

EVALUATION REPORT
OF
AMPHOE MUANG POLICE STATION
CHIANG MAI **B. E. 2516**

BY

PROVINCIAL POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY JOINT COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
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OF

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INTRODUCTIONOBJECTIVE

Amphoe Muang, Changwat Chiang Mai was selected jointly by TNPD/USOM officials as the site for an in-depth study and evaluation to improve the overall operational effectiveness of an Amphoe Muang Police Station. The amphoe police station is mutually agreed upon to be the true operational police unit providing police services by direct contact with the general public on a daily basis throughout Thailand. To accomplish this objective, the study will be directed toward improving the management of present resources and documenting additional requirements (both human and material) in order to provide increased security and services to the people.

It is intended that this report will provide recommendations to improve police operations in meeting the needs of the people and provide guidelines as a model for the development of principles that can be applied to other amphoe operations throughout Thailand.

In order to accomplish the above objectives, superior officers have appointed Police Colonel Suchart Luenchawi, Deputy Commander of Region V (Chairman); Police Major Kasem Sukhpong, Police Chief of Amphoe Chiang Dao Police Station, Changwat Chiang Mai; and Acting Police Captain Piya Chiamchaisri, attached to the Central Section, Personnel Division, PP-HQ, as Thai members of the committee. USOM members include Mr. Robert H. Jackson (Co-chairman), Senior Public Safety Advisor for North Thailand; Mr. Douglas F. McCollum, Senior PS Advisor for Central and South Thailand; and Mr. Robert P. Reynolds, Metropolitan PS Advisor.

PROCEDURE

The committee divided the procedure for the study into the following steps:

1. The committee would meet and discuss a proposed questionnaire (see attachment) presented by USOM for the purpose of collecting basic information. This questionnaire would be forwarded to the Police Chief or his representatives of Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai for written answers.

2. Upon receipt of the questionnaire and answers, the committee would consider additional questions and return to Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai for answers.
3. Upon receipt of the questionnaire the committee would consider if the answer were pertinent to the questions. If deficiencies were noted the questionnaire would be returned for corrections and then returned to the committee.
4. The committee would visit various locations to question concerned individuals to determine problem areas affecting the operational capability of the Amphoe Police Station.
5. Upon completion in gathering the data, the committee would conduct an evaluation to meet the objectives of the study.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

To conduct the survey, necessary information was required to collect correct data and statistics in order to present proper recommendations to improve the amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police Stations crime prevention and suppression capabilities. The committee decided on the following:

1. To rely on the questionnaire provided by USOM advisors,
2. Should pertinent omissions be noted, this would pose the necessity of visits to various locations to determine additional problem areas for consideration.

CHAPTER IGENERAL INFORMATION

Amphoe Muang, Changwat Chiang Mai has a total area of 322 square kilometers with a rapidly growing population of 159,414. This population figure was established by a census conducted six months prior to study. An estimated number of 100,000 persons of the total figure of 159,414 were determined to be residing in the Chiang Mai Metropolitan area making it one of the largest cities in Thailand.

The ethnic makeup of the community is predominately Northern Thai and approx. 2,434 aliens (mostly Chinese and Indian). Some 300 Americans and 300 Europeans reside in the municipal area. Several countries maintain diplomatic missions in the city plus several national and international research teams. Chiang Mai is also the headquarters and a focal point for a rapidly developing tourist center for Thailand, the location of a major university, serves as a hub for commerce in Northern Thailand and lies athwart traditional opium routes.

A. List of prominent sites are:

1. Phu Phing Royal Palace
2. Chiang Mai University of about 6,825 students
3. Three colleges of about 5,224 students
4. 24 schools of about 50,000 students
5. Four military services
6. 24 civilian offices
7. Nine hospitals
8. Two railway and transportation stations
9. Six radio broadcasting stations
10. One international airport (to include an RTAF unit)
11. 20 banks
12. 42 hotels
13. Ten theaters
14. 12 industrial factories
15. 17 trade and market centers
16. Two bowling alleys
17. Zoo
18. Museum

In addition, the police service is heavily taxed by other demands for security and protection;

1. Foreign Embassies and Security Locations

- a. Consulates of the American, Burmese, British and Indian Governments.
- b. U.S. Information Service
- c. Radar Station
- d. Chiang Mai SEATO Headquarters
- e. Danish-German Dairy Promotion Office
- f. Other Foreign Mission Operational Units
- g. Office of the Narcotics Suppression Center
- h. Representatives of UNO Cooperation on Hilltribe Assistance Project

2. Tourist Promotional Center

The city of Chiang Mai now ranks as one of the leading tourist centers of Southeast Asia and, accordingly, the security and protection of all tourists (both foreign and domestic) is a year around responsibility for the police of Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai. Figures received from the Tourist Organization of Thailand indicate that in the year 1972 there were 18,652 foreign tourists and 73,629 Thai tourists who paid a visit to the City of Chiang Mai. This does not include an unknown number of persons passing in and out of the city while in transit elsewhere, but that number is estimated to be quite correct.

3. International Airport

The city has one Airport designed to accommodate both international and domestic flights. Air traffic has been expanding with each passing year, and logically can be expected to increase within the foreseeable future. This will place an even greater burden on the Amphoe Muang Police, who are charged with the responsibility of airport security and protection for arriving passengers.

4. VIP Security

- a. During the time the Royal Family is in residence at Bhuping Palace, the Amphoe Muang Police are required for full time security functions and the handling of considerable official road traffic in and out of the area.

- b. Leaders of foreign nations are afforded the same security and accommodation as the Royal Family.
 - c. Diplomats and Government representatives of foreign nations are provided full security coverage.
 - d. Ranking officials of the Government of Thailand are also accorded full protection privileges.
 - e. Ceremonial events, fairs and processions are granted complete coverage by the Amphoe Muang Police for both security and traffic control.
5. Student Population

Changwat Chiang Mai is the home of Chiang Mai University, which boasts a student population of 6,825 in attendance. Three other colleges contribute another 5,224 students. This group further adds to the incidence of traffic accidents and crime, whether they are the victims or the perpetrators of incidents of violence. From time to time they also become the focus for demonstrations both on and off the campus, which calls for full mobilization of all available police until the issue in question is peacefully resolved.

6. Special Situation in Amphoe Muang

Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai is not only the location of the seat of Changwat government, but also has the District Court, Juvenile court and Central Jail, all of which require a police presence for establishing security. The Central Prison is cause for special concern by police authorities since it is the prisoner control center for the northern area, admitting prisoners from other nearby Changwats, with a good deal of prisoner movement to the courts and other facilities. Prison custodial strength must be kept at full complement at all times to service prison detainees and prevent incidents.

Population is rising at an accelerated rate bringing with it all of the complex problems of governmental administration that is not keeping pace with contemporary needs. There is a 3.5% annual increase of population through birth. Enrollment of students at the universities from areas other than this amphoe is expected to increase. Permanent residence by both business men and others is increasing. Teenagers from adjoining amphoes are flocking to Chiang Mai City for recreational diversion.

Crime is increasing and motor-vehicle registrations are outpacing the ability to control it. Driving has become difficult and hazardous. The peace and tranquility of the average citizen is threatened by increasingly daring crimes of violence committed during daylight as well as nighttime.

This then, in brief, is the setting in the search for solutions to improve police services that are applicable, timely and practical. Amphoe Muang, Changwat Chiang Mai contains in abundance all the problems present in varying degrees throughout Thailand.

CHAPTER IISpecific Problems affecting Police Operations and Recommendations1. Crime Rate:

Crime statistics for Amphoe Muang, Changwat Chiang Mai are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Serious Cases</u>	<u>Ordinary Cases</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Cases</u>
1970	48	1,629	9,918
1971	39	1,959	6,051
1972	14	2,137	6,444
1973 (Jan. - Sept.)	26	1,757	5,294
1973 (Projection)	35	2,343	7,048

It is evident from the statistics above that crimes have increased by the following percentage in Chiang Mai:

Major Crime:

1973 compared to 1972 - 60%

1973 compared to 1971 - 0%

Minor Crimes:

1973 compared to 1972 - 9.2%

1973 compared to 1971 - 16.8%

Petty Offense:

1973 compared to 1972 - 24.9%

1973 compared to 1971 - 14.3%

(See appendix II)

The increase in crime is apt to place an impossible task upon the present number of assigned police officers.

The burden of solving crimes within reasonable bounds is the primary responsibility of those officers assigned to investigative duty. Lacking both sufficient personnel and adequate time to pursue a proper investigation, the ends of justice will not be served causing a continuing loss of confidence by the general population. The present system is to borrow officers from the Prevention and Suppression Section to act as investigators to meet the workload. This section is the sole responsibility of only one officer, the Section Commander, which is not conducive to improving effectiveness in the vital area of crime prevention. The present average number of cases requiring the services of the investigative duty officer for a six hour shift is twenty four. Two of the officers assigned to the investigation section

serve as public prosecutors in the district court, leaving only five officers to meet the full workload of investigation for criminal activities occurring within the jurisdiction of the amphoe Muang.

All of the above cases require an investigation by an officer. Again, more officers are needed to meet present requirements and projected trend for an expected increase in crime. The committee recommends the assignment of an additional three officers for the investigation section.

2. Traffic

Traffic accidents, requiring the services of investigation officers are also on the increase and, with the continuing rise in vehicle registrations, can be expected to add to the problem with each passing year. This situation is further compounded by the lack of commensurate road building and adequate repair response, both of which have failed to keep pace with the general growth and development of Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai.

The following figures have been received from the Vehicle Registration Section to support the indication of expanding road traffic in the immediate future:

VEHICULAR STATISTICS FOR CHANGWAT CHIANG MAI

No.	Type	1972	1973 (August)	Remarks
1.	Private Trucks	1,227	1,310	Over 2 ton
2.	Public Trucks	260	297	" " "
3.	Buses	230	230	Regularly scheduled
4.	Hired Trucks (Yellow Plate)	2,235	2,834	Under 2 ton
5.	Passenger Trucks	1,285	1,989	" " "
6.	Private auto - (not over 7 persons)	2,888	3,399	
7.	Auto - Taxi (not over 7 persons)	276	280	
8.	Motorcycle Taxi (not over 7 persons)	304	304	
9.	Motorcycles	39,322	40,966	
10.	Samlor - pedicab	2,856	2,856	
11.	Bicycle	-	-	Unknown registra- tion discontinued 1957
	TOTAL	50,883	54,465	

The statistics above indicate only those vehicles registered in Chiang Mai Province. It is estimated an additional 10,000 transient vehicles enter Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai daily. Traffic congestion is a very serious problem today and vehicle accidents are increasingly causing injury, death and extensive property damage.

The traffic section's responsibility for Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai province is presently under the functional control of the Chief of Police of Mae Ping Station and command control of the OCPD of Amphoe Muang. Mae Ping Station is located 2 kilometers from the Amphoe Muang Hqs. in the Metropolitan City of Chiang Mai and has the responsibility of controlling traffic in the metropolitan area as well as the suppression of crime. There are eighty five policemen (including C.O.P.) assigned of which: 1) twelve perform administrative functions; 2) forty-seven are traffic police; and 3) twenty-five perform crime suppression functions. (See Appendix C) Two positions for traffic accident investigators (officers only) are presently vacant. Seventeen of the forty-seven traffic policemen are assigned to Amphoe Muang Hqs. and presently deployed on TDY to Mae Ping Station.

Present transportation equipment consists of:

- a. One CJ 6 jeep assigned and utilized by the Mae Ping Chief of Police.
- b. Four motorcycles (350 cc) provided by the TNPD and equipped with red light, siren and radio.
- c. Six motorcycles (350 cc) provided by the municipality through tax collections.
- d. Six privately owned motorcycles used by owners for transportation to and from their duty post and not for patrolling purposes.

Fifty litres of gasoline is provided per month per motorcycle and is inadequate. Each motorcyclist personally donates approx. \$150.00 per month for additional gasoline requirements. Their average monthly income is \$650.00.

Presently, the basic duty of the traffic police is: 1) control the traffic and 2) crime suppression. Forty-one of the forty-seven traffic police (remaining six are motorcyclists) are assigned to eighteen intersections and work three shifts. Seven of these intersections are controlled

by traffic lights but a policeman is assigned to protect the signal lights (\$70,000.00 ea.) against potential hit and run damage (waste of manpower).

There is no policeman assigned to the traffic section at Pu Ping Police Station.

Problems:

1. The Traffic Section is under the functional control of the Chief of Police of Mae Ping Station and not command control (O.C.P.D.). As a result, minor paper work and decisions must be endorsed by the O.C.P.D. There is no system for initiative action on the C.O.P.'s part or present delegation of authority to cover this situation.
2. Twelve police assigned to administrative functions are duplicating similar functions at Amphoe Muang Hqs.
3. The two positions requiring officers as traffic accident investigators are vacant. Enlisted personnel are not authorized to conduct traffic accident investigations.
4. Traffic Police duties include the issuing of citations and arrests for stationary and mobile traffic violations. As a result, policeman assigned to patrol section do not enforce traffic violations except in rare instances.
5. Present transportation equipment is not adequate for mobile patrol duties.
6. Gasoline allowance for motorcycles and jeeps is not adequate to meet traffic mobile duties.
7. Seven policemen are assigned to intersections already controlled by traffic lights.
8. Traffic police personnel are assigned to eight hour shifts rather than specifically to rush hour requirements.
9. All traffic police now report directly to C.O.P.

Recommendations:

1. Mae Ping Police Station be dissolved as a separate entity and present Chief of Police be assigned as Deputy OCPD with four additional officers under his direct supervision for traffic with command authority delegated

by the OCPD. (Refer to proposed Table of Organization for Amphoe Muang Hqs., Appendix VI) If accepted, problem #2 above would be eliminated.

2. The traffic section be combined with the proposed Communication Center. (Refer Appendix VII)
3. Additional mobile traffic policeman with transportation equipment be assigned (possibly the seven now assigned to intersections with traffic signals - problem #7 above).
4. Supply the Traffic Section with the following additional equipment:
 - a. Six motorcycles (350 cc) equipped with red light siren and FM 5 radio.
 - b. One tow truck.
5. Increase monthly motorcycle gasoline allowance to permit daily patrol activity.
6. Reassign traffic intersection police from shift assignment to meet rush hour and emergency requirements only and afford adequate time/authority to suppress traffic violations.

3. Patrol Operations

A. The present patrol duties fall under the responsibility of the Deputy OCPD Suppression and consists of the following units:

1. Patrol Car - 2 sedans
2. Police Booths - six
3. Special Patrol - 10 plain clothes men

1. The two sedans are occasionally utilized for VIP escort and occasionally for patrol purposes. There are three men assigned to each vehicle for a 12 hour shift and both cars are manned 24 hours (twelve men per day). The sedans do not perform patrol duties from the western viewpoint (issue citation, conduct investigations, etc.). If a traffic violation is observed, the assigned patrol sedans will not take action because it is the responsibility of the traffic section).

2. There are presently six police booths distributed as follows

(Refer to Mr. Perry's map for proposed commo. center);

a. Amphoe Muang Hqs. - 3 (two men ea. = 6)

b. Mae Ping Station - 2 (two men ea. = 4)

c. Pu Ping Police Station - 1 (two men ea. = 2)

It is generally known that a police booth is a component

of patrol because one man is to perform foot patrol for

a distance of 50 meters from the police box at all times

(24 hours per day). Each booth is equipped with an FM-1

radio. The police booth personnel do not report directly

to a supervisor for briefings, instructions, etc. prior

to duty. They proceed directly to their assigned police

booth and report by radio to headquarters.

3. The special patrol consists of ten undercover police

personnel who continuously patrol the metropolitan area

under the control of the Dep. OCPD Suppression for

intelligence gathering and special surveillance operations.

Taking into consideration the concept of patrol there are

a total of 32 men delegated patrol duties out of the present

total of 256 men assigned to Amphoe Muang, Changwat Chiang

Mai (12.1%).

Problem:

1. The Patrol Section is not adequate to meet the needs and problems of the general population. If we regard the above as mobile (meet the general public on a day to day basis) and add traffic (48) for a total of 80 men, the ratio of "on the street" police personnel is 31.2%.

Recommendations:

1. The present deployment of patrol and mobile personnel (31.2%) will be the focal point of the evaluation team in providing solutions to the needs and complaints of the people. An attempt will be made to reverse the present deployment of personnel (actual T.O.) to an improved T.O. (within present TNPD rules and regulations) from the present rates (30% mobile 70% stationary) of police deployment by:

- a. Studying present work load for each skill requirement.
- b. Increase of "on the street-patrol" personnel.
- c. Assigning patrol personnel to one section under one supervisor.
- d. Provide the following transportation equipment :
 1. 7 motorcycles for patrol (350 cc)
 2. 2 sedans
 3. 1 CJ6 jeep

Presently both traffic and patrol functions are not able to meet normal law enforcement suppression activities. An example is the lack of transportation and support to function in patrol designated areas (beats). The more serious cases in Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai are illustrated by perpetrators utilizing motorcycles to commit serious crimes during daylight hours.

CHAPTER IIIProblem Area Analysis

The committee, after analyzing collected information, determined specific areas requiring improvement to improve the operational effectiveness of Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police Station. The areas are divided into the following categories:

1. Organization Structure and Personnel
2. Equipment and requirements
3. Communications
4. Building facilities
5. Training

1. Organization Structure and Personnel

Chiang Mai Amphoe Headquarters which occupies the ground floor of the Changwat Headquarters building plus two sub-stations, they are Mae Ping Sub-Station and Pu Ping Sub-Station. It has a total personnel strength of 277 officers and men. Pu Ping Sub-Station is located approximately 12 kms. from Chiang Mai proper near the King's Palace. One officer and 12 men are actually assigned to sub-station at the present time, although authorized strength is twenty personnel. Seven men are on loan to Amphoe Hqs. The men at this station have a primary duty of providing security for Their Majesties the King and Queen when in residence and maintaining proper security during their absence.

The remainder of personnel are assigned to either the Amphoe headquarters (177) or the Mae Ping Sub-Station (85). Certain duties are obligatory for Amphoe Chiang Mai which reduces the number of available men. Which include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Police station sentry (two stations 10 men)
2. Bugler
3. Government administrative offices guard

In addition special circumstances in Chiang Mai require that the police provide a variety of other services which includes, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Frequent VIP visits
2. Residence of the Royal family
3. International airport

4. Chiang Mai University
5. Security for foreign consulates
6. Security for numerous financial institutions.
7. Museum guard
8. Zoo guard
9. Hospital guard
10. Gold shop guards

Changwat headquarters frequently borrows manpower from the Amphoes to bolster its headquarters operation. At the present time some 17 policemen from Amphoe Muang are on loan to the Changwat headquarters and other RTG Regional elements. The borrowing of personnel between region, Changwat and Amphoe appears to be a widespread practice and increases the difficulty of planning personnel assignments and hampers operational effectiveness. It also causes a certain amount of confusion among the various elements as to who is actually present for duty at any given time.

Changwat headquarters has 65 officers and men assigned and have an additional 24 men loaned from the 17 Amphoes within the changwat including the 17 men from Amphoe Muang. These men are assigned as follows:

	<u>Assigned</u>	<u>On Loan to Changwat</u>
Superintendent	1	
Deputy Supt.	4	
CRO	11	
Accountant	5	3
Personnel	5	1
Correspondence	4	2
Criminal Records	4	1
Evidence custodian	2	
Alien	1	
Vehicle Repair	7	
Intelligence		2
Commo	3	4
QM	4	2
Vehicle Registration	5	8
Driver	8	
Medical	1	
	—	—
Total	65	24
	—	—

Amphoe headquarters does not appear to be organized along any precise structural lines related to public service, but rather a hodgepodge of expediency and token compliance with TNPD rules and regulations. One gathers that the Amphoe commander attempts to respond to situations instead of anticipating and planning.

For example it was found that the commander and his deputy were unable to produce an organization chart or any like document outlining duties and responsibilities or functional areas, except to refer to TNPD rules and regulations.

2. Equipment and Requirements:

According to the result of the survey, equipment and additional requirements were found to be:

A. Transportation

1. There are only two sedans presently in use for patrol purposes. As stated earlier, they are not being used entirely for patrol purposes. However, it is recommended by this committee that two additional sedans are required to meet the overall plan to increase the effectiveness of patrol functions.
2. There are only three jeeps assigned, one to Mae Ping Station, one to Phu Ping Tambol Station and the last assigned to Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police Station. Two additional jeeps are required for Chiang Mai Police Station.
3. There are ten motorcycles assigned to traffic police of which two are deadlined. The remaining eight are in poor condition because of the usage factor and a heavy demand. The committee believes that 13 motorcycles should be added to the traffic division and for general patrol purpose to meet the growing traffic and criminal problems. This addition would enable the police to provide patrols on a regular basis throughout the Amphoe.
4. A tow truck is needed to remove vehicles violating the law and to serve and assist the people in public relations.

Communication Equipment:

Refer to appendix VII

Communication Development Program

Efficient police services to the citizens of Chiang Mai are dependent upon instantaneous and continuous communication between the responsible officers at police headquarters and the policemen on-duty throughout the city whose actions must be directed and coordinated. While the Chiang Mai Amphoe Muang police are already served by a portion of a large Regional communication network, they need, but do not have, a proper network for their exclusive use. The present network does not provide unified communications from one place at police headquarters. In addition, there is much to be desired from the standpoint of administration of network facilities and general understanding of the police officers in the use of the communication network as a tool. Therefore, a communication development program to correct these deficiencies is proposed in Appendix VII.

Building Facilities:

1. Communication Center - refer to Appendix VII
2. Office Space

In comparison to most Police Stations of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, Bangkok, the Amphoe Muang Police Station is very well disposed as regards allocation of available space to meet the normal policing requirements.

Located on the lower floor of the changwat Police Headquarters building, all functions are situated in a manner appropriate to providing private office space to each administrative duty with the exception of the clerical pool which occupies a central foyer with two rows of desks. This area is immediately adjacent to the office of the OCPD and the radio communications center.

Investigation officers have private offices, two to an office, for purposes of interviews and interrogations and there are four offices for this purpose. These offices, while not spacious, are suitable to accommodate two desks and enough chairs for complainants and suspects. File cabinets appear non-existent, and shelves and cupboards are arranged for this function, which takes up the little available space in each office.

The radio communications center is located in one of the smaller offices, and contains only the radios, a chair and a bed. Contiguous

to this room is a store room of equal size, which appears to contain only on minimal effects and could be utilized for some other clerical function.

The telephone switchboard is located in the central foyer near the Desk Sergeant, and is a glass enclosed booth rather than a room. All calls are routed from this switchboard to duty phones throughout the Station, with the exception of one private phone in the office of the Changwat Commander in the floor above.

An alien registration and records room is quite spacious, with several desks and numerous records aligned on wall shelves. Traffic with the general public through the wire mesh screen facing the central hallway, appears to be minimal, and it might be well to consider this room as a suitable location for the police traffice section should it be relocated from the Mae Ping Sub-Station. It is ideally positioned and built for servicing the general public, and certainly would have more traffic than the present alien records activity.

Toward the rear of the building, but still located off the central hallway, is the general administration office and the weapons storage room. The storage room is adequate for its purpose, but the administrative center seems cramped and unwieldy for the three desks and storage cabinets located on the premises.

The major portion of available space in the rear of Amphoe Muang Headquarters is relegated to prison and custody confinement. This population averages about 100 persons per week, and is segregated as to sentenced, unsentenced, detention and female prisoners. There are several individual cells but primarily all prisoners are confined in large, open cell rooms. Prisoners with less than a three months sentence are kept to serve out their terms, making the confinement area part of the Changwat Prison system. Space and facilities are adequate by the standards of Thailand, but lack of ventilation can be considered a major humane problem.

A large wire mesh storage area is contiguous to the prison section and this area is used for storage of evidence and confiscated items, particularly motorcycles of all types. Since this room is more of a garage in appearance than a working area, there is little that could

be done to utilize it as office space short of a remodeling/building program.

The actual parkingshed area located across the rear driveway from the main building is well layed out for the parking of personnel and departmental vehicles. Vehicle maintenance is performed at a service facility across the street from Amphoe Headquarters. Another large screened in storage space is part of the garage complex and holds a quantity of motorcycles, either confiscated or held as evidence.

Recommendations (Specific)

1. That the present Alien Registry Room be converted to the use of a Police Traffic Section, which can be accomplished without any major constructional changes.
2. That the Alien Registration Section be assigned to the present storage room located adjoining the radio communications room. This will require a few minimal changes to complement the duty function, primarily in providing a wire mesh wall front to accommodate citizens having business with this office.

Conclusion

Since the avowed purpose of the combined TNPD (PP) - USOM study was to get more personnel out of the headquarters building rather than have more assigned into it, the present location and facilities are more than adequate for the foreseeable future. Naturally each function would like additional space, particularly for filing and storage purposes, however aside from a major building project this could not be justified at this time. Aside from the OCPD, no other officer of the Amphoe Muang has a private office. All offices are shared and operationally functional, providing a brisk, businesslike attitude within the Station itself.

3. Build additional housing facilities for officers and NCOs.

Training:

The area of training has not been given the importance that it deserves in the development of the Thai police.

At present there is neither an In-Service or any type of Roll Call training in effect anywhere in the Changwat. Policemen with over 20 years service, and this would include the ranking Sergeant-Majors, and other Non-Commissioned officers as well, can be safely assumed to have

never participated in any sort of training program, primarily because no such program was in effect in the Provincial Police until about 20 years ago. Prior to that time policemen were hired on a short contractual basis, and received duty experience while on the job.

The committee was to note that the ranking officers of the Amphoe, including the OCPD, appeared almost indifferent to even the need for additional training for enlisted personnel once they had left the primary training school of the Provincial Police. The men were called together only at irregular times and only for a specific reason, and other than that they were notified of impending events only on a need to know basis.

The Committee chairman reported that a nationwide In-Service program was being readied for implementation in the near future, which does not answer the need for an immediate and relevant Roll Call type of approach designed to reach the working capabilities of the average policemen.

Recommendations (Specific)

1. Before a valid local training program can be implemented, the ranking officers of the Changwat and Amphoes must recognize the necessity and the value of increasing the operational abilities of their non-commissioned and enlisted personnel. This must, of necessity, also include attitudinal response to their duties on behalf of the general population. Therefore, a regional conference of Changwat and Amphoe Commanders, preferably in seminar form to enlist the greatest degree of personal involvement and participation, should be recommended at the earliest possible moment. This seminar would encompass, but not be limited to, the thinking and suggestions of these responsible officers as to just what form a Roll Call type of approach would be most suitable to reach each echelon under their commands to invoke the best possible response to duty performance. While an In-Service program can be approached on a standardized national level, a certain degree of autonomy should be exercised in the local Roll Call level of training. This will have the greatest possibility for success if the participating commanders have an input in devising the actual content.
2. The OCPD reported to the Committee that one reason for not calling each shift to the Amphoe Station, and therefore part of the reason

that some form of Roll Call training was not in progress, was the alleged distance many members would have to travel and then return to post. Since about 90 policemen (some with families) are housed behind Amphoe Headquarters, this reason is not entirely valid. However, considering this factor, along with the improbability of the enlisted policeman absorbing a lesson plan of a Roll Call nature on a daily basis, it would be well to consider such a program on a weekly basis. The content should not be limited to just the lesson plan (topical as well as instructive for high interest level), but include such items of an informative nature as have happened within the TNPD and the local community as well. It is not recommend that bulletins be distributed on this level unless it will be a continuing policy of the Changwat or Amphoe Commanders, to be used as a ready reference.

3. That an In-Service Training Program be implemented as soon as possible probably on the Changwat level with a Mobile Training Team (either to instruct or build a permanent instructional cadre), and each Amphoe to assign personnel to attend a course of not less than two weeks duration. Housing and per diem to be worked out.
4. Aside from the usual curriculum of police operational procedures, any approved training programs should place a premium on subjects dealing directly with police attitudes toward their own duty, human relationships and community affairs. This approach cannot be emphasized too strongly.

D. Other Proposals and Notes

1. Personnel need to be recruited. Transfer of police on TDY basis should be eliminated as much as possible.
2. If the proposed organization is implemented there will be a strong chain of command with delegated authority. This will eliminate conflicts and misunderstanding between different sections and functions. Patrol and Traffic policeman should not be over 45 years of age.
3. Assign two specialists to the changwat records office - one to offer expert testimony on fingerprint identification, and the other to offer court recognized expertise in the field of chemical analysis, particularly in the areas of blood and narcotics identification.

4. Establish a relevant records filing system commensurate with police requirements, both administratively and operationally.
5. Changwat Headquarters should appoint a public relations officer to coordinate news briefs and special items with all facets of the mass media, and to innovate police participation in community activities to effect an atmosphere of mutual concern and cooperation.

CHAPTER VCONCLUSION

Based on the facts determined from this survey, it can be justifiably assumed that the mission of the Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police is equal to that of many other complete Changwat operations. The current trend indicates a rapid rise in the rate of crime. The police capability of meeting this challenge is weak as evident by the findings of this committee. Major crimes have already increased by 56.5% throughout the Kingdom of Thailand through analysis of projected crimes for 1973 as compared to 1972. If Chiang Mai cannot correct the situation as a model police amphoe, the police will certainly lose the confidence of the general public. The potential for an expanded communist insurgency, particularly in the identified critical amphoes, from such a loss of confidence, should certainly be noted.

QUESTIONNAIREGroup AInternal Organization

1. What is the table of organization (depict by chart) in comparison to actual?

- As shown in Appendix IV and V

2. Provide definitions and functions of principal divisions.

- As shown in Police Regulation not related to the legal affairs volume 1, part 2, chapter 23, section 24.

3. Define functions of present individual skill requirements.

- Organization and police function chart indicates that there is a need for 150 men EM (serving in traffic control 40 men), serving in investigation, suppressing and other 100 men.

Investigators	9
Suppression officer	5
Police officer in charge as prosecutor	2
Traffic investigator	6

4. What are the basic rules and regulations governing the amphoe, its commander and control of the police personnel?

- Shown in Police Regulation not related to the legal affairs.

5. Are there general, procedural and duty manuals? (What are they and obtain copy if possible.)

- Yes. It is called Police Regulation relating to legal and non legal plus various laws. Police who want advance must purchase it himself.

6. Are there maps for mobile teams are of responsibility and points requiring traffic policeman showing hours of responsibility?

- No, the police in amphoe Muang use their own experience because they have been in service for a long time. They make plans and assign police strength. For briefing purposes a map is borrowed from Changwat Hdqs.

There are 6 police boxes.

1. Police box Nong Prateep

2. Police box Nong Hoi

3. Police box Pratu Haiya
4. Police box Pratu Thapae
5. Police box Talat Thanin
6. Police box Doi Suthep

There are additional police boxes are required for providing security service to the people:

Additional Police Box requirement:

1. Si Yak Pratu Chang Puak
2. Choeng Doi Hui Kaèò
3. In front of Chang Puak Bus Terminal
4. Sam Yak in front of Si Nakhon Ping theatre
5. In the area of Si Yak Pa Koi
6. Si Yak Kampaeng Din
7. Pratu Chiang Mai
8. In front of Wat Suan Dok
9. Sam Yak Thung Hotel

There are 20 points for traffic control.

1. Uppakut intersection, starting from 0600 - 2400 hrs.
2. Intersection in front of Suriwong theatre, starting from 0600 - 2400 hrs.
3. Parking area of Pratu Chiang Mai, starting from 0600 - 1800hrs.
4. Intersection at Pratu Chang Puak (Fountain), starting from 0600 - 1800 hrs.
5. In front of Chang Puak monument 0600 - 1800 hrs.
6. Omsin intersection (Phuttasathan) 0600 - 1800 hrs.
7. In front of Warorot Market - Ton Lam Yai 0600 - 1800 hrs.
8. Wat Puak Chang intersection 0600 - 1800 hrs.
9. Foot of Nakhon Ping bridge (West bank) 0600 - 1800 hrs.
10. Foot of Nakhon Ping bridge (East bank) 0600 - 1800 hrs.
11. Foot of Nawarat bridge intersection (East) 0600 - 1800 hrs.
12. Sam Pa Loi intersection 0600 - 1800 hrs.
13. Klang Wiang intersection 0600 - 1800 hrs.
14. Sala Klang intersection 0600 - 1800 hrs.
15. Nong Prateep police box 24 hrs. changing shift every 15 days

16. Nong Hoi police box 24 hrs. changing shift every 15 days
17. Airport and patrol on Bua Lai Road - Klang Wiang intersection.
18. In front of Sompert Market 1200 - 1800 hrs.
19. In front of Sin Thasani theatre.
20. In front of Suriyong theatre.

Each traffic control point has 2 policemen and there are 2 shifts from 0600 - 1200 hrs. and 1200 - 1800 hrs. The police on duty on the morning 0600 - 1200 hrs. shift control traffic in front of school in the afternoon from 1500 - 1630 hrs. The police on duty on the 1200 - 1800 hrs. control traffic in front of school in the morning from 0700 - 0800 hrs. on a daily basis. This service is not enough to meet the needs of the schools.

A completed survey has the need for an additional 9 locations requiring traffic control police:

1. Suriwong Hotel intersection
2. Si Don Chai intersection
3. Thai Wang intersection
4. Buranasak School intersection
5. Phuthasopon School intersection
6. Pratu Suan Dok intersection
7. Chang Hua Rin intersection
8. Pratu Suan Plung intersection
9. Prince Royal School intersection

Traffic patrol teams consist of 6 men operating on various roads and helping in traffic control when there are festivals, religious processions etc. and also serving in place of the regular traffic police in case of absence.

7. How many policemen are serving at night?

For Amphoe Muang, we consider to assign police personnel to work at night according to Appendix VI, 15 men to be on duty at the station as follows:

- Duty officers 2 (serving 6 hrs. per shift)
- Desk sergeants 2 (serving 6 hrs. per shift)
- Daily log. 2 (6 hrs. per shift)
- Fine clerk 2 (6 hrs. per shift)

- Station guards 4 (4 hrs. per shift)
- Radio operator 1
- Driver 1

There are 12 policemen assigned to work at night at Mae Ping Station.

- Duty officer 1
- Desk Sgt. 1
- Daily log 1
- Station guard 5
- Reserve 2 - 4

There are 5 policemen assigned to work at night at TPS Phu Ping.

- Duty Sgt. 1
- Daily log 1
- Station guard 3

Two policemen are assigned to each police box for a total of 12 men.

Special mobile patrol team consists of 19 men for night duty (1800-0600 hrs.) are divided as follows:

1. Vehicle patrol unit patrol (sedan) consisting of 3 men. (Code S-1).
2. Patrol (jeep) 3 men.
3. Nawarat patrol team No. 1 and 2 (sedan) 6 men.
4. Motorcycle patrol team of 3 men (code S-2) - one motor bike for each man.

8. Is supervisor responsible for more subordinates than he can effectively control?

- No. Police strength is still insufficient for police duties.

9. Do policemen have more than one supervisor?

- No, because each unit has only one chief responsible for police work.

10. Are policemen given enough authority to accomplish the work he is responsible; is he held accountable for performance and use of authority:

- Every police usually has his duty and sufficient authority to fulfill the assigned duty. Normally, the police do not use full power because they lack of supervision or knowledge of

rules and regulations.

11. Are the police overworked?

- Considering police work and human relationships separately we find that the present crime statistics are very high and beyond the capability of the police to meet requirements. Population has increased due to a beautiful terrain and fine weather annually. The people in Chiang Mai have their own custom and attracts both Thai people of other parts of the country and tourists to settle down in Chiang Mai.

12. How does economic and technology progress affect police work?

- The economic situation in Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai is generally poor due to a low income earning factor and the devaluation of the US dollar. Most people earn their income from agriculture and this year witnessed low production due to a flood and a large loss of products. As a result there are high prices on most goods, lack of general education, lack of knowledge in economic matters. The general spends more for higher price commodities for status purposes than basic need. They want more; therefore practise illegal methods: Ex: There is an increase in prostitution, gambling, robbery, and blackmarket activity.

13. How are complaints from the public about the police handled?

- Primarily, the complaints will be investigated to ascertain the truth. Should the complaints turn out evidently truthful that a policeman was guilty, he would be punished as an example to other police. Such punishment will make the people feel that they are treated with justice.

14. Are most competent men rewarded; in what way?

- Yes, as noted in Police regulation volume sections 2, #28 and #38.

15. Are policemen encouraged to suggest beneficial changes in service and procedures?

- This entirely depends on individual attitude of each commander.

16. How often are meetings conducted for all personnel?

- Regarding TNPD regulation Volume I, part 2, Chapter 13, section

17. Is there a system to have off-duty police notified to report in case of emergencies; how effective is it?

- Normally, policemen have 6 hours to rest after duty hour.

If it happens that they have to go some place or do something longer than 24 hours, they must first submit the leave slips for approval. Every policeman who does not live in the police compound must leave his address and map showing how to get to his residence at the police station in case of emergencies. But, due to the present circumstances, some policemen spend their off-duty time on private business for better living conditions. Some have their residence in other amphoes and cannot afford to rent a house separately from their families. These causes difficulty in locating off-duty policemen in emergencies.

18. What is the average amount of requests for police services and complaints processed in a day; in month; what are the peak months?

- The average amount of requests for police services is not certain. But the police services are mainly the following:

1. Wedding parties and Entering Monk-hood ceremonies - normally averaged 1 case in every 5 days.
2. Funeral processions.
3. Pha-Pa and Krathin Donation fairs (merit making)
4. Annual Wad fairs (temple fair)
5. Wisakhabucha Festival (religious)
6. Children day
7. Boy Scout fair
8. Doi Suthep Annual Fair (Buddhist temple)
9. Phrakroo Basornphichai Fair (Buddhist temple)
10. Jedi-Luang Festival (Buddhist temple)
11. Chinese Temple fairs
12. Winter fairs
13. Loy Krathong Festival.
14. Song Kran Festival (water festival)
15. New Year Festival

16. Annual Athletics Event
 17. Annual Rally Car Race
 18. Annual Lanyai Ball (fruit of Chiang Mai)
 19. Chiang Mai University Welcoming Fair
 20. Annual Sleeping Buddha Fair
 21. Their Majesties the King and Queen security guards and escorts.
 22. VIP security guards and escorts.
 23. Officials' Seminars
 24. General Staff and Country Defense College students tours.
 25. Military Students' Marching.
19. Is there any system to pass information to the policemen?
- The information will be passed on to the police by several ways. If it is urgent, such as motor theft case, all patrol police would be notified through radios. The regular information would be placed on a routine information board.
20. Are Directives from Bangkok disseminated promptly to all ranks and reasons are explained. Is a follow-up system used to check compliance.
- The urgent directives is generally disseminated promptly through chain of commands. It is very seldom that directives would be passed on directly to any specific office. The follow-up system demands reports on actions that have been taken, normally once a week or every two weeks to check compliance.

Group B.Police Operations

1. Ratio of police to 1,000 population.

a. Ratio of total police to total population of Amphoe Muang is:

1-571.

Ratio of total mobile police to total population of A. Muang is:

1-910.9

B. Budget

- Annual budget = ๒6,680,874

c. Criminal Records

(a) Crime

-	1970	-	11,174
	1971	-	8,085
	1972	-	8,595

(b) Arrests

Petty offence	=	9,438 cases	-	9,438 persons)	
Criminal case	=	2,149 "	-	1,628 ")	1970
Traffic accidents	=	108 "	-	104 ")	
Petty offence	=	6,060 "	-	6,060 ")	
Criminal case	=	2,466 "	-	1,839 ")	1971
Traffic Accidents	=	186 "	-	183 ")	
Petty offence	=	6,407 "	-	6,407 ")	
Criminal case	=	3,861 "	-	2,055 ")	1972
Traffic accidents	=	133 "	-	123 ")	

(c) Cases convicted.

Criminal cases	=	1226 cases	-	1216 persons)	
Traffic accidents	=	92 cases	-	92 persons)	1970
Criminal cases	=	1348 cases	-	1340 persons)	
Traffic accidents	=	163 cases	-	163 persons)	1971
Criminal cases	=	1505 cases	-	1500 persons)	
Traffic accidents	=	105 cases	-	105 persons)	1972

Escape

Unknown	-	189 cases)	
Known escape	-	5 cases)	1970

Unknown - 279 cases)
 Known escape - 4 cases) 1971
 Unknown - 279 cases)
 Known escape - none) 1972

Cases which the prosecution ordered not to go to court.

1970 - 229 cases

1971 - 235 cases

1972 - 264 cases

d. Criminal Case

Type of Crime	Occurred	Arrested	No Arrested	Investigated		Reached prosecution		At court level	
				Release	Convicted	Release	Convicted	Release	Convicted
Murder	24	14	10	5	9	1	8	-	8
Armed Robbery	15	19	6	1	8	-	8	-	8
Robbery	28	11	17	1	10	-	10	-	10
Arson	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Petty Theft	424	304	120	3	201	-	301	-	301
Gambling	138	138	-	-	138	-	138	-	138
Narcotics	232	232	-	1	231	-	231	-	231
Traffic Violation	2153	2153							

1971

Murder	19	15	4	-	15	-	15	-	15
Armed Robbery	14	12	2	-	12	-	12	-	12
Robbery	6	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Theft	463	278	185	2	276	9	267	-	267
Gambling	131	131	-	-	131	-	131	-	131
Narcotics	229	228	1	-	228	-	228	-	228
Traffic Violation	1544	1544							

1972

Type of Crime	Occurred	Arrested	No	Investigated		Reached Prosecution		At court level	
			Arrested	Release	Convicted	Release	Convicted	Release	Convicted
Murder	10	9	1	-	9	-	9	-	9
Armed Robbery	4	4	-	2	2	2	2	-	2
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petty Theft	550	279	275	2	277	10	267	-	267
Gambling	181	181	-	-	181	-	181	-	181
Narcotics	226	225	1	2	223	-	223	-	223
Traffic Violation	2167								

e. Answer included in d.

f. Answer included in b (c).

g. Answer included in 1.4 b (c)

h. Number of juvenile offenders.

1970 - 61

1971 - 131

1972 - 221

i. Percentage of stolen property recovered.

1970 - $\frac{83 \times 100}{331} = 25\%$

1971 - $\frac{80 \times 100}{370} = 21.6\%$

1972 - $\frac{78 \times 100}{389} = 20.00\%$

j. Percentage of stolen vehicles recovered.

1970 - $\frac{37 \times 100}{52} = 71\%$

1971 - $\frac{34 \times 100}{60} = 56\%$

1972 - $\frac{46 \times 100}{127} = 36\%$

2. Inventory

a. Vehicles

- Amphoe Muang Police Station.

1. One CJ 6 Jeep, received from changwat QM on 29 August 1969, licence No. 5199.
2. 2 Sedan Chevrolet received from changwat QM on 25 Sept. 1969 licence No. 5228 and 5229.
3. 12 bicycles (Huson) received from QM on 15 July 1963.
4. Another 5 bicycles (Mulverstar) received from changwat QM 14 Jan.
5. Another 3 bicycles (Humphy sport) received from changwat QM 14 June.

Vehicle assigned to Mae Ping

- 1. One CJ 6 Jeep, 1970, licence No. 5288, received from QM Chiang Mai. 8 Sept. 1971.
2. Motorcycle No. 5001, 300 c.c. received 18 Jan. 1967.
3. " " 5002, 300 c.c. received 18 Jan. 1967.
4. " " 5003, 350 c.c. received September 1969.
5. " " 5004, 350 c.c. received September 1969.
6. " " 5005, 350 c.c. received February 1970.
7. " " 5006, 350 c.c. received February 1970.

Motor Cycle No. 2 - 7 Traffic Patrol police which have one FM-5 each

8. Honda motor cycle No. 5040, 250 c.c. purchased 4 July 1963.
9. Honda motor cycle No. 5041, 250 c.c. purchased 4 July 1963.
10. Honda motor cycle No. 5042, 50 c.c. purchased 12 Sept. 1963.
11. Honda motor cycle No. 5043, 50 c.c. purchased 12 Sept. 1963.

Motor cycle No. 8 - 11 Traffic Police assigned to points - no radio

12. Five bicycles received from Changwat QM on 15 Jan. 1964.
13. Four bicycles received from Changwat QM on 15 Jan. 1963.
14. Two bicycles received from Changwat QM on 1 July 1968.

Tambol Pu Ping

1. One CJ 6 Jeep, No. 5247, received from changwat QM on 1 October 1970. It has been used 10 months, because changwat QM received the vehicle from Bangkok QM on 19 Jan. 1971.

b. Communications- Amphoe Muang, Chiang Mai

On hand-16 FM-1 (5 under repair, 1 unrepairable)

On hand - 4 FM-5

- Mae Ping

On hand 7 FM-1 (1 under repair)

On hand 8 FM-5

- Pu Ping

On hand 1 FM-1

On hand 3 FM-5

c. WeaponsAmphoe Muang

1. Carbine	97
2. Garand Rifle	13
3. M 3 SMG	16
4. Nats 05	13
5. Shotgun	20
6. Other Carbine	.08 13
7. Pistol	23

Mae Ping

1. Carbine	66
2. Garand Rifle	5
3. M3 SMG	6
4. Nato 05	6
5. Shotgun	9
6. Automatic Rifle	.14 4
7. Pistol	10

Pu Ping

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Carbine | 7 |
| 2. Garand Rifle | 2 |
| 3. M 3 SMG | 4 |
| 4. Shotgun | 2 |
| 5. Automatic Rifle .14 | 5 |
| 6. Rifle M 38 with bayonet | 5 |

d. Office EquipmentAmphoe Muang

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Typewriter | |
| 2. Two-door storage cabinets | 2 |
| 3. Remington type writer (Short carriage) | 2 |
| 4. Olivetti typewriter (Short carriage) | 1 |
| 5. Desk for inquiry officer | 21 |
| 6. Cushion chair 7, plain chair steel leg | 35 |
| 7. Bench | 2 |
| 8. Sgt. Desk Complaint desk | 1 |
| 9. Desk for type writer | 1 |
| 10. Steel filing shelves | 3 |
| 11. Weapon storage cabinet. | 2 |
| 12. Wooden filing cabinet | 5 |
| 13. Poster board | 2 |
| 14. Steel drawer | 5 |
| 15. Table fan 10" | 4 |
| 16. Handcuff | 16 |

Mae Ping

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Typewriter | 2 |
| 2. Two doors storage cabinet (grey) | 1 |
| 3. Desk | 7 |

4. Chair	21
5. Bench	3
6. Handcuff	11
7. Radio (Grundix) with cabinet	1
8. Telephone	1
9. Weapon shelves	3

Pu Ping

1. Typewriter	1
2. Two doors steel storage cabinet	1
3. Steel drawer	2
4. Desk for clerk	2
5. Steel chair	12
6. Steel bed with mosquito net	13

e. Traffic Control Equipment

1. Automatic traffic controlling signal	6
2. Flashing traffic signal	8
3. Hand operating traffic signal	2

3. Building Facilities

a. Additional building

- Needed police quarters - for a convenience in reinforcement.
- Need a radio communication center for the purpose of controlling traffic and suppression of crime, etc.

4. Personnel Information

a. Roster showing date of appointment, age, education, rank, special training etc.

- See appendix.

b. What is turnover of number of police who left police profession, length of service, deceased, retired, resigned with no pressure, resigned under pressure, dismissed while on probation?

- Amphoe Muang - deceased 1, retired 1,

- Mae Ping - deceased 1, retired 1, dismissed 1.

- Pu Ping - None

- c. Number of police personnel assigned to mobile duties who cannot drive a vehicle.
- Amphoe Muang. Most police can drive motor-cycle: Not many can drive vehicle.
 - Mae Ping. Most police can drive motor-cycle. 29 can drive vehicle.
 - Pu Ping All police can drive motor-cycle. 3 can drive vehicle.

d. Number of officers and EMs who currently:

- (1) Are native of Amphoe.
- (2) Are native of Changwat:
 - (a) and (b) were answered on the appointment roster. (see appendix)
- (3) Have outside jobs:
- (4) Have business interests in the Amphoe:

Some have business interests due to necessity of earning an additional income.

(5) What morale destroying influences exist:

It is natural for Thai that he likes all conveniences and does what he wishes. Especially those who have power in finance. He will not make any complaint about the police's work if he has an advantage. If he is disadvantageous whether or not he is right or wrong, he will complain about the work. If the superior police officer is easy to believe what he hears without justice, it will destroy the morale of the police - the police will not feel comfortable.

(6) Has suitable attention been given to police welfare:

No, for example:

- Not sufficient police quarters.
- Police welfare fund (a certain amount of money taken from one day pay of each policeman) has difficulty for the police assigned in the field to borrow.

5. Patrola. Mobile Patrols

Indicates in the Police Regulation not concerning legal affair,
Volume 1, part 2, chapter I, section 21.

b. What is the basic system used to establish shift hours?

- Actual average number on patrol and sentry assigned depends upon
the Police Regulation not concerning legal affair volume 1, part
2, section 21.

c. Is there any system that determines the type of patrol?

Basic patrol and sentry system has been arranged in accordance
with the Police Regulation, volume 1, part 2, section 21:

1. Actual situation
2. Number of police available
3. Vehicle available
4. Commo equipment available
5. Geographical condition and local people's habit.

d. Actual average number on patrol for each month for past six months.

- 24 hours patrol.

e. What are the duties of the patrols?

Indicated in the Police Regulation concerning crime, volume 1,
part 2, chapter 10, section 21.

f. Are they required to report at Hqs. prior to duty?

They must report to Hqs. each time prior to duty - indicated in
the Police Regulation not concerning crime, volume 1, part 2,
Chapter 2, section 21.

g. Are patrols authorized and equipped to conduct accident and
crime scene investigations?

They are authorized and equipped as per their assignment in addition
to their regular patrol duties.

h. Do patrols report back to the station and does OCPD use

information to make plans and tactics to solve police problems?

If there were any urgent matters, the patrols will report back to
their supervisor immediately. If the information is important,
it will be reported thru the chain of command. Otherwise, it will
be considered for further action by the immediate supervisor.

1. Do patrols devote adequate attention to traffic enforcement and regulations. If not, why?

This depends on the nature of the patrol duty. But the traffic patrol police do a good job. If the policeman is not a traffic police patrolman he will help to control the traffic only when he is free and does not have urgent business to do. Or he may consider the importance of the traffic work prior to his action.

6. Inquiry (Investigation):

a. Inquirer

- (1) How many inquirers?

At present there are 4 inquirers (2 borrowed from the Suppression and 2 from the Prosecutor Section).

- (2) What type of training?

First received the training from police cadet school and the TNPD Detective School.

- b. What is inquiry personnel strength per month for last 3 years?

Approximately 7-8 persons per month (borrowed from other sections to assist in an inquiry).

7. a. How many hours (weeks) are devoted to in-service training?

A meeting will be conducted when there is special knowledge concerning suppression of crime and investigations to present to the police.

8. Vice and Narcotics

- a. No personnel are assigned to narcotic suppression or investigation.

There have been no assignments on vehicles, communication equipment or personnel records involving narcotics.

9. Traffic

- a. What is personnel strength arranged according to shifts and assignments?

- There are 41 traffic police assigned to points. Six traffic policemen are assigned as motorcycle patrol w/radio (Inadequate).

- b. Number of vehicles assigned.
 - There is one CJ-6 with one FM-5 radio set.
 - There are 6 HONDA 300-350 cc. motor-cycles w/FM-5 radio set on each motorcycle.
 - There are 4 (50c.c. to 250 c.c.) motorcycles.
- c. Are there any assigned/trained traffic engineers with police or elsewhere in changwat?

None. The traffic signal installation of Changwat Chiang Mai HQ has been contracted to a local company for installation and painting of roads. (S. Phattana-Karn-Chang Co., Bangkok).
- d. Are warning citations used for traffic violations?
 - Yes. If the offenders are found guilty of under the Automobile Transportation Act and Vehicles Act, then the traffic policeman can issue a warning slip. The offenders will report and pay a fine at Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police Station.
- e. What is Personnel Record System used?
 - Personnel Performance Records have been used only by individual for his own convenience. No personnel and equipment assigned. Recommended that more personnel and equipment for record filing be assigned and provided).

10. Juvenile

Questions for item a thru g cannot be answered because the equipment and personnel have not yet been provided.

11. Record

- a. How many policemen are assigned to perform their duty on Record and Crime Reports?

There are 9 policemen performing their duty on this matter.
- b. What is reporting regulations and procedures?

Report is to be made to follow the order of higher authority and regulations.

c. Are records comprehensive? Do they include every police incident? Explain the records system.

1. Are they indexed properly to permit ready reference?

None

2. Are they properly cross indexed by use of alphabetical index, classified index and other files.

None.

3. Are summaries maintained weekly, monthly, etc?

None.

4. Any special studies made last year? This year?

None.

5. Who finger-print and photographs prisoners?

When is it done?

Immediately when the offenders have been arrested and brought to the police station and detained, then the finger printing and take the photographs of the prisoners.

6. Will the said personnel be assigned to do another duty?

Yes. Just only sometimes such as during the sweeping of gangsters, guarding HM the King or VIP, etc.

7. Are tambols reporting all arrests? Is it done properly?

What degree of supervision and assistance is rendered to the Tambol?

Promptly, when the personnel of Tambol PP stations have arrested the offenders, regardless in any case, they must record the arresting result and forward the letter together with the offenders immediately to the investigator of Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai Police Station, because the Tambol police are unable to investigate and carry out the legal affairs and if there are any incidents occurring at TPPS which are beyond the capability to TPPS to perform, then the Police Chief of APS will instruct TPPS what to do.

8. Is amphoe reporting all arrests to changwat? What is reporting requirement - is it being followed?
 - Yes. The urgent report has been done via radio and forwarded the details later by letter from the beginning until the legal affairs has been completed by the court.
9. Do the APS get any benefits from CRO, TNPD?
 - Yes. A lot of benefits.

12. Jail/Detention Facility

- a. Is there a Changwat prison in the Amphoe?
 - Yes.
- b. Who will be responsible for amphoe detention duties?
(Recording, custody of property, authorizing detention and release of defendant).
 - The investigator who is responsible for the case, duty officer and duty sergeant are responsible for holding the offenders.
 - The investigator of the case, duty sergeant and duty clerk are responsible for securing the offenders' personal property and evidence. Either Police Chief of APS or Changwat superintendent is responsible for releasing the offenders as the base may be.
- c. What is average peak prisoner population by year?
 - The 20th of August, 1973 is highest number of offenders 75 persons.

13. Maintenance

- a. Who has responsibility for janitorial service, building maintenance and repair, servicing and repair of transportation and communications equipment?
 - The Police Chief of APS is responsible for cleanliness of the building.
 - The QM officer of Changwat HQ is responsible for building repair.

- The Police Chief of APS is responsible for vehicle maintenance.
- Vehicle Repairing Section of Changwat HQ is responsible for repairing vehicle.
- The Police Chief of APS is responsible for maintaining commo equipment.
- The radio man of Regional HQ is responsible for repairing vehicles and commo equipment.

14. Logistics

- a. How often does police station submit requisition to changwat Hqs. for needed commodities?
 - APS has requested the Changwat Hqs for support on personnel, commo equipment, vehicles, fire-arms, etc. from time to time.
- b. Is there regular inspections of TPPS to collect logistical data for requirement?
 - There is regular inspection once a month as per Regulations; but there is no time to check at all.

15. Communication

- a. Commo functions are under whose command?
 - The communication functions are under the command of Police Chief of APS.
- b. Is there any burglary alarm system? Is one needed?
 - Yes. It is now being installed at Amphoe Mae-Ping Police Station. This burglary alarm system is necessary to combine with Operational Center Room particularly. The personnel strength and vehicles including net system of protection force at each point with commo equipment to inform the Center should be set up.
- c. Is there a book of name-list and telephone numbers of various business persons which the police can contact them immediately when there is an emergency?
 - None.

- d. Are there any systems or means which the police can reach the site in time or the emergencies.
 - Using the system of installing police boxes at the scheduled point and setting up patrol unit with commo set & telephone.
- e. What channels of communication exist within the amphoe for internal communications?
 - By using FM-5 and FM-1 radio sets and telephone. When either a radio or telephone operator receives the information, he will forward the information to the duty officer (investigator in charge) immediately. He will immediately forward the information to the check point and patrol to make an arrest; for example, making a vehicle theft arrest.

16. Public Relations and Extra Police Activities

- a. Is there a Public Relations police officer assigned? What are his duties?
 - There is no definite public relations personnel assigned at present; but, we are aided by the desk sergeant to act as the public relations personnel.
- b. When there is a law violation, does the Police Chief of APS ever inform the public and requests them to cooperate.
 - Yes, but it is not widely used because we have no definite personnel to perform the duty. The Police Chief of APS is too busy has to properly plan such action.

17. Do the police stations have cameras?

- None.

Section C

External factors affecting and influencing present Amphoe Operational effectiveness

1. Amphoe Area Information

- a. The population in Amphoe Muang Chiangmai area is 257,453.

There are 16 tambols and 61 mubans (village) and the entire area is 322 sq.km.

- b. The major part of the area is plain. The west side is mountainous.

- c. Natural Resources.

- d. Economics

The economical status in Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai area is mostly in medium level because the people's occupations are planting, trade, domestic industry such as lacquerware, silverware, sculpture, rice-mills, transmutable saw-mills, noodle factories, ice-factories, distilleries, hotels, theaters, night clubs, bowling and also a Tour Center in the Northern part. The people's existence would be better if they were not infatuated and addicted to the extravagant matter of the Western Culture.

- e. Is there local protection in the Amphoe area?

- Thai guards or local guards group have been organized in the municipal area of Chiangmai which is supervised by the Nai Amphoe Muang. These activities assist and cooperate with the police authorities on criminal activity.

2. Crimes

- a. What other major factors contribute to the crime rate?

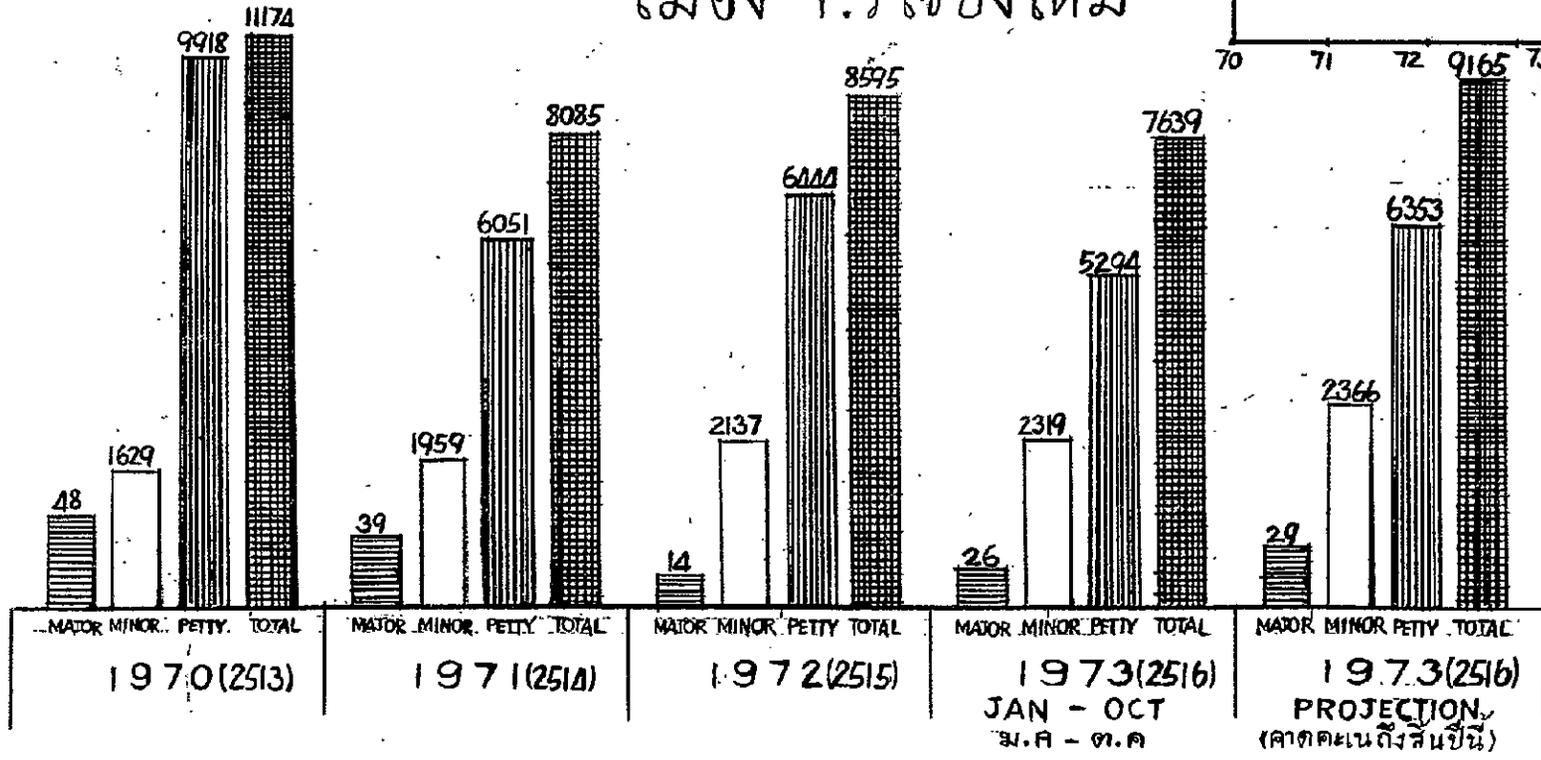
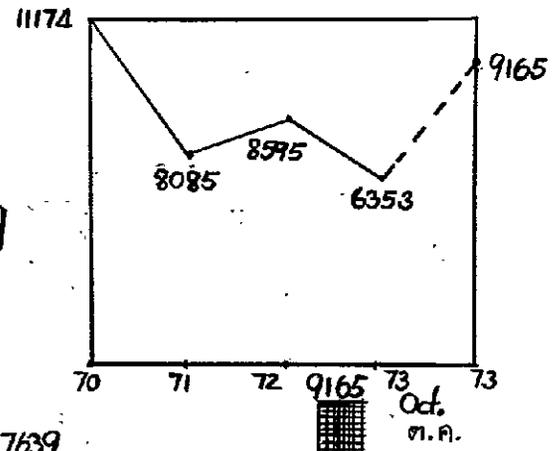
- The rapid increase of population.
- An unorganized expansion of the town - residences, business centers, industrial centers, etc.
- The progress in communications have brought in new culture which is hard for the local people to accept.

- The people are inferior in education, so that they cannot adjust themselves to new type of conditions brought to them by tourists which the people to imitate wrongly.
 - Change of climate which causes floods or drought has caused the people in Chiang Mai and in adjacent changwats not to be able to plant crops.
 - Earlier the people were satisfied with what they had. But when the roads to Chiang Mai were improved they opened the gateway of development to Chiang Mai. It is obvious that the people can not adjust themselves to the modernization. They earn money to cope with the modernization dishonestly.
 - Authorities had allowed horse racing to operate in Chiang Mai. Many people, young and adult, have been deeply involved with horse racing gamble.
- b. How often is OCPD called upon to participate in civil action or public relations programs by Nai Amphoe or a Changwat committee.
- Very often.
- c. Do the police initiate their own civic action programs or only upon request by the Nai Amphoe?
- They have mostly been requested by Amphoe officials.
- d. Is there a medical aid program to the villagers by the police?
- None.
- e. What special security efforts are provided by the police?
- Security to HM the King and Queen, TRH the Prince and the Princesses including the Princess Mother during the tours to Phu-Ping Palace and various places.
 - Provides security to the Phu-Ping Palace and various places when HM the King visits.
 - Perform security to various diplomatic corps who attend meetings and stay in Chiang Mai.
 - Guarded and escorted prisoner from Chiang Mai jail to Bangkwang Central jail (Bangkok).
 - Perform government VIP security when they stay in Chiang Mai.
 - etc.

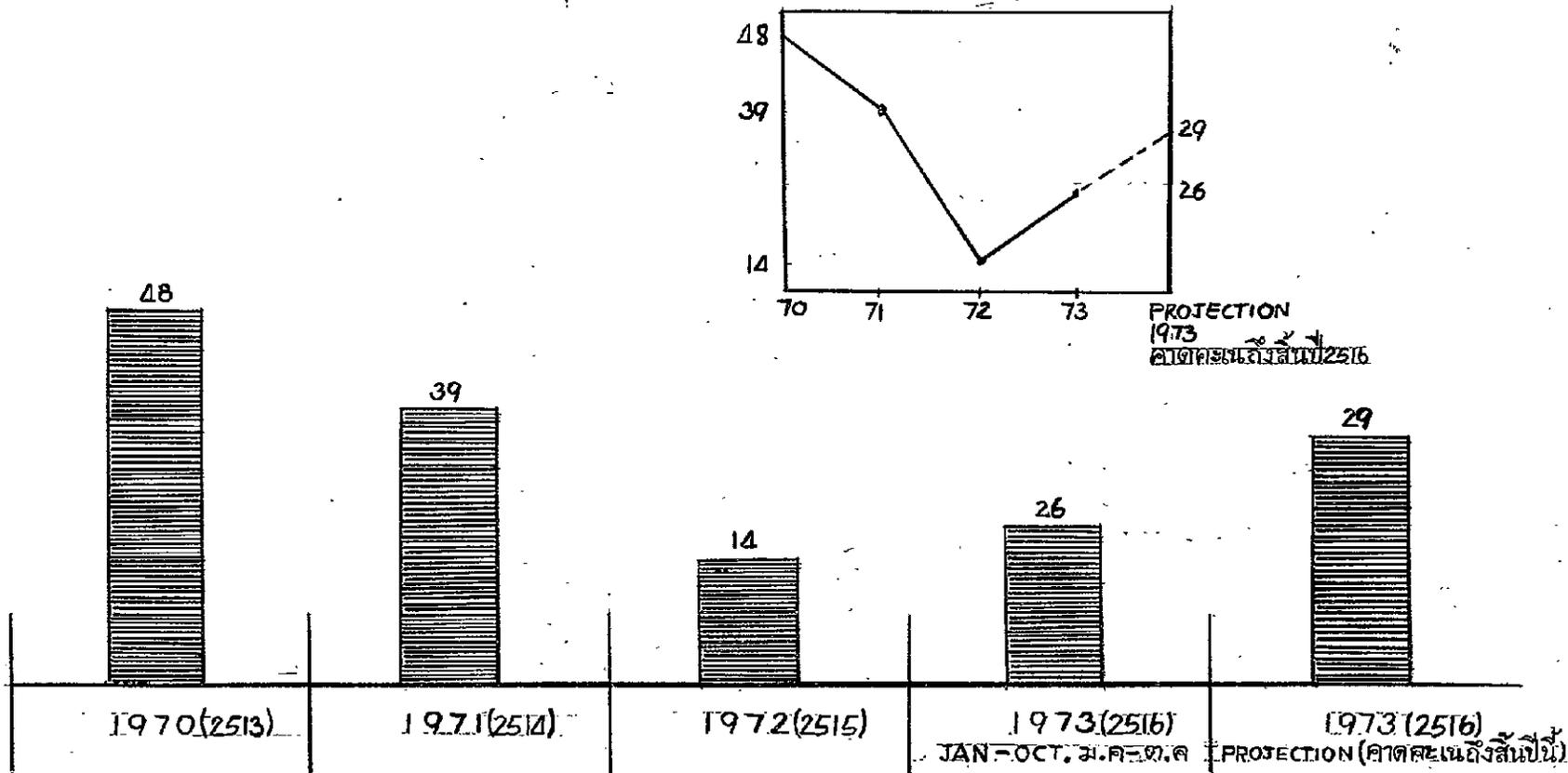
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 คดี ชวรมดา = [White Box] MINOR CRIME
 คดี สหุโทษ = [Vertical Lines Box] PETTY CRIME
 รวม = [Grid Box] TOTAL

TOTAL CRIME AMPHOE MUANG

คดีอาญา ของ ส.ภ.อ
 เมือง จ.ว.เชียงใหม่

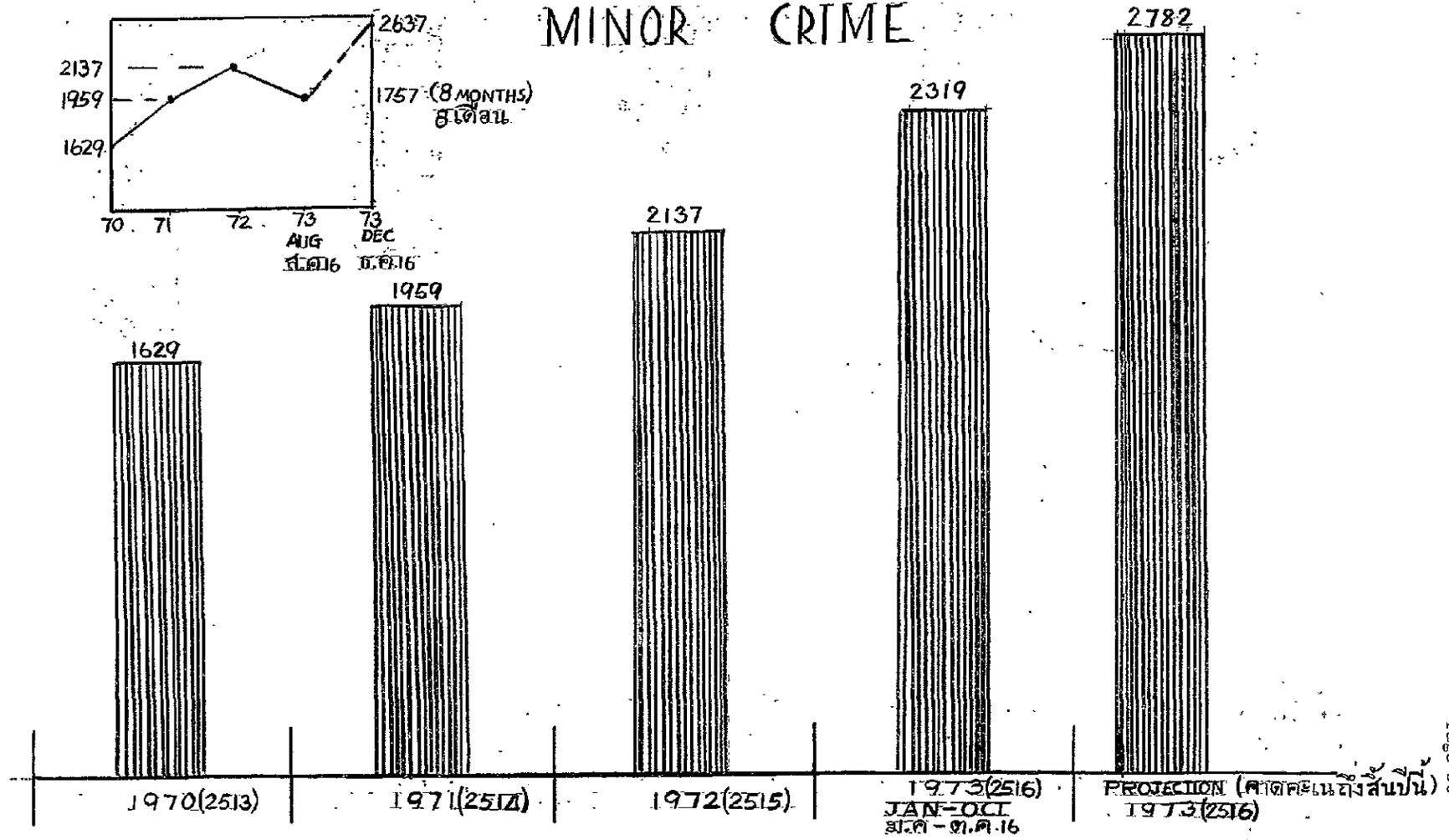
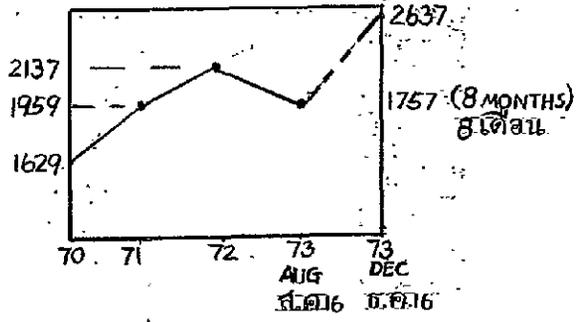


AMPHOE MUANG คดีอาชญากรรมของ ส.ภ.อ.
 MAJOR CRIME เมือง จ.ว. เชียงใหม่

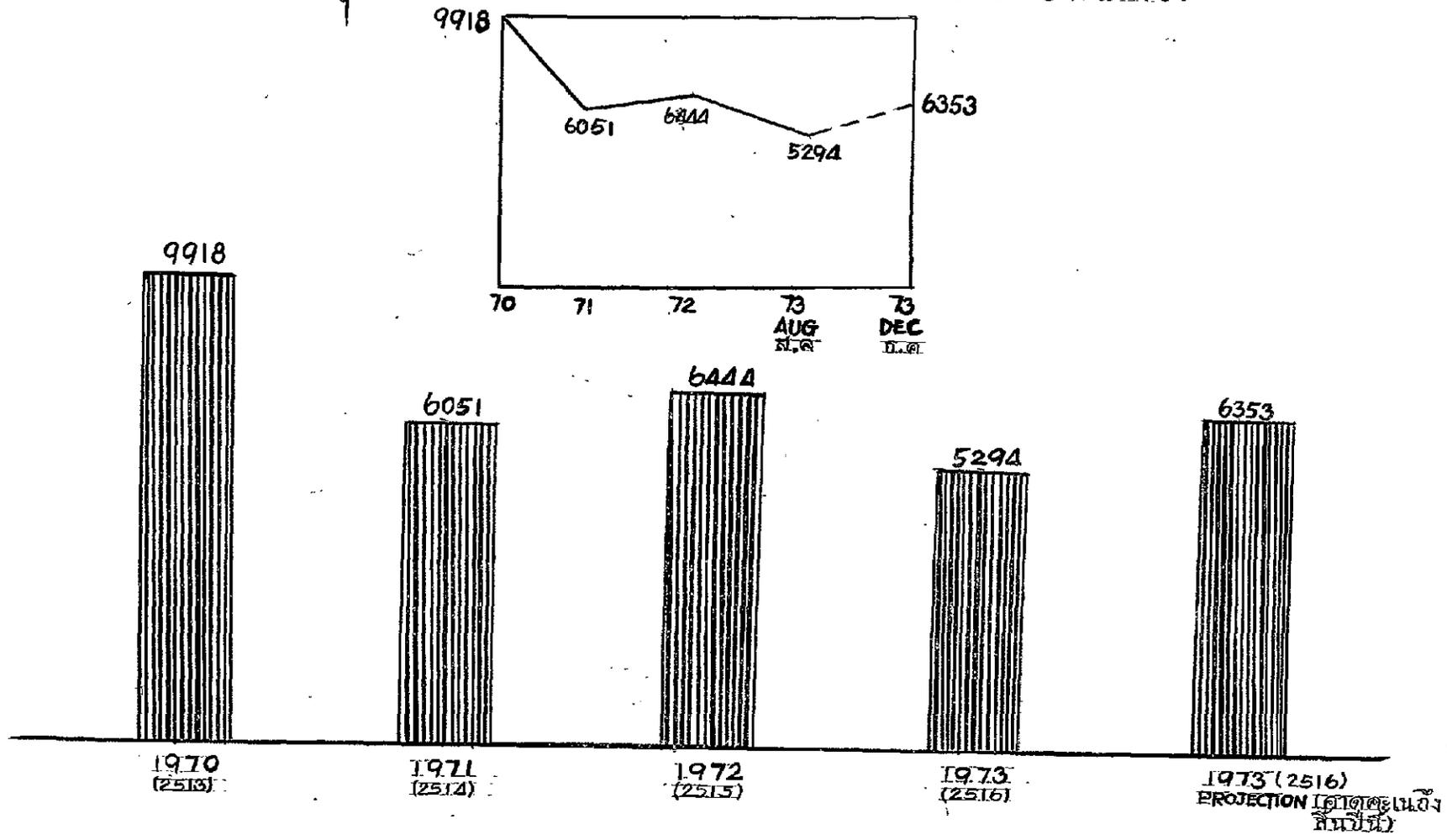


คดีฆาตกรรมของ สภ.อ เมือง AMPHOE MUANG จ.ว. เชียงใหม่

MINOR CRIME



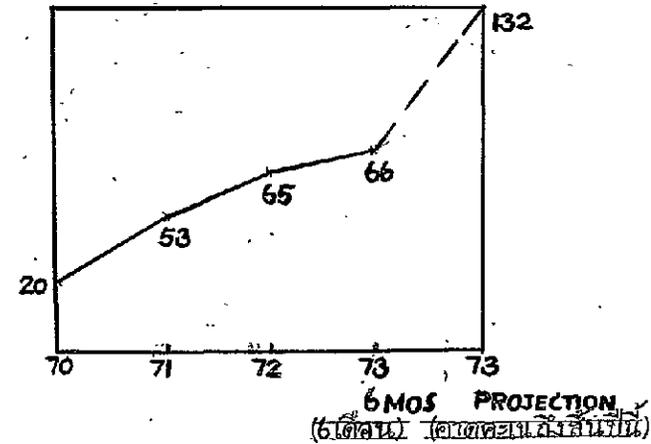
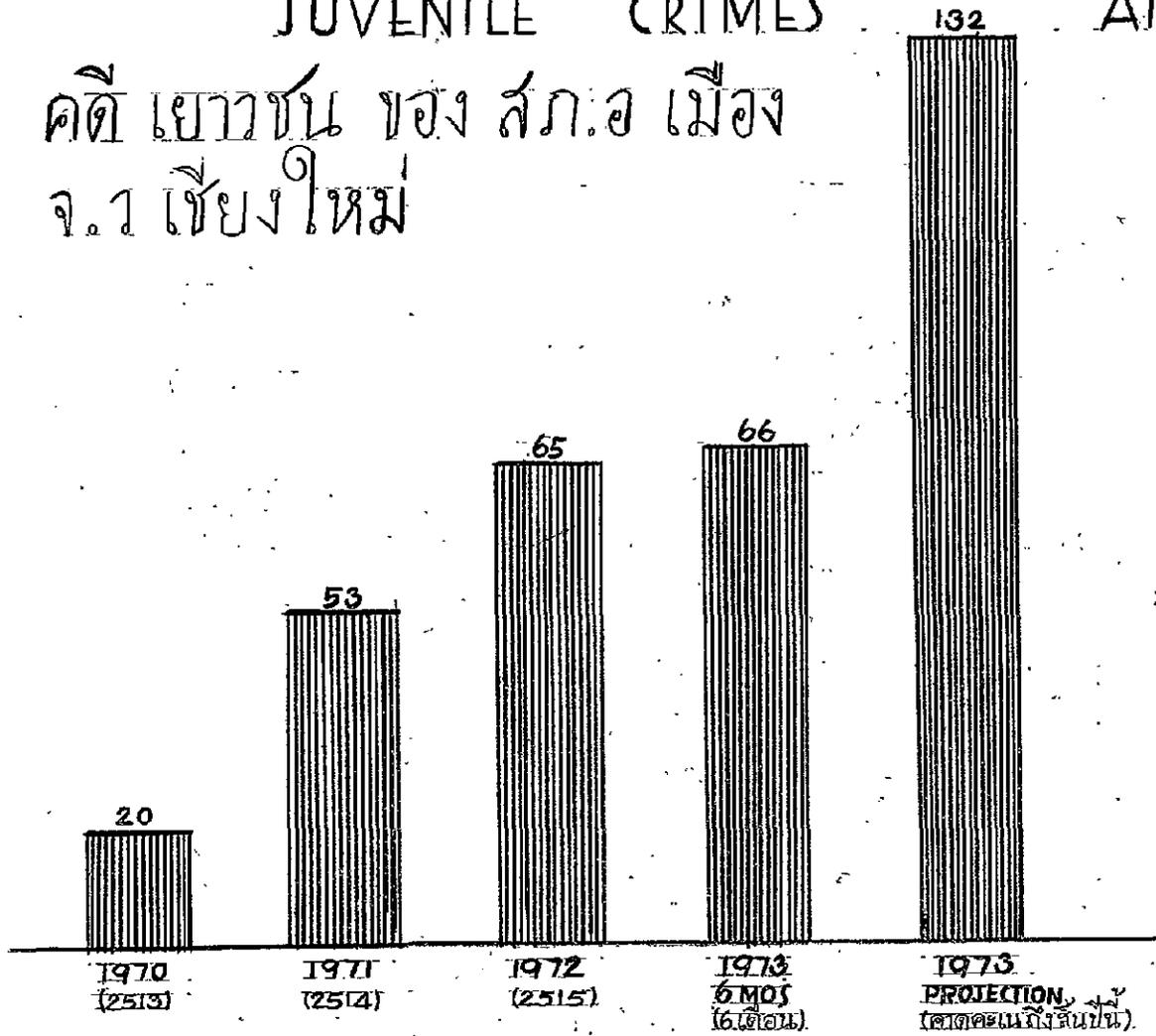
PETTY CRIME AMPHOE MUANG
 คดี ลหุโทษ ของ ส.ภ.อ เมือง จ.ว เชียงใหม่



JUVENILE CRIMES

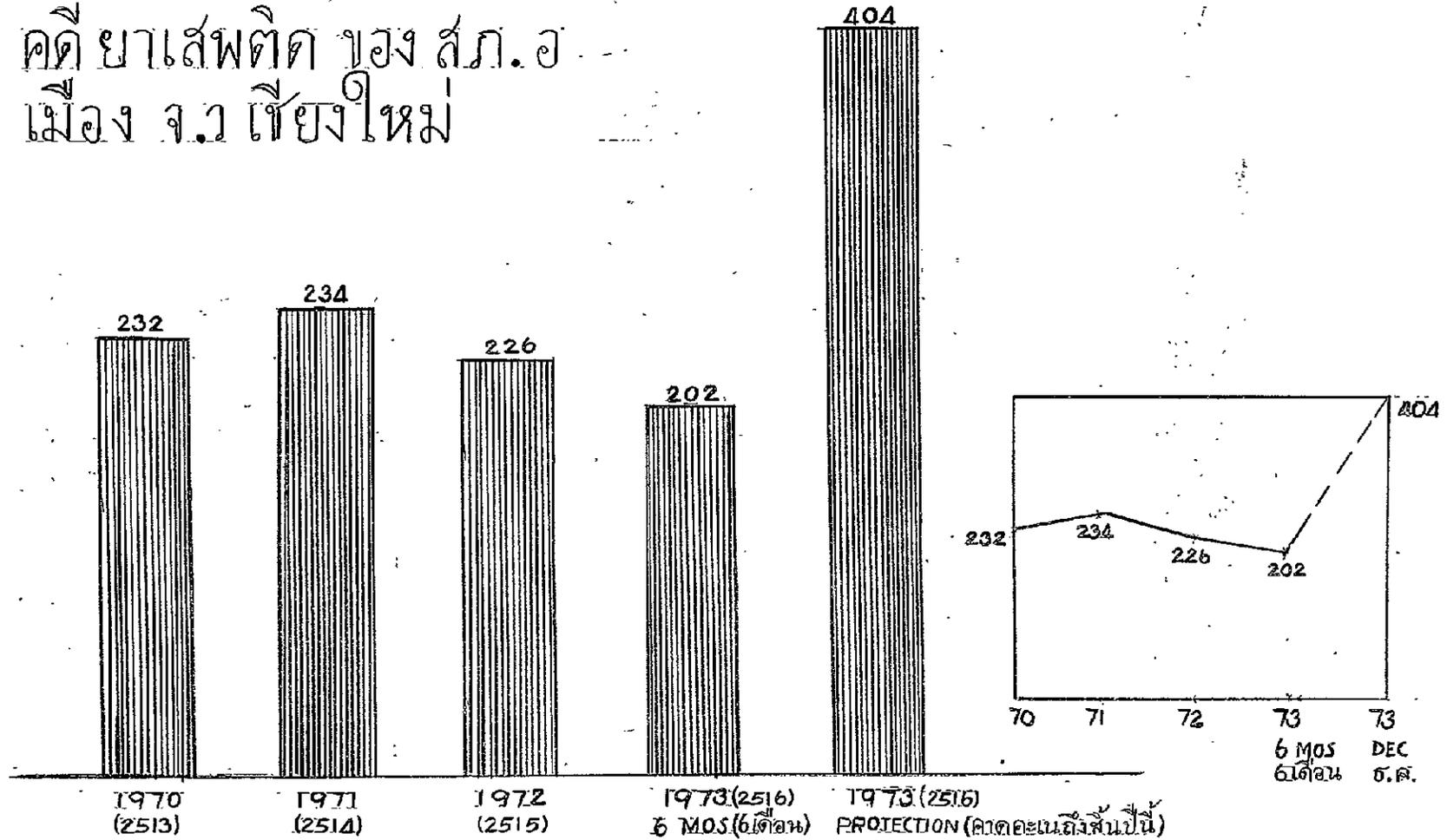
AMPHOE MUANG

คดีเยาวชน ของ สภ.อ เมือง
จ.ว เชียงใหม่



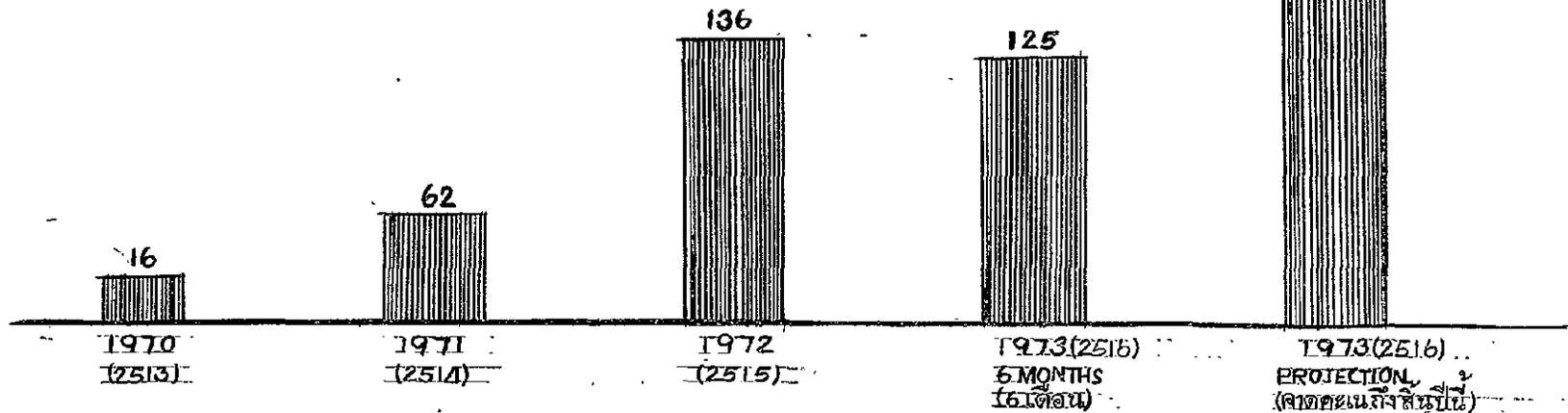
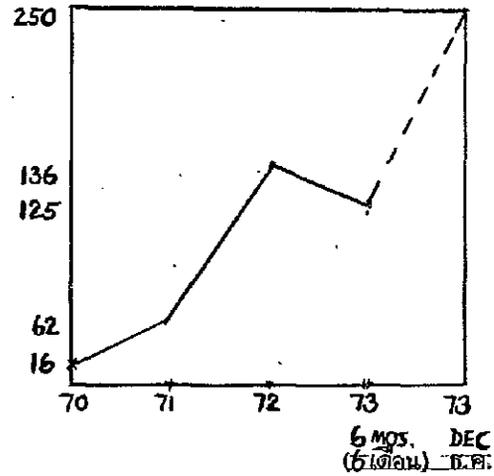
NARCOTIC CASES AMPHIOE MUANG

คดี ยาเสพติด ของ ส.ภ.อ.
เมือง จ.ว เชียงใหม่



VEHICLE THEFT. AMPHOE MUANG

คดีลักยานพาหนะ
ของ สภ.อ เมือง จ.อุทัยธานี



O. C. P. D.
A. MUANG CHIANGMAI

DEP. O. C. P. D.
FOR
SUPPRESSION

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR

DEP. O. C. P. D.
FOR
INVESTIGATION

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR

SGT. IN
CHARGE

CORRESP.
CLERK

CRIMINAL
CLERK

DOCUMENT
COURIER

DAILY-LOG
CLERK

RADIO
OPERATOR

DRIVER

PROPERTY
CLERK

ALIEN
CLERK

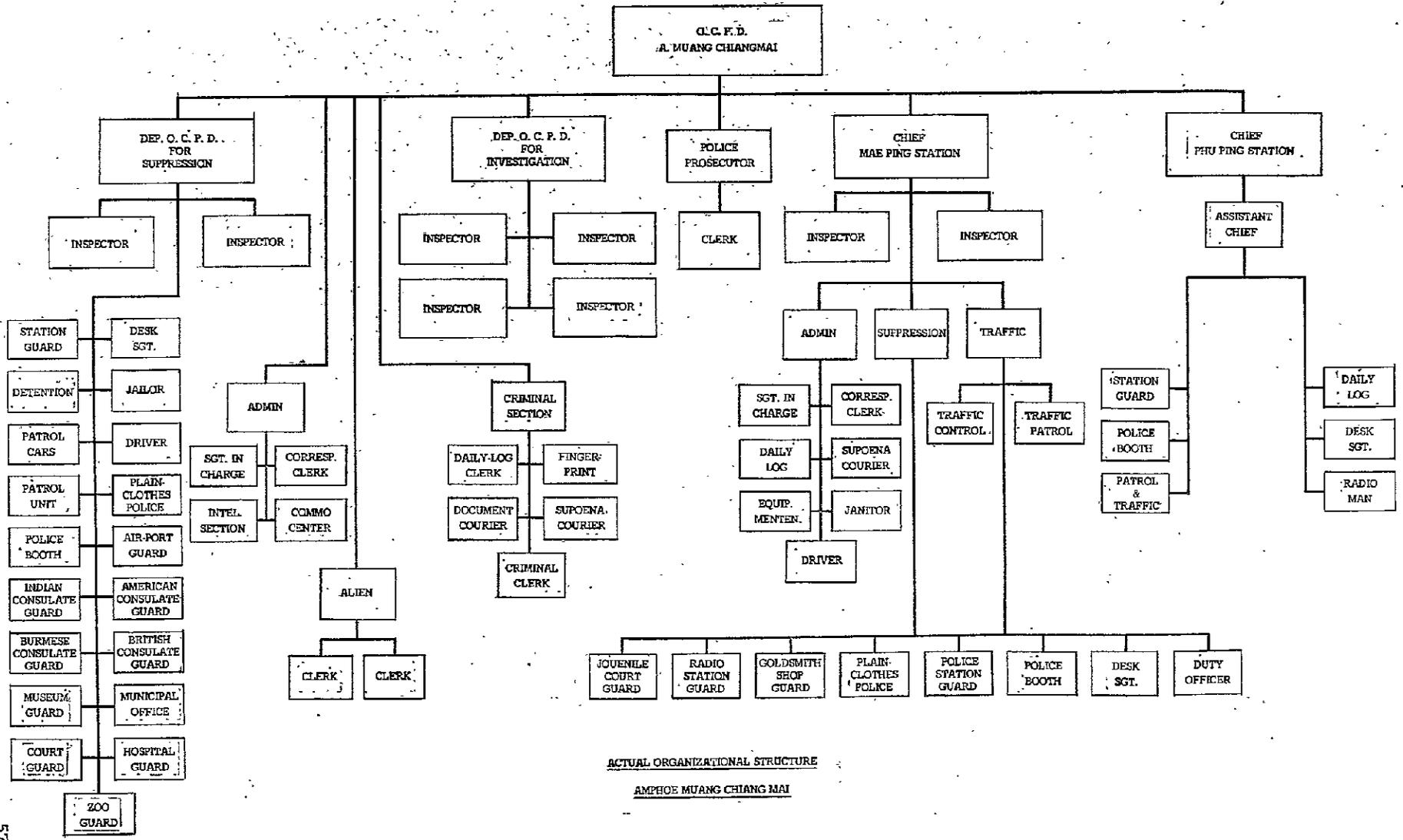
BUGLER

POLICE
BOOTH

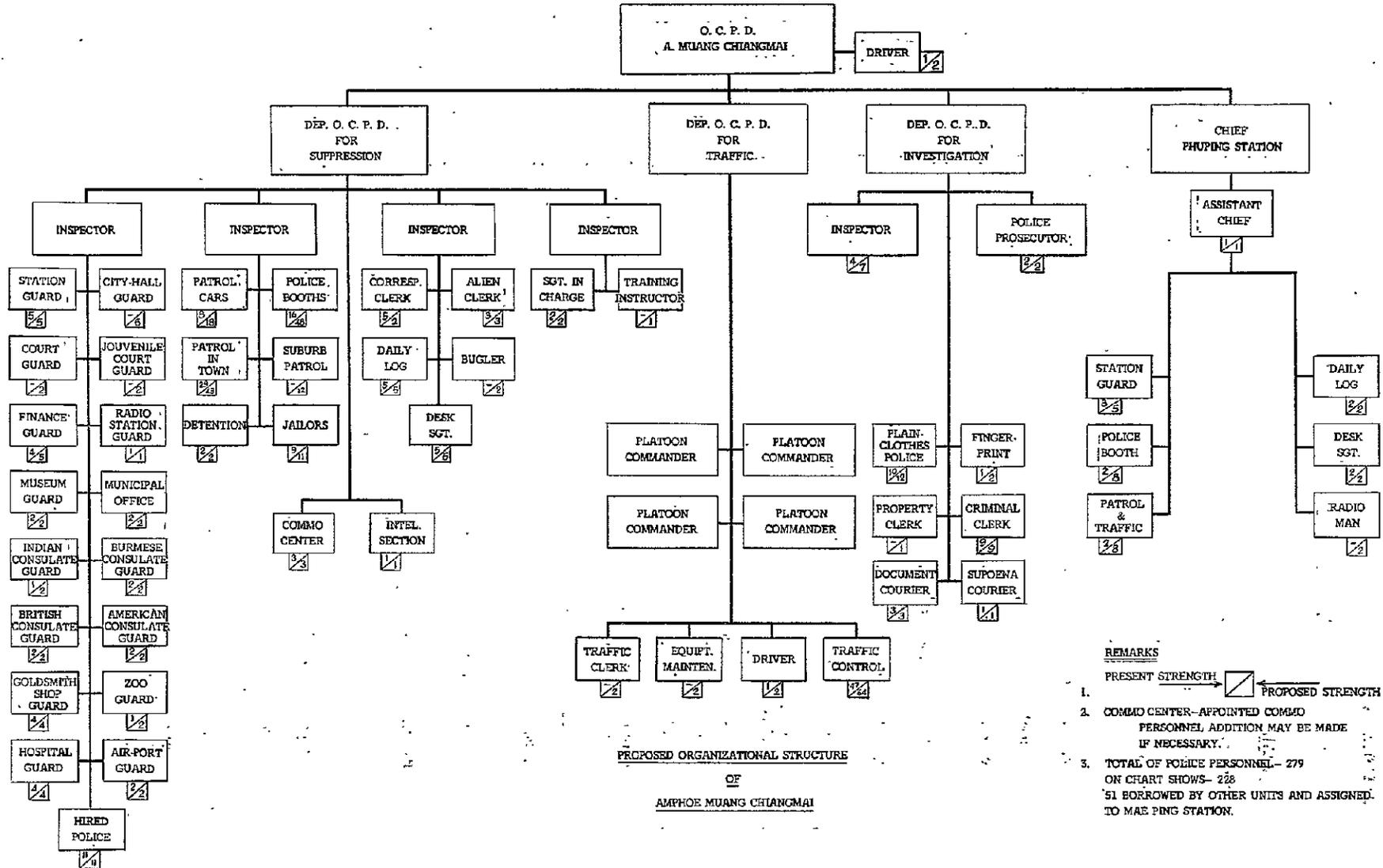
POLICE
PATROL

ASSISTANT
SGT. IN
CHARGE

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF
AMPHOE MUANG CHIANGMAI
DESIGNATED BY T.N.P.D. REGULATION



ACTUAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
AMPHOE MUANG CHIANG MAI



TELECOMMUNICATION RECOMMENDATIONSGENERAL

In order to improve the police services to the people of the greater Chiangmai City area, the following improvements in the Chiangmai Amphoe Muang telecommunications are recommended:

1. Appoint an officer-in-charge and sufficient personnel to administer the communication assets of the Amphoe Muang to most efficiently support the police services and operations. This officer should be given the responsibility, under the OCPD of Amphoe Muang, for:

Deploying (and re-deploying when necessary) the communication assets.

Maintaining an up-to-date inventory of communication assets.

Training (and re-training when necessary) all police personnel in use of communication facilities.

Publishing (and up-dating when necessary) an Amphoe Muang communications manual.

Measuring the performance of men and equipment in the communication networks.

Administering an effective maintenance and logistics program.

Planning necessary future changes and improvements in network configurations and asset utilization.

Cooperating with, and utilizing the services of, the Region 5 Communications Division in accomplishing the above.

2. Redesign the radio networks of the Chiangmai Amphoe Muang police organization to provide a new VLF channel as shown on the attached chart.

3. Provide a Command and Control Communication Center at Amphoe Muang Station for use of the commanding officers headquartered there.
4. Utilize present radio communication equipment, and provide new equipment where necessary, to properly equip for 2-way radio communication:

The Command and Control Communication Center, Amphoe Muang Station.

Phu Ping Tambol Station.

Each police booth in the Chiangmai area.

Each police team position at traffic points throughout the Chiangmai area.

Each mobile vehicle (sedan, jeep, or motorcycle) dispatched from the Amphoe Muang Station or the Mae Ping Sub-Station.

Each stationary police guard position in the greater Chiangmai area.

DISCUSSION OF DETAILS OF EACH RECOMMENDATION

1. Appoint an officer-in-charge and sufficient personnel to administer the communication assets of the Amphoe Muang.

First responsibility for the administering of the Amphoe Muang communication assets should rest with the OCPD of the Amphur.

An officer in charge of communications is recommended to assist the OCPD by delegation of the necessary responsibility and authority from the OCPD. It is not intended that a large communications section be formed. The only other personnel, in addition to the officer-in-charge, might be the base station operators who would perform all necessary clerical duties as well as operate the base stations. The officer appointed to be in charge of communications might well be one who has other responsibilities as well. (For instance, he might be a general administrative or technical officer having all vehicular and other Amphoe assets as well as the communication assets. He might choose to exercise his

communication responsibilities through a highly capable non-commissioned officer.) However, an officer should be appointed to administer the communication assets who will be personally active using initiative in the improvement of the communication function.

It has been noted during surveys of PP Amphoe facilities throughout Thailand that the communication assets, especially the portable radio transceiver equipment, are not deployed and re-deployed when necessary for efficient support to police operations. For instance, quantities of radio equipment are insufficient at some stations while there is a surplus at other stations. Transceivers are usually not moved to new locations when the needs of police operations change. Crucial radio stations are not replaced when they break-down and are sent to the shop for repairs. The OCPD of the Amphoe, through his communications officer, should be continuously surveying his operations and re-deploying his communication assets to provide optimum support.

An accurate and continuously up-dated inventory record of all communication assets is required for the proper administration of the assets. For each portable, mobile, and base station transceiver an inventory card should be kept on file showing type, serial number, channel frequencies, present condition, age, location, how and by whom used, responsible custodian, complete maintenance record, etc. The communications officer should be personally aware of the actual location and condition of every significant asset and the inventory records should be regularly up-dated to record this information. This means that the custodians of each piece of equipment will be required to keep current records on each equipment and report regularly

to the communications officer concerning equipment status so that an accurate central file can be kept maintained.

A basic prerequisite to the proper utilization of communication assets is the training of all police personnel involved in their use. Not only must police personnel know how to operate the controls on the radio sets, they must have a basic understanding of the inherent capabilities and limitations of the radio modes in use, and an understanding of the application of the equipment to police operational problems such as patrols, complaint dispatching, roadblocks, riot control, summoning of support and assistance, joint operations with other police divisions, relief to the population in disasters, obtaining file information, etc. The communications officer should provide regular in-service communications training for all Amphoe personnel.

An Amphoe Muang telecommunications manual should be compiled and published in order to assist in the continuous training effort, to standardize operating procedures, and to assist the communications officer to gain the cooperation of all personnel in efficient use of the assets. A highly technical manual is not intended but a very practical operations manual relating telecommunications to everyday police operations. The manual should have limited sections on the technical aspects of radio systems, networks, equipment, and accessories. The actual networks in use by the police and other government elements in the Chiangmai area should be shown in diagram form with procedures for cross-communicating. Specific message routes and procedures for optimizing communications during certain police emergencies should be established. Log books, report forms, message formats, security procedures, responsibilities of operators and other personnel, etc., should be explained in the manual. In addition, procedures for maintaining batteries, engine generators, battery replacements, submission of deadlined equipment for repair, etc., should be treated in the manual. A proposed list of topics recommended for inclusion in a telecommunications manual is attached.

This list may also be used to indicate topics to be included in the in-service training program mentioned above.

The Amphoe communication officer should devise means of measuring the performance of men and equipment in his communication network. This may be done through regular inspections of equipment and radio station sites, interviews with users of the networks, and regular reports from users and operators. Reports should cover such data as message counts over each radio terminal, failures of equipment, time periods that stations are out of service before replacements are put in service, time period required to get deadlined equipment repaired (including time to transport to and from the repair shop), quantity of dry batteries in stock at each storage location, etc. All data should be regularly analyzed to determine problem areas. Action should be taken to eliminate the problems indicated by the measurement reports.

Although the maintenance of site installations and equipment is the responsibility of the Communications Division (which has its Region 5 headquarters and repair shop in Chiangmai), the active participation and cooperation of the Amphoe Communications officer is necessary to make the maintenance services effective. The Communications Division staff in Region 5 is small and has a very large area of Thailand to support. The Amphoe Muang communications officer should make cooperative agreements with the repair shop staff to provide preventive maintenance, inspections, and feedback information when repair work is required. In addition, the Amphoe communications officer should set up an automatic system to maintain satisfactory stock levels of those expendable supplies which he must utilize in the Amphoe radio networks.

The initial Amphoe Muang communication network configuration will not remain constant. It must change with changes in police booth locations, traffic police stations, guard assignments, patrols, etc. As equipment becomes older it must be replaced. As the Chiangmai city area grows in size and the policemen grow more sophisticated in the use of radio communications, it will be necessary to expand the communication networks. It will be necessary to request the required new equipment in time for it to be budgeted and purchased. All these things make it necessary for the Amphoe communications officer to constantly plan future changes and improvements in network configurations and asset utilization.

Finally, it should be noted that professional help is available to the Amphoe Muang communications officer in all of the above areas of responsibility from the Region 5 Communications Division Chief and technicians. This organization will share responsibility with the Amphoe Muang communications officer by furnishing technical services. The Amphoe Muang communications officer will make the technical services effective by providing management of the assets to perform their intended purpose.

2. Re-design the radio network of the Chiangmai Amphoe Muang police organization to provide a new VHF channel as shown on the attached chart.

A new VHF frequency channel (designated channel 1 on the network chart) should be assigned to the "greater Chiangmai area" for use by the Amphoe Provincial Police. This channel will be for the use of the main Amphoe Muang police station for the direction of all activities conducted by the OCPD and other officers from that station.

It is suggested that VHF frequency 152.950 MHz. be assigned for Channel 1 (Amphoe Muang) use. Permission must be sought from the Communications Division for the use of this frequency at Chiangmai.

It is now used by the PP in the far south of Thailand. Its use in the north should not interfere with the present assignment in the south. This particular frequency is recommended in order to simplify the equipment realignment problems during the installation of the new frequency at Chiangmai.

Narrow band FM modulation (\pm 5 KHz) should be used on the new channel to minimize interference in the future and to simplify the procurement of new equipment. All wide band equipment presently on-hand which will be used on the new channel (including FM-1 and FM-5 equipment) should have their transmitters readjusted for narrow band (\pm 5 KHz) modulation.

3. Provide a Command and Control Communication Center at Amphoe Muang Station for use of the commanding officers headquartered there.

A Command and Control Communication Center should be established at Amphoe Muang headquarters adjacent to the Changwat headquarters communication facility as shown on the proposed network chart. The purpose of this center will be to facilitate the transmittal and receipt of messages between the commanding officers at Amphoe Muang and the police forces under their command throughout the greater Chiangmai area. It is recommended that terminals be set up at the center providing Amphoe Muang command links (on channel 1 - 152,950 MHz) with:

Police Booths and Traffic Police Stations.

All mobile vehicles dispatched in the Chiang Mai area.

Stationary guards throughout Chiangmai (such

as those at the foreign consulates,

the airport, etc.)

Tambol Phuping headquarters.

This Command and Control Communication Center should also provide terminals for message exchange on:

- Provincial Police Region 5 channel (Chan. 2-152,700 MHz)
- TNPD National Common channel (Chan. 3 - 153.750 MHz)
- DOLA channel (Chan. 4 - VHF)
- Military channel (Chan. 5)
- H. M. the King's Channel (Chan. 6)

Message exchange for the OCPD with all other government elements throughout Thailand should be provided through the adjacent Changwat headquarters communication room.

4. The following base, mobile, and portable VHF radio transceiver equipment should be provided for use in the new greater Chiang Mai area police communication network:

1 each Base station, VHF, 100 watts, equipped with 2 receivers for monitoring simultaneously Chan. 1 (152.950 MHz, narrow band) and Chan. 2 (152.700 Mhz, wide band), and a single 2-channel narrow band transmitter for transmitting on Chan. 1 or Chan. 2 as desired, for operation from 200 volts, 50 Hz., power source.

Distribution: For Amphoe Muang Command and Control.

31 each Base station, VHF, 5 watts, OPS/FM-5, wide band, with AC power supply and dry battery supply, 2 channel.

Distribution: 1 for Amphoe Muang C and C center for use on Chan. 2 - 152,700 MHz.

1 for Amphoe Muang C and C center for use on Chan. 3 - 152.750 MHz.

1 for Amphoe Muang C and C center for use on DOLA VHF frequency

1 for Amphoe Muang C and C center for standby use on Chan 1. This unit must be readjusted for narrow band modulation.

- 1 for Phuping Station for use on Chan. 1.
This unit must be re-adjusted for narrow band modulation.
- 15 for use in Police Booths, Channel 1. These units must be re-adjusted for narrow band mod.
- 4 for use in Mobile vehicles, Channel 1. These units must be re-adjusted for narrow band mod.
- 5 for reserve use, Channel 1, re-adjusted for narrow band modulation.
- 2 for possible use at Phuping and another location for monitoring Channels 2 and 3.
- 14 each Hand-held VHF transceiver, OPS/FM-1, wide band, 2 channels, for use by stationary guards. For use on channel 1, re-adjusted for narrow band modulation.
- 29 each Hand-held VHF transceiver, OPS/FM-1, wide band, 2 channels. Channel 1 - 152.950 MHz., Channel 2 152.700 MHz.
For use by traffic police teams at street corner stations throughout Chiang Mai. These units will be equipped for hand-carry or for mounting in a bracket on a motorcycle. These units should be re-adjusted for narrow band modulation.
- 1 each Base Station for use at Amphoe Muang Command and Control center for monitoring and communicating in Channel 5, the Military channel. This base station should be obtained from the Military organization or otherwise provided to be compatible with the Military network.

1 each Base Station for use at Amphoe Muang Command and Control center for monitoring and communicating in Channel 6, H.M. the King's channel. This base station should be supplied by the Communications Division.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

At the Amphoe Muang Command and Control Center, the use of base stations simultaneously, in a room adjacent to the Changwat base stations, may present some problems of mutual interference. These problems can be minimized with careful antenna installations and control room procedures. It is suggested that the antenna tower at Amphoe Muang be increased in height to 150 feet or more and that the various VHF antenna be side-mounted on the tower one below the other starting at the top.

The 29 portable hand-held transceivers, intended for use by the traffic police, may be carried by the policemen or they may be mounted in brackets on the motorcycles. The transceivers may be used as motorcycle units while the policemen are riding, and they may be carried with the policemen when they are on foot. It is not recommended that special transceivers be purchased for installation on motorcycles.

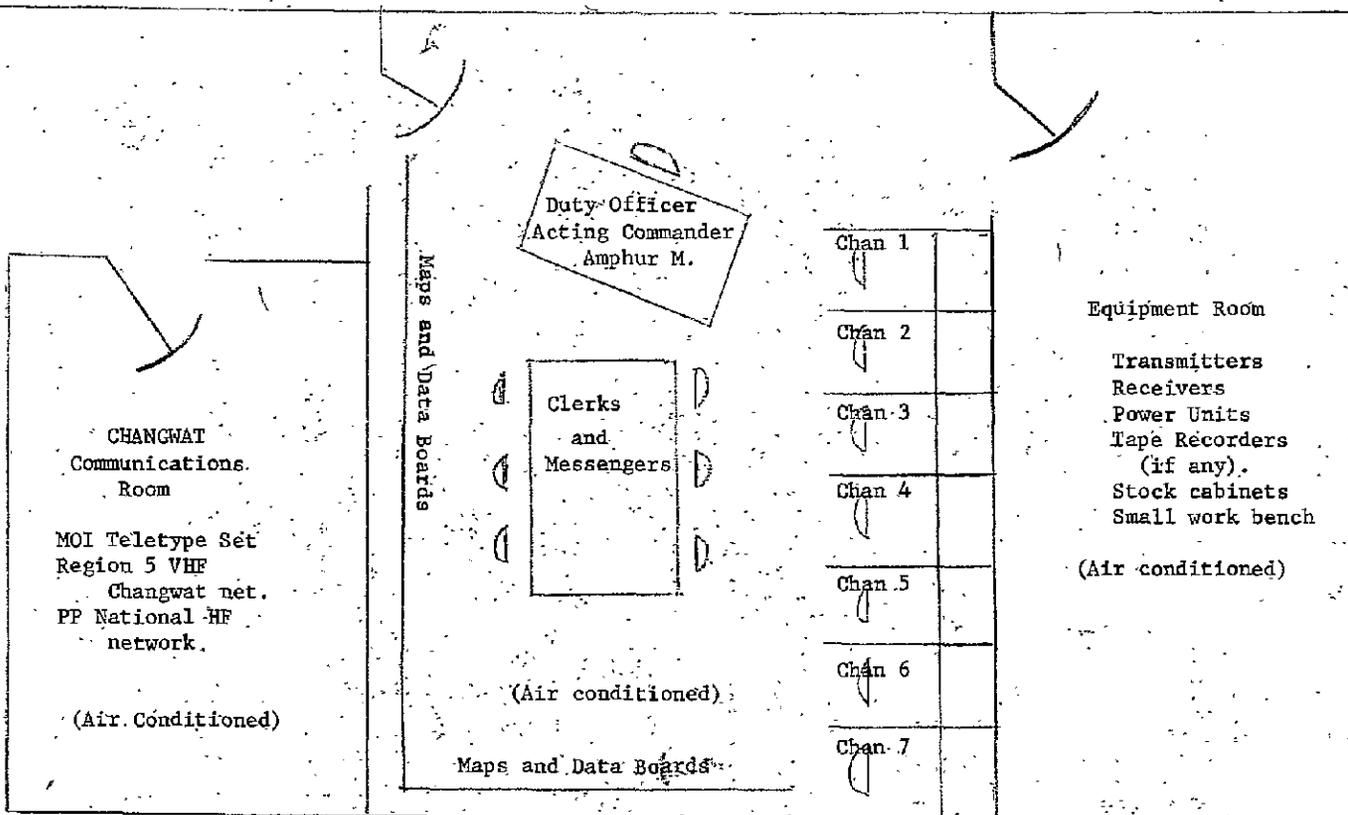
All motor vehicles should have "mobile mounting brackets" and "mobile antennas" installed permanently on them so that FM-5 transceivers can be used in the vehicles or removed to accompany an officer on foot as desired.

The FM-5 transceivers should be kept at police headquarters when not in use. They should be checked periodically and batteries changed regularly. If the FM-1 units remain in use 24 hours per day, the Amphoe communications officer should send battery replacements to them periodically. Permanent ground plane antennas should be erected on masts at each guard post for use with the FM-1 transceivers.

The above recommendations call for a base station at the Amphoe Muang Command and Control Communication Center for cross-communication with the local military forces. This base station may be borrowed from the military organization and actually operated in the military network. Or, if this is not desirable, an alternative method will be to lend the military organization a police FM-5 radio operating on the TNPD National Common network. Cross-communication with the military organization could then be made by means of channel 3 in the Amphoe Muang Command and Control Center.

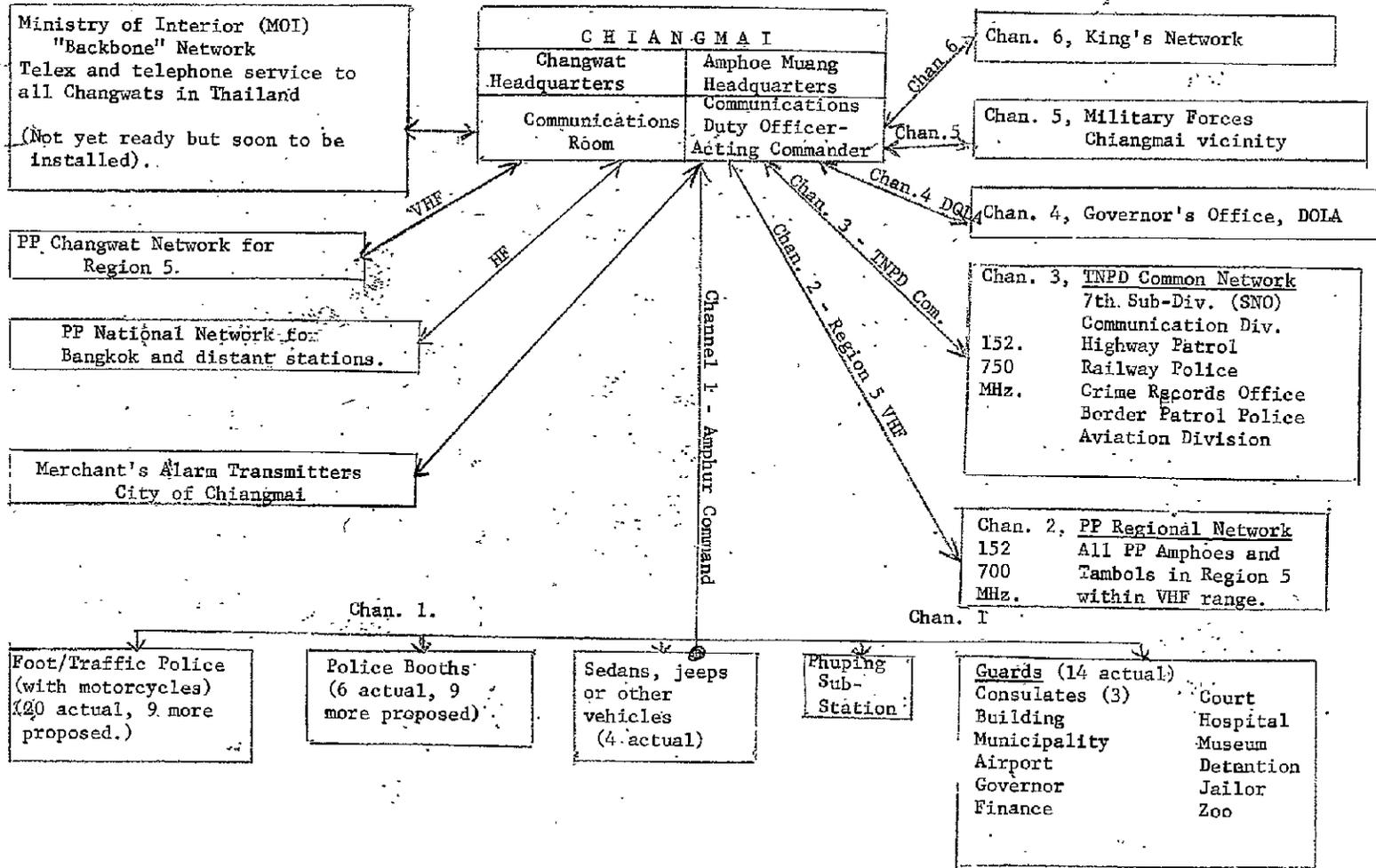
INVENTORY OF RADIO TRANSCEIVERS

It was indicated by the OCPD on October 17, 1973 that there is an inventory of 24 FM-1 and 15 FM-5 transceivers presently in use in the Amphoe Muang to apply against the above listed requirements.



POSSIBLE LAYOUT OF COMMUNICATION CONTROL FACILITIES
Amphoe Muang, Chiangmai

FMP 10/19/73



PROPOSED OUTLINE OF TOPICS TO BE INCLUDED IN COMMUNICATIONS HANDBOOK
AND TRAINING PROGRAM

I. System and Networks

1. General

Basic fundamentals of, and differences between, VHF and HF radio links.

Rules and regulations governing use of radio in Thailand.

Frequency channel assignments.

Radio networks involving PP.

Provisions for point-to-point, mobile, and portable communication.

Types of radio equipment available.

Cross-communication among networks.

2. Specific for each Changwat

MOI Communication Centers.

TNPD National Radio Network Centers.

TNPD National Common Channels.

PP Changwat to Amphoe networks.

PP Amphur to Tambol networks.

Other police division networks:

BPP, Highway Patrol, Ground to Air, Railway Police, Marine Police, etc.

Other RTG networks:

DOLA, CSOC, RTA, etc.

PP Communication Centers.

CSOC CI Communication Centers.

Cross-communication provisions.

Helpful maps and diagrams.

II. Radio Equipment and Accessories

1. General

Practical theory for proper use of VHF and HF equipment.

Base, mobile, and portable stations.

Power supplies.

Antennas.

Operator maintenance.

Logistics.

2. Specific for each Changwat

Specific instruction in use of following radios and accessories:

FM-1, FM-5, SBT-20, SA-100, Racal, HT-2, etc.

Front-panel controls.

Microphone and push-to-talk.

AC power supplies.

Wet storage battery power supplies.

Dry battery power supplies.

AC battery chargers.

Hand crank battery chargers.

Engine generators.

Antennas, connectors, and coaxial cables.

Mounting equipment in vehicles.

Back-pack and portable equipment.

Use of accessories such as mobile mounting brackets, various antennas and adapters, external battery cables, headphones, power amplifiers, hand keys, etc.

Maintenance of battery supplies.

Requisitioning of dry batteries.

Operator trouble-shooting:

Checking for basic power.

Checking for proper transmissions.

Checking for proper receptions.

Checking antenna connections.

When to summon technical assistance.

When to send equipment to the repair shop.

Replacing deadlined equipment to keep communication links in operation.

Helpful diagrams and pictures.

III. Applying Communication Networks and Equipment to PF Operations

PP Commanders' responsibilities and authorities.

Patrol leaders' responsibilities.

Operators' responsibilities.

Specific locations of all stations.

Types and quantities of equipment at each station.

Reserve equipment, types and quantities, where stored.

Location and availability of accessories.

Message routes for various purposes.

How to set up alternate routes.

How to choose equipment for patrols and joint field operations.

Use of mobile radio in vehicles.

Complaint dispatching of mobile forces.

Setting up check points, roadblocks.

How to communicate with other police divisions, civilian and military forces.

Communication schedules.

Continuous monitoring.

Relaying messages.

Use of communication to safeguard personnel, avoid ambush, alert other forces, pursue insurgents, evacuate personnel, coordinate air support, assist population during emergencies, direct traffic, investigate crimes, obtain file information, etc.

IV. Maintenance of Networks, Links, and Stations

Keeping networks, links, and stations in operation in spite of equipment failures.

Use of reserve or borrowed equipment.

When to summon technical assistance.

Procedures for summoning technical assistance.

When to send equipment to the repair shop.

Procedures for sending equipment to repair shop.

Report failures.

Keeping equipment logs.

Transporting equipment and to from repair shop.

Importance of speed and efficiency in returning repaired equipment to service.

Procedures for disposal of permanently deadlined equipment.

Planning and requisitioning of new equipment.

Station installations and improvements.

Maintenance of basic power supplies: AC generators, storage batteries, etc.

Charging storage batteries.

Requisitioning dry batteries.

Storage and use of dry batteries.

Requisitioning accessories.

Maintenance provisions for all eventualities (Be specific. Be realistic. Deal with actual sites, places, and situations.)

Status reporting.

V. Operating Procedures, Administration.

Police Regulations governing radio communication.

Organization charts, relationships, job descriptions.

Operation of centers and stations.

Reports.

Log books.

Message formats and forms.

Filing.

Receipt and delivery of messages.

Acceptance of messages for transmission.

Authentication of messages.

Security, use of codes.

Phonetic alphabet.

Special procedures for special operations.

On-the-air procedures.

Personnel administration.

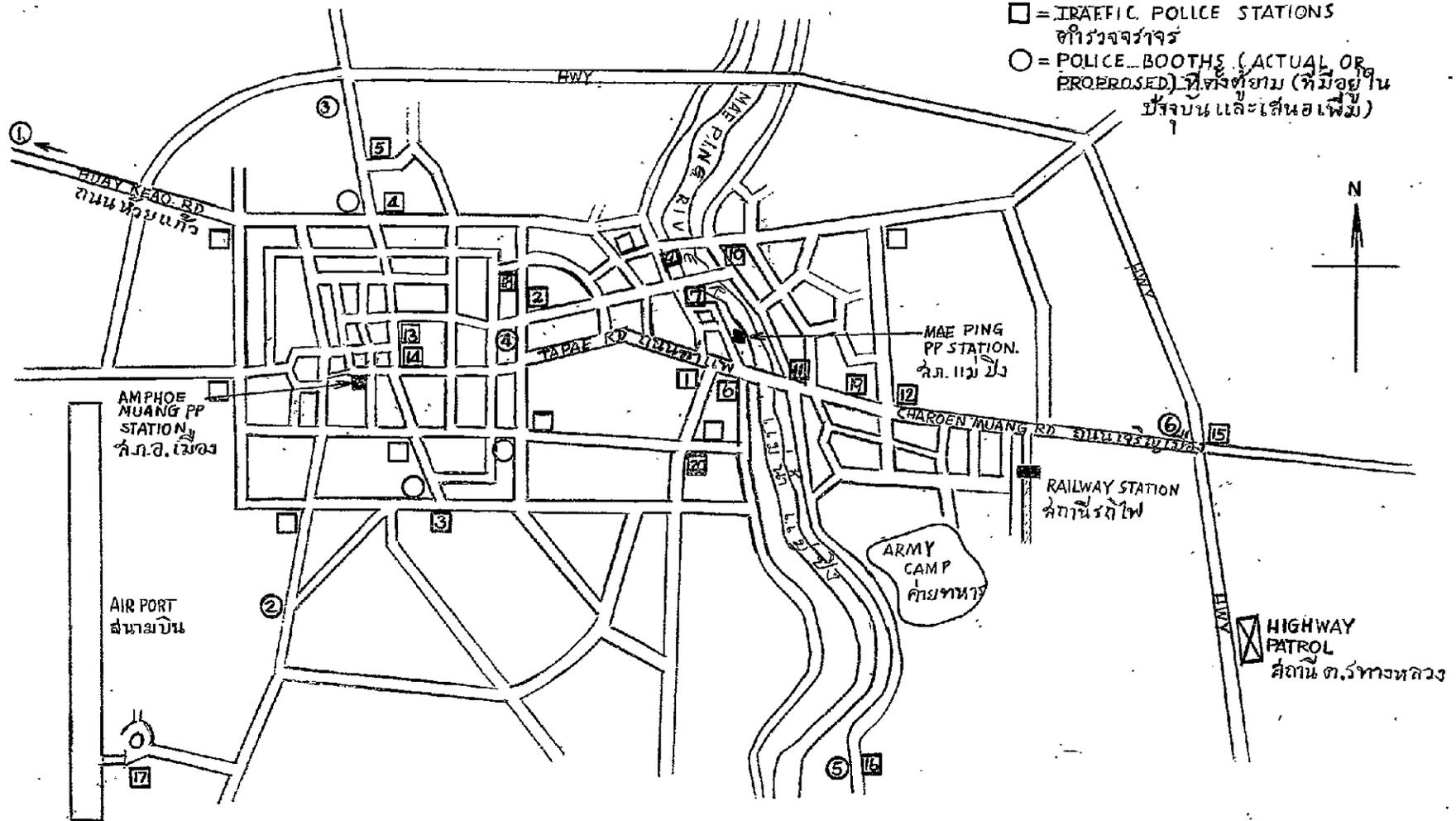
Hours of operation.

Procedures for initiating service.

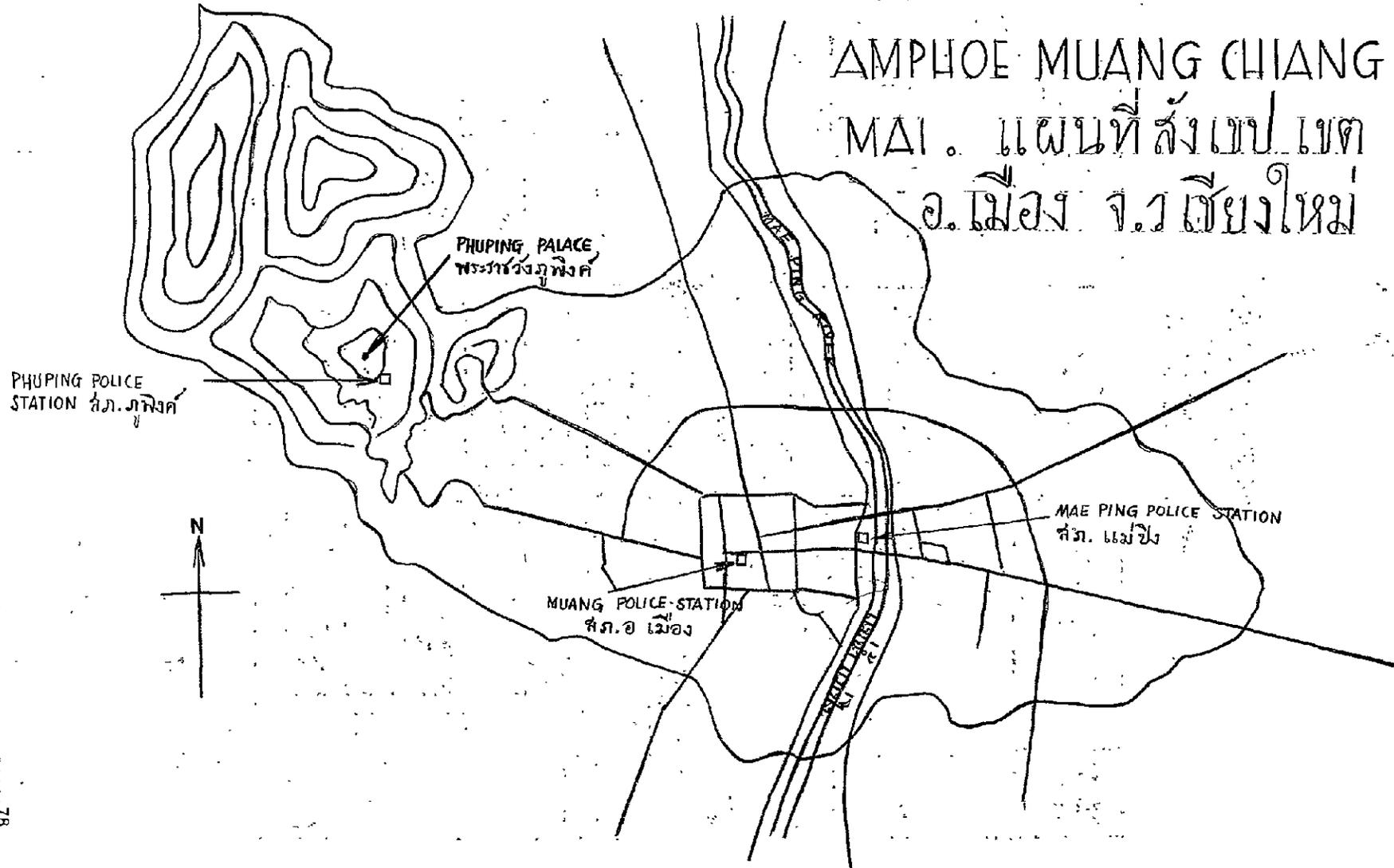
Procedures for signing-off.

CHIANG MAI CITY .

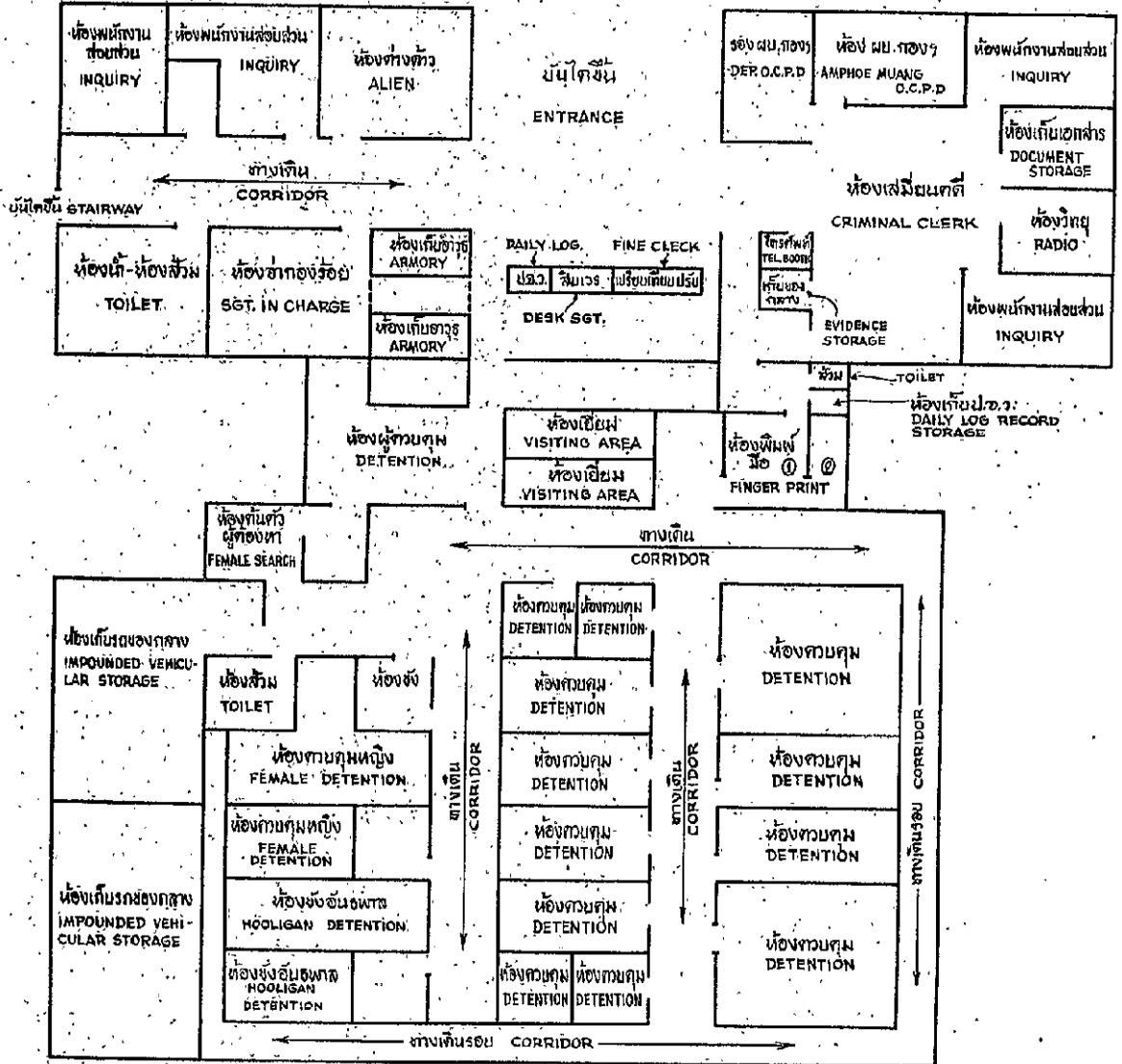
แผนที่แสดงเขตเทศบาล จ.ว เชียงใหม่



AMPHOE MUANG CHIANG
MAI . แผนที่สังเขปเขต
อ.เมือง จ.เชียงใหม่



แบบแปลน สภ.อ.เมืองเชียงใหม่
 CHIANGMAI
 AMPHOE MUANG POLICE STATION
 (GROUND FLOOR)



แบบแปลนชั้นบน กก. ภ. จว. ชม.

CHIANGMAI
CHANGWAT HDQS, SECOND FLOOR

