Officer

ENLISTED RATES



Master Sgt. | Sergeant | Corporal | No insignia Private

Enlisted Rates Worn on Sleeves

Figure 3—Badges of Rank and Rate for Public Security Force

IV. THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

The Public Security Force which is allocated the traditional police duties for the preservation of the public peace and order is placed under the authority of the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Internal Defense. Its reported force strength is in the neighborhood of 24,640. A complete breakdown of the force strength was not provided; however, as can be see in column one, Figure 6 on page 22, the total officer strength numbers 640 while there are approximately 4,000 non-commissioned officers and about 16,000 privates. The number of civilians employed in various capacities by the Public Security Forces is in the vicinity of 4,000 persons. As a point of interest, Figure 3, page 14, depicts the various badges of rank and rate of the internal security forces.

The force is commanded by a Lieutenant General whose title is Director General. There is a Deputy Director General position presently filled by a Major General. The Deputy Director General assists the Director General in routine administrative matters and shares the work load of the line operations as assigned by the Director General. The Deputy additionally assumes command of the force in the absence of the Director General. A second Deputy Director General, a Bridadier General, is in charge of the Regional Directorate for the Eastern Province.

The Public Security Force Budget for fiscal year 1965-66 was reported as 129,778,200 Saudi Riyals or US $28,839,600. Figure 4, below, illustrates the budget allocations: 101,400,000 SR for Salaries; 20,377,000 SR for Continuing Fund; 900,000 SR for Other Expenditures; and 7,101,200 SR for Projects. The survey team was

ITEM		SAUDI RIYALS	US DOLLAR EQUIVALENT
Salaries	which includes allowances and subsistence	101,400,000	$22,533,333+
Continuing Fund	which includes equipment items such as uniforms, vehicles, arms, ammunition, office supplies, etc.	20,377,000	4,528,222+
Other Expenditures	includes such items as the contingency fund, scholarships, etc.	900,000	200,000
Project	includes rent for buildings, new buildings, and maintenance of buildings and grounds.	7,101,200	1,578,044+
	TOTAL	129,778,200	$28,838,600

Figure 4—1965-1966 PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE BUDGET

informed that the fiscal year 1966-67 budget is in the formative stage and is expected to reflect a total increase of approximately ten percent over the present budget for FY 1965-66. The Saudi fiscal year is based upon the Arabic calendar and hence does not correspond to the months utilized by US government agencies to determine fiscal year.

HISTORY OF THE FORCE

The first recorded sign in Saudi Arabia of uniformed police was in 1917. Although unorganized, these police maintained law and order among the tribes. They gained their authority from the Amirs (Governors) appointed by the King and charged with maintaining peace and security. The Amirs accomplished this by the use of personal armed bodyguards called Khawiya. This system prevails today in dealing with the Bedouin tribes which come under the direct authority of the Amirs rather than the police Directors. The growth of police forces in towns, cities and villages has curtailed the powers of the Amir in some cases.

Organized public security began in Mecca in 1925. Most of the personnel recruited for this police force were Iraqis. The commanders and officers were mostly Arabs from Syria or Iraq. This initial police force consisted of an infantry corps which maintained security outside of the towns and patrolled the roads with the aid of local populace. This system was indirect, inefficient and utilized local populace only at the lowest level.

The first regulations for the Saudi Arabian police force were drawn up in 1925. The regulations were distinguished by an absence of clearly defined methods of operation and no separation between the religious, political and law enforcement functions of the police. The over-all responsibility of this embryonic Public Security Force was to maintain public order and security.

This early police force, which was originally limited to the cities of Mecca, Medina and Jidda during the period from 1925 to 1930, established branches in twelve other cities among which were the major cities of Riyadh, Dhahran, Tabuk and al-Hasa (Hofuf). In 1927, Colonel Muhammad Murad al-Iktiyar who had been originally brought from Syria to organize the force was appointed Director of Police. At this time, military and administrative formations were established and training programs for the infantry and artillery were begun. Later a gendarmerie was instituted and artillery and machine gun companies organized. In 1929, a separation of army and police functions took place and the Public Security Forces were extended (over a period of time) to the remaining cities, towns and villages of the country.

The original organization of the police force in Mecca is significant because it became the model for police departments in other districts. Too, the Mecca police department, expanded in numbers and agencies, functioned as headquarters for the Police Directorates in the Hijaz and, later, throughout the country. In 1935, a Police School began to train an officer corps.

The Public Security Force has alternated between being an autonomous department and an agency of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1926, the Force was an autonomous department and in 1931 it became an agency of the newly created Ministry of the Interior. However, when three years later the Ministry of the Interior was abolished, the Public Security Force was placed under the direction of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. In 1951, the Ministry of the Interior was recreated and the Public Security Force was again under the domain of the Interior Ministry where it remains today.

STAFF ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE

The staff of the General Directorate of the Public Security Force, as can be seen in Figure 5, page 18, is very formidable. It consists of twenty-four divisions, offices and boards that report directly to the Director General. A new division for communications is presently being planned which will increase the Director General's staff span of control to twenty-five. The following paragraphs are brief descriptions of each of the General Directorate staff offices. The staff organization of the Regional and City Directorates is basically the same as that of the General Directorate.

General Headquarters Division. The function of this division, directed by a Captain, is the assignment and supervision of the enlisted personnel assigned to the staff offices of the General Directorate as guards, messengers, clerks, etc.

Recruitment Division. This division recruits, selects, and assigns enlisted police personnel for the headquarters staff of the Public Security Force and in some cases to operational field units. (Recruitment and training is also handled by each Regional and City Directorate.) The division is composed of approximately 2,000 men who at the time of this survey were stationed in Mecca. They are dispatched to the holy city each year to assist the local police in handling the problems attendant with the yearly pilgrimage. They can also be utilized as a field force to respond, upon the direction of the Director General, to any Directorate in need of extra manpower due to a specific occurrence.

Ordnance Division. This division is charged with the receiving and distribution of all weapons, ammunition, and related equipment of the Public Security Force. It operates a central arms repair facility and is under the direction of a Major.

Traffic Division. The Traffic Division has limited responsibility in the establishment of policy and procedures for, and the management of, all traffic sections in the Directorates and Commissariates. It also indirectly supervises the various traffic officer training schools in the Public Security Force (conducted at the Directorate level and usually confined to literacy training and basic signalling movements). The supervisor of this Division, a Colonel, is also in charge of the Cultural Office and Emergency Police Division staff. The staff personnel and office space of these three divisions is presently combined.

Emergency Police Division. This division, supervised by the Colonel in charge of the Traffic Division and Cultural Office, advises and assists the Director General in planning, policy and management of the Emergency Police forces in the various cities. It assists in setting the standards for the specialized training required of the enlisted personnel assigned to the Emergency Police forces.

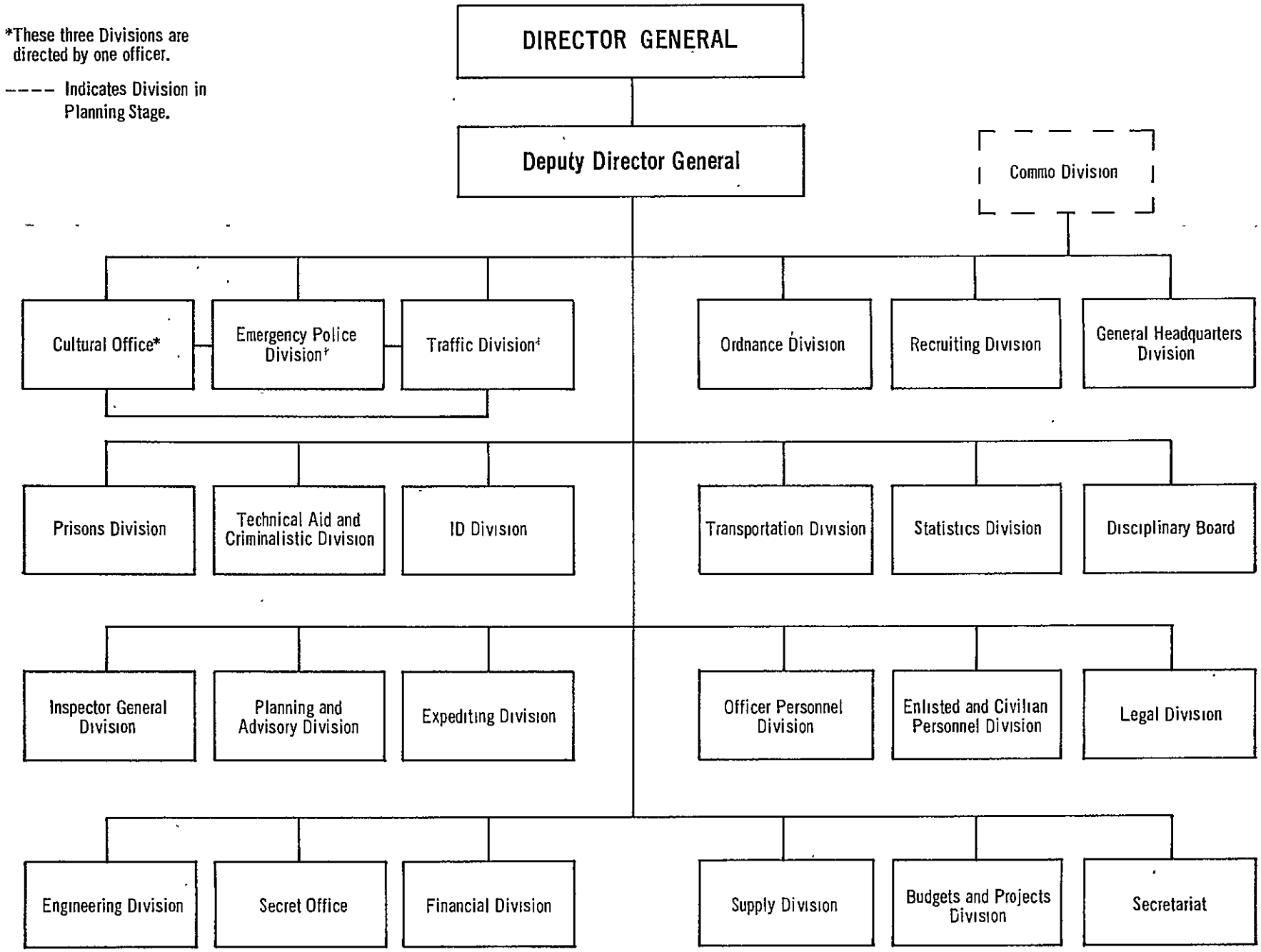


Figure 5.—STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART OF GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

Cultural Office. The personnel and office space of this office is combined with that of the Traffic and Emergency Police Divisions. It is also supervised by the same officer. This office disseminates information regarding police activities to the public via the press, radio and television. It is planned also that this office work closely with the Traffic Division's planned citizen traffic education program.

Prisons Division. The Prisons Division, directed by a Colonel, has staff responsibility for policy in management and operation of the prisons and jails maintained by the Public Security Force throughout the Kingdom.

Technical Aids and Criminalistics Division. This division whose commanding officer is a Colonel, investigates only major crimes throughout the Kingdom. It initially was planned to provide central police laboratory services. It was said to have several technical devices for aiding in investigations but only limited laboratory type equipment. Its service functions were related to be very poorly developed because of a lack of technically trained personnel.

Identification Division. The Identification Division has been established as a national depository for criminal and non-criminal personal identification information. It has a photographic service function and is additionally charged with the coordination of narcotics control and enforcement operations throughout the Kingdom and coordinates with INTERPOL. Its personnel are all civilians with the exception of its director who is a Colonel.

Transportation Division. This division, directed by a civilian, is responsible for the management of the maintenance and operation functions of the motor vehicular fleet of the Public Security Force. It directly operates the motor pool of the National Headquarters.

Statistics Division. This division is under the direction of a First Lieutenant and charged with the country-wide collection and analysis of all police statistical data including criminal statistics.

Disciplinary Board. This board is commanded by a Brigadier General and has a dual role. First, it acts as a review board for all disciplinary actions taken against enlisted personnel in the Public Security Force. Secondly, it functions as the disciplinary trial board for all those of officer rank accused of misconduct.

Legal Division. Functioning as a legal counseling office and under the direction of a civilian, this division interprets laws governing the administration of the Public Security Force.

Enlisted and Civilian Personnel Division. Supervised by a civilian, this division has the responsibility for recording personnel actions in the personal records files for all enlisted police and civilian personnel. It handles promotion, vacation and retirement activities.

Officer Personnel Division. Under the supervision of a Lieutenant Colonel, this division has the responsibility for all officer personnel procedures. It is the depository for all officers' personal record files and advises on promotions.

Expediting Division. Upon request of the Director General, and in his name, this division, directed by a Lieutenant Colonel, attempts to coordinate with the other staff offices to eliminate any "bottle-necks" that may have arisen.

Planning and Advisory Division. The responsibility for long and short range police planning falls within the realm of this division. Additionally, upon request, it provides other advisory assistance to the Director General of the Public Security Force. It is commanded by a Brigadier General with a staff of senior officers.

Inspector General Division. This division, composed entirely of officers holding senior rank and headed by a Brigadier General, has the duty of investigating complaints against police commanders and inspecting conditions of the various police units. The policy of the I.G.D. is to make its inspections and investigations unannounced and report its findings only to the Director General.

Engineering Division. The architectural design, renting and maintenance of police buildings and grounds is the responsibility of this division which is directed by a civilian.

Secret Office. This is an office in name only. Actually, it is the Director General's confidential civilian secretary.

Financial Division. This division, supervised by a civilian, has controller functions for the Public Security Force. It is the accounting and disbursement division which by the nature of its duties works quite closely with the Ministry of Finance.

Supply Division. The function of this division, which is directed by a civilian, is to store supplies such as uniforms, weapons, ammunitions, furniture, spare parts for vehicles, office supplies, etc. for the use of the General Directorate. Upon the order of the Director General, this division will issue supplies to the staff offices that have requested said supplies from the office of the Director General.

Budget and Projects Planning Division. This division under the direction of a civilian prepares the police budget. It works quite closely with the Ministry of Finance.

Secretariat. The routing of inter-departmental messages and mail along with other administrative services such as filing and typing, is the function of this office which is directed by a civilian.

Communications Division. This division at the time of this survey was in the planning stage. It was envisaged, though, that it would encompass all staff functions relating to police radio communications.

SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE

Recuritment, Selection and Training

This section will deal with enlisted personnel only., as the recruitment, selection and training of officers is considered in Chapter V which deals with the internal security forces college. Each Directorate is responsible for its own recruitment and training and has a recruiting or reserve force, although if difficulty arises in securing manpower, the Directorate may request the number of men needed from the General Directorate Recruiting Division.

The conditions of recruitment for an enlisted man are: (1) must be a native Saudi or nationalized for at least ten years; (2) must be not less than eighteen nor more than thirty-five years of age; (3) have good general health as certified by a medical examination; and (4) have a good moral background and free of any criminal record. The enlistment period is for three years and is automatically renewed at the end of the tour unless notice to the contrary is given by the individual involved. Privates and NCOs are on probation for one year after appointment. After the probationary period, they may only be separated from the service by the appointing authority for reasons of incompetence, extreme or habitual misconduct or physical reasons.

The recruits are given basic military training and an elementary education. The Public Security Force has the cooperation of the Ministry of Education in providing an elementary education for the recruits. No enlisted man may be promoted until an advance is shown in his education. Upon showing proficiency in literacy, he may be paid an extra allowance. Limited specialized training is provided the men assigned to special functions, such as, traffic, emergency police, identification, etc. This specialized training is also given on the commissariate level. It would appear to be very elementary instruction pertaining to operational requirements for these specialized personnel.

Pay and Allowances

The rate of pay and allowances for all five internal security forces and the Officers College is the same. Figure 6, found on page 22, is the pay scale for the Public Security Force and is representative. As can be seen in the Table, the officer starting pay ranges from 480 Riyals (about US $107) per month for a warrant officer to 5,000 Riyals (about US $1,111) per month for Lieutenant General. Top pay for officers varies from 680 Riyals (about US $151) per month for warrant officer to 3,000 Riyals (about US $667) per month for Colonel. The enlisted starting pay differs from 170 Riyals (about US $38) per month for Private to 340 Riyals (about US $76) for Master Sergeant. The top pay progresses from 210 Riyals (about US $47) per month for private to 430 Riyals (about US $96) for Master Sergeant.

Figure 7, page 23, illustrates the allowances for officers and enlisted men. Allowances are given for housing, uniforms, servants, food, transportation and a special allowance for chiefs of divisions, bureaus, sections and directorates. These allowances are mainly for officers with the exception of the food allowance which is for both officers and enlisted men. There is no uniform allowance for enlisted men as their uniforms are furnished. The specialist allowance is for both officers and enlisted men and advances from 20 Riyals (about US $4) per month for a grade 13, to 320 Riyals (about US $71) for a grade 1. These specialist allowances are: (1) expertise, grade 13 to 8, this would include proven ability in certain fields such as traffic or criminal

investigation, or increasing one's education; (2) communications - radio grade 10 to 5, telephone, grade 11 to 8; (3) driving ability - light vehicles, grade 13 to 9, heavy vehicles grade 8 to 5; (4) musicians, grade 12 to 7; (5) hazardous duty - fire-fighting, sea rescue, and explosives, grade 11; (6) military clerks, grade 9 to 5; (7) medical - nurse, grade 9 to 5, health assistant, grade 5 to 1; (8) motor maintenance - first echelon, grade 12 to 8, middle echelon, grade 9 to 4; (9) advanced technical allowance - radar, electricity, mechanics, chemistry, heavy weapons, etc., grade 5 to 1; and (10) instructor allowance - assistant, grade 9 to 5, full instructor, grade 5 to 1.

Rank or Grade	Number of Positions	Starting Pay Per Month	2-year Increment Per Month[2]	Top Pay Per Month
Lieutenant General	1	5,000	None	Fixed
Major General	1	4,000	None	Fixed
Brigadier General	13	3,000	None	Fixed
Colonel	23	2,400	200	3,000
Lieutenant Colonel	56	2,000	200	2,200
Major	68	1,650	150	1,800
Captain	85	1,200	150	1,500
First Lieutenant	190	900	150	1,050
Second Lieutenant	150	750	150	900
Warrant Officer	30	480	50	680
TOTAL OFFICERS	640			
Non-Commissioned Officers				
Master Sergeant	---	340	30	430
Sergeant	---	270	30	330
Corporal	---	220	20	260
TOTAL NCOs (approx)	4,000			
Enlisted Privates (approx)	16,000	170	20	210

Figure 6—Public Security Forces Pay Scale[1]

[1]In Riyals at 4.5 Riyals to one US dollar.

[2]This increment is paid monthly and awarded at the end of each two year period in each rank.

ALLOWANCE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED
Housing	Two months' salary per year	None
Uniform	700 per year	None - uniform furnished (exception if special uniform is required for service aboard - 400 per year)
Servant	100 per month	None
Food	100 per month	80 per month
Transportation	2nd Lt. - none 1st Lt. - 200 per month Capt. and Maj. - 300 per month Lt. Col., Col. and Brig. General - 400 per month Maj. and Lt. General - 500 per month	None
Chief of Division, Section, Directorate or Bureau	Major - 200 per month Lt. Col. to Maj. General - 300 per month Director General - 1,300 per month	

SPECIALIST ALLOWANCES

Grade	Allowance Per Month	Grade	Allowance Per Month
13	20	6	150
12	30	5	180
11	40	4	210
10	60	3	240
9	80	2	280
8	100	1	320
7	120		

Figure 7—Public Security Forces Allowance Scale[1]

[1]In Riyals at 4.5 Riyals to one US dollar.

Promotion

Enlisted Personnel. Privates and NCOs may be promoted by order of the Director General from one grade to the next higher grade. The following conditions must be met before promotion is effected:

1. Time in grade (see Figure 8, page 25)
2. Recommendation of immediate supervisor
3. Pass examination approved by Civil Service and the Minister of Interior
4. Qualified for duties of grade to which to be promoted
5. Vacant position in the next higher grade.

The promotion of warrant officers to Second Lieutenant follows a slightly different path as illustrated by the following:

1. Time in grade (see Figure 8, page 25)
2. Recommendation of immediate superior for promotion to officer rank
3. Obtain certificate of competence or equivalent
4. Pass competitive examination acceptable to the Supreme Advisory Council and approved by the Minister of Interior
5. Appointment by Royal Decree only.

Exceptional promotions regardless of seniority and time in grade may be made for NCOs by order of the Minister of the Interior.

Officers. The promotion of officers is by Royal Decree based on the recommendations of the Minister of Interior with the advice of the Supreme Advisory Council. The conditions for promotion of officers are dependent in a large part in all cases upon the contents of the officer's dossier and efficiency reports. A dossier is established for each officer by a standing order of the Minister of Interior and contains all documents concerning his performance, secret reports, complaints (after investigation), evidence of competence, etc. Efficiency reports are made a permanent part of the dossier and are made: (1) every six months on 2nd Lieutenants on probation; and (2) every year on other officers to the grade of Brigadier General.

If an officer is under investigation or court-martial at the time of the preparation of the efficiency report, this must be noted. An officer cannot be promoted until the investigation is resolved or the sentence rendered and confirmed. Any commanding officer who writes an unsatisfactory efficiency report on an officer shall obtain the officer's signature on it as having seen and understood the report. Any officer has the right to make comments or appeal his efficiency report through channels to the Minister of Interior whose decision is final.

The promotion of officers from the rank of 2nd Lieutenant through Lt. Colonel is by seniority and subject to the following conditions:

1. Personal dossier and efficiency report must be satisfactory.
2. Meet the prescribed time in grade (see Figure 8, page 25).

3. Pass the prescribed competitive examination.

4. Possess the educational qualifications decided by the Supreme Advisory Council and promulgated by the Minister of the Interior.

5. Must be an existing vacancy in the next higher grade.

The promotion of officers from the rank of Lt. Colonel through Brigadier General is governed by the following conditions:

1. Seniority, efficiency and ability to discharge the duties of the office to which aspiring.

2. Possession of the educational and technical qualifications for the position, which shall be prescribed by the Minister of Interior, on recommendation of the Supreme Advisory Council.

3. Have excellent confidential efficiency reports and recommendation for promotion.

4. Must be an existing vacancy in the next higher rank.

Officers and warrant officers may be given exceptional promotions by Royal Decree for the former and order by the Prime Minister for the latter.

A selection out procedure is in force for the ranks of Lt. Colonel through Brigadier. If an officer in one of these ranks remains in rank more than two years beyond the minimum time in grade (see Figure 8, below), he is given the next highest rank and retired.

Rank or Rate	Time in Years
Major General to Lt. General	2
Brigadier General to Major General	3
Colonel to Brigadier General	3
Lt. Colonel to Colonel	4
Major to Lt. Colonel	4
Captain to Major	6
1st Lieutenant to Captain	4
2nd Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant	2
Warrant Officer to 2nd Lieutenant	4
Master Sergeant to Warrant Officer	6
Sergeant to Master Sergeant	3
Corporal to Sergeant	2
Private to Corporal	1

Figure 8—Minimum Time in Grade for Public Security Force Personnel

Assignment and Transfer

Enlisted Men. Enlisted personnel are generally assigned to a unit of the force that recruits them. They shall serve (according to the existing personnel rules) in their respective units and areas for the longest possible period and be transferred only by order of the Director General. Upon transfer, enlisted men, their dependents and effects, are transported by such facilities as decided by the administrative service.

Officers. The officers graduating from the Internal Security Forces Officers College are assigned to the various internal security forces by the Supreme Advisory Council. The periods of assignment for Lt. Colonels and below are to be at least three years and no more than five, except in the northern and southern regions, where they are to be at the longest three years. Transfers of officers takes place only once a year at a certain time unless an emergency or other such condition dictates differently. An officer can be transferred outside the internal security forces only upon order of the Minister of Interior. Upon transfer, officers and their dependents are entitled to first class travel accommodations. Their effects are transported under arrangement made by the administrative service.

Special Benefits

Enlisted Personnel. Enlisted men are entitled to one month annual leave, exclusive of up to ten days travel time. To be eligible for this leave, the man must have at least eleven months service.

A liberal sick leave of two types is granted the enlisted man. The first is for a non-service connected illness. Under this provision the man is entitled up to nineteen months treatment in government hospitals. During seven months of that time full salary and allowances are paid. Thereafter, for the next six months, half salary and allowances are paid and for the final six months, one-fourth salary and allowances. Full subsistence is paid for the entire nineteen months. If remaining not cured at the end of this time, he may exercise his retirement rights. For a service connected illness or injury, the man enjoys treatment in government hospitals not to exceed 21 months. Full salary and allowances are paid for the first fifteen months. Thereafter, for the next three months one-half salary and allowance, and for the following three months one-fourth salary and allowances are paid. Full subsistence is paid for the entire twenty-one months. If the disability persists after this period, then retirement regulations come into force.

Emergency leave may be granted under special circumstances not to exceed 10 days per year and is not to be deducted from any other type of leave.

Officers. Annual leave of thirty days is granted officers. To be eligible, they must have at least ten and one-half months service. However, fifteen days of this leave may be taken after six months service after appointment.

All officers are granted sick leave quite similar to that of the enlisted men in the case of non-service connected illness. The officer is entitled to nine months hospitalization during which time he receives full pay and allowances for the first three months; for the next three months he is granted one-half pay and allowances, and for the final three months, is granted one-fourth pay and allowances. If the illness persists and the officer has the minimum time under retirement rules, he may be retired. If the injury or illness is such as to permanently prevent his working and is

service connected, the officer is retired at his full salary at the time stricken. Emergency leave provisions for officers are the same as those for enlisted men.

Retirement

There is no retirement system for enlisted personnel. The private or NCO may reenlist every three years until the age of sixty is reached at which time he must be separated from the service. At the end of each three years enlistment, the enlisted man may option renewal. If he decides not to remain in the service or if he has reached age sixty, a mustering-out bonus is paid based on his total time in service.

A specified amount for retirement is deducted from an officer's pay and, along with matched funds paid by the Ministry of Finance, placed in the Civil Service Retirement Fund. Retirement, except for the positions of Director General and Deputy Director General, is mandatory at the age of sixty. However, any officer after fifteen years service may request retirement which is computed by the following formula: 1/40 of the salary for the next highest rank times the number of years of service.

Equipment of the Force

Authority for procurement of equipment and services is completely centralized and controlled by the Director General of the Public Security Force at the national headquarters level. Requests for equipment may emanate from any staff or field office. Those from the field will be reviewed by the specific headquarters staff office concerned and recommendations entered before forwarding to the Director General. In routine matters, the Director General will make his decision and the fiscal office will make funds available. Major procurement of a program development nature was reported to be considered by ad hoc advisory committees appointed by the Director General to assist him. Upon receiving their recommendations he then would make his decision and procurement would follow as appropriate.

Services and minor supply items and equipment may be purchased by field offices with the authority of the Director General. All major items were procured by the national headquarters and received by the Supply Division (or in supply offices of major port cities at Dammam and Jidda). Disbursement of this equipment and supplies throughout the force is made only on the written authority of the Director General.

Specific inventories of equipment presently held were not made available to the survey team. From observation it would appear that they hold a surprisingly high inventory of motor vehicles, weapons, and miscellaneous police equipment.

Maintenance facilities were present in every major facility visited but would appear to be limited to first and second echelon type operations. Motor vehicles and radio maintenance was said to be done primarily by local commercial firms from which the equipment was originally procured.

As previously noted in other sections of this paper there is a critical shortage of technical skills throughout the Public Security Force for maintenance type work of any kind and bureaucratic movements of requests for such work are reported as extremely "time consuming", thereby causing the deadlining of considerable equipment at any given time. It is estimated from the maintenance facilities visited that as much as 40-50% of the motor vehicles held by the PSF are deadlined at any given time. In Dammam, 28 vehicles of the 43 assigned to the Eastern Province were found deadlined.

Communications

There is no national communications system for the Public Security Force. All messages between cities are dispatched by post or by radio-telephone managed by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for public use.

It is noted that the Coast Guard and Frontier Force does have an extensive communications net with 40 stations covering all of its major commands and substations. The General Intelligence Department is presently installing a national net. Both are using, principally, the Stoner Electronics (Alta Loma, California) SSB-100 transistorized single sideband equipment. The use of these systems is not shared with the other internal security forces. The Public Security Force is presently procuring similar equipment. A national Communications Division within the Public Security Force General Directorate is projected to manage the proposed PSF communications network.

The Emergency Police units described in another section of this report do have mobile radios and the traffic police in Riyadh have 3 such mobile units. Each manages its own network and maintenance and repair for these units is done by commercial firms. As noted there is considerable difficulty in keeping them in operational order because of lack of technical capability in operation and first echelon maintenance and the complexities of gaining approval of funds for commercial assistance.

Records

Records of the Public Security Force are broadly decentralized. Some effort has been taken to centralize identification and criminal records at the national headquarters. However, the program for effecting this is not well developed and there is only partial submission of this kind of information from the individual field offices.

Records in general are presently maintained by each individual administrative or operational office throughout the force. Each chief of office or section has his own secretariat for the processing and filing of correspondence.

Adequacy of space and equipment for records storage varies from office to office and would appear greatly affected by the importance of the office and the personal influence of the incumbent chief. Records are uniformaly maintained loose in file jackets which are normally filed by stacking horizontally in metal cabinets and/or on shelves. There is no security classification system. The Director General of the Public Security Force does have a private civilian secretary for his "secret" communications, as apparently do most Chiefs of Directorates.

The Chief of the National Identification Division advised that there was no system to regulate an orderly disposal or retention and storage of records. Such a system was said to be under consideration. A standard forms system is not generally used. The vast majority of correspondence is handwritten, and in a few instances typed, on standard government stationery. A regulation 8 x 8 fingerprint card is used. This is printed in two forms: criminal and non-criminal. A standard complaint form was initiated in 1965 for the Emergency Police. Complaints taken by them are entered on this form and routed to the Amir of their district and to the pertinent security office for action, i.e., C.I.D., Traffic, Civil Defense, etc.

There is no formal indexing system in use. All correspondence prepared by any office is assigned a number and logged in a special book in that office, with a brief note as to address, subject, and date sent. Likewise, all correspondence received is similarly accounted for in this log book. Within major offices and city complexes a courier system for delivery of mail is used.

Criminal files prepared by any C.I.D. unit are sent to the Amir for his review and handling. He will direct the case to the court for adjudication as he deems appropriate or settle it within his authority. Information copies are supposed to be forwarded to the National Identification Division in major cases.

There has been no classification of crimes per se to date and the directives regarding the forwarding of criminal records were described as ambiguous. Reports were said to be received for the more serious offenses but compliance is spotty for the lesser crimes.

A fingerprint identification system based on the "Henry system" of classification and filing was introduced in 1957. A Fingerprint Division and a Photographic Services Division were established at the national headquarters level. Nineteen selected officers were sent abroad to gain the technical skills necessary to implement the system; 14 to the United Arab Republic, 3 to Tunisia, and 2 to Great Britain.

In 1961, the Fingerprint and Photographic Services Divisions were joined as the National Identification Division (as presently organized). Seventeen identification sections have been set up to date among the 27 field offices of the force having need of such a section. (Directorates and Commissariates.)

Training of police and civilian personnel in the technical skills of taking, classifying, and filing of fingerprints was reported as extremely slow. There was said to be considerable reluctance on the part of the police and the public to accept the system. It is noted that not one of the 19 officers trained abroad is being used in this type of work.

The Chief of the National Identification Division reported that his files now contained 21,000 criminal and 17,600 non-criminal fingerprint cards. (Non-criminal prints are primarily taken from government employees and persons making applications to the government for foreign travel, etc.) Prints are received from all field offices. Quality was said to be so poor in many cases that classification could not be effected.

There is no single fingerprint file and very limited utilization of latent prints as an investigative aid. There appears to be ample equipment available for searching and lifting, but no technical skill for comparison work. An identification division is being established within G.I.D. national headquarters, but coordination with the Identification Division of the Public Security Force appears to be lacking.

Photographs of criminal and non-criminal subjects (applicants, etc.) are quite widely used in the police records system. A passport type photograph is the standard. Convicted criminals are photographed both front and profile. Commercial photographic sources are used routinely to meet police photographic requirements in most offices throughout the Kingdom.

There is a very well equipped photographic laboratory at the national level including facility for color work. It would appear to be used minimally. It was observed that there were considerable stocks of outdated films and papers (the loss in this regard was said to be in excess of 186,000 Riyals - $41,333+ since 1961). The difficulty was stated to be a lack of air conditioning in the laboratory in order to properly use the chemicals and a general shortage of technically trained personnel. Photo laboratories in Dammam and Jidda had less equipment but reflected regular use.

The National Identification Division issues "missing persons" and "wanted" bulletins to all field offices upon the specific request of any one office. These are prepared as mimeographed letters and photos are pinned to them as they are available. Fingerprint information is not disseminated.

LINE ORGANIZATION

The division and establishment of the line forces of the Public Security Force has evolved through various factors and conditions such as, geography, history and tradition. The force is basically composed of Directorates, Commissariates and Precincts and Posts. All Posts report administratively to Commissariates, which in turn report to Directorates, which, with one exception, report to the Director General. The one exception is the Eastern Province which, because of the importance of the region (oil producing area) and the number of foreigners settled there, has the Directorates and Commissarieates reporting to a Regional Directorate which then reports to the Director General. The Directorates of the larger cities have established precincts that report to them. The Commissariates reporting to the Directorates are usually small towns or villages in the vicinity.

As mention above, all posts, Commissariates, and Directorates report administratively up the chain of command to the Director General. However, the Amir of a region, district, city or area is the executive officer of all police under his realm. The police forces generally report operationally to their local Amirs. The line organization of the General Directorate is shown in Figure 9, page 31, and illustrates that in addition to the previously mentioned staff span of control of twenty-four, the Director General has one regional and twenty-seven local directorates reporting to him.

The Directorates' and Commissariates' functions are sub-divided into areas of patrol, traffic, criminal investigation, recruiting or reserve force and, in the cases of certain Directorates, prisons. The emergency police is a newly developed concept and is the subject of a separate section.

Traffic Functions

General. The Public Security Force is charged with the licensing of all motor vehicles and drivers, the regulation and control of traffic, and the enforcement of motor vehicle regulations on all public streets and highways throughout the Kingdom. Approximately one-fourth of its total police personnel (about 4,000) are specifically and solely assigned to these functions.

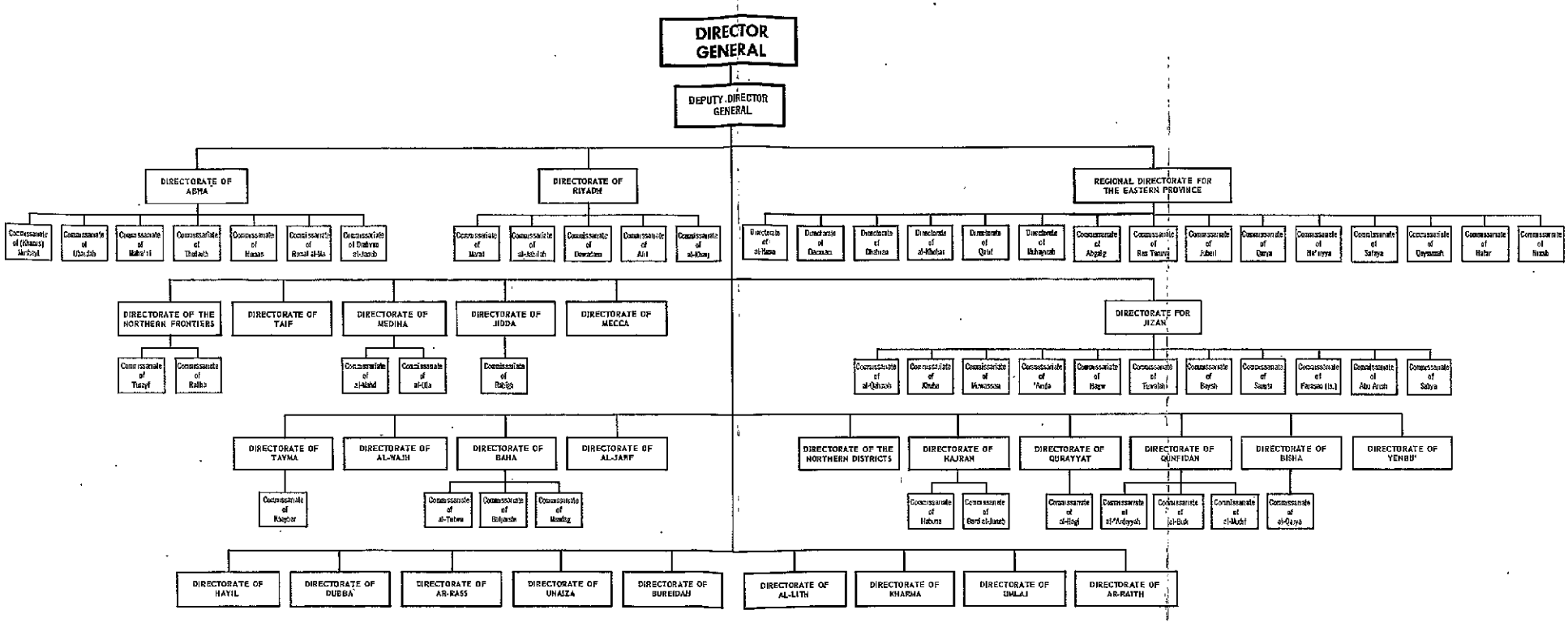


Figure 9—Line Organization of Public Security Force

Existing motor vehicles regulations were originally promulgated in 1941 and have been only nominally amended since that time. In brief, they were designed for a period in the country's current fast moving history when streets and roadways were primarily used by animal traffic and highways were virtually non-existent.[1]

The Chief of the Traffic Division at the national headquarters of the Public Security Force advised that there were no valid statistics as to the number of motor vehicles or drivers in Saudi Arabia. It is estimated that there are 125,000 to 150,000 autos, buses, trucks, and motorcycles (both government and private) in operation. There are an estimated 200,000 persons driving, only about 125,000 of whom are licensed.[2]

It is noted that the large American-type motor vehicle predominates and relatively few European style compacts are seen in the country. There is a considerable number of motorcycles and motor scooters in use and they appear to be a popular means of transportation. The bicycle is little used. Traffic is normally light on the city streets, but congestion abounds near commercial centers during the business hours. Parking is disorganized and facilities inadequate.

The Saudi Arabian Government has extensive street and highway construction projects underway. Most new construction in the cities is dual lane and streets are being laid through the heavily populated centers to broaden existing narrow ways to allow rapid movement of motor vehicles.

Traffic signal lights have been constructed and placed at numerous intersections in the three cities visited by the writers. Many of these were manually controlled by traffic policemen strategically located within the intersections to view the traffic flow. Some had automatic timers which appeared relatively new. Unfortunately, most of these signals did not have caution lights and moved directly from go to stop. Others had caution lights that reflected the caution both in moving from red and green. Both conditions give rise to hectic scrambling at each interval during heavy traffic conditions. Modern controlled signals were observed in the Dhahran area.

Traffic signs, per se, both directional and informative were generally non-existent. Divider stripes and lane separation markings were prominently painted on the highways around Dhahran. Traces of such marks could be observed on the main streets of Riyadh and Jidda by the writers, but they were not in common usage there. They were seemingly not well accepted by the driving public in those places where they existed.

The writers were informed that the responsibility for procurement and placement of traffic signal lights, traffic signs, as well as street markings were the responsibility of the Municipalities in the cities and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation in the country. It was explained that the police were not generally consulted regarding installation of these signs of life and the police requests for specific installations were seldom heeded. The decisions rested with highway engineers of the offices concerned.

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[1] An English translation of pertinent sections of these regulations is attached to the original of this report and copies are available for review at the Office of Public Safety, A.I.D.

[2] The commercial center at Jidda has 27,102 privately owned motor vehicles registered and only 16,713 drivers' licensed.

Traffic Organization. Traffic offices have been established in the major directorates of the country for the administration of licensing motor vehicles and drivers and to provide line supervision for traffic operations throughout the directorates' jurisdiction.

Policemen are selected for traffic duty from the directorate reserve force and assigned directly. They presently receive little formal instruction in their new specialty and it is the responsibility of their officers and NCOs to orient them to the requisites of the duties.

Licensing. Driver's licenses may be obtained and motor vehicles registered at 8 major directorates offices only: Riyadh, Jidda, Dhahran, Taif, Tabuk, Jizan, Medina, and Mecca.

A driver's license applicant must be 21 years of age, pass a physical examination, be free of any criminal record, and successfully complete a driving skill examination. Registration of a motor vehicle requires customs clearances, municipal tax documents, payment of fees, etc., and an examination of the vehicle by a police officer.

The procedures for receiving both the driver's license and the registration was described as detailed and tedious both for the applicant and the police. The applicant reportedly must get 23 clearances at five different offices for the driver's license with the same person required to certify the application in some instances, e.g. the Chief of the Directorate must give his clearance at least twice. It requires "hand carrying" and considerable expenditure of time by the applicant personally. Both the driver's license and the registration must be renewed annually.

Operations. Aside from administration of licensing, the Traffic Office at the directorate level is responsible for traffic regulations and control throughout the directorate area. Control is effected, in the main, but an extensive system of "fixed posts" located: at all major intersections; in congested areas throughout the commercial districts; in front of government buildings; and at appropriate intervals along the highways in the rural areas.

Actual direction of traffic is minimal, except where the policemen normally operate traffic signal lights. The posted policemen are supposed to look for violations and to record the registration numbers of vehicles observed in violations. Reports of such offenses are forwarded to the directorate traffic office where they are recorded against the vehicle's registration file. Offenders so reported will be forced, at some future date, to pay a fine for the violation before they can renew their license. The policemen were said to occasionally stop cyclists for inspection of registration and driver's license and to hold the cycle in the case of any discrepancies. It was explained that automobiles were seldom stopped for reasons of recognized social difference between the policeman and the car owner.

There would appear to be little mobile traffic patrol. It was explained that vehicles were not available for this purpose. (The traffic office in Jidda had one pick-up truck, two jeeps and eight motorcycles -- all were deadlined except the pick-up and three motorcycles utilized for courier services.) Offenders are usually charged by the reporting of registration numbers as described above or when an investigation of an accident would indicate a violation.

Accident Investigation. The Emergency Police are normally the first to respond in case of an accident in those cities where such units are located. They are to render first aid, if required, and to protect the scene. The investigation of accidents is the responsibility of the regular police - not the traffic police - and is usually conducted by the officer in charge of the district in which it occurred or a criminal investigator if one is available to him.

The accident investigation is to determine liability as much as criminal negligence. If the accident is minor and the matter can be settled (as to damages) by the participants at the scene, the investigation is normally closed. If more serious, or if there has been injury, the case will receive extensive investigation and a report made to the Amir, and hence to the court if he so directs.

Data regarding accidents is not centrally collected and the Traffic Office receives information copies of investigations only when violations of the motor vehicle regulations are indicated. There is no study made concerning accident experience which would facilitate improved traffic operations.

Education. There is no public traffic information or education program in effect in Saudi Arabia at this time. Little is done in this field beyond public reporting of accidents on the initiative of the local press.

Engineering. There is no coordination between the Public Security Force and the Municipalities or the Ministry of Communications and Transportation relative to roadway design concerning traffic safety and parking facilities. Responsibility in these matters rests solely with the highway engineers.

Criminal Investigative Division

This division is responsible for the investigation of all crimes and traffic accidents occurring in the area of its authority. All investigations are conducted by those of officer rank. If a case is of a minor nature, it may be handled and settled by the CID. However, if it is a criminal or major case, it must be prepared for presentation to the Amir who will either settle the case arbitrarily or refer it to the courts.

Patrol

Patrol for the prevention of crimes and the maintenance of public peace and order in the communities is limited to what is termed the "night guard". There are no roving patrols during the daylight hours and policemen are assigned at government buildings and police stations on fixed posts only.

The night guard is placed by the precinct stations at about sundown and removed at sunrise. This period is divided into 2 shifts and the men assigned the duty are held in reserve at their station house when not on their beats. All beats are covered on foot and the policemen are armed with rifles. If arrests are effected or the policeman needs assistance he must go the the police station personally to report. The stations normally are supplied pick-up trucks for distributing the policemen to their beats.

Prisons

Detention facilities were reportedly available at every operational level headquarters throughout the Public Security Force. Persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to short-term sentences may serve such a sentence at one of these detention

centers. All persons serving extended terms upon conviction of major crimes reportedly are moved to one of the five major prisons located in Mecca, Medina, Jidda, Riyadh, and Dammam, which are managed by the respective Directorates in those cities.

Within each Directorate of the Public Security Force there is a Prison Section which performs a staff function in the maintenance of jail and/or prison records. Additionally, the Prison Section serves an "execution" function in carrying out the directives of the court in accordance to the Shari's law. Within those Directorates wherein the five major prisons are located, this Section provides the administrative support for the prison operations. Those personnel assigned to the prisons are responsible only for security and care of the prisoners.

The writers visited three of the five prisons. Each was located just outside of the respective city's boundary. They were uniformly surrounded by a high wall rectangular in shape with security towers at each corner. The main buildings were the shape of a hub, with cell blocks extending out from the center similar to the spokes of a wheel. The three prisons visited were of relatively new construction, the oldest having been in use for only about ten years. They appeared in good repair and quite clean throughout. Living conditions appeared to be most adequate and would compare favorably to those most inmates would experience outside the prison environment. The prisons appeared to be quite overcrowded.

Prisoners were segregated by cellblocks into broad categories according to the types of crimes for which convicted, e.g., murderers, narcotics violators, debtors, juveniles, etc. There appeared to be little opportunity for exercise or other recreational activities and there was no organized prison work program. Juvenile prisoners were observed receiving literacy training at Jidda. (An official stated all juveniles received three hours instruction per day.) A good record regarding security of inmates was reported by prison officials.

It was noted that the prison at Riyadh was providing a detention service and about one third of its inmate population were persons awaiting trial or other disposition of charges against them. It was explained that the normal detention facilities in that city were inadequate. (The normal city detention facilities were not shown to the writers.)

Emergency Police

The Emergency Police is a recent organizational innovation of the Public Security Force; units were established in the cities of Riyadh, Jidda, Mecca, Medina, and Dammam in 1965. Each is centrally located in its respective city and intended to have complete communications facility and mobility. Their function is to receive complaints from the public of an emergency nature, e.g. accidents, fires, illnesses, crimes of violence, etc., and to provide an immediate, initial response. They are responsible for servicing all emergencies within the purview of the four internal security forces of the Ministry of Interior.

Although organizationally a part of the Public Security Force they have been given an independent status in their respective districts, the commanders of each report directly to the district Amir for operational guidance. They have no responsibility to the Chief of the Directorate of the Public Security Force for their district, reporting administratively to the national headquarters.

The units each have multiple telephone trunk lines and receive calls on the widely publicized number, "99". They have been provided with bright red 1966 Pontiac station wagons equipped with mobile radios with four operating frequencies (all are air conditioned). A variety of minor rescue and fire-fighting type equipment is available, e.g. shovels, pry-bars, extinguishers, ladders, stretchers, and first aid gear. Their headquarters have communications centers which in some cases are dominated by large, lighted, city street maps.

Their cars are manned by an officer (normally a 2nd or 1st Lieutenant), two policemen, and a driver. The men are assigned 6 hours duty within each 24 hour period and they must additionally be in reserve each day as established by the unit commander.

The receipt of a fire call will result in the dispatch of an Emergency Police car and the simultaneous relaying of the message to the fire brigades of the Civil Defense Force. Motor vehicle accidents are covered by the Emergency Police to give aid to the injured and to protect the scene. The actual investigation of the accident will be conducted by investigators of the Criminal Investigation Division assigned to the district directorate of the Public Security Force or Chiefs of Police Stations if no CID office is present. The Emergency Police provide ambulance services for the seriously ill or injured, and their miscellaneous services were described as including a telephone call service to awaken citizens for morning appointments, etc., if requested.

Complaints received by the units are entered in a log and a standard complaint form is executed with several copies. The original is forwarded to the district Amir and copies sent to the appropriate internal security force for follow-up actions as may be indicated.

Examination of the radio equipment at Riyadh and Dammam reflected considerable difficulty with maintenance. Several radios in the cars were out of order. Bureaucratic confusion in processing authority for procurement of spare parts and repair services were blamed. Three of eight cars assigned in Riyadh were deadlined because of an accident.

The Emergency Police concept was developed to increase police responsiveness to the public and to improve their general public image. All officers spoke highly of the program.

The Public Security Force was reported to have procured equipment for units in two additional cities but because of the indefinite organizational status of the existing units the Director General is withholding the new equipment, and other logistical and personnel support, awaiting resolution of the problem, lest he lose this resource from his department.

Motor vehicles assigned to the units by city are as follows: Riyadh, 8 vehicles; Jidda, 5 vehicles; Mecca, 5 vehicles; Dammam, 9 vehicles; and Medina, 4 vehicles.

Special Functions

Railroad Police. The railroad police of Dammam are an example of one special duty of the Public Security Forces. These police have the responsibility for policing the railroad which runs from the seaport docks of Dammam, through Dhahran to Riyadh, a total of about 560 kilometers of track. The railroad police additionally have the responsibility for the security of the railroad property and the docks. Composed of

5 officers, 43 NCOs and 150 policemen, this section reports directly to the General Directorate. An NCO or a policeman rides each train going to or coming from Dammam where the Railroad Police Section is quartered. There are three trains a day running between the two cities of Dhahran and Riyadh, two passenger and one cargo. Each trip one way takes about eight hours.

The Pilgrimage (Haj). Each year for a period of 15 days an estimated 300,000-400,000 Muslims pour into Saudi Arabia to participate in the Haj. In addition, it is estimated that 600,000-700,000 Saudi subjects take part. The numbers are growing each year. There is a decided police problem associated with the pilgrimage. It was stated that many of the pilgrims arrive at Jidda without funds. The enormity of the problem dealing with the control of people and traffic alone over the 15 days of the Haj is difficult to comprehend.

The Public Security Force each year marshalls the resources of their own organization and various other forces to handle the problems of the Haj. In addition to the 2,000 men Reserve Force of the General Directorate Headquarters, the Public Security Force draws manpower from every Directorate, Commissariate, and Post throughout the Kingdom. They also utilize Khawiyyin, Umdas, and men from the other internal security forces to assist them. Forces of the Regular Army and National Guard are available upon request of the Public Security Force; however, the team was informed that they were never utilized. It is estimated that the force required to police the Haj numbers in the vicinity of 25,000 men.

V. INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS COLLEGE

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

A school for training police officers was first established by the Public Security Force in 1935. Applicants were initially accepted with only an elementary school education. Students were trained for one year and graduated as Second Lieutenants. In 1958, the curriculum was extended to two years. The qualification standards were elevated in 1960, and aspirants were required to have completed 8 years of elementary and intermediate schooling.

In 1964, the officers' training school was made a college and the curriculum redesigned as a three year course of sudy. Qualification standards were further raised at the time and 9 years of elementary and intermediate schooling was made a requisite for selection.

The Police College program was again altered in 1965 to accommodate the more qualified aspirants then becoming available to the force. The curriculum was extended to four years for selectees having only completed 9 years of schooling and shortened to 2 years for those having completed secondary schooling (12 years).

During the current year, the College was separated from the Public Security Force, under which it has developed, and established at the General Directorate level. It was renamed the Internal Security Forces Officers' College and charged with the recruiting, training, and provision of officer personnel to all four internal security forces of the Ministry of Interior. The four year and the two year programs introduced in 1965 remained in effect.

FACILITIES

The Internal Security Forces Officers' College is located at the capital in Riyadh. It is housed in a former palace made available for this purpose by His Royal Highness, Prince Abdullah, Commandant of the National Guard. Classroom space is quite adequate; the rooms are large and well lighted and all are air conditioned. Metal student desks and chairs of modern design are utilized.

The Administration Building is large and offices are uniformly equipped with first class furniture; all visited were air conditioned. A new Administrative Building, two new dormitories, and a new dining hall are under construction. A new auditorium is planned. The present Administration Building is to become a club for the officers and students. Each of the new dormitory buildings is designed to house 240 students. Present student quarters are overcrowded and generally inadequate. All non-commissioned and enlisted police personnel live in tents on the grounds. It is planned that they be moved into the old student quarters as the new student quarters become available.

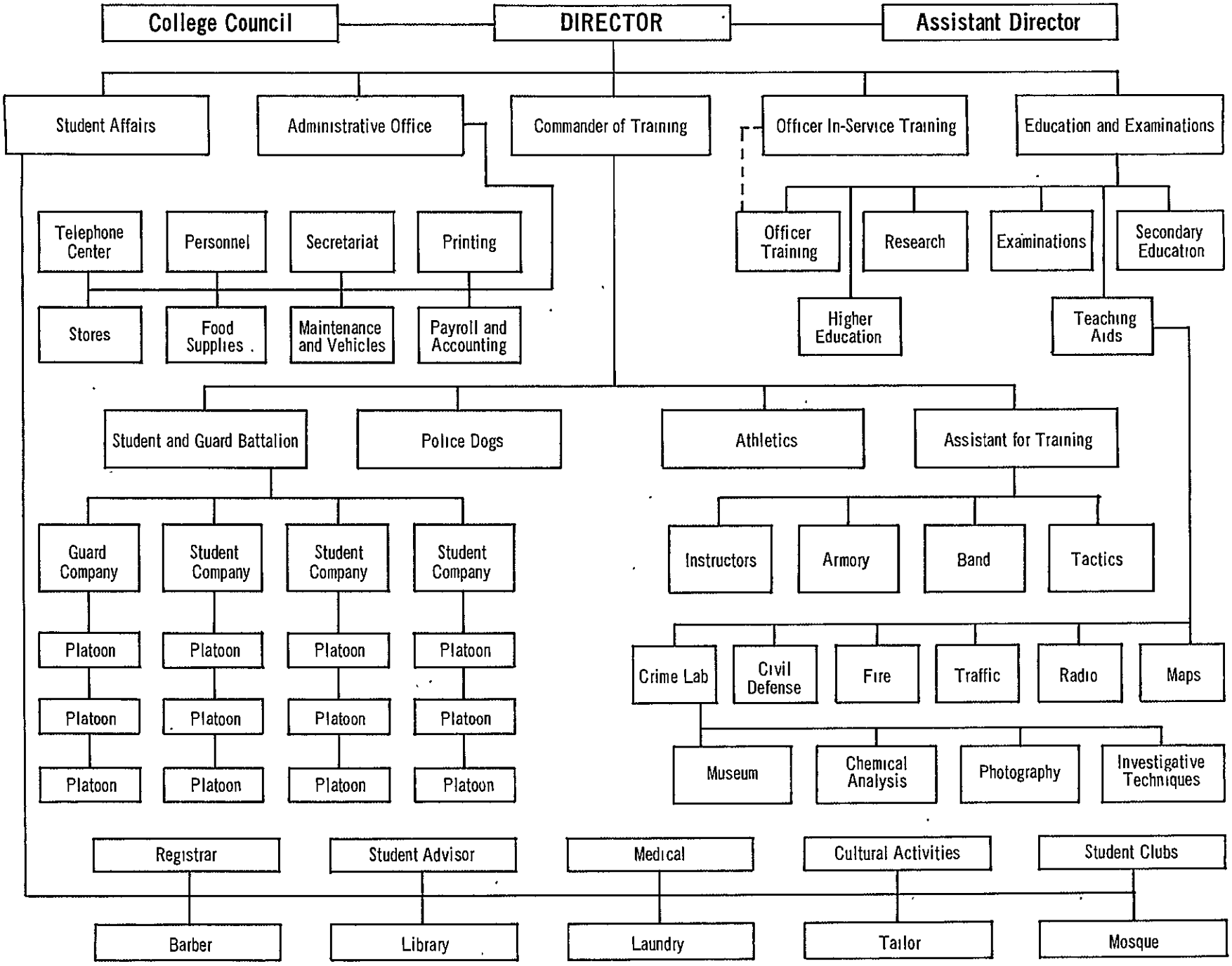

Figure 10.—ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS COLLEGE

PERSONNEL

The College is presently staffed by 19 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, 50 enlisted personnel (including a police band), 12 civilian teachers (all foreign nationals), and 4 civilian clerks and typists. Twenty-two high school teachers of the Ministry of Education are utilized on a part-time basis. Selected officer personnel of all four internal security forces participate in the College program as lecturers.

Salaries, allowances and retirement benefits for all full-time personnel are identical to those reported for the Public Security Force (See Chapter V). Officers receive an extra allowance for teaching.

The 12 foreign national civilian teachers at the College are employed on an individual, personal contract basis. All were said to be former police officers in Lebanon, Syria, and Palestine. They teach both technical police and general subjects including languages (English and French).

ORGANIZATION

The organization for the College is presented as Figure 10, page 40. It was explained that limitation of trained personnel, facilities, and equipment restrict its being completely effected at this time. The Officers' In-Service Training Branch does not now exist nor are there in-service training programs in effect. The Criminal Laboratory, Maps, Radio, Traffic, and Fire-Fighting Sections are completely without equipment and instruction in these areas was said to be limited to field visits to operational or headquarters offices.

EQUIPMENT

Aside from its basic furniture, the College is lacking in equipment generally. It has 2 microbuses, one of which is deadlined; one 1965 Pontiac station wagon; 2 GMC trucks, 1 deadlined; 1 pick-up truck; and 4 motorcycles (used for courier services). They have about 200 old model Belgian rifles, 50 M-1 rifles, and 10 French made pistols none of which were shown to the survey team. It was said each student is programmed to fire about 50 rounds from the rifles each year in connection with his military training.

Typewriters and duplicating equipment (mimeograph) for the preparation of correspondence and what lesson materials are utilized would appear adequate at this time. The College library held less than 500 texts few of which would appear to be on police subjects (probably not more than 10 to 20). There are no teaching aids nor technical equipment available for instructors' use. It was explained that students are taken on tours of local directorates to see such equipment and to be instructed in its use. (Note comments regarding such equipment and its operational use in other sections of this report.)

Inasmuch as the College has been elevated to the Directorate General level this year, it does not as yet have its own operating budget and is still dependent upon its former parent organization, the Public Security Force. It was said the college was having great difficulty in acquiring even essential operating expenses from the Public Security Force headquarters at this time. A separate budget for the College was said to be under preparation.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS

Student quotas for each new year, and assignment of graduates to the respective internal security forces is the responsibility of the Supreme Advisory Council. The quota was set at 200 for the current year and is estimated to be 100 for the next school year which begins in about three months.

The College is charged with the recruitment and selection of its students. Public announcements via the medium of press, television and radio are made annually to attract candidates from throughout the Kingdom. Aspirants must be Saudi by origin and birth, 16 to 25 years of age, in good health, of suitable appearance, of good reputation in their communities, and free of any criminal record. Final selection is made by a College Board consisting of the principal staff officers and two teachers. Selection is based on a review of the applicant's file and personal interviews. There were 500 applicants for the 200 positions for this year's class. Fifty of those chosen had completed high school and were placed in the two-year program, and 150 who had only intermediate schooling were chosen for the four-year curriculum.

TRAINING

The College is organized completely along military lines and the main thrust of its training is the orientation of its officers in military traditions of Saudi Arabia. Students are assigned to military units for their training regimen through their stay there. The students are presently divided into three companies of 120 students each. Every company is further sub-divided into three platoons, each consisting of 40 students.

For those students enrolled in the four-year curriculum the first two years of study, exclusive of the military training, is essentially the same as that of the high schools in the Kingdom. This is handled by teachers of the Minister of Education. The last two years of the curriculum are planned to give the student his professional internal security training. The curriculum for all years as presently conceived can be found in the Appendix.

The present school appeared generally to lack the wherewithal to carry out the established curriculum, there being a shortage of qualified teachers and a lack of training aids. Foreign experts might be employed to teach on an interim basis until Saudi officers could be prepared to take over the task. At present, lack of foreign language proficiency among internal security forces officer personnel makes training abroad difficult.

Under current regulations any officer of the internal security forces who has completed secondary schooling and gained entrance to a foreign university will be given leave and financially supported by the Ministry of the Interior to pursue college studies for a period up to four years. This financial support includes full salary and allowances. One Lt. Colonel is presently studying in the United States under this program.

It is noted that the Minister of Interior provided training grants to 70 to 80 young Saudi youth in 1964 and 1965 to study in the area of Police Administration at Indiana and Michigan State Universities. These men are not police officers and their utilization, some four years hence, is not clear at the present time. The survey team was informed that another group of approximately 30 young men would be sent to the United States this year for similar training.

APPENDIX

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OFFICERS' COLLEGE CURRICULUM[1]

The Primary Stage[2]

SUBJECTS	NUMBER OF PERIODS	SUBJECTS	NUMBER OF PERIODS
Religion	112	Trigonometry	16
Arabic Language	272	Chemistry	36
History	96	Biology	16
Geography	96	English	228
Psychology	48	French	176
Sociology	64	Art	16
Algebra	32	Physical Training	192
Geometry	32	Military Training	228

[1] As translated for the survey team from the original Arabic

[2] Actually this would be equivalent to a high school education. This stage is the first two years of the College.

The Secondary Stage[3]

NUMBER OF PERIODS	SUBJECT	COURSE DESCRIPTION
144	Islamic Law	Includes definition, history, development, nature, fundamentals, major theories, private property and contracts, marriage and divorce, inheritance and estates, crimes, punishment, civil rights and jurisprudence. 4 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.
192	Criminal Investigation	Includes introduction, theory and practice of investigative procedures and practical training. 4 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.
192	Duties of Internal Security Forces	Includes definitions, aims, procedures, responsibilities, divisions and subdivisions, personnel, complaints and cases, military behavior and tradition, leadership, public relations, missing persons and property, study of the prison system, weapons, patrol, security, riot and crowd control, disasters, arrest, public safety and health, planning, organization and reports. 4 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.
32	Criminology	Includes causes of crime, protection from crime, social results, police role, treatment of criminals and their teaching and guidance. One credit hour each in first two semesters.
32	Criminal Psychology	Introduction, definitions of general psychology, psychological initiatives of crime, criminal psychology and crime detection, analysis and treatment of crime from psychological standpoint. One credit hour each in 3rd and 4th semesters.
32	Sociology	Introduction, definition, study and comparison of social systems, social changes and factors, major sociological theories, types of social leadership. One credit hour in the 3rd semester.

[3] This stage is the last two years of the College

NUMBER OF PERIODS	SUBJECT	COURSE DESCRIPTION
16	Social Service	Definitions, aims, means and methods, police role. One credit hour in 4th semester.
16	Criminal Photography I	History. The camera, lenses, types of cameras, the darkroom, developing and printing, types of films and papers. One credit hour in 1st semester.
16	Criminal Photography II	X-ray, ultra-violet, infa-red, photography in crime detection, use in identification, practical training in developing and printing. 2 credit hours in second semester.
32	Identification and Fingerprints	History, methods and means of identifying persons, training in the taking, classification and comparison of fingerprints. One credit hour in the fourth semester.
302	Introduction to Law	Elementary legal subjects, explanation and practice of law. 2 credit hours in the 1st semester.
64	Criminal Law	Definition, legal bases of crime and punishment, a comparison of Islamic law and criminal law, criminal responsibilities, punishment, executing the punishment, Arab League extradition treaties. 2 credit hours each in the 3rd and 4th semesters.
32	The Government and Administration of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	The constitution, the state, His Majesty the King, judicial system, the government, a comparative study of administration, general policies. One credit hour each in 1st and 2nd semesters.
64	Local Laws	Passport, nationality, residency, birth, death, bribes, and narcotics. 2 credit hours each in 3rd and 4th semesters.
16	Private International Law	Definitions, subjects, references, characteristics, comparative study of Islamic law and private international law, basic international principles of nationality, Saudi nationality, the nation, the foreigner and his standing in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi in a foreign country. One credit hour in the 3rd semester.
32	Common International Law	Definitions, problems, development, rights and obligations of persons and states, international relations, the Arab League, the UN,

NUMBER OF PERIODS	SUBJECT	COURSE DESCRIPTION
	Common International Law (cont'd)	the international court, common international law in wartime. One credit hour in 4th semester.
16	Elementary Economics	Definition, classifications, development, production, consumption, monetary systems, planning, and the economic system of Saudi Arabia. One credit hour in 2nd semester.
16	Elementary Statistics	Definition, history, importance, major theories, and graphics. One credit hour in 3rd semester.
16	First Aid	Study of human body, aid in cases of coma, bleeding, poisons, suffocation and fractures, practical training. One credit hour 1st semester.
32	Pathology	Causes and symptoms of death, wounds, weapons and their traces in wounds, practical training. One credit hour each in 3rd and 4th semesters.
32	Map Reading	Reading, drawing and using maps, the compass and its use, estimating distances and heights. One credit hour in 2nd semester.
320	English Language	Reading, grammar, composition, diction. 3 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.
32	Traffic Control	Definitions, operations, control, traffic signs and lights, planning and organization, traffic regulations in Saudi Arabia. Practical training. One credit hour 1st semester.
16	Radio	Definitions, development, types, construction, practical use. One credit hour 1st semester.
32	Civil Defense I	History and objectives, operations, disasters, war and the police role in CD. One credit hour 2nd semester.
96	Civil Defense II, Fire	The fire function, vehicles, equipment, use, rescue, practical training. 2 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.

NUMBER OF PERIODS	SUBJECT	COURSE DESCRIPTION
64	**Vehicle Driving**	Includes riding bicycles and motorcycles and driving cars and trucks, practical training. One credit hour each for 4 semesters.
32	**Self-defense Tactics**	Practical training. 2 credit hours each 3rd and 4th semesters.
256	**Physical Training**	Athletics. 3 credit hours each semester for 4 semesters.
272	**Military Training**	Military drill, customs, etc. 4 credit hours each for 4 semesters.