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CORDS

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM



INFORMATION HANDBOOK

CORDS/Public Safety has developed this Information Handbook principally for each Province and District Senior Advisor since their counterpart relations with the Province and District Chiefs bear directly on activities of GVN elements supported by Public Safety assistance. The information is useful also to the Regional DEPCORDS and other CORDS Team members. Its specific purpose is to provide more detailed information concerning Public Safety involvements within provinces as they affect the GVN's National Police Command, Combined Telecommunications Directorate and Directorate of Corrections.

Public Safety assistance is necessarily programmed on a national basis to match the national character and responsibilities of these counterpart agencies. This Handbook provides insights which can be useful in further developing the positive CORDS Team approach needed while remaining within the framework of nationally managed programs.

As security conditions continue to evolve in South Vietnam, the significance of the police presence becomes increasingly important to the public in terms of local security, the administration of justice and law enforcement. Through their counterpart relationships, CORDS Teams should encourage all local efforts in consolidating relationships between the police, the public, and other GVN agencies wherever needed. The Area Public Safety Advisor is available for detailed assistance in all police matters, as well as telecommunications and corrections, as a member of the CORDS Province Team.

The publication of this information has my full endorsement and I strongly encourage its detailed study and application. Any recommendations to improve content or format may be forwarded to CORDS/Public Safety.



G. D. JACOBSON
DEPCORDS/MACV

July 1972

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PUBLIC SAFETY ASSISTANCE - VIETNAM

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. Public Safety assistance to the Government of Vietnam was initiated in 1955. Following the withdrawal of French forces from Vietnam in 1954, existing police forces were left disorganized, fragmented, and lacking in trained personnel or essential equipment. There was no "National" police structure.
2. At the request of President Ngo Dinh Diem, the United States conducted a survey of civil security, following which technical assistance was introduced through a team of contract advisors provided by Michigan State University. They served from 1955 to 1962. This group was primarily responsible for assistance to the Surete (an FBI-like organization) and the Saigon Metropolitan Police Department (SMPD). In 1959 a Public Safety Division (PSD) was established within the United States Operations Mission (USOM) and direct hire police advisors were introduced to work with the Surete Civil Guard, the SMPD and scattered police elements in provinces and autonomous cities.
3. In 1960 PSD provided special counter-guerilla training for selected Civil Guard units. A group of eight U.S. Public Safety advisors with U.S. Army Special Forces experience were included. In December of 1960, at U.S. insistence, the GVN transferred the 54,000 man Civil Guard from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Defense, effectively putting an end to rural law enforcement and reducing the civil police structure to approximately 18,000.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Continued)

4. This removed support of the Civil Guard from Public Safety. At that time PSD assumed from the Michigan State group the full law enforcement advisory responsibility. The police have been in a series of development reconstructions ever since.
5. A "Combat Police" unit was formed by the GVN in 1961 to fill the vacuum created when the Civil Guard was moved to military assistance. The Combat Police was lightly armed and paramilitary trained as well as mobile; however, it was limited in force strength. Consequently, as the insurgency gained momentum in the early 60's, no central police structure existed as a national nucleus for a united civil law enforcement effort and there were virtually no police in the rural areas. The Combat Police was poorly utilized and developed an adverse reputation in the Diem period.
6. In early 1961 Public Safety was assigned the added responsibility of providing the GVN with radio equipment for communications between districts and villages. A GVN Combined Telecommunications Directorate (CTD) was established in 1960 with Public Safety assistance. Development and procurement of the equipment continued throughout 1961 and the first radios were installed in 1962. The radios used were a Public Safety development. The system, the Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS), now comprises approximately 38,000 radios.
7. In 1962 a National Police organization was established by decree from existing police elements. In that year the PSD staff totalled 40 advisors. In the same year support to the Directorate of Corrections was added to PSD responsibilities. Public Safety advisors were assigned to each of the six NP Regions, Saigon, and NP Training Centers.
8. Between 1964 and 1966 the Public Safety advisory effort was extended to provinces. Advisors were initially assigned to selected provinces to improve

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Continued)

police management operations and support. By this time there were 160 U.S. and nine British advisors with the Public Safety Program.

9. In January 1965, a National Police Field Force (NPF) was created from the remnants of the Combat Police. Their mission was to provide the NP with an action arm capable of extending police/GVN civil presence into the rural areas. The NPF training center established at Lam Dong was moved to Dalat in August of 1965. The first NPF completed training center established at Lam Dong was moved to Dalat in August of 1965. The first NPF completed training and were deployed in late 1965.

10. In 1967 the PSD advisory effort was increased to 225 personnel to provide two Public Safety advisors, one police and one Field Force, for each province. The Division was incorporated into CORDS on 9 May 1967.

11. From its inception in 1962 to 1972, the National Police has been involved in a series of continuing developmental transitions. Despite the difficulties of these necessary changes, the National Police performed well when called upon. This was evident during the 1968 Tet period and the current 1972 invasion. The police institution is still undergoing change and is still beset with difficult problems. These include the formalizing of its existence through nationally legislated Police Statute, low manpower priorities, and similar matters. In spite of these drawbacks, the police command has evidenced positive and continuing forward development in all areas of its operations, training, logistics and overall management. Similar improvements are evident in the Combined Telecommunications Directorate and Directorate of Corrections.

CORDS PUBLIC SAFETY & PROGRAM SUPPORT

1. The Public Safety Directorate was reorganized to the configuration shown on the attached chart on 1 August 1971. Tentative planning indicates that on 30 June 1972 Public Safety will be authorized 176 direct hires, 12 U.S. Military personnel, seven U.S. contract personnel, and 76 contract Third Country Nationals. All but 20 of the latter will be eliminated by the end of 1972.
2. All Public Safety direct hire personnel are administratively handled through USAID, Saigon, but operational control of the overall Public Safety effort rests with the MACV Directorate of Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS) and its subordinate elements. Public Safety personnel assigned to Military Regions are under operational control of the Regional Deputy for CORDS, and Public Safety Advisors in separate provinces are controlled by the military or civilian CORDS Province Senior Advisor. Public Safety provides individual Public Safety Advisors with technical support and guidance at all echelons.
3. Public Safety has three national counterpart organizations: the National Police Command (NPC), which functions principally under cognizance of the Prime Minister and partially within the Ministry of Interior (budget); the Directorate of Corrections (DOC) and the Combined Telecommunication Directorate (CTD) which function within the Ministry of Interior. Public Safety has extensive requirements to coordinate with other US agencies throughout the Saigon Mission on civil security, law enforcement, narcotics suppression and related matters.

4. Because of the national nature of the mission and functions of these three counterpart agencies, their procedures, methods and directives are standard and applicable throughout the country. Their resources are deployed on the basis of countrywide operational considerations. It is the responsibility of local commanders to apply these nationally oriented and standard policies and procedures to the local situation. Their GVN budgets are prepared and reviewed and funds are approved on a national level based on overall manpower, equipment and facility requirements and availability. Similarly, Public Safety support of these three agencies is programmed on a national basis considering force levels, organization and unit requirements. This is necessary to assure that equipment, maintenance, training and operational support is standard throughout the country.

5. NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

- a. Public Safety Assistance to the GVN is consistent with US objectives in terms of Vietnamization and pacification. It capitalizes on past U.S. development and commodities investments. The desired end result is an operationally effective institution of civil law enforcement and local civil security providing a public service in each province, district, village and autonomous city of Vietnam.
- b. Major progress has already been made in developing the manpower, facilities, equipment and training of Vietnam's National Police Command. The police have been physically deployed, basically equipped and provided with their essential facilities. Now crucial to police development is the achievement of full-scale viability.
- c. At this point, the National Police Command is entering a new phase of extended law enforcement and civil internal security responsibility. The next two years will be most significant in terms of police development. Despite the continuing military activity, it represents the

first step of major evolutionary transition into a post-hostilities configuration.

d. As the National Police Command enters this period, it is confronted with several major areas of consideration:

- (1) There remains a significant level of terrorist activity throughout Vietnam, particularly in the rural areas; this gives every indication of continuing.
- (2) Particular emphasis on selective management training in each area where demonstrated limitations exist.
- (3) Advancement of overall effectiveness, particularly in narcotics suppression, operations, administration, and criminal intelligence.
- (4) Improvement of logistics and maintenance effectiveness, particularly for vehicles, equipment, communications and facilities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- a. Through support of the Combined Telecommunications Directorate, a uniform telecommunications system supporting the various GVN agencies involved in maintaining security throughout the RVN has been established.
- b. Fast, efficient and reliable telecommunications are required to enable the National Police and other government security agencies to maintain effective law and order and counter-insurgency operations. Pacification requirements and inadequate public communication services, especially in rural areas, necessitate the assistance provided under this project.
- c. The increased responsibilities of the police in local security have placed an increased requirement on the CTD to maintain adequate telecommunications support. To meet this increased responsibility, CTD

directs its operational emphasis as follows:

- (1) Support of the CTD long-line system which includes circuitry dedicated to NPC use.
 - (2) Assist the NPC in extending the NPC radio system to village level.
 - (3) Maintain the Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS).
 - (4) Provide support to other civil security agencies.
- d. Emphasis during FY 73 is directed to having the GVN managing, operating and maintaining the systems.

8. CORRECTIONS

In FY 73, U.S. support in strengthening and improving administrative, operational, physical, hygenics and professional standards of the GVN Correction system will continue. At the end of FY 73, U.S. support to Corrections will be limited to maintaining advisory assistance through two direct hire positions.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTORATE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ADMINISTRATION & REPORTS STAFF

- ADMINISTRATION BRANCH
- REPORTS & RECORDS BRANCH

PLANS & PROGRAMS MANAGEMENT STAFF

POLICE OPERATIONS

- DETENTIONS
- FIELD POLICE
- INSP & PLAN
- INVESTIGATIONS
- MARINE POLICE
- POLICE STATION OPERATIONS
- RECORDS

TRAINING & MANPOWER

- CURRICULUM & PUBS
- FIELD OPERATIONS
- GEN SPT
- MANPOWER

LOGISTICS

- REQR & DISTR
- SUPPLY
- MAINTENANCE

TELECOM

- OPERATIONS
- PLANS & PROGRAMS
- TECH SERVICES

CORRECTION

DIVISION

B
R
A
N
C
H
E
S

REGION 1

REGION 2

REGION 3

REGION 4

CNPC

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1. Public Safety advisors are assigned to province and cities in the capacity of advisors-trainers. Province advisors assist and advise the Province Police Commander and his staff, the Province Chief of Combined Telecommunications and the staff of the local Province Correction Center to implement the U.S. and GVN goals in order to attain these project objectives. The major portion of an advisor's time is necessarily devoted to the police as the primary law enforcement agency.
2. The objective of the Public Safety program in the province is the development of GVN civil institutions that will be capable of maintaining internal security in the secure areas and enforcing law and order in the RVN. GVN agencies are considered viable when they are at that stage of development and have the tools and techniques that will permit them to continue accomplishing their mission and to develop independently without further assistance.
- *3. The broad purpose is to institutionalize organizations and operations. This involves the introduction and development of stable organizations manned and equipped to effectively discharge their responsibilities through management, administrative, operational and support capabilities that will insure continued effectiveness and independent development. The principal advisory role at this point is one of developing police implementation of established directives, guidelines, policies and practices. This involves approaches to multiple courses of advisory

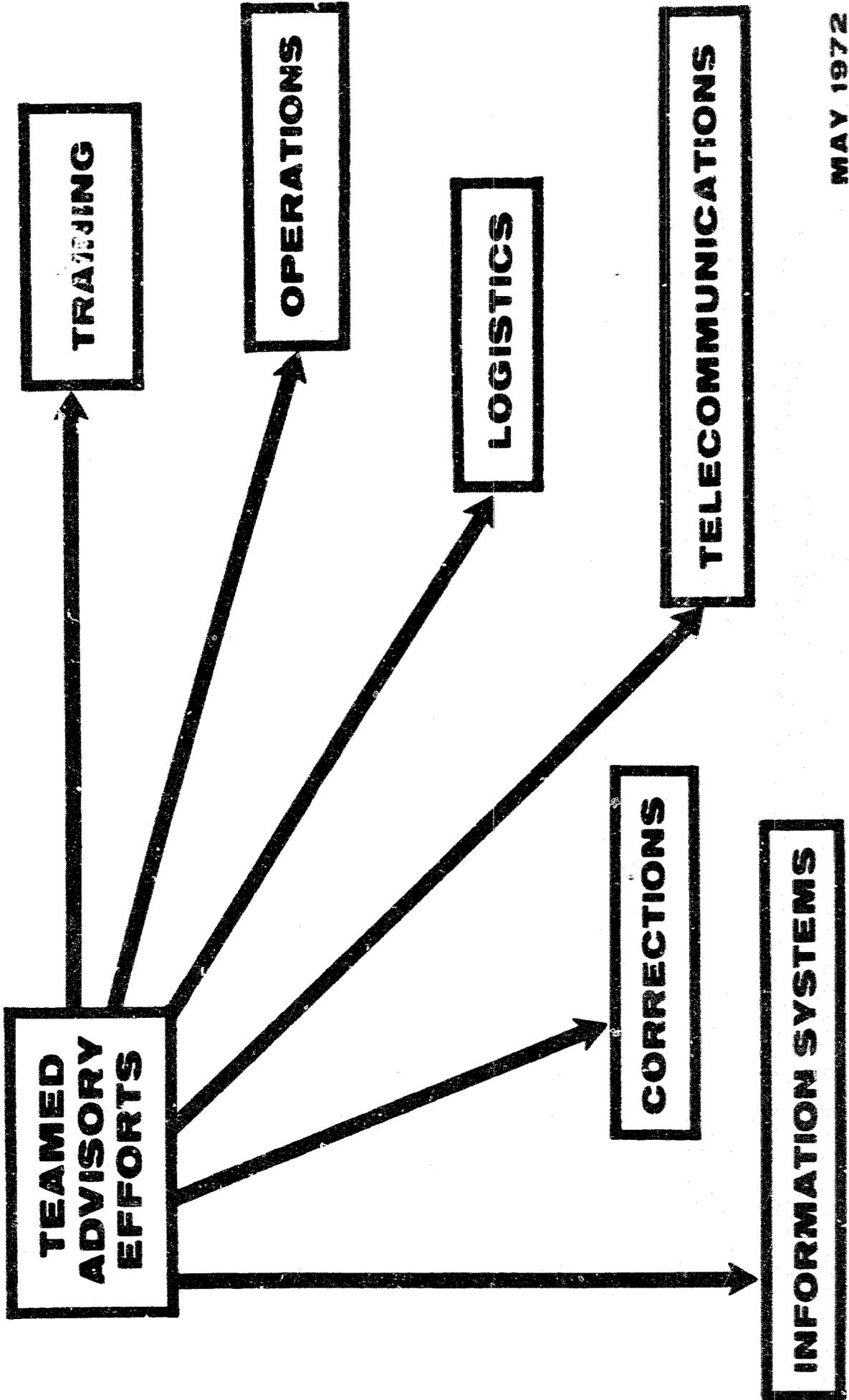
LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES (Continued)

action for impact as delineated in Attachment 1. This multiple approach is followed similarly at regional and national levels to cope with compressed development program time frames.

4. Public Safety advisors assigned to provinces and cities have the key role in implementing Public Safety programs. This cannot be accomplished without assistance from PSA's and concerned counterparts. This is similarly true in Districts. The Public Safety advisor is required to develop adequate liaison with DSA's for advancement of programs at that level.

5. To be effective, each Public Safety advisor identifies specific province program goals and activities. A list of typical activities is included in Attachment 2.

**PUBLIC SAFETY
ADVISORY THRUST**



MAY 1972

TYPICAL PROVINCE ACTIVITIES

Establish Police Patrols
Establish Police Stations
Improve Gathering and Use of Police Intelligence by all Policemen
Deploy Policemen to Police Stations (rural and urban areas)
Training
Narcotic Control
Counter the Shadow Supply System (71-H Plan)
Inspections and Follow-Up Procedures
Police Operation Center (POC)
Traffic Control
Marine Police
Field Police
Jail Administration
Internal Security
NP Central Record System - NIRP
Logistics and Budget Support
Equipment Maintenance
Care of Weapons and Ammunition
NP Internal Postal System
Radio Communication for Village Police
Police Communication to Support Police Operations
Province Police Radio System
Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS)
Correction Centers
Criminal Investigation Capability
Defense of Police Stations and Installations
Alien Control Capability
Police Reporting
NP Activity Reporting Sub-System I
NP Incident Reporting Sub-System
NP Infrastructure Analysis Sub-System I
NP Infrastructure Analysis Sub-System II
NP Criminal Information Sub-System
NP Identification Follow-Up Sub-System
NP Directory Table Sub-System
NP Manpower Management Sub-System

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
ORGANIZATION AND MISSIONS

1. The National Police Command was reorganized in June of 1971 to the configuration outlined in the attached charts for the national and province levels. In addition to being designated as a "Command" for the first time, other significant changes included: establishment of the Police Station as the basic organizational/operational element in both urban and rural areas; elevation of Judicial Police, Logistics, Personnel and Training to Blocs. The Phung Hoang Bloc is a temporary entity involved principally with intelligence and is not included in the police Organization Decree. (Phung Hoang and the Special Branch have advisory structures separate from CORDS/ Public Safety.)
2. Although organized as a command structure, the National Police Command in practice is centralized principally for support and technical matters and decentralized in terms of operations. Below the national level, day-to-day operational control of local police efforts rests generally with appointed or elected government officials in regions, provinces, districts, autonomous cities and villages. However, centralized operational direction is still imposed throughout the police command through operational plans, e.g., 71-H, and other directives.
3. In terms of manpower, the 1972-1975 goal is established as 122,000. A peak level of 116,915 was reached in May 1972. The current distribution of these personnel is as follows: Special Branch 19,589; Field Police 16,454;

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND ORGANIZATION AND MISSIONS (Continued)

Marine Police 2,416; Conventional 78,456. "Conventional" includes all specialized police elements and more than 31,000 police assigned to the villages. -

4. In general, the National Police Command has the quantity of personnel it requires, suitable basic equipment in terms of weapons, vehicles and communications and suitable institutional facilities. There are some shortages in facilities and communications at the local police station level. These are being addressed.

5. Some principal efforts of the National Police Command are being applied to the field of overall internal management, the improvement of management information systems and narcotics suppression, the professionalization of personnel, operational effectiveness and leadership, increasing the application of police patrol techniques in both urban and rural areas, and increasing criminal investigative capabilities.

6. The mission and goals of the National Police within each province and autonomous city of the Republic of Vietnam are identical to those directed from the national level:

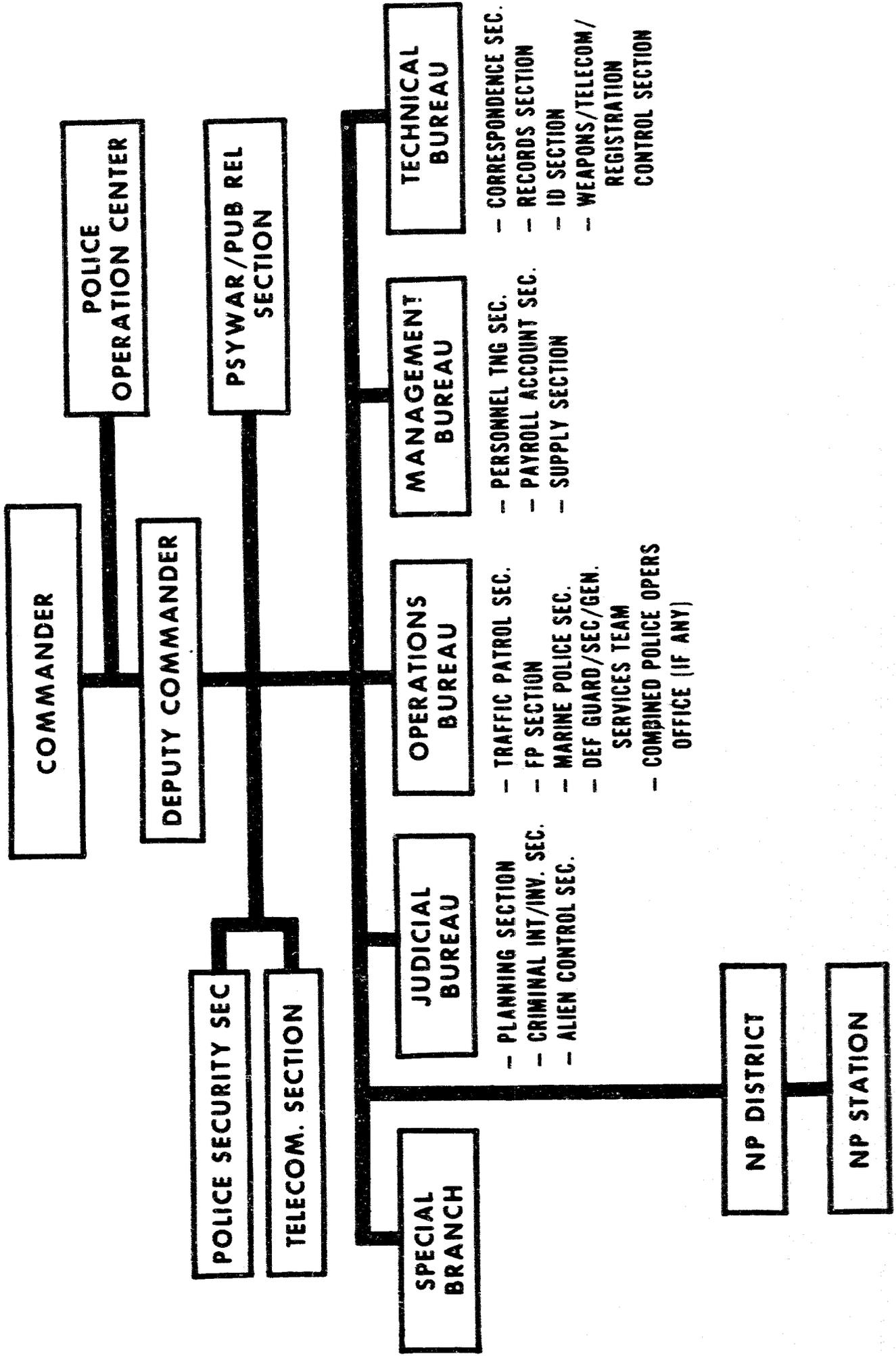
- a. To maintain law and order and internal security.
- b. To perform all requirements of their pacification mission.
- c. To oppose lawless and criminal elements (including terrorists, insurgents and subversives) and minimize their capability for sustained disruption of lawful endeavors of the people and civil administration.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND ORGANIZATION AND MISSIONS (Continued)

7. National Police goals are designed to develop a general improvement in police efficiency and performance by improving:

- a. Operational procedures and techniques.
- b. Internal management and staff supervision.
- c. Utilization of NP Region In-Service Training Centers, Mobile Training Teams, Province Police Training officers and systematic informal (roll-call) training on a continuing basis at the district and village police station levels.
- d. Distribution and utilization of manpower and a reduction in the number of police assigned to administrative duties.
- e. Supervision of all police activities.
- f. Administrative and logistical procedures.

THE PROVINCE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS



NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

POLICE COMMAND CONTROL

1. The local Police Commander must report and be responsible to two superiors. He follows policy and procedures established by the National Police Command (NPC); at the same time he subordinates his activities to the Province, District or Village Chiefs. He is responsible to these Chiefs for operational activities, but is also given guidance, direction and support from the NPC.
2. At times this causes difficulties. The police have on occasion been directed by province officials and other officials to operate or perform against established NPC policy. The Police Commander's only recourse is to report up the NP chain of command, requesting the situation be resolved. The historical development of the police and the provincial administration is related to this problem.
3. Prior to 1956 the Province Chief had full and direct command over what police units existed. In 1956, Ordinance 57-A, altered this but did retain a certain amount of operational control by the Province Chief.
 - a. Article 3 of that Ordinance states:

"The Province Chief is charged with the enforcement of laws. He is responsible for the general administration of all provincial services".
 - b. "He is responsible for order and public safety and in this capacity, he shall coordinate all local security and police".

POLICE COMMAND CONTROL (Continued)

4. Additionally, Presidential Circular 115A/TTP/VP of 10 October 1965, states that the Province Chief is responsible for public order and security and in this respect coordinates activities of police and other security forces.

5. Ordinance 57-A remains in effect. There have been interpretations by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior; however, all these tend to agree that the Province Chief, as the one entity within the province charged with overall security responsibilities, must maintain control over all security services, including the police.

6. Decree 355-TT/SL, dated 1 June 1971, not only caused a re-organization of the NP and elevated them to "Command" status, but more clearly enunciated the responsibilities of the National Police.

a. Article 3 of this decree states as follows: "The NP Force is placed under the authority of a commander who is responsible to the Prime Minister for:

- 1) Organizing the NP Force
- 2) Managing the personnel (recruitment, training, discipline, promotion/awards, appointments and transfer of personnel of all ranks).
- 3) Planning, coordinating, operating and supervising all NP activities.

b. Article 4 provides for the Province Chiefs to exercise their authority over NP through Police Commanders. It states: "With their responsibility of assuring territorial security, all Capital City, and City Mayors, and Province, District, Village Chiefs are entitled to use the NP Force within their respective jurisdiction to carry out legal duties. The employment of the force must go through the local NP Commander, and

POLICE COMMAND CONTROL (Continued)

not be in contradiction with policy established by the National Police Command".

7. In sum, the local police commander, at any level, remains responsible to the next higher police command and ultimately to the Commander, National Police Command, where NP policy is established. As a part of the local government he is also responsible to Province, District or Village Chiefs. He is charged with the responsibility to report any order received in conflict with established NPC policy.

8. In practice, the situation is one demanding close coordination and cooperation; however, when disputes arise which cannot be resolved at the local level, they should be reported through both channels to the

next higher authority, *but per reality such are causing detrimental influence to the National Police.*

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
PERSONNEL

1. DRAFT STATUS OF POLICE PERSONNEL: National Police personnel, according to the General Mobilization Law of 1968, are deferred from military service for the following reasons:

- a. Personnel who have fulfilled their military obligation and are over 32 years of age.
- b. Personnel who are over 38 years of age.

In practice, however, the Directorate of Mobilization, Ministry of National Defense, gives approval to defer all National Police personnel from military service on a continuing basis. Civilian personnel detached to the National Police from other directorates are also deferred.

2. NATIONAL POLICE RANKS: In July 1971, by Presidential Decree, the National Police rank system was changed to resemble that of ARVN. The ranks are as follows:

Officer Ranks*

Police Lt. General
Police Major General
Police Brigadier General
Police Colonel
Police Lt. Colonel
Police Major
Police Captain
Police First Lieutenant
Police Second Lieutenant

Non-Officer Ranks

Police Adjutant Major
Police Adjutant
Police First Sergeant
Policeman

*See attachment.

3. RECRUITMENT: Personnel, both male and female, are recruited into the National Police between the ages of 18 and 42. The minimum educational requirement is a primary certificate (5 years of schooling) or equivalent. Due to the current wartime situation, additional restrictions have been placed on recruitment from time to time, such as raising the minimum age of recruits or placing a ceiling on the educational level at which the NPC can recruit. Plans for recruitment in the future call for recruitment at three levels: Policeman, Police Second Lieutenant and in the case of specialists, Police Major. The minimum educational level for recruitment of a Policeman is a primary certificate or equivalent; for recruitment as a Police Second Lieutenant a Baccalaureate I, (11 years of schooling,) and for the Police Major a university degree.

4. ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL: With the exception of the Field Police, no individual tables of organization exist at present. There is a deployment concept which is based on the following:

- a. Rural Villages: Three men per rural police station with one additional man for each 500 population over 2,000 up to 20,000. However, the minimum strength of rural police stations must not be less than seven policemen.
- b. Urban Areas: The term "urban village" applies to villages with more than 20,000 population. Police deployment is two men per 1,000 population up to 50,000. For urban villages with 50,000 to 100,000 population the ratio is 2.5 men per 1,000 population. Towns and cities with 100,000 and over population have a ratio of four men per thousand.
- c. District Command Headquarters: These headquarters are assigned 15 men. However, this number may be increased by using personnel

PERSONNEL (Continued)

from subordinate units if essential for good administration. In certain circumstances a strength increase may be authorized by the NPC Personnel Bloc.

- d. Province Command Headquarters: Province Command Headquarters are staffed on the following bases:

<u>Total NP Strength in Province</u>	<u>Province Command Headquarters Staff</u>
500 and less	100
Above 500 up to 1,500	100 + 10% of total assigned strength over 500
Over 1,500	100 + 5% of total assigned strength over 1,500.

5. NPC OFFICERS: The primary source of officers for the NPC is the NP Academy Officer Training School, located at Thu Duc. Entrance is gained by competitive examination from within the force and by competitive examination of young men with a minimum education of Bac. I or above.

- a. ARVN Officers: Due to restrictions placed upon the NPC by the Minister of National Defense (MOND) a shortage of Lieutenants and Captains developed. To alleviate this situation, the GVN Joint General Staff agreed to release 1,150 Company Grade officers to the NPC for detached duty. These are assigned to Military Regions from NPC Headquarters based upon the strength of each Region. By mid-1972 approximately 700 military officers had been so detached.

6. FIELD POLICE: Deployment is generally one 40-man platoon per district, plus a headquarters element at province level within the Operations Bureau.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

MAJOR OPERATIONAL PLANS

1. The operational plans having the highest priority with the National Police Command (NPC) are the Community Defense and Local Development (CDLD) Plan, the classified Combined Campaign Plan (AB 147), and the 71-H Plan.

2. The CDLD Plan for the period 1972 through 1975 establishes goals and requirements for the NP and for other agencies involved in internal security and pacification. In the case of the NPC, the goals are generally directed toward the continued expansion and improvement of police services. Specific major goals include the following:

- a. Continued assumption of increased responsibility for local civil security as territorial forces move out and security conditions permit.
- b. Control of Social Evils (includes narcotics suppression).
- c. Continued establishment of police stations as security permits.
- d. Achievement and maintenance of a fully trained police force.
- e. Emphasis on coordination with local administrative and security forces in the neutralization of subversive elements.

3. The AB 147 Plan establishes the requirements for participation of GVN military agencies in the internal security and pacification program. Police counterparts have specific responsibilities with other security and GVN organizations in each province.

4. The 71-H Plan directs that the NP neutralize the VC supply system. This entails the development and application of specific intelligence against logistics sources, routes and bases, and the use of vehicle and population check-points to uncover supply movements in order to apprehend individuals involved. Each province is required to develop a supporting plan.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
JUDICIAL POLICE

1. The Judicial Police are responsible for the investigation of all civil crimes committed in the Republic of Vietnam, including some punishable by Military Courts. Their authority ranges through a broad scope of regulatory offenses not normally associated with police responsibilities in the United States.

2. The Judicial Police, while a part of the National Police, are also closely connected with the judicial system of Vietnam and are an arm of the courts. They work under the authority of the Examining Magistrates of the Ministry of Justice. Sworn Judicial Officers, as assistants to the Prosecutor, are actually Officers of the Court.

3. In Vietnam the authority for making criminal investigations is vested in the Examining Magistrate of the Courts of First Instance. These are established in the major cities and some provinces. This authority is delegated through the Prosecuting Magistrate to the Sworn Judicial officer and in most criminal investigations the officer is an assistant to the Prosecutor. However, in some investigations the Sworn Judicial Police officer responds directly to the Examining Magistrate. In these capacities, Sworn Judicial Police officers must be completely knowledgeable of the Vietnamese judicial system and the responsibilities and activities of the courts and prosecutors in the administration of justice.

4. Within the National Police Command (NPC) the Sworn Judicial Police Officers are normally the Province Police Commander, the District Police Commander and in most cases, the Village Police Chief. The Chief of the

JUDICIAL POLICE (Continued)

Judicial Police Section at each of those levels, excluding village, are also sworn officers of the court. These officers are assisted by unsworn Judicial Police officers in the conduct of investigations. Sworn officers are technically the only police personnel with authority to investigate criminal activity and act on court orders (warrants of arrest, etc.). However, due to the volume of business, a portion of this responsibility must be delegated to unsworn Judicial Police officers working under close supervision of sworn officers. This necessity is recognized and accepted by the prosecutors and the courts.

5. A new responsibility being levied on the Judicial Police is gathering, collating and disseminating criminal intelligence (as opposed to subversive intelligence). While this activity is carried on at every level SOP's covering this new responsibility have not yet been promulgated to the province level. Presently, because of the war and the insurgency effort, the civil crime investigative activities of the Judicial Police have not been given priority. However, the upward spiral of criminal activities has caused increasing concern as to the capability of the Judicial Police to investigate and suppress crime, since at present they are a small organization, constituting less than 6 percent of the NPC.

6. Advisory efforts are directed toward improving Judicial Police effectiveness in conducting investigations and developing a criminal intelligence capability. This requires developing professional responsiveness from Village Police Stations and upward. It also requires development of local police abilities to evaluate the provincial criminal problem and recommend measures for corrective suppression of criminal action to meet the needs of public security.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
DRUG AND NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION

1. The suppression of drug abuse in the RVN, and preventing Vietnam from becoming a transit country for narcotics, have high priority. The advisory effort in provinces encompasses the development of an awareness of the seriousness of drug abuse at all levels and its increasing presence among the Vietnamese people. The narcotics problem will not disappear when Americans leave the country.
2. Each Area Public Safety Advisor is charged with the responsibility for providing technical advice and guidance to the provincial police in the suppression of narcotics. Through counterpart relationships, he is also responsible for monitoring the implementation by local police of directives, orders and circulars from higher National Police commands.
3. Public Safety Advisory efforts at all echelons of command are oriented toward exercising positive influence in accomplishing the following objectives:
 - a. Development and presentation of quality narcotics training programs.
 - b. Increasing operational capabilities through application of sound investigative and enforcement techniques.
 - c. Development and issuance of Directives, Service Letters and Orders specifying the duties and responsibilities of narcotic enforcement units.
 - d. Establishment of liaison and cooperation with U.S. Military Investigative units.
 - e. Expansion of drug education programs in schools, churches and civil organizations.

DRUG AND NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION (Continued)

- f. Development and use of narcotic intelligence capability within narcotic enforcement units.
- g. Coordination of the efforts of U.S. military and other enforcement agencies with those of the National Police.
- h. Encouraging continued command emphasis on narcotics suppression.

4. To accomplish the advisory objectives, assistance is being given to the National Police Command in the development of a narcotics intelligence capability, improvement of investigative techniques, retraining of narcotics specialists, continued public education on dangers of heroin use and general involvement of all National Police in drug abuse suppression.

5. The province specialized narcotics unit is commanded by the Province Police Commander with day-to-day supervision the function of the Judicial Police Bureau. It is a sub-section of not less than five men. Staff and technical supervision of the sub-section is provided by the regional and national level Narcotics Bureau of the Judicial Police. Temporary assistance by assignment of additional investigative personnel from region or national level is available upon request.

6. The functions of the specialized narcotics units at province level covers the spectrum of enforcement activities from intelligence collection, collation and exploitation, through drug and narcotics suppression and detection to apprehension of users, retailers, wholesale and major sources. Special advisory efforts must be made to ensure the Province, District and Village Chiefs are aware of the narcotics problem. Through

DRUG AND NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION (Continued)

the exercise of their operational influence over the National Police they can address the elimination of street peddling of drugs, closing of opium dens, control of pharmacies and identification of the opium trade network.

7. The province police have been supplied by Public Safety with field reagent kits with which to test for suspected heroin. All suspected narcotics samples are required to be forwarded to the National Laboratory for analysis.

8. Posters, booklets and other information for police and public education are developed with U.S. assistance at the national level and distributed country-wide. There is some special narcotics training available for the police at the national and regional levels.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
POLICE OPERATIONS CENTERS

National Police Operations Centers (POC's) evolved from the NPC Information/Operations Centers. National Police Command Memo 7624/BTL/CSQG/DH/KH - DA dated 21 August 1971, directed the establishment of National Police Operations Centers at Region level, at Capital National Police Command, at Provincial and District Police Commands. Recent GVN directives include the incorporation of PIOCC and DIOCC counter-subversive functions into the POC's in the form of Situation and Operations Sections. (See attached chart.) This may include the transfer of certain non-police personnel until police replacements are trained.

The POC is a separate organizational entity directly responsive to the Commander. The POC mission at all levels is to provide the Police Commander with essential information and intelligence, to include trends, necessary to make sound operational decisions. To fulfill this mission, a POC is manned 24 hours a day by representatives of the various elements of the Commander's headquarters with the following functions:

1. Receive data and intelligence from other staff agencies of the NP Headquarters.
2. Receive data and intelligence from superior and subordinate NP commands or police stations.
3. Receive data and intelligence effecting the police mission (s) from agencies outside the NP organization.

POLICE OPERATIONS CENTERS (Continued)

4. Call upon the above agencies for additional data and intelligence as changes occur.
5. Analyze data and intelligence received, make comparisons and determine trends.
6. Determine appropriate courses of action and recommend same to the Police Commander.
7. Disseminate the Police Commander's decisions.
8. Have available copies of all contingency plans of which the POC is a part.

The physical size, personnel strength and internal organization of the Police Operations Center may vary depending on:

1. Subversive activity in the area.
2. Crime situation in the area (both the amount of crime and type of crime).
3. The size of the area of responsibility.
4. The strength of the Police Command.
5. Traffic in the area.
6. The level of the Police Command (District to National).

As required by the local situation, the Police Operations Center include Liaison Officers from other security oriented agencies such as PSDF and RF/PF. In addition, contingency plans for emergency situations provide for the dispatch of NP Liaison Officers to other security agencies.

POLICE OPERATIONS CENTERS (Continued)

POC information, intelligence and trends are presented in the form of maps and charts upon which personnel of the center post the latest available data and trends. These include, but are not limited to:

1. Internal security situation.
2. Subversive intelligence (with action being taken).
3. Crimes by type, location and time/date with action being taken.
4. Criminal Intelligence.
5. Status of investigations.
6. Police patrol areas.
7. Available reinforcements.
8. Police personnel by location and assignment.
9. Weapons and ammunition situation.
10. Transportation situation.

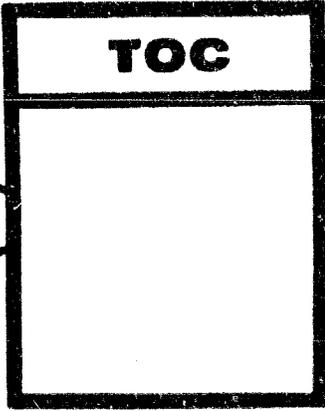
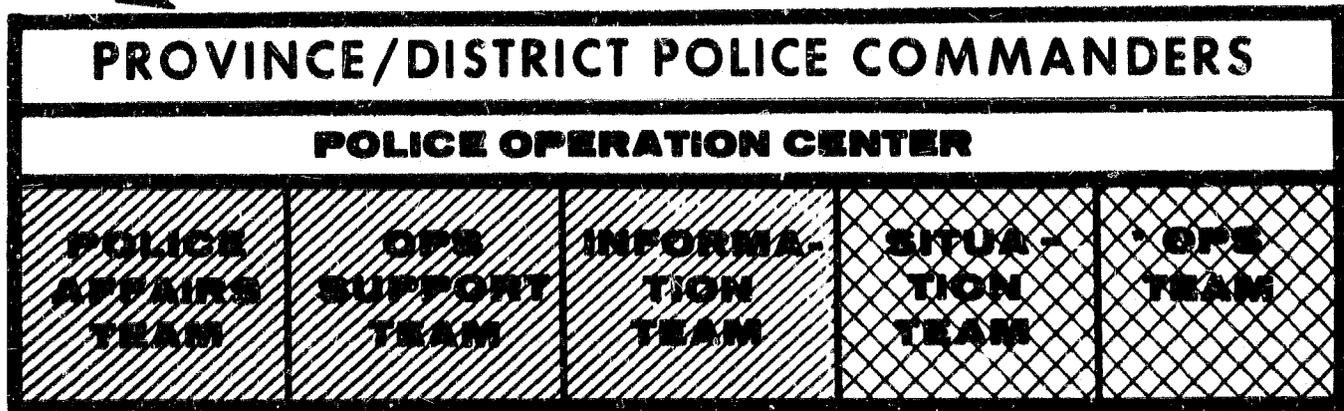
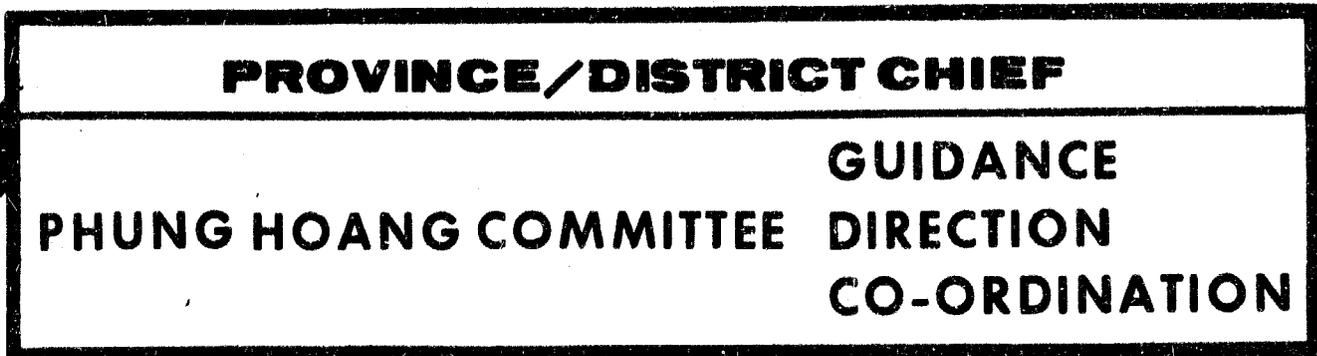
Sensitive information, such as some elements of the Special Branch situation, will not be posted with the general information in the Police Operations Center but will be presented to the Commander separately.

The POC has as a minimum, communications with:

1. Higher NP Headquarters.
2. Subordinate NP elements.
3. Province Chief or District Chief.
4. Applicable Tactical Operations Coordination Center.

It is not a requirement that the Communications Center of the NP Command Headquarters be located within the Police Operations Center provided adequate rapid communications exist between the Police Operations Center and the Communications Center of the Command.

POC/PIOCC/DIOCC TRANSITION



//// ORIGINAL POC
XXXX FROM DIOC

* PROVINCE OPERATIONS SECTION INCLUDES
PLANNING FUNCTIONS

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
IMMIGRATION SERVICE - ALIEN CONTROL

1. The Province Police Commander has command over the Alien Control Section. The section is a part of the Judicial Police Bureau of the Province Police Command Headquarters staff. As such, the day-to-day supervision of the section's activities is a function of the Chief of the Judicial Police Bureau. Specialized alien control units do not extend below the Province Police Command Headquarters. The tasks of the section are performed by personnel from the section or by the Judicial Police element at lower levels. The Immigration Service, National Police Command provides staff supervision of the sections, on behalf of the Commander, National Police Command.
2. The Alien Control Section functions are:
 - a. Assist aliens in their compliance with immigration laws, rules and regulations.
 - b. Identify and apprehend illegal aliens.
 - c. Perform administrative investigations relating to naturalization, extension of visas and other such immigration matters.
3. The advisory effort over the past few years has been sporadic and directed toward the improvement of immediate problem areas relating to the US effort in the RVN, e.g. Third Country National visas, multiple entry/exit visas for U.S. citizens, etc.

The present advisory effort is directed toward the development of an effective Police Immigration Service (as opposed to the GVN Ministry of Interior Immigration Service) and Alien Control Sections throughout the country.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE - ALIEN CONTROL (Continued)

Emphasis now is being placed upon the organization, staffing, training, and development of standing operating procedures for the Immigration Service and Alien Control Sections.

4. The primary advisory effort required at Province level is the providing of assistance to the Province Police Commander and his appropriate staff in the implementation of National Police directives issued concerning the functions, organization, staffing, training and standing operating procedures.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

FORENSICS

1. The Forensic Service is a part of the Technical Directorate, NPC. It is charged with the development of standard procedures and recognized techniques in search, collecting, labelling, packaging, shipping and safekeeping of evidence.
2. There are no police laboratory facilities at the province level nor are any contemplated. However, there are individuals trained in crime scene search methods who are assigned to duty in provinces. These personnel function under the supervision of the Judicial Police.
3. The forensic laboratory and advisory efforts have concentrated over the past few years on establishing an effective central effort capable of performing most required examinations of physical evidence in a professional manner. Each field unit has been provided with the minimum supplies necessary for the accomplishment of its duties and functions. The advisory effort is now directed toward the improving of professional level performance and developing an appreciation for, and use of, physical evidence.
4. Advisory effort at province level is required to develop the appreciation for use of physical evidence in an investigation, the strict adherence to proper methods of searching for and securing evidence, the forwarding of appropriate evidence to the forensic laboratory for analysis and the assignment of trained personnel to the crime scene search function.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

FIELD POLICE

1. The Field Police (FP) is the paramilitary element of the National Police composed of lightly armed, well equipped, foot/mobile policemen who receive both conventional and paramilitary police training and who are organized into units intended to best help achieve the NP Command mission. The basic operational unit is a four squad, 40-man platoon; basic weaponry includes the M-16 rifle and the M-79 grenade launcher (chart attached).
2. The genesis of the Field Police can be traced back to the old Civil Guard, Gendarmerie, Combat Police, and riot control battalions of the Saigon Municipal Police. These organizations either existed as police units prior to the establishment of the National Police or performed the rural paramilitary police function.
3. The development of the present day Field Police commenced in 1965 as part of the newly established National Police. At the end of 1966 it had a strength of 2,000 personnel. It has progressed to a present strength of approximately 17,000 of an authorized 18,500. In the provinces they form an integral part of the Province Police Command and are fully responsive to the direction and control of the Police Commander.
4. The purpose of the FP is to provide police services to the people in areas where security conditions prevent conventional police personnel from providing such service. Its functions are:
 - a. Provide constant and extensive foot and/or mobile patrolling of assigned areas with particular attention to rural areas.

- b. Conduct raids and similar apprehension operations against subversive elements when furnished targets and intelligence by the Special Branch or other intelligence elements of the GVN. These targets, when provided, will take priority over all other functions.
- c. Control of civil disturbance.
- d. Providing security for other NP elements in the conduct of their operations.
- e. Provide a reserve force available to NP Commanders for emergency reinforcement of all other NP elements in their assigned areas of responsibility.

5. The FP are organized in various formations to meet operational requirement. These range from battalions in Saigon to fire-teams of four personnel. The basic operational element is the platoon. Platoons are attached to Police Commands and under the control of the local police commander. Currently there is a battalion attached to the Capital National Police Command, a battalion to the National Police Command, a Company Headquarters element at each Province Police Command, and platoons attached to District Police Commands. There is no overall specialized commander of the Field Police. The Commander of the National Police, through his headquarters staff, coordinates assignments of FP units and the NFC Operation Bloc provides the staff supervisions of its logistics, training, personnel and budget.

6. The overall advisory effort is directed toward improvement in FP operational effectiveness. Advisory efforts at province level are required to develop: improved exercise of command jurisdiction over the FP by local commanders; understanding by Province and District Chiefs of the FP role and missions in terms of utilization.

MARINE POLICE

1. The Marine Police organization was activated in early 1966 with 350 men and 12 surplus wooden landing craft, operating from three makeshift bases. It presently operates from 28 established bases with a force of 2,400 men and a fleet of 330 boats.

2. The Marine Police are charged with enforcing the nation's laws on the waterways of Vietnam. Although the Marine Police enforce all laws and regulations, particular emphasis is placed on resources denial, control of subversives, smuggling, maritime laws, fishery laws and immigration.

3. Marine Police personnel are under command of the Province Police Commander. Immediate supervision is usually delegated to a Marine Police group commander.

4. The majority of Marine Police stations are along the major rivers in MR-3 and MR-4, with three small coastal stations in MR-2 at Cam Ranh, Nha Trang, Qui Nhon and one at Vung Tau in MR-3. The present force includes:

Personnel	2,400
Patrol Boats, 40'	72
Patrol Boats, 30'	6
Interceptor Boats 17'	250

5. Problems encountered include: insufficient maintenance support, insufficient fuel allocation for required daily recurring patrols and coordination difficulties with the Vietnamese Navy and Territorial Security forces in some areas.

6. Primary advisory assistance is needed in areas of operational improvement proper and timely performance of hull and engine maintenance and assisting in the resolution of logistics and support deficiencies.

1. Police work in Vietnam has traditionally been performed from police stations or static police posts and patrolling has had minimum attention. Except for combined/military patrols, designed to respond to incidents involving civilians and military personnel, patrols have been generally absent from police operations. Today's criminal patterns cannot be opposed adequately with a static concept nor can law enforcement be brought to the populace as a public service.
2. PSD advisory efforts encouraged a system to insure that patrolmen move throughout police areas of responsibility in a "Conference Point Patrol System". This system is based on fixed patrol points, between which police officers patrol on schedule but with varying routes and direction to present unpredictable patrol patterns. An urban patrol pilot project was carried out in Can Tho and later expanded to all of MR-4 and the other regions.
3. As a result of the success of the Urban Patrol Program, expansion of mobile patrols to rural areas has been accomplished in some provinces and will be expanded to all provinces in the future. Rural patrols not only provide support to sparsely populated areas, but can also provide support to individual Village Police Stations. Wherever established, rural patrols should be irregular in pattern to avoid VC or other counteractions.
4. Police patrols are not conducted in isolation from other GVN security agencies. In both urban and rural areas there is considerable necessary interaction with PSDF elements. In rural areas there is necessary police coordination with RF and PF, particularly by Field Police patrols.

5. The Province Public Safety advisor should be concerned to see that each village and urban police station has established and is maintaining patrols. The advisor will assist the Vietnamese in training patrolmen in the purposes, objectives and methods of patrol. Additionally, he will work with his counterpart to develop an acceptance of patrols by the citizenry. The PSA can assist in this responsibility by educating the public and the province leadership on the positive aspects of public protection and crime prevention provided by police patrols.

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NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

INSPECTION SYSTEM

1. The NP Inspection Corps is headed by the Inspector General (IG), who functions as a Special Assistant to the Commander and is appointed by the Prime Minister.
2. The IG mission includes:
 - a. Organizing and conducting scheduled and unscheduled inspections in order to properly evaluate police effectiveness, management personnel, finance, and commodity support of all National Police units at all echelons of command.
 - b. Insuring that NPC orders and policy are being fully complied with in letter and spirit, and by this means, establishing uniformity of administrative practices and procedures through the Command.
 - c. Conducting special investigations as directed by the Commander, National Police Command.
 - d. Directing and providing guidance for all National Police inspecting officers and teams at Command, Region and Province levels, and monitoring inspection reports.
3. General Inspection Corps teams conduct the following inspections of all National Police agencies and units:
 - a. Full Formal Inspections (Scheduled) - Conducted on a semi-annual basis, with units being notified seven days prior to such inspection.
 - b. Technical Inspections - Conducted annually, with units being notified ten days prior to such inspection.

INSPECTION SYSTEM (Continued)

4. The General Inspection Corps also conducts special investigations as directed by the Commander, NPC. Regional inspection teams have been established in each of the four military regions and the Capital National Police Command. These are responsible for inspecting all Province and District Police Commands down to Village Police Stations.

5. The primary advisory effort required at province level is identifying and focusing attention on potential problem areas such as "Special Subjects" for inspection by the local commander, and/or his inspection teams. Advisory efforts should include assistance to the local police commander and his staff in maintaining and implementing current directives, establishing suitable management practices and becoming aware of individual and collective morale in the local police command.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION

1. This function is in the Technical Directorate, NPC, Saigon. The local police commander is responsible for the Records and ID activities within his command. Day-to-day supervision is the operational responsibility of the local Chief of Technical Service.
2. The Records and Identification advisory effort over the past few years has been concentrated upon the development and implementation of the current GVN individual identification card program. At this point there are over 13,000,000 sets of fingerprints in the National Police Identification Center in Saigon. These, and allied individual records, are available for identification purposes country-wide. At present a teletype link with the Identification Center and the Capital National Police Command is in operation. Similar links are now being installed in each region. Provinces can secure the benefits of centralized identification through their radio links to regions, or by written requests where appropriate.
3. The current advisory effort is directed toward improving the operational and administrative records, identification, and correspondence activities of the National Police. This effort is aimed at:
 - a. Improved operational utilization of records.
 - b. Standardization of procedures and techniques.
 - c. Elimination of unnecessary records.
 - d. Introduction of necessary records both for improved operations and management.
 - e. Reduction of clerical personnel.

4. Primary advisory effort at Province level is required in the implementation of instructions issued by the NPC headquarters as well as:

- a. Exploitation of records information.
- b. Consolidation of records and files of the various elements of the police headquarters at province and district.
- c. Development of the records, identification and correspondence functions at police stations.
- d. Complete institutionalization of ID Card Program Records, procedures and techniques.
- e. Strict enforcement of GVN regulations concerning the application for and possession of an ID Card.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND
INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEMS

The size of the NPC (116,000) and its deployment to 44 provinces, four autonomous cities, 250 districts and over 2,000 villages makes it difficult to collect information on personnel changes, criminal activity, intelligence, operations, logistics, etc. Day-to-day activities generate a high volume of information which demands centralized management at each echelon of the police structure. This information is reported from each police organization by mail, teletype, and radio. When the information is collated, digested and organized by categories, much of it is placed on key punch cards and programmed for computer translation into consolidated readouts which can be used by police supervisors at national, regional and provincial levels. Readouts are produced in both Vietnamese and English). At present, MACV computer facilities are used; there is a GVN computer planned for this task beginning in mid-1973.

This reporting, collection, collation and computerization is combined in the National Police Management Information System (NPMIS). This system is being further developed to assist the NPC in planning, directing, and controlling all major aspects of nationwide police management. It includes reporting sub-systems covering operations, intelligence, personnel, management and logistics. The primary purpose of the system is to develop efficient operation of the National Police by providing information to enable improved decision making capability at each supervisory and command level.

The Public Safety advisory efforts are focused on assisting the National Police in understanding and exploiting the information reported through the

NPMIS. Public Safety advisors at the province level are the key elements in accomplishing this objective. It is critical that these advisors work with their counterparts to help develop the list of information the commanders need to manage police resources. It is equally important that they assist their counterparts in understanding the output reports (readouts) from the various sub-systems and applying this information to day-to-day police activities.

Not all of the sub-systems of NPMIS are operational. During the remainder of 1972, and in 1973, the sub-systems will pass through development, implementation and exploitation phases. The success or failure of NPMIS will hinge to a large degree on the imagination and enthusiasm displayed by your Public Safety advisor during each phase. A short description of each sub-system is attached to assist in monitoring these actions.

1. National Police Activity Reporting Sub-System (NPARSS)

- a. Phase I - An operational sub-system which reports on police activities involving family census and checkpoint operations. It provides province, region and nationwide statistics which can be used to evaluate the relative effectiveness of different operations and National Police (NP) Commands. The advisor can use this as an aid in developing within the police the ability to use management by exception techniques. It is useful in making recommendations concerning the allocation of personnel to different tasks. Information is submitted daily by the police to the National Police Command (NPC).

- b. Phase II - Will be designed in late 1972. It will provide statistics on other police operations.

2. Terrorist Incident Reporting System (TIRS) - An operational sub-system which provides information on enemy actions directed primarily against the civilian population or public and private property. It excludes enemy action directed solely against military targets. Information is submitted through CORDS, Vietnamese military, and National Police channels. Approximately 75% of the information is submitted solely through CORDS channels by the Province Public Safety advisors. Information from TIRS is used to evaluate nationwide trends concerning terrorist activities. The province Public Safety advisor is deeply involved in the reporting in this system.

3. National Police Infrastructure Analysis Sub-System (NPIASS)

- a. Phase I - A revised version of MAC J2's BIG MACK Special Collection Plan for VCI intelligence. This sub-system will become operational during the summer of 1972. Reports from this sub-system provide statistical information on VCI. Information is prepared by NP Special Branch police and is submitted through NP channels.

- b. Phase II - An operational sub-system which was formerly called the Phung Hoang Management Information System (PHMIS). Reports from this sub-system provide biographical information on VCI. Information is prepared by NP Special Branch police and is submitted through NP channel

4. National Police Identification Follow-Up Sub-System (NPIFUSS) - An operational sub-system which provides a means of evaluating the effectiveness of follow-up actions on wanted-person notifications sent to police units by NPC Headquarters. NPIFUSS provides management information to enable Police Commanders to effectively monitor investigation actions of their subordinate units and to identify problem areas or lack of efficient police follow-up actions. NPIFUSS also provides

informative statistics concerning what follow-up or investigative actions were taken countrywide. Information is submitted by the National Police through police channels.

5. National Police Directory Tables Sub-System (NPDITSS)

- a. Directory Phase - An operational sub-system that provides a listing of all NP Commands and Stations, Correction Centers and Chieu Hoi Centers. A special report can be provided that presents a computer printed map of each province with the plotted locations of police stations and correction centers.
- b. Facilities Phase - An operational sub-system that provides a listing of major items of equipment in each police station to include buildings, radios, weapons, and detention facilities.

6. National Police Manpower Management Sub-System (NPMSS) - This sub-system will become operational during the fall of 1972. Information is submitted as personnel changes occur through NP channels. It will be possible to obtain output reports which will list desired information concerning personnel strengths, ranks, and training.

7. National Police Incident Reporting Sub-System (NPIRSS) - This sub-system will become operational during late 1972. NPIRSS will provide the means for standardized reporting from police units of pertinent facts connected with police actions, operations, investigations, and procedures. National Police will report information on a daily basis from the police unit's Incident Ledger, through NP channels, to NPC Headquarters. Information will be consolidated and printed in reports for use of managers and supervisors at all NPC levels. NPIRSS will make it possible for managers to insure response to public requests for

INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEMS (Continued)

assistance and all other actions requiring investigation. It will also provide information to evaluate the effectiveness of police responses.

8. National Police Criminal Information Sub-System (NPCISS) - This sub-system will become operational in late 1972. The sub-system is designed to monitor the processing of criminal suspects, detainees, and prisoners within the GVN judicial system. This is accomplished by reporting all major events from arrest, trial, and confinement to final release of the individual. This reporting is done by Vietnamese in the police, judicial, and corrections systems. One of the primary objectives of this sub-system is to reduce the possibility of improper practices in dealing with accused persons.

TERRORIST INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM (TIRS)
(RCS: MACVCORDS 60.13)

1. In 1966 the American Embassy, Saigon, directed the Office of Public Safety to act as the responsible agency for gathering all statistics on non-military terrorism for use by all elements of the U.S. Mission. The Terrorist Incident Reporting System (TIRS) was developed for this purpose. It is a current MACV/CORDS reporting requirement. (Joint Directive 4-70.)
2. A non-military terrorist incident is defined as: Any enemy action, except those directed solely against military targets, ranging from assassinations down to and including propaganda, posting of leaflets, hanging of flags, etc. (Military personnel acting in civilian positions, e.g., province chief, district chief, targeted by enemy terrorism, are to be considered as civilians for this purpose.)
3. Most of the terrorist incident information comes from police sources, but there is some input from TOC's and other US/GVN agencies. At the province level, the Area Public Safety Advisor forwards the information and conducts necessary follow-up.
4. RCS:MACCORDS 60.13 (R1) requires that TIRS reports be submitted on all incidents as soon as the information becomes available. Reports are transmitted via the CORDS communication system (Immediate Precedence) from province level through the DEFCORDS. Each incident is reported with a serialized report number the first two digits of which are the current calendar year followed by an incident serial number. Reports are designated as "First Report", "Final Report" or "First and Final Report", depending on

whether or not the original information requires follow-up investigation and verification. A "Final Report" and/or Correction Reports will refer to the original "First Report" number.

5. TIRS reports receive wide-spread US/GVN distribution in automatic data processing format and in both Vietnamese and English. In addition, the province data and TIRS reports form the basis for a required monthly CORDS/PS report to a wide variety of official Washington agencies. The data are used also in Vietnam for major briefings and other reporting purposes, including the MACV Weekly Intelligence Estimate Update.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

LOCAL CIVIL SECURITY

1. Paragraph III. 5, Appendix C (National Police) Annex 1 of the GVN Community Defense and Local Development Plan (1972-1975), indicates that the National Police will, "Assume responsibility for maintaining local security in Category A secure areas".

2. This statement should not be construed that government responsibility for local security will devolve upon police since the ultimate responsibility for security is not transferable. Existing GVN decrees and other directives unmistakably place security responsibility in the hands of the Province and District Chiefs. The statement represents the discharge of normal law enforcement and local civil security responsibilities by the police and not the replacement of RF/PF by the police. An RF/PF structure of varying dimensions may remain under command control cognizance of the Province Chief. As these are reduced, progressive improvements in security will permit the police to function full-scale.

3. The statement is an outgrowth of past efforts by several US/GVN agencies to establish the ultimate pattern of local civil security and law enforcement. It includes consideration of:

- a. Full maturity of all aspects of the local police system.
- b. Improvement of PSDF ability to provide close-in hamlet security.
- c. Security conditions that permit the substantial reduction of PF presence.

Where implemented, the desired results are the de-activation and/or transfer of RF/PF forces to areas with greater security requirements.

LOCAL CIVIL SECURITY (Continued)

4. Initial efforts have been made in pilot projects in An Giang, Go Cong and Ninh Thuan Provinces under the general identification of "Security Transition". Although the CDLD Plan authorizes such a transition, and other authorities of the Province Chief are adequate to implement such a transition, there are no programs designed for all provinces. This is a matter for local option.

5. Primary advisory efforts at the province level should be directed toward identification of districts in which the transition can be affected. In addition to the improvement of security, the level and quality of police personnel, effectiveness of patrol operations and degree of inter-agency coordination on local security matters must be considered. Central to the success of past pilot projects has been the interest and personal participation of the Province Chief and Province Senior Advisor.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND LOGISTICS

1. The purpose of the Public Safety Logistics Sub-Project is to develop the managerial, administrative and technical competence necessary in counterparts to direct an effective supply and maintenance system capable of meeting all support equipments of the National Police. The Area Public Safety Advisor plays an important part in monitoring the NPC Logistics system down to district and village level. His principal logistics interest is in implementing existing CORDS/Public Safety and NPC guidance. Each province has a Logistics Officer within its Police Command. Some District Police Commands have an NCO designated for this function.
2. The NPC has issued and distributed a detailed logistic operating procedure. This explains all aspects of supply and maintenance and establishes standard forms and procedures. The NPC has also conducted training courses for Province NPC logistic and administrative personnel. Province NPC administrative personnel are aware of the procedures for logistics support. English versions of the NPC logistics operating procedure have been furnished each Area Public Safety Advisor.
3. The National Police Regional Commands have been designated as supporting units and have a responsibility to store, issue, recover and maintain all types of equipment. Province Police Commands must submit their requests for supplies and service support to the Region. Province Police Chiefs and Chiefs of Administration are generally aware of the correct procedures to follow to obtain maintenance and supply support.
4. The Area Public Safety Advisor has a responsibility to make certain that the established logistics procedures are implemented as programmed. He must

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develop in counterparts the responsibility to anticipate, plan and secure the logistics support necessary to sustain the command mission. He must have a good working knowledge of the NPC logistics system and encourage his counterpart to report immediately, through the Region to Saigon, any problem areas in either distribution of supplies or maintenance of equipment.

5. A Region Public Safety Logistics Advisor is assigned at that level. Local Public Safety Area Advisors shall maintain close liaison with the Region Public Safety Logistics Advisor to obtain his assistance and to report logistics problems.

6. The Area Public Safety Advisor is the principal assistant to the Province Senior Advisor in all matters pertaining to support of NPC field and village operations. He has been furnished with a CORDS/Public Safety Advisors Handbook which contains Public Safety Staff Notices applicable to logistics. He should be called upon to provide background information whenever required.

7. The attached tables explain the supply, maintenance and transportation support available to Province Police Command and sources.

TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO
THE NATIONAL POLICE AND DIRECTORATE OF CORRECTIONS

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Public Safety Staff Notice No. 409.1, dated 16 April 1971, explains in detail the transportation support provided the National Police and Directorate of Corrections. In general the policy is for the GVN to assume a greater role in providing transportation for personnel and commodities and to reduce the amount and value of US assistance.

The NPC has no integral airlift capability. Normally, requests for air transportation of commodities, training personnel, and prisoners are addressed to the Regional Headquarters and then to the GVN JGS for fulfillment by the VNAF or Air Vietnam. If the request is turned down, then support through U.S. sources can be requested. However, this source is diminishing.

The NPC has considerable vehicle capability to move commodities from Saigon to Regions and Regions to provinces. Wherever possible the local police should be encouraged to use their organic vehicle transport.

COMMODITY SUPPORT (SUPPLIES) AVAILABLE
TO PROVINCE NPC

<u>TYPE OF SUPPORT</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUPPLIES</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u> <u>STAFF NOTICE</u>
Ammunition, Training (38 Caliber Wad Cutter)	NPC Headquarters Saigon operates an ammunition reload plant for this ammunition. Province NPC are to return used brass cartridges to the reload plant.	404.3
Ammunition - Combat	Requisition from local ARVN ammunition supply point.	
Barrier Material	Requisition from local ARVN supply point.	
Medical Supplies	Requisition from Province Ministry of Public Health unit.	

COMMODITY SUPPORT (SUPPLIES) AVAILABLE (Continued)
TO PROVINCE NPC

PUBLIC SAFETY
STAFF NOTICE

TYPE OF SUPPORT

SOURCE OF SUPPLIES

**Petroleum Products
(POL)**

NPC Headquarters Saigon allocates

402.1

Office Supplies*

NPC Headquarters Saigon allocates funds for province police to purchase locally or requisition through NPC Headquarters Saigon Depot.

Paper Forms

Requisition from NPC Headquarters Saigon Depot

Radios for Police

NPC Headquarters Saigon allocates equipment on basis of operational requirement.

**Radios for Village
Hamlet Radio System**

Province Combined Telecommunication Directorate station maintains and distributes radios and equipment for VHRS. (This is not a police system.)

Vehicle Repair Parts

The NPC Headquarters Saigon allocates funds to province police. The province police may procure some parts locally and others from NPC Headquarters Saigon Depot.

**Major Equipment Boats,
Vehicles, Weapons,
Office Equipment, Photo-
graphic Equipment, etc.**

The NPC Headquarters Saigon allocates and distributes major equipment to province police on basis of availability of items and operational requirements.

Uniforms

Subject to availability, these items are allocated by the NPC Headquarters Saigon. Province NPC may requisition individual items of equipment.

***Office supplies are provided in bulk through NPC channels. The only exception is MR-1 where local purchase is permitted due to transportation costs involved in shipments from Saigon.**

MAINTENANCE SERVICES

<u>TYPE OF SUPPORT</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUPPORT</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY STAFF NOTICE</u>
Vehicle Maintenance	NPC province and Province Maintenance Shops (PMS) and NPC Headquarters Saigon vehicle maintenance shop.	407.3
Weapons Repair	NPC province personnel and NPC Headquarters Saigon weapons repair shop.	
Photograph Equipment	NPC province personnel and NPC Headquarters Saigon Photographic Equipment repair shop	403.3
Office Machines (typewriters, etc.)	NPC province personnel and NPC Headquarters Saigon Office Machine maintenance shop	
Radios and Electronic Equipment	NPC province personnel and Province and Region Combined Telecommunications Directorate Station and Depot.	
Marine Equipment	NPC Region or local marine bases and Marine Police Headquarters Base, Phu Xuan, Nha Be	
Facility and Building	Funds are to be requested from NPC Headquarters Saigon	408.0

Note: NPC allocates funds to Province Police for the maintenance of various types of equipment and facilities, including per diem for NP attending out-of-province training. These funds are deposited with the province treasury for the Province Police. The Province Police draws down on these funds in the same manner as other GVN agencies.

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NATIONAL POLICE COMMAND

TRAINING

1. Since 1963, when the National Police was formed, the police organization was given a low priority, compared to the military, in receiving educationally qualified recruits. This is still basically the situation today. As a result, the Police Command has many young, intelligent, but poorly educated policemen. Most of these personnel have received their basic police training and some specialized training. In order to develop individual quality from personnel quantity, continuing individual training at all levels, including provinces, is emphasized.
2. Province police training is the responsibility of the Province Police Commander who has a Training Officer on his staff. The province training program is not heavily formalized and deals principally with In-Place and Roll-Call Training. Support for provincial training can be developed by utilizing any GVN approved source material and/or lecturers; i.e. Regional In-Service Training Center, local Judge or Prosecutor, other provincial GVN agencies. Periodically very good administrative training is presented through Ministry of Interior sources in provinces. This source has been poorly utilized by the police.
3. In-Place Training is short term academic training of one to three days that is developed and presented by the Provincial Police Command, utilizing local resources as much as possible. The Provincial Police Commander, through his training officer, is totally responsible for this type of training. With two exceptions, this training is not controlled by National Directives.

TRAINING (Continued)

- a. Firearms Refresher Training - Inter-Force Memo #2784/BTL/CSQG/KHL dated 3 May 1971, and PSD Staff Notice #71-81A. This memo requires all provincial police to undergo refresher weapons training, with particular emphasis on Village Police. A monthly report is required from each province to the National Police Training Bloc.
 - b. Roll-Call Training - NPC Postal Messages 301-2881-3086/BTL/CSQG/KHL/NH dated 19 January - 5 May - 13 May 1971, and reference "Commander's Word", PSD Staff Notice 71-48 dated 10 June 1971. This latter is a single sheet, handout type training leaflet issued by the Commander, NPC. These address different topical subjects: Public Relations; How to Wear the Uniform; Identification of Narcotics; Fire Prevention; First Aid; Weapons Maintenance; etc. This training is usually conducted on a Saturday morning or afternoon by supervisory personnel and seldom lasts longer than 30 minutes.
4. Field Police and Marine Police with their paramilitary involvements, are authorized the use of RF/PF training materials and aids, where training materials apply to their operational concepts. These materials can be drawn upon proper request through the Provincial RF/PF Training Officer, per Ministry of Defense Decree 0812 dated 8 July 1970.
5. Attached is a list of significant training publications. These are printed, in process of printing or being prepared for printing. Each publication is produced in the Vietnamese language and will be distributed throughout the NPC.

BOOKS IN PROCESS OF PRINTING (5,000 copies each)

"Patrol Administration" - Gourley/Bristow
"Police Administration" - Wilson
"Police Planning" - Wilson
"Police Patrol" - Holcomb
"First Line Supervisor's Manual" - King
"Traffic Accident Investigation" (Scotland Yard Version)

MANUALS IN PROCESS OF PRINTING

.38 Caliber Revolver
Shoulder Weapon Marksmanship
Carbine Technical
Sub-Machine Gun
Fire Prevention
Police Management System
Individual Score Book
Introduction to Patrol Management
Glossary of Police Related Terms

BOOKS IN TRANSLATION

"Juvenile Offenders" - Veddar
"Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation" - O'Hara
"The Police Traffic Control Function" - Weston

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS BEING PREPARED FOR PRINTING

Field Police Handbook
Booklet - Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs
Police Station Operations Manual
Cordon and Search Manual

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. CORDS Public Safety supports three separate GVN telecommunications activities: The Combined Telecommunications Directorate (CTD); The National Police Radio-Phone System (NPRPS); and The Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS). Portions of each activity are present in each province.

2. COMBINED TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORATE

- a. CTD communications are long haul and extend to the province and district levels through region. It provides service to 25 GVN agencies, not only the police. The system provides teletype service to the regions and radio telegraph (CW) service to provinces and districts. Obsolete radio telegraph equipment (CW) from provinces to districts is being replaced by voice radio-phone equipment.
- b. The Village Hamlet Radio System with 40,000 AM radios is an extension of the CTD Long Line Radio System to provide service from districts to villages and hamlets. CTD also provides technical, logistical and training support for the National Police and its 14,000 FM radios.
- c. There are CTD regional and province repair shops located throughout Vietnam for the purpose of maintaining VHRS, VPS and National Police radios. These shops are capable of limited 3rd and 4th echelon maintenance and are located in 38 of the 44 provinces. The six provinces without this capability are: Phu Bon, Phu Yen, Quang Duc, Binh Tuy, Phuoc Long and Binh Long. Radios requiring maintenance which the province level is incapable of performing should be sent to region CTD facilities. The equipment will be repaired or forwarded to the Thu Duc Depot (Saigon) where complete repair and replacement facilities are available.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

d. The accountability and management of Village/Hamlet and National Police radios is assisted by the National Telecommunications Accountability System (NTAS). Computerized NTAS reports are processed and distributed through the Area Public Safety Advisor in the province.

3. NATIONAL POLICE RADIO-PHONE SYSTEM (NPRPS)

- a. This is the basic police operational communications system used for police operations within the District Police Command and is being extended further to the Village Police Stations (VPS). (See attachment A). This is an FM, very high frequency system. Extension to all VPS will not be completed until the end of 1973, and then only if funding is made available. At present several provinces are undergoing this extension. Where completed, there will be FM radios available for foot and mobile police patrols operating within each district and village.
- b. It was originally planned that police in villages would remain few in number and utilize the VHRS for communications with District Police Commands. This was altered in 1971 when the village police forces were expanded. Experience indicated that use of the VHRS for the police was impractical in many instances due to the administrative demands of the village government. Where practicable, the VHRS will be used by the police through frequency changes. The ultimate solution is extension of the National Police FM system down to each VPS.
- c. All police communications are centered in or near the Police Operations Centers (POC). A typical POC communications diagram is attached. (Attachment B) Single-side band equipment has been procured and will soon be installed in each Province Police Command for emergency backup

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Continued)

communications with regions. In MR-2, 80 additional 30-Watt FM transceivers (MOTRAN) will link the Province Police Commands with District Police Commands to overcome terrain difficulties. Installation of this equipment began in June 1972.

4. VILLAGE HAMLET RADIOPHONE SYSTEM (VHRS)

- a. The VHRS family of radios was designed and developed and initially funded by AID. In 1969 DOD considered the VHRS sufficiently related to security to include its funding in the military program. Since that time, DOD funds have provided for replacement equipment, additions and spare parts. This support is projected to continue until 1975.
- b. VHRS radios have also been provided for interface between village and hamlet units of RF, PF, RDC, ARVN combat battalions and artillery units. Additional radios have been provided RDC units for separate operational networks (Attachment C).

5. It is the responsibility of the Area Public Safety Advisor to be aware of the above programs and to assist as necessary to effect their efficient and successful operation. Specific responsibilities for the VHRS are outlined in MACV Directive #105-24 (Communications-Electronics Village/Hamlet Radio System) dated 24 September 1971, and Minister of Interior (MOI) Directive #1245/BNV, dated 1 March 1971.

CORRECTIONS AND DETENTIONS

1. GENERAL - Within the GVN, two agencies are responsible for the incarceration of civilians: the National Police for unsentenced persons; the Directorate of Corrections (DOC) for sentenced persons.
2. MACV Directive Number 525-8, dated 24 August 1971, is implemented through the support of the two separate but related projects:
 - a. The National Police Support Jail Administration (NPSJA) Project. This provides advisory, commodity and training assistance to the National Police Command (NPC) to support the screening, initial processing, and confinement of civil suspects during the course of investigation pending due process of law. Suspected persons are confined in National Police jails and detention facilities until they are either convicted and sentenced to a DOC Correction Center or found innocent and released.
 - b. The Correction Center Project. This provides advisory, commodity and training assistance to the DOC to support programs involving physical facilities, care, welfare, and treatment for sentenced offenders in DOC Correction Centers. These include Viet Cong (VC), common criminals, and prisoners of war (PW) convicted of crimes while in PW camps or held temporarily after capture pending turnover to military authorities.
3. RESPONSIBILITIES. Each Province Senior Advisor, through his Area Public Safety Advisor is responsible to advise and assist the Province Chief to:
 - a. Accomplish timely and accurate investigations of suspects.
 - b. Make optimum use of existing confinement space by housing persons who are under investigation or investigated and unsentenced, in jails or detention facilities only.

- c. House only sentenced offenders at Correction Centers. This includes persons convicted under the An Tri Law utilized by the Province Security Committee.
- d. Fingerprint and photograph all suspects and convicted persons and compile name-index cards, records, dossiers, and a proper accounting system for the persons confined as required under the NP Criminal Identification System.
- e. Insure that PWs held in any type of civil detention facility, who are not serving a sentence as the result of a legal conviction, are transferred as rapidly as possible to the appropriate MR PW camp for internment.
- f. Insure humane treatment of prisoners.
- g. Institute public relations programs with citizen groups, volunteer agencies, and GVN agencies to gain their support and assistance in improving conditions within all facilities and instituting rehabilitation programs.

TYPES OF CONFINEMENT FACILITIES

- a. National Police Command
 - (1) Province Capital - Detention Facility
 - (2) District - Jail
 - (3) Village/Hamlet - Lockup
 - (4) Precincts - Lockup
- b. Directorate of Corrections
 - Province - Correction Center

CORRECTIONS AND DETENTIONS (Continued)

- c. Provinces without a Correction Center are Phu Bon, Quang Duc, Lam Dong, Long Khanh, Hau Nghia, Phuoc Long, Chuong Thien, and Sa Dec. In these provinces inmates are housed in police detention facilities until sentenced then transferred to the Correction Center of an adjacent province or a National Correction Center.

5. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD DETAINEES/PRISONERS. The following GVN offices are concerned with persons in police or court custody and imprisoned persons.

a. National Police

- (1) The policeman may take into custody or summon an individual to the police station for investigation but may not hold him for a period in excess of 24 hours without an order from the Public Prosecutor or Examining Magistrate.
- (2) The National Police must provide them with adequate food, housing and medical care.

b. Public Prosecutor

The Public Prosecutor directs the investigation.

c. Examining Magistrate

Only an Examining Magistrate is authorized to order a prolonged detention and this only after an investigation has been made in accordance with the law.

d. Attorney

May be appointed by Examining Magistrate.

e. Correction Centers

(1) The normal function of the Correction Center is to hold and rehabilitate prisoners sentenced by the courts or ordered detained by the Prime Minister under the An Tri preventive detention procedure.

(2) During the period of confinement the Correction Center is responsible for providing housing, feeding, medical care and clothing for the prisoner.

VISITS TO NATIONAL POLICE DETENTION FACILITIES & CORRECTION CENTERS.

a. Public Safety Advisors have been provided check lists to be used on visits to these installations.

b. In the performance of his duties the advisor should make frequent visits with his counterpart to assist in determining if proper police booking procedures are utilized, segregation policies are adhered to, adequate sanitation exists and detainees receive sufficient rations.

EXTRACTION OF PRISONERS

a. The Director of Corrections and National and Provincial Correction Center personnel should make greater use of GVN civilian and military transportation to transfer prisoners to National Centers.

b. If requests are received from GVN officials at Region or Provincial level for transportation to extract prisoners, every advisory effort should be made to encourage the use of GVN transportation.

c. Requests for air transportation should be discouraged but on an "as required" basis the request can be forwarded to CORDS Region Air

CORRECTIONS AND DETENTIONS (Continued)

Operation Officer who will forward the request to CORDS Air Operations Officer Saigon.

- d. Air Operations will set up the flight schedule and advise the Region Air Operations Officer.

SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC SAFETY DEVELOPMENTS

1960 - 1972

1. A major counter-guerrilla training program for selected Civil Guard units in 1960.
2. Formation of the Combat Police (forerunner of the Police Field Force) in 1961.
3. Institution of a revised National Identification Registration Program in 1960.
4. A single integrated Telecommunications Directorate and security communications service established in 1960.
5. A single National Police organization established in 1962.
6. Institution of a Resources Denial program in 1963.
7. Institution of a Police Roll Call Training program in 1963.
8. Basic Police Training Center established in 1964.
9. Field Police Training Center completed in 1965.
10. Formation of the National Police Field Force and the Marine Police in 1965.
11. CTD Training Center completed in 1965.
12. Extension of the Public Safety advisory effort to provinces in 1966.
13. Initial expansion of narcotics suppression efforts - 1966.
14. National Police Weapons Shop and ammunition reloading facility established in 1968.
15. Marine Police Training Center established in 1967.
16. Initiation of a new National Identity Registration Program in 1968.
17. Introduction of substantial numbers of women police in 1967.
18. Development of a major training facilities infrastructure by 1970.
19. Establishment of a new Marine Police maintenance/training facility at Nha Be in 1970.

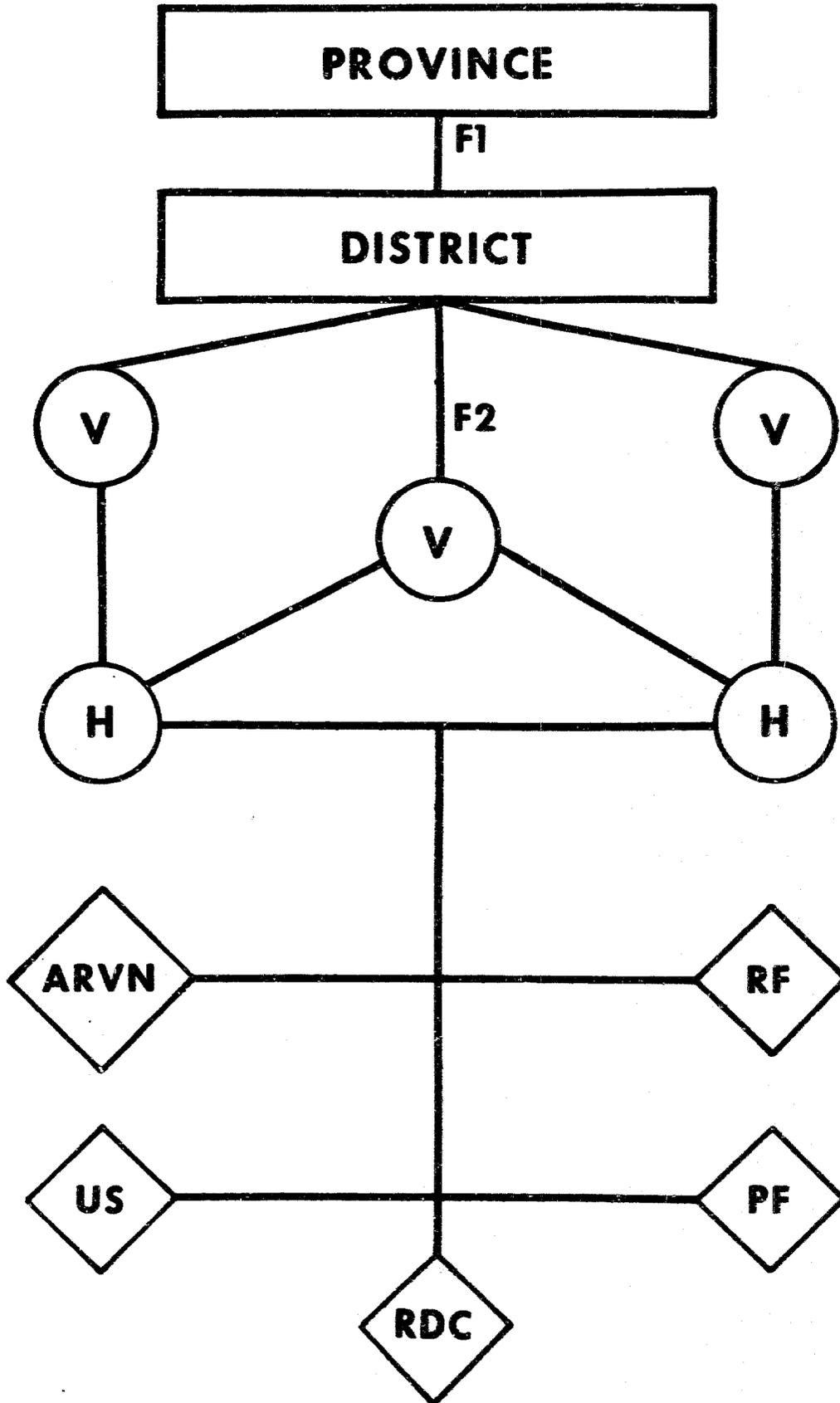
SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC SAFETY DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

20. Deployment of 50% of available police in provinces to district and below in 1970.
21. Inauguration of a National Police Academy in 1970.
22. Expansion of narcotics suppression efforts nationwide, including the assignment of trained narcotics teams to 44 provinces in 1970.
23. By 1970, improved sanitation, health and living conditions in Correction Centers reduced the monthly inmate mortality rate from 1.56 per thousand in 1967 to .36 in 1970.
24. Juvenile Rehabilitation Sections established in 17 urban communities in 1970.
25. In 1970, the NP were assigned responsibility for internal security of Saigon, replacing ARVN battalions which were removed from the city.
26. NPC Data Management Center established in 1970 to cope with automatic data processing requirements.
27. Force level of 122,000 established in November 1970.
28. Establishment and manning of more than 2,000 Village Police Stations by mid-1971.
29. By February 1971, 46,948 radio sets provided for essential communication between districts, villages and hamlets.
30. By 1971, the National Identity Registration Program was completed with registration of 9.5 million persons.
31. In March 1971 - foot and mobile patrol concepts initiated.
32. April 1971 major narcotics suppression program acceleration.
33. In 1971 Juvenile Reformatory completed in Dalat.

SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC SAFETY DEVELOPMENTS (Continued)

34. NPC Reorganization Decree - June 1971.
35. 1971 National Police Hospital in operation.
36. September 1971 conversion to military-type ranks.
37. Initial teletype service to National Identification Center from CNPC started in 1971 on a 24-hour basis.
38. September 1971 Police Security Transition Project - An Giang Province. October 1971 Go Cong Province and December 1971 one District in Ninh Thuan.
39. October 1971 development of Police Operations Centers at NPC and Capital National Police Command.
40. September/December 1971 initial expansion of police FM communications from district to village levels.
41. Approximately 22,000 new police assigned to Village Police Stations during 1971.
42. 1972 acquisition of material from more than 1,000 U.S. military excess structures for police use.
43. In 1972 Basic Police training curriculum extended from 12 to 18 weeks.

TYPICAL VHRS RADIO NETWORK

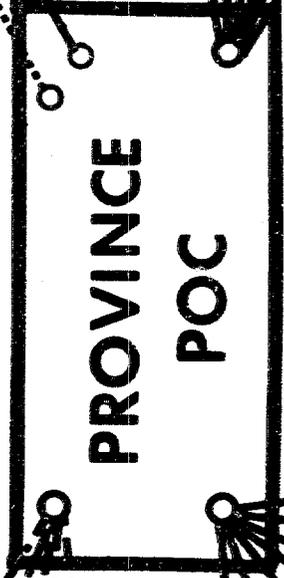


TYPICAL PROVINCE POLICE OPERATIONS CENTER (POC)

HF SSB VOICE NET
VHF-FM VOICE NET ———
TELEPHONE - - - - -



PROVINCE
POLICE COMMANDER ○
PROVINCE CHIEF ○
LOCAL POLICE ○
PTT ○
ARVN ○



DISTRICT 13 ○
12 ○
11 ○
10 ○
9 ○
8 ○
7 ○

DISTRICT 1 ○
2 ○
3 ○
4 ○
5 ○
6 ○

PUBLIC SAFETY ASSISTANCE IN VIETNAM

MISSION

The Public Safety Directorate, Saigon, through its four divisions in each of the Military Regions of Vietnam, supports the Government of Vietnam in establishing a viable government, maintaining internal security and general law and order by provision of direct advisory and commodity assistance to three Ministry of Interior agencies: The National Police Command (until recently, the Directorate General of National Police), Directorate of Corrections, and Combined Telecommunications Directorate.

HISTORY

In 1954 Vietnam gained independence and it became necessary to develop the capabilities of the several security and police forces to cope with the changing conditions.

The program now directed by the Public Safety Directorate originated in 1955 as an advisory activity in support of the Surete and the Saigon Metropolitan Police. This effort was carried out by the Michigan State University Advisory Group under contract with the Agency for International Development (at that time called 'Foreign Operations Agency'). The support continued under this arrangement until the Public Safety Directorate -- under what was then the United States Operations Mission -- was activated in 1959 with the primary purpose of providing advisory and commodity assistance to the Civil Guard, a 54,000-man force primarily responsible for rural law enforcement; its secondary purpose was to supervise the MSU Assistance Program.

In 1960 Public Safety Directorate undertook to provide special counter-guerrilla training for selected Civil Guard units. A group of eight US Public Safety advisors with US Army Special Forces experience was recruited by the Agency for International Development and flown to Saigon under a "crash" effort. The training, which began in September 1960, consisted both of field exercises and class work with emphasis on counter-guerrilla operations. Considerable training of Civil Guard officers in the US as participants was provided as well as commodity support.

During the 1958-1959 period the Government of Vietnam was planning the development of separate telecommunications systems and facilities for the various civil security agencies. At PSD insistence the Government of Vietnam agreed to the establishment of a single telecommunication directorate to provide integrated services and thus eliminate the development of separate and duplicate systems, organizations and facilities. The Combined Telecommunication Directorate was established under the Ministry of Interior in 1960. This included the telecommunications support of the Civil Guard, the Surete, Saigon Metropolitan Police, Province Police, and the police of the other autonomous cities.

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In December 1960, at US military insistence, the Government of Vietnam transferred the 54,000-man Civil Guard from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of National Defense, thus wiping out the Government of Vietnam rural law enforcement capability. The Civil Guard eventually became what is now the Regional Force. This removed support of the Civil Guard from Public Safety Directorate and the special counter-guerrilla training was discontinued. The advisors reverted to other training duties as Public Safety Directorate assumed from Michigan State University the full law enforcement advisory responsibility. At this time about 25 personnel were assigned to various Public Safety Directorate staff and advisory positions. This included the Saigon Municipal Police, Surete, and Combined Telecommunication Directorate.

In early 1961 Public Safety Directorate was assigned the responsibility of providing the Government of Vietnam with radio equipment for communications between districts and villages. Development and procurement of the equipment continued throughout 1961 and the first sets were installed in 1962. The support of this system continued, and eight years later in 1970 more than 40,000 village/hamlet radios had been provided, installed and supported by PSD.

In 1961, in order to fill the gap left by the transfer of the Civil Guard, the police formed the Combat Police. The primary mission for this force was civil disturbance control.

In 1960-61 the Public Safety advisory staff effort had been directed to the development of a plan whereby the Government of Vietnam would establish a single National Police and integrate the several civil law enforcement agencies. These included the Surete, Saigon Municipal Police, Gendarmerie, and province police. In 1962 a Government of Vietnam decree accomplished this when it established the Directorate General of National Police with a force of about 17,000.

In 1962 the Public Safety staff had increased to 40 advisors. The program to install village/hamlet radios had been accelerated and under it US personnel were the first to visit many district towns and villages. The US military forces supported this PSD effort in 1962 by detaching 30 members of the newly arrived 39th Signal Battalion to assist in the installation and maintenance of the village hamlet radio equipment.

US and Third Country National contract personnel were also arranged for at this time, and their services have continued through 1970. A separate US Army Signal Corps unit (72nd Signal Detachment) was assigned to PSD from October 1962 to April 1963 at which time additional US Agency for International Development direct hire personnel were assigned.

In 1962 support to the Directorate of Corrections was added to the Public Safety duties. Advice and support were provided for the newly-organized National Police. Public Safety advisors were assigned to each of the National Police Regions (six at that time), the Saigon Municipal Police Directorate, and to the National Police training centers to assist National Police officials.

One active program at this time was the establishment and operation of a program to register each Vietnamese 18 years old and over and issue them identification cards. This identification card program continued until 1968 at which time 7,600,000 cards had been issued. It was replaced commencing in October 1968 with a new, improved card with more stringent controls. At the same time the age limit was lowered to 15 and the registration included the taking of a full ten-finger set of fingerprints from each applicant.

An FBI type identification center was established at Directorate General National Police in Saigon where all prints are checked. This center, with 1800 employees, is operating two shifts a day six days a week, and as of October 1970 is processing more than 13,000 sets of fingerprints daily.

In 1963 the Public Safety Directorate submitted the National Police Plan -- a paper which called for substantial expansion of the National Police force level. Implementation of this plan commenced in 1964 with an increase of the force to 33,000 men. Subsequent increases brought the force level to a peak of 88,565 in June 1970.

Between 1964 and 1966 the Public Safety effort was extended to provinces. Advisors were assigned to selected provinces to improve management operations and support. At this time there were 160 US and nine British advisors.

In 1965 plans were introduced for the development and support of the Police Field Force, a paramilitary arm of the National Police, to cope with insurgency and law enforcement in rural areas. The nucleus of this element of the National Police was the Combat Police. A National Police Field Forces training center initially started at Lam Dong was moved to Dalat in August 1965. The development of these facilities has continued under Public Safety direction and assistance at the same time training was being conducted. The first National Police Field Forces completed training and were deployed in 1965.

In 1966 the Public Safety assistance in the area of Marine Police operations was expanded. Plans were developed for small boats with outboard motors to patrol the smaller waterways in support of National Police Resources Control operations as well as larger boats for law enforcement on the larger waterways, harbors and certain coastal areas. The Marine Police operations expanded to include five advisors by 1970 and the construction of substantial support facilities. The major one of these is eight miles south of Saigon at Phu Xuan. This is an operational base with maintenance and training facilities.

During the 1968 Tet offensive from February through June the Directorate supported and assisted both US and Government of Vietnam agencies. US personnel mounted security and communication posts at theCORDS offices and provided guards for VIPs. Public Safety assisted Military Assistance Command Vietnam and US Agency for International Development by providing telecommunication service and equipment. With the cooperation of Combined Telecommunication Directorate, Public Safety provided hand-held radios for MACV Headquarters and Tan Son Nhut perimeter security, USAID warden communications and PSD/Saigon Municipal Police Directorate security and staff communications. Public Safety personnel also accompanied National Police officials and personnel to provide assistance.

In early 1969 Government of Vietnam and US authorities recognized the importance of the National Police in the overall Pacification and Rural Development effort, and a program was initiated to accelerate the expansion and support of the National Police.

When Office of Civil Operations was established in 1967, Public Safety was part of the initial staff. The association with MACV continued through the organization changes to the present. By 1968 the Public Safety Directorate included 225 direct hires (police and field forces), nine British, 51 US contract, 137 Third Country National contract, and 156 Vietnamese personnel.

Public Safety has continued as an element of CORDS (Civil Operations and Rural Development Support) since 1968. Under the 1969 accelerated pacification effort the Public Safety advisory effort increased. In 1969 the PSD staff was reduced from 225 Agency for International Development civilian advisors to 192. US military personnel assigned to the program increased from seven to 129. This expansion provided for military officers and non-commissioned officers to be assigned to all elements of the Public Safety program. The civilian advisory staff was increased to 225 in FY 71 and the number of military personnel reduced to 63.

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25 Nov. 72

PROVINCE ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Establish Police Patrols
2. Establish Police Stations
3. Improve Gathering and Use of Police Intelligence by all Policemen
4. Deploy Policemen to Police Stations (rural and urban areas)
5. Training
6. Narcotics Control
7. Counter the Shadow Supply System ('71-H-Plan)
8. Inspections and Follow-Up Procedures
9. Police Operation Center (POC)
10. Traffic Control
11. Marine Police
12. Field Police
13. Jail Administration
14. Internal Security
15. NP Central Record System - NIRP
16. Logistics and Budget Support
17. Equipment Maintenance
18. Care of Weapons and Ammunition
19. NP Internal Postal System
20. Radio Communication for Village Police
21. Police Communication to Support Police Operations
22. Province Police Radio System
23. Village Hamlet Radio System (VHRS)
24. Correction Centers

25. Criminal Investigation Capability
26. Defense of Police Stations and Installations
27. Alien Control Capability
28. Police Reporting
29. NP Activity Reporting Sub-System I
30. NP Incident Reporting Sub-System
31. NP Infrastructure Analysis Sub-System I
32. NP Infrastructure Analysis Sub-System II
33. NP Criminal Information Sub-System
34. NP Identification Follow-Up Sub-System
35. NP Directory Table Sub-System
36. NP Manpower Management Sub-System.

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Province Public Safety Advisors Description of Duties

- A. Assist the National Police Command develop at province, district, village and hamlet levels a viable organization and force capable of:
 1. Effectively maintaining law and order and internal security in secure areas:
 2. Performing their pacification mission:
 3. Render the Viet Cong Infrastructure (VCI), terrorist and criminal elements incapable of sustained disruption of lawful endeavors of the people and civil administration.
- B. Promote, through advisory services, the following NPC goals designed to achieve the objectives outlined above.
 1. Achieve general improvement in police efficiency and performance through:
 - (a) Improved internal management and staff supervision:
 - (b) Improve utilization of Region In-Service Training Centers, Mobile Training Teams, Province Police Training Officers, and formalized informal ("roll call") training on a continuing basis at district and police station levels.
 - (c) Improved distribution and utilization of manpower and a reduction in the number of police assigned to administrative duties.
 - (d) Improve supervision of police activities.
 - (e) Improve administrative and operational procedures and techniques.
 - (f) Improve Police motivation.
 - (g) Close civilian relationships (public relation).
 - (h) Improve logistic support; and
 - (i) Improve police communications.
 2. Achieve general improvement in maintenance of internal security, law and order by:
 - (a) Developing viable village police stations;

- (b) Extending and improving the NP operational effectiveness through increased patrol activity both rural and urban;
- (c) Expediting and improving the investigation of crimes and suspects and the return of stolen property to the owners;
- (d) Improving the operation of all police stations;
- (e) Improving and strengthening enforcement measures against major crimes with special attention to the interruption and elimination of illicit narcotics traffic.
- (f) Locate, identify and apprehend the VCI terrorists and local irregular VC forces and deny them human material and finances through;
 - (1) Improved checkpoint patrol, and specific suppression and apprehension operations;
 - (2) Improved gathering, exchange and utilization of intelligence by all police elements on VCI, crime and related matters; and its utilization in police operations;
 - (3) Improved coordination with Regional Force (RF), Popular Force (PF) and People Self Defense Force (PSDF) on all territorial security matters and the suppression of crime; and
 - (4) Improved enforcement of ID card and family census requirements.
- (g) Improved procedures and techniques of NPC detention facilities by;
 - (1) Humane and legal confinement of civil suspects during the course of investigation pending due process of law;
 - (2) Timely action to release the innocent;
 - (3) Securely confine suspects;
 - (4) Humane treatment of all detainees under healthful conditions.

C. Assist the GVN providing effective telecommunications service, facilities and equipment at province, district, village and hamlet level in support of civil security requirements of the National Police, village-hamlet operations and other appropriate requirements of local civil authorities.

- D. Promote through advisory services the following GVN goals;
1. Effective use of systems and equipment for transmission of messages.
 2. Effective and equitable distribution and utilization of equipment.
 3. Efficient maintenance and logistic support of telecommunication equipment.
- E. Assist the GVN in supporting programs involving improvement of physical facilities and care, welfare and treatment of persons confined in Provincial Correction Centers.
- F. Promote through advisory services the following GVN goals:
1. Humane treatment of incarcerated prisoners;
 2. Institution of educational, training and rehabilitation programs to enable prisoners to be gainfully employed while confined and to prepare them for eventual release;
 3. Improved correction center management;
 4. Establish a proper accounting system for confined persons as established under the National Police Crime Investigation System.