



**TERMINATION  
PHASE-OUT  
STUDY  
PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT**

**LAOS**

439-11-710-072  
439-11-799-084

**MAY 1974**

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Terms of Reference

The Civil Police Administration project has been provided to the Government of Laos to assist the Lao National Police in the development of an effective force which would be capable of maintaining public order, humane enforcement of the law and protection of life and property. Both host government and U.S. resources were programmed and employed to strive jointly toward those goals.

Due to U.S. congressional action, the continued input of U.S. Government resources planned for this project must be terminated sooner than programmed and prior to the achievement of the goals and objectives which were mutually established by the two governments. It is, therefore, the purpose of this report to cite the progress made thus far and to enumerate what remains to be accomplished in order to achieve the project goals. The report also includes recommended actions which the Government of Laos should take, employing their own resources, but, under the circumstances, excluding in-country assistance by the U.S.

#### B. Conducting the Evaluation

The team was composed of the following members:

Paul Katz <sup>1</sup>	-	OPS/W
John Means	-	OPS/W
Peter Ellena	-	OPS/W

After reviewing pertinent background documents and consulting with concerned officers in Washington, the team arrived in Vientiane on May 5, 1974, and remained until May 19, 1974, for its in-country survey.

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<sup>1</sup>Mr. Katz conducted only the communications section of this report.

The study was conducted by interviews and discussions with concerned U.S. officials and Laos Police officials. On-site visits were made to police installations in Vientiane and Pakse.

Prior to departure, the team discussed the findings with officials of the U.S. Embassy, USAID and the Lao National Police and Military Police. (See Annex A for list of persons contacted.)

## CHAPTER II

### SUMMARY

#### A. Internal Security Situation

Criminality at present is not a threat, however, with the military demobilization crowding more into an inadequate job market, the crime rate in the cities can be expected to mount considerably. The ceasefire has been extremely effective, leaving, in addition to the expected rise in crime, the narcotics traffic and refugee problems as internal security threats.

#### B. Observations and Conclusions

During the period June 1966-May 1974, positive steps were taken by the LNP and the Office of Public Safety to analyze problems, designate objectives and implement measures designed to carry out the recommendations of the 1965 Walton/Skuse Report<sup>2</sup> and the 1969 Goin/Leister Study<sup>3</sup> of the Laos National Police. The basic goals were:

- Reorganize the LNP.
- Effect short and long range planning.
- Revamp internal administrative and operating techniques, procedures and policies.
- Establish logistics and training systems.
- Construct facilities.

Most project objectives were met. The results vary from outstanding to unsatisfactory. The stratified degrees of success are attributed to unstable economic and political problems created by internal security conditions.

#### C. Recommendations

The phaseout of the Public Safety Civil Police Program will have a deleterious effect on the operational effectiveness of the LNP. In order to overcome this shortfall, the RLG must take prompt action

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<sup>2</sup>"Survey of the Laos National Police" - Frank Walton/Paul Skuse, 15 May 1965.

<sup>3</sup>"Evaluation of the Public Safety Program" - USAID/Laos, Lauren J. Goin/Charles Leister, November 1969.



to fill the void by providing needed funds, manpower, facilities, equipment and technology. Also, management must be overhauled with emphasis on streamlining functions and procedures and reducing the span of control. Detailed recommendations for RLG consideration are to be found in Section VI of this report.

## CHAPTER III

### INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION

Although criminality is not a major threat at this time, with the military demobilization which will glut an already overcrowded job market, the crime rate can be expected to soar. The concern will, as in the past, be principally in the cities. Very little has been reported and can be expected to be reported in rural areas, due probably to: (a) an actual lower crime incidence; (b) poor reporting procedures, and most significantly; (c) village elders and tribal councils deal with the criminals themselves without calling on the police. Besides crime, the narcotics traffic which originates in the golden triangle is presently a security problem which can be expected to grow worse. However, since the signing of the agreement in 1973, refugee problems should begin stabilizing.

The new Lao coalition government and National Political Council, provided for in the Lao Agreement and Protocol of 1973, were formed April 5, 1974. Under the Lao Accords, the Cabinet and Council are considered "equal and independent," have equal participation of LPF and Vientiane sides, and are to work according to the principle of unanimity. Prince Souvanna Phouma heads the government Cabinet as Prime Minister while LPF Chairman Prince Souphanouvong is President of the 42 member Political Council which convened in Luang Prabang April 25. The Council has the quasi-legislative role of advising the Cabinet, proposing changes in the laws and helping to prepare for national elections at a time as yet unspecified. Pending these elections and formation of a permanent government, however, each side is to retain responsibility for the administration of its own zone. It is yet unclear how the operation of this system will evolve. The ceasefire, which went into force February 1973, has been extremely effective. Under the Lao Accords, all foreign military forces are to be withdrawn from country by June 4 (i. e., sixty days after the formation of the government).

## CHAPTER IV

### LAO NATIONAL POLICE

#### A. Organization

The history of the Lao Police Forces is found in great detail in not only the pre-project surveys of the Civil Police Forces of 1955 and 1965, but also in the Goin/Leister evaluation of 1969. Therefore, it is felt that the only comment necessary is that until 1965 the system of law enforcement was in a confused state. However, in 1965 the Civil Police came out from under the influence of the Army to be restored to the Ministry of the Interior.

The present organization of the Lao National Police reflects few changes since the Goin/Leister evaluation of 1969. Some of the same problems exist, the span of control has been broadened from 12 division chiefs reporting to the Director General to 13 with the addition of the Narcotic Bureau. The span of control is too broad for proper management. The police lack adequate, well defined, written rules and regulations.

The current rules and regulations are vague and ill-defined, and with only a few copies available to headquarters personnel. Public Safety has prepared and submitted to the Director General and the Minister of Interior a proposed reorganization plan in addition to new rules and regulations.

The proposed organizational change would reduce the span of control by adding three Assistant Directors, i. e., Assistant Director General for Administration, Assistant Director General for Staff Services, and Assistant Director General for Operations. The plan was submitted in October 1973. Experience shows that congestion results when decisions are too highly centralized and excessive centralization wastes the resources of the organization. In addition, by delegating the responsibility for decisions, the initiative and interest of the subordinate are substantially increased. In general the executive span of control should, if possible, be limited to the direct supervision of three individuals, as proposed in the Public Safety reorganization plan (see Annex B). Another factor inhibiting

proper police administration is the lack of authority for the Director General to transfer or take disciplinary action against any officers of bureau chief level or above. This is currently done by the Minister of Interior. The Director General should clearly be given the authority to discipline and transfer all policemen under his command.

The Lao National Police is a directorate under the supervision of the Minister of Interior. It is commanded by a Director General and divided into 12 services and a narcotic bureau (see Annex C for current organizational chart). The roles and missions of the Lao National Police are the same as described in the Goin/Leistér evaluation report of 1969 and will, therefore, not be repeated here. However, the following is a brief description of the function of each police service.

1. Inspection Service

The Inspection Service is directly responsible to the Director General and acts in his behalf in conducting inspections of police operations at all levels. It is also responsible for internal security investigations, enforcing police discipline, planning and implementing new police regulations and maintains a police public relations program.

2. Administrative Service

This service is responsible for the administration of police personnel, recruitment, promotions, social welfare and coordinates the activities of the other police services and, in addition, acts as the secretariat of the Director General.

3. Special Service

It is responsible for the gathering, analyzing, interpreting and dissemination of domestic intelligence, particularly as it pertains to police problems such as riots, civil disorders, etc.

4. Judicial Police

This is the criminal investigation branch of the police. This service has the responsibility of crime investigation, scientific investigation (Crime Lab), civil and criminal records, issuance of

identification cards and firearms licenses. (The Records and Identification card functions will be transferred to the new Records Division when it is established.)

5. Metropolitan Police (Urban Police)

The Metropolitan Police have the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the urban area of the Capitol City, Vientiane. In addition to providing general police services, it also controls the fire department.

6. Territorial Service

This service provides supervision for the police in the 16 interior provinces. It also maintains a small river patrol unit located in the Vientiane area.

7. Immigration Service

The Immigration Police have the responsibility of alien control, both transient and resident, in addition to issuing passports to Lao citizens.

8. Intendence Service

This service is responsible for the police budget and all finance and inventory control of all police equipment and supplies.

9. Instruction Service

This service exercises control over all police training, domestic as well as foreign, and the operation of the Police Academy. ~~The Police Academy is composed of three schools:~~

- a) Recruit Training School (6 months)
- b) Police Cadet School (3 years)
- c) Police Commissioner School (16 months)

10. Communications Service

This service is responsible for the installation and maintenance of all police communication equipment and systems.

11. Materiel Service

Materiel Service is responsible for all maintenance and distribution of police vehicles, arms and ammunition. In addition, it also maintains the Central Police warehouse.

12. Health Service

This service provides medical and dental care for police personnel and their families.

B. Personnel

The authorized strength of the LNP is 5,600. The current actual strength is 5,266 distributed by ranks as shown below:

Controller 1st Class (Lt. General)	2
Controller 2nd Class (Major General)	6
Controller 3rd Class (Brig. General)	17
Commissaire 1st Class (Colonel)	89
Commissaire 2nd Class (Lt. Colonel)	92
Commissaire 3rd Class (Major)	108
Inspector 1st Class (Captain)	377
Inspector 2nd Class (1st Lt.)	176
Inspector 3rd Class (2nd Lt.)	166
Cadets (Officer Candidates)	59
Brigadier (Master Sgt. thru SFC)	2,475
Sub-Brigadier (Sgts. & Corporals)	1,597
Agent (Privates)	50
Contract (Civilian)	52

Total Actual LNP Strength 5,266

There are 2,318 police assigned to the Capitol City and the remaining 2,948 are assigned in the 16 Interior Provinces. (See Annex D for Police Deployment.) Geographically the Lao National Police is divided into the Metropolitan (Capitol City) police and sixteen (16) provinces. Each province is sub-divided into districts (Mouangs) and each district divided into villages (Bans).

The provinces are technically responsible to the Police Territorial Service, however, administratively the provincial police are responsible to the governors of their respective provinces (see Annex E

for breakdown of typical interior province). Additionally, in the 16 provinces, there are 345 general police posts varying from large districts and precincts to small police and immigration posts. This is illustrated in Annex F which is the listing of existing police posts since the ceasefire.

### C. Budget

During the long period of hostilities in Laos, the Lao National Police have been forced to operate in a minor role and on a very austere budget. As in any country on a war footing, the military have held the reins of power and usurped the major portion of the budget. During the past three years just prior to cessation of hostilities, the Lao National Budget has been increased. Although this has meant a slight increase in monies received by the LNP such increase has not kept pace with operational costs. (See Annex Q for breakdown of the National Budget for the previous three years.)

Although the pay scales (see Annex N) of the police and the military are the same, there is a great disparity in amenities. While the soldier has received food, clothing and shelter, in addition to his pay, the policeman and his family have been forced to exist on little more than his meager salary which at this time will hardly purchase his basic ration of rice, the staple food. Under such circumstances, he can hardly be expected to concentrate on his primary duty, that of law enforcement. In order to alleviate part of this problem it is imperative that the policeman be given at least a living wage.

As a result of the cessation of hostilities and the planned reduction in the Armed Forces, the team recommends highly that a portion of the budget formerly allotted to the military be used to increase the police budget whereby salaries can be made more meaningful and operational funds increased to assist the police in carrying out their role in the field of law enforcement. This can very easily be done since the Lao National Budget for 1973-74 reflects that 45.20 percent was allocated to the Armed Forces while only 7 percent was allocated to the National Police.

During the early post war period, the police will be faced with a drastic increase in crime due to military demobilization which will flood an already inadequate job mart.

The phase-out of U.S. assistance will seriously hamper the overall effectiveness of the LNP and, therefore, urgent steps are required not only to supplant U.S. aid but to additionally increase the LNP budget to meet the requirements of law enforcement during this critical period and in the future.

D. Logistics

1. Motor Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance and repair by the Lao National Police (LNP) Vehicle Maintenance Facility is considered to be less than satisfactory. An analysis of maintenance output data reflects an unusually slow maintenance and repair rate with a resultant backlog.

Prime contributing factors which adversely affect the vehicle maintenance and repair rate are:

- a. A 50% reduction of the work force in November 1973 to provide manpower for the JSPD.
- b. A sizeable quantity of back orders for urgently required out of stock vehicle repair/spare parts.
- c. The loss of a key TCN employee in July 1973.

Average monthly workload of the LNP Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Facility is 15 vehicles repaired and 10 vehicles serviced for preventive maintenance. During the team visit, seven vehicles were deadlined.

The repair shop commander claims his six mechanics are capable of keeping the police fleet in running order. His principal reason for having deadlined vehicles is lack of spare parts. The yearly budget for vehicle spare parts is approximately U.S. \$6,000. This figure is unrealistic and PSD estimates a minimum figure for spare parts to be U.S. \$31,000 per year. There are a total of 206 vehicles in the police fleet consisting of 106 passenger cars, pickups



and trucks and 100 motorcycles. Of this total, 77 have over nine years service and 114 have two years service or less. Repair of the older vehicles is costly and consideration should be given to replacement on a phased plan. This may not be economically feasible at this time. However, the team wishes to emphasize that unless the RLG substantially increases the budget for spare parts, the repair center will be totally ineffective in six months.

	<u>May 1, 1974</u>
Total vehicles issued since 1965	252
Total vehicles disposed	56
Total vehicles in use	<u>196</u>
Vehicles (Jeep, Wagoneer, Scout, T/ALL, Truck)	107
Motorcycles	89
	<u>196</u>
Vehicles -- Nine (9) years old	78
Vehicles -- One (1) -to-three(3) years old	29
	<u>107</u>

## 2. Weapons and Ammunition

The LNP operates a small modest facility for maintenance and repair of all its weapons. The team was impressed with the cleanliness of the operation and in the two capable weapon maintenance specialists. This section also operates a small reloading facility which in the past reloaded approximately 2,000 rounds per operating day. No ammo has been reloaded for the last 9 months due to lack of components that were lost in shipment (lead and cases). Reloading their own ammunition can be a sizeable savings to the police. The current police ammunition inventory is approximately 814,000 rounds; 475,000 rounds of .38; 226,000 rounds of .22; and 101,000 rounds of 30 cal. carbine ammo. According to police estimates, this inventory is sufficient to last from six months to a maximum of one year. This includes ammunition for firearms practice.

## E. Training

Because of the inadequacy of the facilities at the Lao National Police Academy, USAID agreed in 1965 to construct a modern, permanent Police Academy to replace the deteriorating wooden facility. The first building was completed in 1967 and the academy is now in the final stages of construction; only the administration building remains to be completed. The final construction date is now set for December 1974.

The academy provides training for officer cadets in a three year commission program, a six month training program for recruits, promotional training programs for police advancement and specialized courses such as instructor training, fingerprinting, command supervision, narcotics investigations, patrol operation, traffic control and radio operation. Special courses are also provided on an "as needed" basis. An example of this is the four-week course in narcotics enforcement. Under the impetus of U.S. advisor efforts, the academy is being staffed with U.S. trained personnel (Annex H, organization of Directorate of Training.)

Recognizing the need for continued training throughout the Lao National Police, PSD and the LNP have developed a program to retrain the entire Lao Police Force within the next four years. The training program is divided into two fields: (1) Command Supervision; and (2) Basic Law Enforcement Operations.

A problem encountered at the police academy and in provincial training areas is the dearth of publications in the Lao language. The majority of the instruction was given by lecturers and the students had to rely on note taking. Training aids were non-existent. During FY 73, Public Safety instituted an aggressive program to translate professional material into Lao in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of the academy.

Thus far, approximately 20 professional pamphlets have been translated and distributed to the various provinces. Training aids such as felt boards, flip charts and traffic boards have been made under the advisor's supervision. In addition, commercial audio-visual aids have been furnished.

The inability of the majority of the Lao National Police personnel to speak English has limited the number of police officers for specialty training in the U.S.; precluded the use of English language professional publications provided by Public Safety; and reduced the amount of coordination that could be effected. To counter this, two English language laboratories were instituted; one at LNP Headquarters and another at the police academy. This has proved to be an effective and popular program. There are 117 police officers currently attending the basic course at the academy and 120 are attending at police headquarters. In addition, ten policemen are attending the advanced 240 hour course.

Participant retention has been excellent. Of the 92 U.S. trained participants, only 2 are no longer in the police service. One participant was killed in the line of duty and the other died of natural causes. Forty four (44) participants or 48 percent have been promoted and 30 percent of those promoted have been transferred to jobs with more responsibility. The academy employs a staff of 58, however, only 15 are fulltime instructors. Of these 15 full-time instructors, eight have been U.S. trained.

There were 237 students attending various courses at the academy during the team visit:

1st year Cadet	30
2nd year Cadet	30
3rd year Cadet	29
Radio Communications	20
Basic Training (JSCD)	50
Fingerprint Science	12
Commissaire Course (promotional)	32
Officer Candidate (enlisted ranks in line for commission)	34
TOTAL	<u>237</u>

(See Annex I for course contents and hours of instruction.)

As mentioned previously, the training academy is near completion with only the administration building remaining to be constructed. The training academy will consist of ten buildings. There are four classroom/dormitories, one messhall, a kitchen (two buildings in one complex), a gym, a guard office, a pistol range, and the uncompleted administration building.

The USAID contribution to the training academy project has been approximately U.S. \$352,260 for the construction of the buildings. Host government support amounted to K 3,886,300 (U.S. \$6,423.00). During the construction several problems were encountered which were not anticipated: (1) after drilling five water wells no potable water could be found; and, (2) a defective electrical system was installed necessitating a complete reinstallation of the system.

In addition, a sewerage system remains to be completed. The USAID has programmed U.S. \$112,112.00 to complete construction of the administration building, install a rain water catch system to provide water to the academy, overhaul the electrical system and install an adequate sewerage system. The total USAID dollar input to this project will be approximately U.S. \$464,372.00. Finally, during FY 74, U.S. \$44,739 has been used to support the training institution as follows:

Textbook printing	\$14,981
Subsistence for selected police officers in training	24,000
Equipment for classroom and mess facilities	4,958
	<u>\$43,939</u>

The National Police Academy is well on the way to becoming a viable, effective training institution. However, with the A.I.D. funded police assistance being terminated, the team wishes to emphasize to the RLG that additional funds must be appropriated to continue the institution at its present capabilities. It is estimated that approximately \$25,000 of the funds provided by USAID during FY 74 to the academy will be recurring costs and that amount should be included over and above the current academy budget for FY 75.

F. Operations

1. Urban Patrol

The peace agreement of February 1973 provided for the neutralization of Vientiane and Luang Prabang Cities and the formation of the Joint Police Forces consisting of personnel from both the government and Pathet Lao sides to provide law enforcement, security and to insure the neutralization of these two cities.

The peace agreement called for each side to have 1,000 men in Vientiane and each side to have 500 men in Luang Prabang. These units have total responsibility for the security of these cities and all military units have been withdrawn, leaving the Joint Police Forces in control and with full responsibility for security.

Considerable planning and numerous meetings were held to determine the organizational structure and responsibilities of the Joint Police Forces. However, no firm decision was reached until early February 1974. On February 6, 1974, the regulations governing the Joint Police Forces and the organizational structure were agreed upon and signed by both parties. (See Annex J for detailed agreement.)

The February 6 agreement provided for the Vientiane Metropolitan Police to be abolished and all personnel, equipment and facilities be transferred to the Joint Police Forces. In Luang Prabang the District Police within the city and their equipment and facilities were transferred to the Joint Police Forces. (See Annex K.)

## 2. Mobile Patrol

A beat and mobile patrol system was instituted for the Vientiane Metropolitan Police on June 15, 1973. It was planned to be used as a pilot program for mobile patrol implementation for the police in the provinces.

Initially, the patrol force numbered 29 men which fielded five 2-man patrol teams on bicycles. Supervisors utilized motorcycles. In July 1973, the patrol force was increased to 37 men.

In August 1973 three new vehicles equipped with red lights, sirens and radios were issued to the Vientiane Metropolitan Police for mobile patrol operation. During that month, 30 men assigned to the patrol force received 20 hours of training in mobile patrol techniques. The course included concepts of police patrol, motorized patrol, crime prevention, first aid and practical exercises in stopping suspects in vehicles and search techniques.

During September 1973, five new vehicles equipped with red lights, sirens and radios were assigned to the Provincial Police for mobile police patrol operations. Two of the vehicles were assigned to Luang Prabang Province and one each was assigned to Sedone, Khammouane, and Savannakhet Provinces.

Initial planning was completed in October 1973 for conducting a patrol training course for 20 policemen assigned to patrol duties in Luang Prabang Province. Unfortunately, the PSD advisor to the Vientiane Metropolitan Police and Provincial Police was transferred to PSD/W in December 1973 and his advisory position was eliminated.

In February 1974, the Joint Police Forces assumed the responsibility for police patrols in the two neutral cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang. Existing police equipment and facilities were also turned over to the Joint Police Forces.

### 3. Criminal Investigation

#### a. Records

Prior to February 1973 an evaluation of the National Police records indicated a lack of systemized records keeping. The existing records were found not to be responsive to the needs of the National Police and other associated law enforcement agencies. Therefore, on February 17, 1973, an OPS records advisor was assigned on a TDY basis to survey and recommend a simplified, effective law enforcement management and records system.

As a result of this survey, the following goal was established in order to produce an "Administration of Criminal Justice System" to be implemented during the period of February 1973 to June 30, 1975:

Establish and institutionalize an administration of criminal justice system to be made up of three sub-systems; incident reporting, standard central records and arrest accountability.

Though a great deal remains to be done remarkable progress has been made to date mainly through the energetic efforts of the records advisor. The advisor has, to date, accomplished the following:

(1) Assisted in preparing a document creating a Central Records Service of the Lao National Police. The document has been cleared by the Joint Council and is presently before the Minister of Justice for final approval. Though formal approval is still pending, the Prime Minister has orally agreed to sign the document and the Director General has ordered the implementation of the record system.

(2) Prepared a detailed manual of "Operation and Procedure" which has been translated into Lao, printed and is currently being distributed.

(3) Developed plans for staffing the Central Records Service on a 24 hour basis and assisted in the implementation. A setback occurred when 50 percent (25 individuals) of the trained personnel were transferred to the "Mixed Police." However, those technicians who were transferred and had special training as fingerprint classifiers and searchers are currently being returned to the Central Records Service. To date approximately ten have been returned.

(4) Provided for the chief of central records to receive training in the U.S. The administrative assistant is scheduled to attend the next IPA Record Management Course. National Police personnel are currently receiving in-country training in the field of fingerprint science.

(5) Advised and assisted in the installation of a security pass system at the Vientiane International Airport.

(6) Brought about a very significant decrease in personnel and equipment costs, at the same time enhancing efficiency through the establishment of the Centralized Records System. Previously, each of the nine divisions in LNP Headquarters maintained their own records which failed to fulfill the needs of any one division, much less the entire force. Information was retrieved piecemeal and served little or no purpose. Under the newly-designed system, these inadequacies have been eliminated and records are now available on a 16 hour basis.

Though the Central Record System has been implemented and is operating the work has just begun. The host government, if it wishes to produce an effective and efficient administration of criminal justice system, must insure a concentrated, continuing effort to implement the operational procedures set forth by Public Safety. In addition, the following must be accomplished:

- (1) Installation, implementation and institutionalization of:
  - (a) A central records sub-system in each province police headquarters.

- (b) A dispatch system utilizing commercial airline (RAL) postal or courier service for the movement of documents and records (incident, investigative personal history, identification, arrest or detention and administrative reports and records) to and from the Central Records Division.
- (c) Complete consolidation of all personal history, investigative and administrative files.
- (d) Complete conversion of all indexing to the "standard index card," with total cross referencing.
- (d) Complete conversion of all indexing to the "Standard index card," with total cross referencing.
- (e) Print and distribute all standardized forms and other administrative supplies or equipment.

(2) Installation, implementation and institutionalization of the incident reporting sub-system:

- (a) Select, train and assign personnel to operate as operation desk officers and reports review officers in each unit of each service and province.
- (b) Direct and enforce the implementation of the incident reporting sub-system throughout all law enforcement agencies of the RLG.
- (c) Train all investigative personnel to utilize the standard investigative report form and procedures.
- (d) Administer and supervise the operation of the incident report sub-system.



(3) Installation, implementation and institutionalization of the arrest accountability sub-system:

- (a) Write, translate and publish the manual of operation and procedures.
- (b) Train all operations desk officers, reports review officers, judiciary sworn officers to include judges, magistrates, prosecutors, police and other law enforcement agents in the operation and procedures of the arrest accountability sub-system.
- (c) Order and enforce the implementation of the arrest accountability sub-system.
- (d) Print and distribute the forms required to implement the sub-system.
- (e) Administer and supervise the installation and operation of the sub-system.

b. Police Laboratory

The Lao National Police Laboratory is responsible for the scientific examination of all physical evidence submitted by the different law enforcement agencies. As found today, the physical facilities are ill-equipped to fulfill their functions and the technician assigned to the laboratory has received only limited training in the field.

The laboratory is presently capable of performing only the more basic, preliminary examinations. Simple tests are conducted on opiates and some dangerous drugs; other examinations include the restoration of erased numbers in metal, development of latent fingerprints, preparation of plaster casts, presumptive analyses for blood and testing for dermal nitrates.

In February 1973, a Public Safety Advisor (criminalistics) was temporarily assigned for six months to train three individuals in basic narcotics analyses. However, after the Advisor's departure one of the technicians was transferred out of the laboratory; another was sent to Japan for a three-month conference. The one remaining technician is now tasked with the responsibility to conduct all the examinations.

However, efforts are being made to improve these facilities. The physical plant is being renovated and new equipment, some of which has been purchased by the Lao Government, is being installed. A control system has been developed and is being implemented to provide for closer accounting of the custody of physical evidence.

The National Police must also take action to develop truly qualified forensic scientists or criminalists. One individual should be recruited and trained to ultimately serve as the Laboratory Chief who would not only be responsible for the laboratory's administration and operation but also be employed to train future scientific personnel and to develop technicians for mobile crime scene units. The candidate should receive long-term training (two to four years) in the forensic science or criminalistics field at a university in a foreign country. Under the circumstances, he should have already received some academic training in the natural sciences or related field; exhibit fluency in the foreign language of the country in which he would study; and must otherwise qualify to enroll at the university in the curriculum.

Consideration should be given to providing the same training, as outlined above, for at least one more individual upon the return to Laos of the first individual

## G. Communications<sup>4</sup>

### 1. Background

The U.S. Government has been assisting in the development of the Laos National Police (LNP) communications capability for the last 15 years. This assistance was interrupted for a five-year period (1960 to 1965).

In 1965 a communications study was conducted by an OPS Telecommunications Engineer to determine assistance required to effect a minimum communications capability. This study concluded that past efforts were dissipated by the five-year interruption and that assistance would have to be reinitiated. The study reported that the communications equipment provided the LNP was either destroyed, lost or confiscated. In addition, many of the trained personnel were not returned to the LNP when control of the force was returned to civil authority.

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<sup>4</sup>The communications section was written by Mr. Paul Katz.

In late 1965, a Public Safety Communications Advisor was assigned to re-establish a communications capability for the LNP.

Communication assistance from 1966 to 1969 was directed towards assisting the LNP in establishing radio networks to satisfy urban and rural law enforcement requirements. A country-wide high frequency single sideband (HF/SSB) point-to-point radio network was established linking Vientiane LNP Headquarters with police headquarters located in the major cities of each government controlled province. A combination of 46VHF/FM and 48HF/SSB radios were installed and extended the LNP radio network from the province to some 45 key police posts at the Muang (District) level.

To assist the LNP develop a radio maintenance capability, 38 police personnel were trained outside the country. Two attended the RCA Institute in the United States and the balance received training in Thailand. Maintenance facilities with adequate test equipment, tools and spare parts were established in Vientiane, Pakse, Luang Prabang and Savannakhet.

In 1969 an evaluation of the overall Public Safety program in Laos was conducted at which time the following recommendations to improve LNP communications were offered:

- (a) To extend LNP communications to other areas such as Som Thong and police posts on the Plain of Jars.
- (b) That the LNP Headquarters and Province Headquarters radio stations be on the air 24 hours a day.
- (c) That the TCN technician be retained to provide supplementary support in the more technical areas.
- (d) That the U.S. telecommunications advisor be retained for at least the next two years to develop LNP radio technical personnel, assure sound logistical procedures and provide systems engineering knowledge to the expansion of the radio network.

It has been established that the last two recommendations were accomplished, while the first two were not.

Since 1965, a total of 538 radio transceivers have been provided by the U.S. Government to the LNP. Of this number 25 have been lost, destroyed or captured and 10 are no longer serviceable. Almost half of the radio transceivers 238 are being utilized in the Vientiane Province and form several radio networks. The LNP Vientiane Provincial Radio Network shown in Annex Y utilizes a combination of VHF/FM and HF/SSB communications equipment to connect the LNP Vientiane Provincial Headquarters with its subordinate district headquarters and remote posts.

A VHF/FM radio network shown in Annex Z was established to provide a command channel for the Director General of the LNP. This network provides direct communications between each of the LNP major elements within the Vientiane area. Another VHF/FM radio network shown in Annex AA was provided the Immigration Police and connects the headquarters with each of its operating elements in the Vientiane area.

The LNP continue to operate a country-wide HF/SSB radio network to pass administrative and command traffic. This network shown in Annex BB connects the LNP headquarters in Vientiane with each of its subordinate police headquarters located in the principle city of each RLG controlled province. This system has been expanded through a combination of VHF/FM and HF/SSB radio transceivers to form intra-province networks (see Annex CC). It services many remote district police stations.

The LNP communication system has been very effective. The use of Morse Code (CW) on the long distance circuits has enabled the LNP to get messages through even when the interference from neighboring countries was severe.

The LNP communications system has developed a reputation as being one of the most reliable country-wide radio networks in Laos. However, as a practical matter the LNP country-wide radio network leaves a great deal to be desired. It was observed during this evaluation that the LNP headquarters station was off the air for 10 minutes during a city power failure. Efforts were still being made to start a standby generator when the city power came back on. The radio system continues to pass messages on a present time schedule and is not on the air 24 hours a day. Preventive maintenance was found to vary from excellent to poor. The HF/SSB communications equipment for the most part is over eight years old and has been operating under severe environmental conditions. These factors

could effect the reliability of the system.

The communications service is established as a staff element of the LNP. The communications service is divided into three sections: Administration, Technical and Supply. It is commanded by a Controller III who reports directly to the Deputy Director General. The LNP Communications Service personnel currently number 241.

Of this number approximately 16 are classified as radio technicians and 10 as generator mechanics. The recruitment, training and retention of radio technicians has been a continuous problem. Of the 38 radio technicians trained outside the country only 12 are deemed capable of maintenance. Although these LNP radio technicians may not have comparable skills to the Third Country National (TCN) radio technicians employed by USAID, they are nevertheless believed capable of installing and maintaining the LNP communications equipment. This includes the VHF/FM radio transceivers provided under the Narcotics Enforcement program as well as the HF/SSB communications equipment used in the LNP country-wide radio network. Two of the most qualified were trained at RCA Institute in the U.S. One is in Vientiane and actively engaged in the management of this repair facility. The other technician has been assigned to the Joint Police and his services are not readily available to communication activities. Ten radio technicians trained in Thailand have been assigned to LNP radio repair facilities in Vientiane, Pakse, Savannakhet and Luang Prabang.

The LNP has a substantial quantity of some 121 trained morse code (CW) radio operators. These operators are qualified at an average speed of 25 words per minute and are to a great extent responsible for the success of the country wide LNP communications system.

Past efforts to develop within the LNP organization a capability to support the US provided communications equipment are notable. The training conducted in the US, Thailand and on-the-job in Laos has resulted in the development of several qualified police radio technicians.

No members of the LNP Communications Service have been exposed to formal training in management and administration of communications systems. The problem appears to be a lack of English language-qualified LNP officers. Telecommunications management training becomes of major importance with the phase-out of U.S. advisory assistance.

#### H. Immigration Service

The Lao National Police Immigration Police Service is responsible for enforcement of the Lao Immigration Law, for processing all entries and exits, investigation of all violations of immigration laws and regulations, investigation of applicants for visas, stay permits and passports, and the issuance of travel documents and visas.

The Public Safety advisory effort has assisted the Immigration Police Service in:

- 1) Establishing a standard records system.
- 2) Standardization of forms.
- 3) Establishment and printing of an entry exit form which assists the applicant by virtue of a built-in carbon reproduction capability. It also assists the police as the forms are used to insure that the person who enters or exits the Kingdom on or before the day of expiration of the visa.
- 4) Renovating and reorganizing of office space to assist applicants and police to process more efficiently the required paper work and to be more responsive to the need of the applicants.
- 5) Establishing a telecommunications system which allows administrators and investigators to contact all entry and exit points in Laos in order to assist in problem solving and to react rapidly to problems. The system has been used to detect and apprehend criminals who attempt to enter or exit Laos.
- 6) Providing four 22 HP longshaft motors for immigration boats to be used for patrol of the Mekong River in order to detect and apprehend individuals who attempt illegal entry or exit.

## CHAPTER V

### PSD NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM

In view of the importance of narcotics and narcotic trafficking, the team believes a chapter should be devoted to this subject. The following background on the Public Safety Division was prepared in close cooperation with the PSD Narcotic Advisors.

The mission of the PSD Narcotic Control program is to assist in the development of a viable narcotics control program within both the Lao National Police (LNP) and the Military Police (MP). This mission will probably remain the same, even though the Provisional Government of National Union has been established. The cessation of hostilities will probably result in more trafficking routes and the scope of the narcotics problem may become appreciably broader. Should this occur, the size of the narcotics advisory force may have to be reconsidered, as well as the amount of commodity support and the time phasing of specific objectives bearing on the accomplishment of the mission.

#### A. Lao National Police

The LNP Bureau of Narcotics and Smuggling (BNS) was created by Ministerial Decree in September 1967 within the Judicial Police Service of the LNP Directorate. It was staffed with 15 men and divided into three separate sections: Administrative, Investigations, and Intelligence. Each section contained several sub-sections. (See Annex G—Organizational Chart of LNP Narcotics Bureau.) The BNS was responsible for, among other things, the enforcement of an antiquated French law which prohibited the movement, possession, and consumption of narcotics unless such movement, possession, and consumption was for personal use. The law failed to spell out the limitation for personal use. This discrepancy, coupled with other ambiguities, rendered it ineffective and almost impossible to enforce. During the four year period from 1967 to 1971, the BNS managed to accumulate 93 kilograms of opium from an indeterminate number of seizures. In November 1971, the opium was burned at a public ceremony in Vientiane which had been planned to coincide with the promulgation of the Narcotics Control Law.

In August 1971, some three months before the law was promulgated, the first PSD narcotics advisor arrived in Laos. He was assigned to advise the LNP in all matters associated with narcotics enforcement. His initial efforts brought about the immediate expansion of the BNS from 15 to 40 personnel and the establishment of a temporary headquarters facility in Vientiane. He also established an urgent need to furnish a minimal amount of required equipment and commodities to enable the BNS to effect an immediate impact on narcotics trafficking.

The second PSD narcotics advisor arrived in January 1972. He was assigned to advise and assist the LNP in the northern province of Houa Khong, in the tri-border area. He was instrumental in the establishment of a Narcotics Section in Ban Houei Sai in early 1972. His area of responsibility was later expanded to include the neighboring province of Sayaboury.

In February 1972, under the auspices of the U.S. Narcotics Attache (BNDD representative), the Groupe Speciale d'Investigation (GSI) was created and staffed with personnel from the LNP, MP, Customs Service, and the National Documentation Center (Intelligence Center). Among the first police officers to be transferred to GSI was the Chief of the BNS from the time of its inception in 1967. As a result of his transfer, along with other BNS personnel, a considerable amount of narcotics expertise and experience was lost to the BNS.

The third PSD narcotics advisor arrived in June 1972, and was assigned to advise the BNS. Substantial progress was made during the last six months of 1972 as exemplified by the number of narcotics arrests and seizures. Also, some of the personnel in the BNS were beginning to exhibit professional expertise in case development, surveillance operations, and in the development and use of informers.

In May 1973, the LNP Deputy Director General recommended that the size and scope of the BNS should be expanded and raised to division level.

In November 1973, as the result of advisory efforts, the LNP Director General removed the BNS from the Judicial Police Service. It was reorganized with a moderate increase in personnel and placed under the control of the LNP Director General's Office.



The construction of a permanent headquarters facility for the BNS was completed in April 1974 (Narcotic Funding at Customs of U.S. \$30,000). It is a one-story structure, 32 meters long and 10 meters wide. It has ample space to accommodate the entire BNS and contains two temporary detention cells, two interrogation rooms, and a conference room.

With advisory assistance and financial support, the BNS provides training courses in narcotics enforcement at the Lao National Police Academy in Vientiane for participants from all law enforcement organizations in Laos, including the Prosecutor's Office. Training includes subjects such as Gathering and Exploiting Narcotics Intelligence, Development and Use of Informers, Techniques of Interrogation, Raid and Search Procedures, Fixed and Mobile Surveillance, and Narcotics Case Development. A total of 410 personnel from the LNP, Military Police, Customs Service, GSI, and the Prosecutor's Office have received specialized narcotics enforcement training. (See Attachment O.) This training was developed and presented by the narcotics advisors with the assistance of a few Lao personnel from some of the aforementioned organizations.

Two investigators assigned to the BNS have completed the ten-week Narcotics Training Course at the DEA National Training Academy in the U.S. The present Chief of the BNS, along with five other senior LNP officers have completed the Narcotics Management Course at the IPA, Washington, D.C.

The BNS has begun to exercise both staff and technical supervision over police narcotics enforcement sections which have been established in all provinces not controlled by the Pathet Lao.

Excluding numerous temporary detentions of narcotics suspects and seizures of many items of opium smoking equipment, between 1 November 1971 and 30 April 1974, the LNP effected 93 narcotics arrests and made 125 seizures of narcotics, consisting of 2.6 kilos of #4 Heroin, 11.8 kilos of #3 heroin, 453.5 kilos of opium, and 22.1 kilos of liquid opium. (See Annex W for narcotics arrests and seizures made by all narcotics enforcement agencies.)

Financial support for the LNP's narcotics enforcement effort began in August 1971. Funds were (are) provided by the USAID Narcotics Control Project. The PSD's dollar budgets for fiscal

years 1972, 1973, and 1974 are shown below:

<u>Fiscal Year 1972 (10 months only)</u>	Total Funding: <u>\$106,600</u>
U.S. Direct Hire Personnel	73,400
Commodities/Other Costs	33,200
<u>Fiscal Year 1973</u>	Total Funding: <u>\$211,100</u>
U.S. Direct Hire Personnel	110,500
Participant Training	16,900
Commodities/Other Costs	83,700
<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>	Total Funding: <u>\$180,000</u>
U.S. Direct Hire Personnel	131,100
Commodities/Other Costs	48,900

#### B. Military Police

In mid-1972 two additional PSD advisors arrived in-country. They were both assigned to advise the Forces Armees Royale (FAR) Military Police in narcotic enforcement.

These two advisors had to start from scratch as the MP's had no organization for enforcing the provisions of the Narcotics Control law. The advisors gained the respect and support of the Provost Marshal General (PMG) and, with his sanction, conducted numerous field trips throughout the Kingdom and contacted all the Provost Marshals in each of the five military regions. The purpose of these trips was to sensitize the MP's in the field of narcotics enforcement and gain their support in following existing procedures for such enforcement.

A staff study was completed in December 1972 for the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) in the Office of the PMG. The reorganization included a special section for narcotics control, a section which was non-existent at that time. Also, a new justification was prepared and submitted for vehicles and communications equipment which would be required to implement the MP's narcotics control program.

In January 1973 the reorganization of the CID was approved by the PMG and a narcotics control section was established the following month at Headquarters, PMG, in Vientiane. The Chief of the Section

had only three MP's under his command. A few months later the Narcotics Section was upgraded to branch level and staffed with nine additional MP's for a total of 12.

During January 1973 the PMG requested FAR headquarters to publish an official order directing the Military Police in all areas to institute programs for searching aircraft for narcotics. His request was honored two months later when a directive was issued by the Commander of the Royal Lao Air Force (RLAF). The directive stated in part, "The transporting of any form of narcotics is illegal and the Military Police are authorized to search all arriving and departing aircraft, including passengers and cargo." The only exceptions being the King's aircraft, VIP aircraft and aircraft on emergency (tactical missions).

By the end of May 1973, MP narcotics enforcement sections were established throughout each of the five military regions. The personnel strength of these sections varied from one to six men. The mission of these sections is to conduct investigations of all military personnel suspected of either using or trafficking in narcotics. Subsequently, they are to provide guidance and assistance in narcotics investigations and furnish training for all MP personnel in each detachment who are responsible for narcotics enforcement. In addition, they are to maintain close liaison with the narcotics enforcement elements of the Customs Service, National Police, and the GSI.

During the fourth quarter of 1973, eight International Scouts, 19 Honda 100cc motorcycles, 18 FM-5 radios and 16 FM-1 radios were turned over to the PMG for priority assignment to the MP elements responsible for narcotics enforcement.

Since the inception of the PSD's narcotics advisory effort for the MP's in July 1972, four officers and three enlisted men have completed the Narcotics Training Course at the DEA National Training Academy in the U.S.

Excluding numerous joint narcotics arrests and seizures made with other narcotics enforcement units, the MP's effected since May 1973, 13 narcotics arrests and nine seizures consisting of 156.4 kilos of opium and 10.4 kilos of liquid opium.

Financial support for the Military Police's narcotics enforcement effort began in July 1972. Funds were (are) provided by the Narcotics Control Project. The PSD's dollar budgets for fiscal years 1973 and 1974 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year 1973</u>	<u>Total Funding</u>	<u>\$197,000</u>
U.S. Direct Hire Personnel		50,000
Participant Training		8,800
Commodities/Other Costs		138,200
<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>	<u>Total Funding</u>	<u>\$145,000</u>
U.S. Direct Hire Personnel		61,900
Participant Training		35,800
Commodities/Other Costs		47,300

C. Communication Support for Narcotics Enforcement Activities<sup>5</sup>

To support narcotics enforcement efforts in Laos, some 136 VHF/FM radio transceivers were provided the Laos National Police and the Military Police. In addition, some 90 units were provided GSI and Customs through the Narcotics Enforcement Program.

The majority of the VHF/FM communications equipment provided under the narcotics enforcement program is identical to that provided the Laos National Police for other police activities. Approximately 50% of this equipment is located in the Vientiane area where the LNP have an adequate radio repair shop, spare parts inventory and trained technicians. Additional LNP facilities capable of maintaining this VHF/FM equipment are located at Luang Prabang, Savannakhet and Pakse.

Presently, messages between Vientiane and Luang Prabang regarding Narcotics Control activities are transmitted over the LNP HF/SSB country-wide radio network.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

#### A. Description

The Civil Police Administration Project was designed to assist the Lao National Police in the development of an effective force which would be capable of maintaining public order, humane enforcement of the law and protecting life and property.

##### 1. Background

The advice, assistance and support provided by the Public Safety Division to help the Lao National Police to achieve the objectives outlined above has, because of internal political turmoil within the Kingdom of Laos, been divided into two separate phases, 1955 to 1961, and 1965 to 1974. During the interval between these two phases, no United States assistance was provided for the police. During this interval, the civil police was absorbed by the Directorate of National Coordination, under the Ministry of Defense. An employee of the Office of Public Safety, Washington, D.C., having no advisory or assistance mission, was stationed in Laos during this interval as an observer.

From January 1961 until its disbandment in February 1965, no U.S. support was provided for the Directorate of National Coordination (DNC), the organization under the Ministry of Defense which had absorbed the civil police when they were removed from the Ministry of Interior. In February 1965, the Lao National Police organization was again established under the Ministry of Interior and the Civil Police Administration Project resumed in a few months in what was, in effect, a second beginning.

By 1965, virtually all progress made between 1955 and 1961 in assisting the Lao Police to become an effective law enforcement organization had been negated. Most of the equipment furnished the police through U.S. assistance during those years had, between 1961 and 1965, been taken over by the military forces. What equipment remained was either unserviceable or in very poor condition. Most of the arrest records, general police files, and fingerprint cards had been destroyed. Files retained in the provinces, although inadequate,

were later used to reconstruct some basic police files. Many of the force's buildings had deteriorated, some had been preempted, and the remainder had been destroyed. Police training during that period had, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist. The Police Academy, which had served as DNC Headquarters, had deteriorated to the extent that renovation was deemed impractical.

## 2. The Survey

During March and April 1965, at the request of both the USAID and the RLG, a team of American police specialists from the Office of Public Safety, Washington, D.C., conducted a survey to assess the capabilities of the LNP for the purpose of determining what actions would be necessary for reconstituting the force as an efficient police organization.

Recommended actions by the survey team included the provision of administrative guidance and assistance at both staff and command levels of the force, professional police training, the provision of adequate facilities and equipment, and a nationwide communications network.

A Project Agreement to provide assistance to the Lao National Police was signed on 28 June 1965. With the reestablishment of the Civil Police Administration Project, the PSD's advisory and support role included the following objectives:

- (1) Establish an extensive training program;
- (2) Establish an country-wide Communications Network;
- (3) Establish a maintenance, repair and logistics capability
- (4) Establish a police management system; and
- (5) Assist in the development of improved basic police operations.

### 3. Goin/Leister Evaluation

The Public Safety program was evaluated by L.J. Goin and C. Leister in November 1969. The evaluation team recommended that:

- (a) project goals be rephrased;
- (b) the program methodology emphasize the shift in the advisors' role from essentially operational to advisory;
- (c) third country nationals continue to be used to the extent required;
- (d) increased emphasis be given to retraining the police force;
- (e) a concerted effort be made to create a merit system for promotions; and
- (f) selected commodities be procured to meet emergency needs.

### C. Observations and Conclusions

Generally, goals and targets have not been on schedule. Changes in priority of effort, operational requirements and funding shortages have contributed to the slippage. An accurate administrative yardstick to measure the progress of the LNP has not been developed. However, on the site observation of police performance by the survey team coupled with reports and records disclose significant improvement in all phases of the civil law enforcement operations.

The following is a synopsis of the accomplishments and action taken by the LNP to meet the objectives established in September 1970. The short and long term goals with specific objectives were in response to the findings and recommendations contained in the Goin/Leister evaluation. These individual objectives and accomplishments are contained in Annex V.

1) A LNP training facility, designed to meet present and projected requirements, is completed with the exception of the administration building. This institution will provide basic, special

and in service training for cadet officers, non-commissioned officers and recruits. The various courses of instruction are tailored to meet the personnel requirements of field units. Steps have been taken to increase the English language capability through the establishment of language laboratories. Also, English language materials are being translated into the Lao tongue. It has been found that the retention of participants has been 100 percent. However, only eight of the full-time instructors at the Police Academy are United States trained.

2) A central records system and an identification system, based on the Henry fingerprint classification, was established in LNP Headquarters. These systems are to be extended to all provinces in the near future.

3) A small arms repair facility with an ammunition reloading capability for .38 caliber ammunition only was established, is operational and meets the normal requirements of the LNP. Recently, the loss during shipment of lead and brass has restricted the output of ammunition. The team considers the present use of factory loaded ammunition for firearms practice to be wasteful and should be discouraged.

4) A logistics system that includes receiving, warehousing, distribution and accounting procedures for all types of supplies was devised by PSD and established by the LNP. Functionally, the system is inefficient due to limited budgeting and split responsibility. For example, warehousing is under the Material Services and the Intendence Service is responsible for inventory control of all equipment and supplies.

5) Automotive repair facilities capable of servicing about 100 four-wheel vehicles have been established at LNP Headquarters and in the regions. A shortage of trained mechanics and a limited supply of spare parts hampers the efficiency of these facilities. Additional RLG funding is required to accomplish basic goals.

6) The frequency and number of urban and rural motorized police patrols have increased measurably, thereby bringing the police closer to the public. Training and vehicles provided by technical assistance have improved the quality of the police services but not to the desired level. The lack of adequate RLG financial support for further training, automotive maintenance and replacement of vehicles will continue to hamper the progress of this program.



7) Effective management of police resources continues to be a major shortcoming of the LNP. The selection and assignment of IPA graduates to key positions, coupled with in-service and on the job training of other officials have enhanced general administration and improved the quality of planning, operations and services. Many commanders are to be commended for maximum utilization of available human and material assets. However, now that the country is no longer on a "war" basis, funds that have previously been funneled into defense spending must now be channeled into other activities. Some of this money must be used to increase the police budget in order that the life of the career policeman can be improved and salaries can be brought within the cost of living. Additionally, with the phase out of US assistance, budget changes must be taken to fill the void caused by the cessation of A.I.D. supplied funding support and at the same time increase police funding to meet increased requirements.

8) A police laboratory has been established although it is presently only capable of performing simple tests and examinations. However, steps are being taken to remedy some of the deficiencies.

9) The Immigration Service has been considerably improved through concentrated joint efforts by the LNP and PSD.

10) Although problems exist in the area of narcotics enforcement, they are certainly not insurmountable. The RLG and concerned senior officials are aware of the problem areas and can solve them by taking direct, positive action.

(a) Lao National Police. The Narcotics Bureau of the Lao National Police presently has a solid nucleus for further developmental growth. This is a result of many personnel changes since the initiation of the Public Safety Advisory effort in 1971. Present Bureau personnel have undergone considerable training, both formal and on the job, and five members have attended narcotics training in the U.S. The Bureau has made significant progress in improving its capability to initiate and further narcotic investigations and in fact, has made more seizures and arrests than any of the other enforcement groups in Laos. The Narcotic Bureau provides technical and staff supervision to the narcotics sections located in the provincial police units throughout the country, but does not exercise command supervision over these sections. The police narcotics sections throughout the country are under the command of their respective province police chiefs. Most logistical/funding support for police narcotics investigating activity has been through USAID. The LNP has provided little of this type support to date.

(b) Lao Military Police (MP). The PSD advisory effort to this organization was not began until July 1972 and it was in January 1973 that the first narcotics section was created within the Criminal Investigations Division of the Office of the Provost Marshal General. This section is just beginning to develop the capability to initiate and further narcotics investigations, however, the section does not exercise staff supervision over Military Police narcotics enforcement efforts country-wide. As with the LNP above, the Military Police throughout the country are under the command of their respective Province Military Commanders.

11) Although the LNP country-wide Communications System has been very effective, it still has room for great improvement. The need for Telecommunications management personnel is obvious. This will exist until formal training can be given.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

## CHAPTER VII

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon observations contained in preceding sections of this report, the team offers the following recommendations for consideration.

It is recommended that:

#### Organization

1. The Lao National Police budget must be increased in order to assume the funding responsibility which, in the past, was provided by U.S. assistance. It is estimated that the Lao National Police budget should be increased by 500 million Kip in order to provide sufficient POL, office supplies, uniforms for police officers, vehicle and radio spare parts, in-service training programs, facilities and office equipment purchase inventory. There must be an additional increase in order to provide a living wage to the policeman. This can be easily accomplished since the Armed Forces received in 1973-74 a large proportion of the national budget (45.20%) while the LNP received only 5%. With the cessation of hostilities the reduction of need for military forces can allow a large reduction in Defense spending and more for civil law enforcement.
2. The Royal Lao Government allow the Lao National Police to recruit sufficient new policemen to bring the force up to its 5,600 personnel level and provide for continuing recruitment to replace personnel who leave the Lao National Police service.
3. The Lao National Police adopt the proposed rules and regulations as submitted by the Chief of the Public Safety Division. These rules and regulations should be printed and distributed to all personnel, particularly to remote interior posts.

4. The Royal Lao Government adopt the proposed reorganization submitted to the Director General of the Lao National Police and the Minister of Interior by the Chief of the Public Safety Division in October 1973. The current span of control is much too broad for one man to manage. The recommended organization structure would be for the present service to be grouped by similar activity under three Assistant Director Generals; i. e., Assistant Director General for Administration, Assistant Director General for Staff Services, and Assistant Director General for Police Operations.
5. The Director General of the Lao National Police be given the full authority for all transfer assignments, disciplinary actions of personnel below the position of Deputy Director of the Lao National Police. The Minister of Interior should only appoint the Director General.
6. A promotional advancement system be established and maintained whereas requirements regarding establishment for education, training and time in grade for each rank should be strictly adhered to.

#### Motor Maintenance

7. The LNP budget at least U. S. \$31,000 a year as a desired figure for the acquisition of spare parts.
8. The trained mechanics taken away from repair facilities to provide manpower for the Joint Police be returned. At the same time steps must be taken to train more mechanics.

#### Weapons and Ammunition

9. The LNP take steps to continue to purchase of reloading components in order that this program continue.
10. Use of factory loads for firearms practice be discontinued.

### Training

11. The ongoing English language programs for the LNP be continued in order to provide more future candidates for training.
12. A higher percentage of instructors at the Academy be trained abroad.
13. The program jointly developed by LNP and PSD to retrain the LNP in the two areas of Command Supervision and basic law enforcement operation be begun as soon as possible.
14. The program already begun by PSD to translate material into the Lao language be continued upon departure of U. S. advisory personnel.
15. A minimum of U. S. \$25, 000 be planned over and above the current Academy budget in order to counteract the termination of USAID assistance.

### Urban and Mobile Patrol

16. Financial and training support be provided by the LNP in order to continue and expand the beat and mobile patrol systems already begun.
17. Adequate planning be taken to support the mobile patrol through maintenance and vehicle replacement allocation in the budget.

### Records

18. The LNP, if it wishes to provide an effective, efficient administration of Criminal Justice must continue a concentrated effort to implement the operational procedures already set forth and put in operation by PSD.
19. The present sub-system be installed in each province police headquarters and methods be developed to move documents and records to and from the LNP Central Records Division.

20. All personal history, investigative and administrative files be consolidated.
21. The LNP take immediate steps to convert all indexing to the "standard index card" with total cross referencing. Additionally, all standardized forms and other administrative supplies must be printed and distributed.
22. Personnel be selected, trained, and assigned to all phases country-wide in the three sub-systems of incident reporting, standard central records and arrest accountability.

#### Police Laboratory

23. A qualified individual be recruited and trained to ultimately serve as Laboratory Chief with responsibility for administration, operations and training of laboratory personnel. This candidate should receive long-term training in forensic science at a foreign university.
24. Upon the return to Laos of the above individual, consideration be given to providing the same training for at least one more individual.

#### Narcotics Enforcement Activity

25. The Police Narcotics Bureau be upgraded to Division level, with all police personnel having narcotics enforcement responsibility assigned to this Division. This would considerably accelerate the effort to institutionalize the specialized narcotics enforcement effort within the Lao National Police. See the proposed organizational chart for the Police Narcotics Division, Annex X.
26. Lao Government contributions to the narcotics enforcement activity be increased in order that on departure of U. S. advisory and technical assistance, the program established will be able to continue.
27. The RLG effort be realigned to insure the appropriate coordination among all concerned agencies to facilitate progress.

## Communications

28. Efforts to develop additional language qualified officers who can assimilate telecommunications management training receive high priority.

United States and Host Government Personnel Contacted

U.S. Personnel

Ambassador Charles S. Whitehouse  
Political Officer, Embassy, J. Hoganson  
Customs Lawrence Thompson  
DEA Charles Vopat  
USAID Mission Director, Charles A. Mann  
USAID Deputy Director, Gordon B. Ramsey  
USAID Area Coordinator, Pakse, Robert Zimmerman  
USAID Public Safety Division Staff

Host Government Personnel

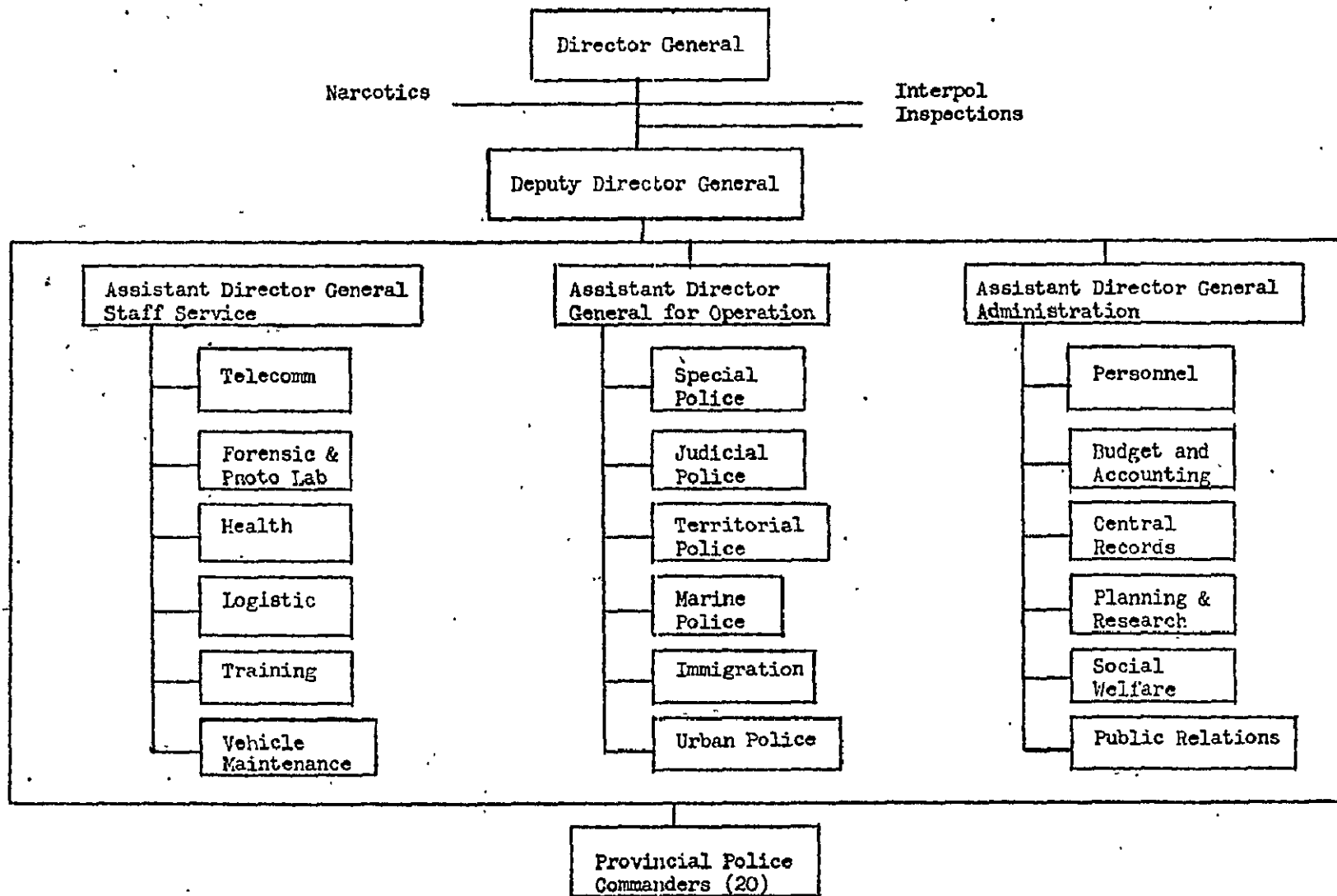
Controller 1st Class Chanthaboun Luanglath, Director General  
National Police (NP)  
Controller 2nd Class Vatha Phanekham, Deputy Director General NP  
Controller 3rd Class Ounheuan Sinbandith, Chief Judiciary Service NP  
Controller 3rd Class Cong Sengsourichanh, Chief Material Service NP  
Controller 3rd Class Chanthala Sihackr, Chief Instruction Service, NP  
Commissaire 1st Class Aroun Boupha, Deputy Chief Judiciary  
Service NP  
Commissaire 1st Class Phonethip Chindavong, Deputy Chief Material  
Service, NP  
Commissaire 1st Class Thavisit Kosol, Deputy Commandant Administra-  
tion, Training NP  
Commissaire 1st Class Sirenthone Douanghak, Chief, NP, Sedone  
Province  
Commissaire 1st Class Khamphy Thepsoupanh, Chief, NP Saravane  
Province  
Commissaire 1st Class Phet Khoupongsy, Deputy Chief, NP, Sedone  
Province  
Commissaire 1st Class Bouakham Chanla, Judiciary Chief, NP,  
Sedone Province  
Colonel Loun Sisounol, Provost Marshal General, Military Police (MP)  
Lt. Colonel Thong Kham Daranouvong, MP Commander Mobile Bn  
Commissaire 2nd Class Bounthank Khounlavong, Chief Narcotics  
Bureau NP  
Commissaire 2nd Class Southone Sundara, Chief of Staff, GSI, NP  
Commissaire 2nd Class Ngamdy Siharaj, Chief of Records, GSI, NP  
Commissaire 2nd Class Khamphong Louangaphay, Narcotics Chief,  
NP, Sedone Prov.  
Commissaire 2nd Class Bounthauk Khounlavong, Chief Narcotics  
Bureau, NP  
Commissaire 2nd Class Nai Sengphrachank Nakhammouand, Dep. Chief  
Field Operations, NP

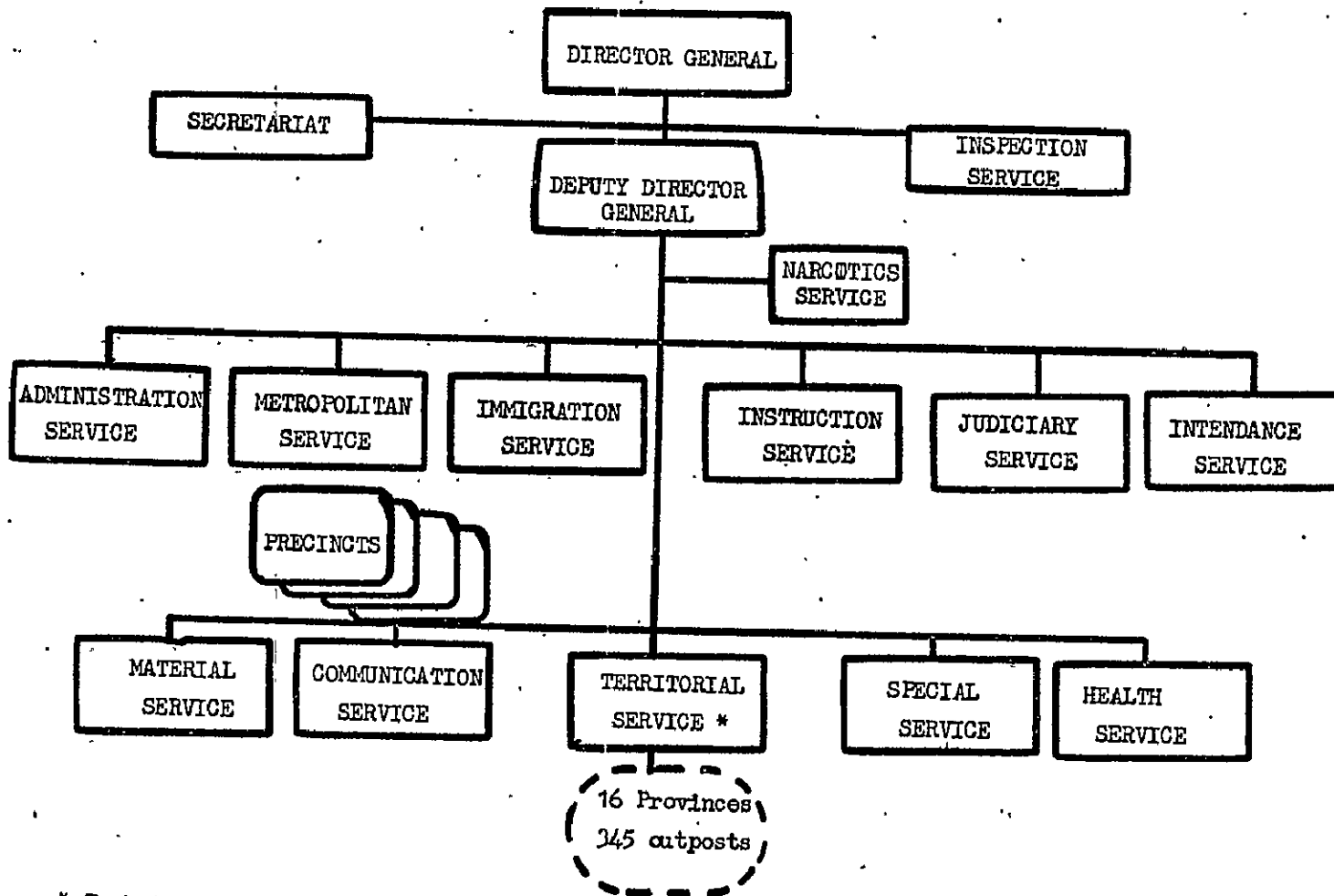
ATTACHMENT A



Major Oun Xaypharath, MP, Chief of Training  
Major Khamkhenap Erichittavong, MP, Chief Narcotics Branch  
Commissaire 3rd Class Bounmy Dangmanivanh, Deputy Chief,  
Investigations, NP  
Commissaire 3rd Class Sengprachank Nakhammouand, Dep.,  
Chief Narcotics, NP  
Commissaire 3rd Class Phan Aryavong, Chief Administration, NP  
Captain Mok Somphithak, Chief G-4, MP  
Captain Bounta Thoosavath, Chief Accounting Section, MP  
Captain Bounliane Rajphoumy, Provost Marshal, MP  
Captain Bounegnadeth Makthepharak, MP  
Inspector 1st Class Bounthiem Intervong, Commo Chief, Sedone  
Province, NP  
Inspector 1st Class Bounprasith Khourengnavong, KM-8 Sedone  
Province, NP  
Inspector 2nd Class Khamphoo Thanasouk, Lab Technician, NP  
Inspector 2nd Class Liem Phettaphong, KM-33, Sedone Province, NP  
M/Sgt. Thao Ke Inthapalith, KM-33, MP, Sedone Province.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION FOR THE INP





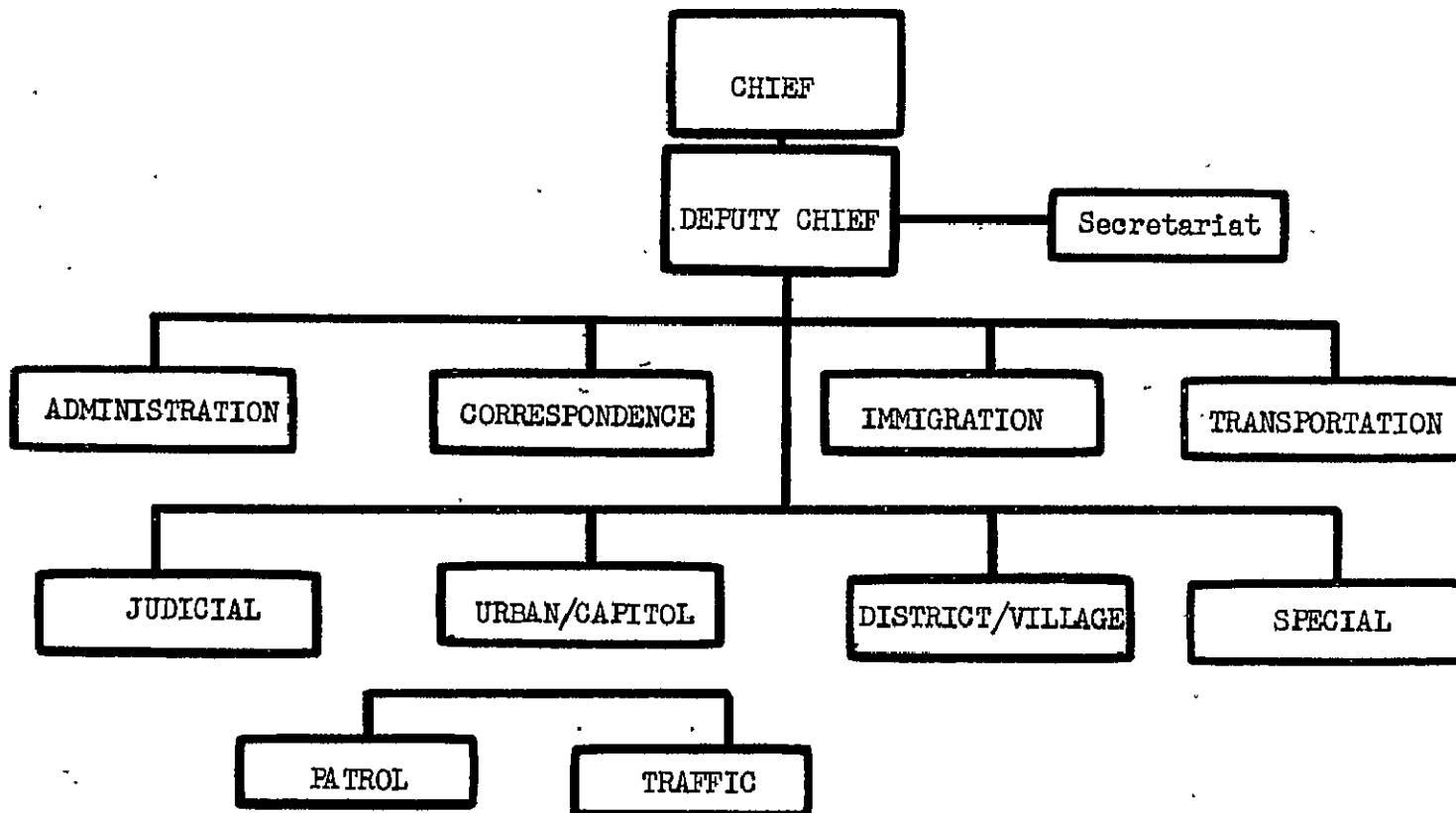
\* Technically responsible for enforcement operations, but each governor exercises administrative control over police assigned to his province

LAOS NATIONAL POLICE

DEPLOYMENT OF POLICE MANPOWER  
BY RANK

	<u>Controller</u>	<u>Commissaire</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>Brigadier</u>	<u>S/Brigadier</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Total General</u>
Director General's Office	2	2	1	9	3		4	21
Inspection Service	2	1	6	2	6			17
Administration Service	1	26	33	87	58		24	229
Intendance Service	1	5	8	14	4		1	33
Communication Service	1	3	6	29	18	1	2	60
Health Service	1		3	6	13	1	1	24
Special Service	2	18	26	80	43		5	172
Material Service	1	6	5	37	31		3	83
Immigration Service		18	32	28	15		1	94
Territorial Service	1	10	12	20	13		3	59
Judicial Service	1	13	44	35	23		1	117
Metropolitan Service	2	40	174	299	233	2	3	753
Instruction Service	1	9	84	25	19		2	140
Students (Interior)	7	5						12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,814</b>

	<u>Controller</u>	<u>Commissaire</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>Brigadier</u>	<u>S/Brigadier</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Total General</u>
Phongsaly		3	5	7	6	3		24
Houakhong		3	8	94	46			151
Luang Prabang		11	44	203	87	43		388
Xieng Khouang		10	9	30	65			114
Houaphanh		6	7	18	14			45
Sayaboury		10	22	94	67	1		194
Vientiane	1	15	70	247	171			504
Borikhane		7	13	58	52			130
Khammouane		11	27	165	92			295
Savannakhet		26	47	338	156		1	568
Vapikhamthong		2	6	65	48			121
Sedone		19	45	226	155		1	446
Champassack		5	18	61	45			129
Saravane	1	2	10	103	33			148
Attapeu		2	7	44	34			87
Sithandone		3	6	51	48			108
TOTAL	2	135	344	1804	1118	47	2	3452

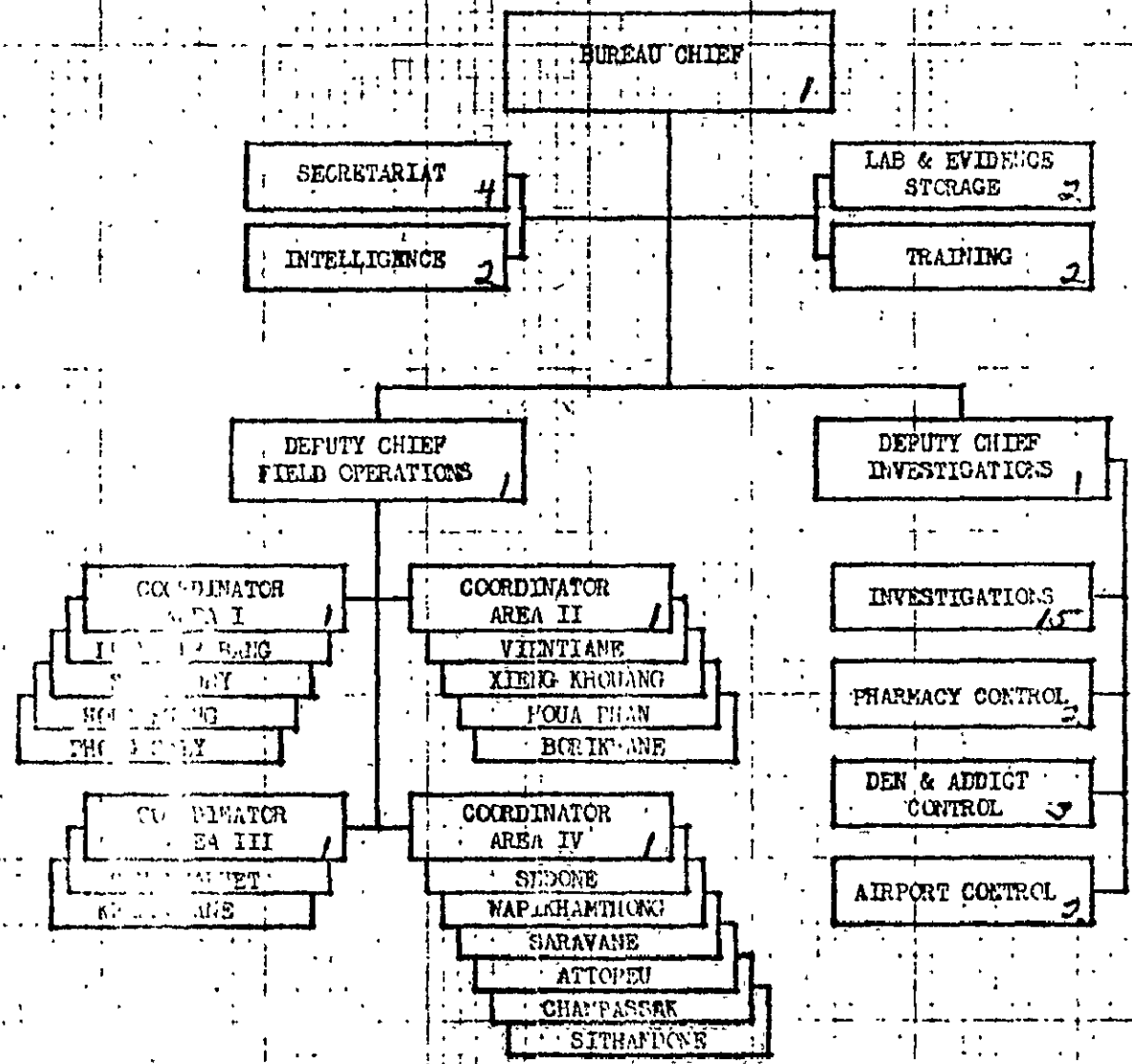


PROVINCIAL POLICE - STANDARD ORGANIZATION

LIST OF EXISTING POLICE POSTS SINCE THE CEASEFIRE

<u>NO.</u>	<u>PROVINCES</u>	<u>DISTRICTS OR PRECINCTS</u>	<u>SECTIONS</u>	<u>POSTS</u>	<u>IMMIGRATION POSTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1.	Houaphanh	7		5		12
2.	Houakhong	6	4	1		11
3.	Phongsaly	3	4			7
4.	Sayaboury	7	2		5	14
5.	Luang Prabang	25	2			27
6.	Xieng-Khouang	9	6	4		19
7.	Vientiane	12	43	36	4	95
8.	Borikhane	4	14	3		21
9.	Khammouane	8	5	8	1	22
10.	Savannakhet	14	21	7	1	43
11.	Wapikhamthong	3	3	3		9
12.	Sedone	6	6	3	1	16
13.	Champassak	4	4		1	9
14.	Saravane	7				7
15.	Attoupeu	5				5
16.	Sithandone	4		7	1	12
	16					16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>345</b>

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 19, 1973. BUREAU REPORTS DIRECTLY TO DIRECTOR GENERAL, LAO NATIONAL POLICE  
 LAO NATIONAL POLICE NARCOTICS BUREAU

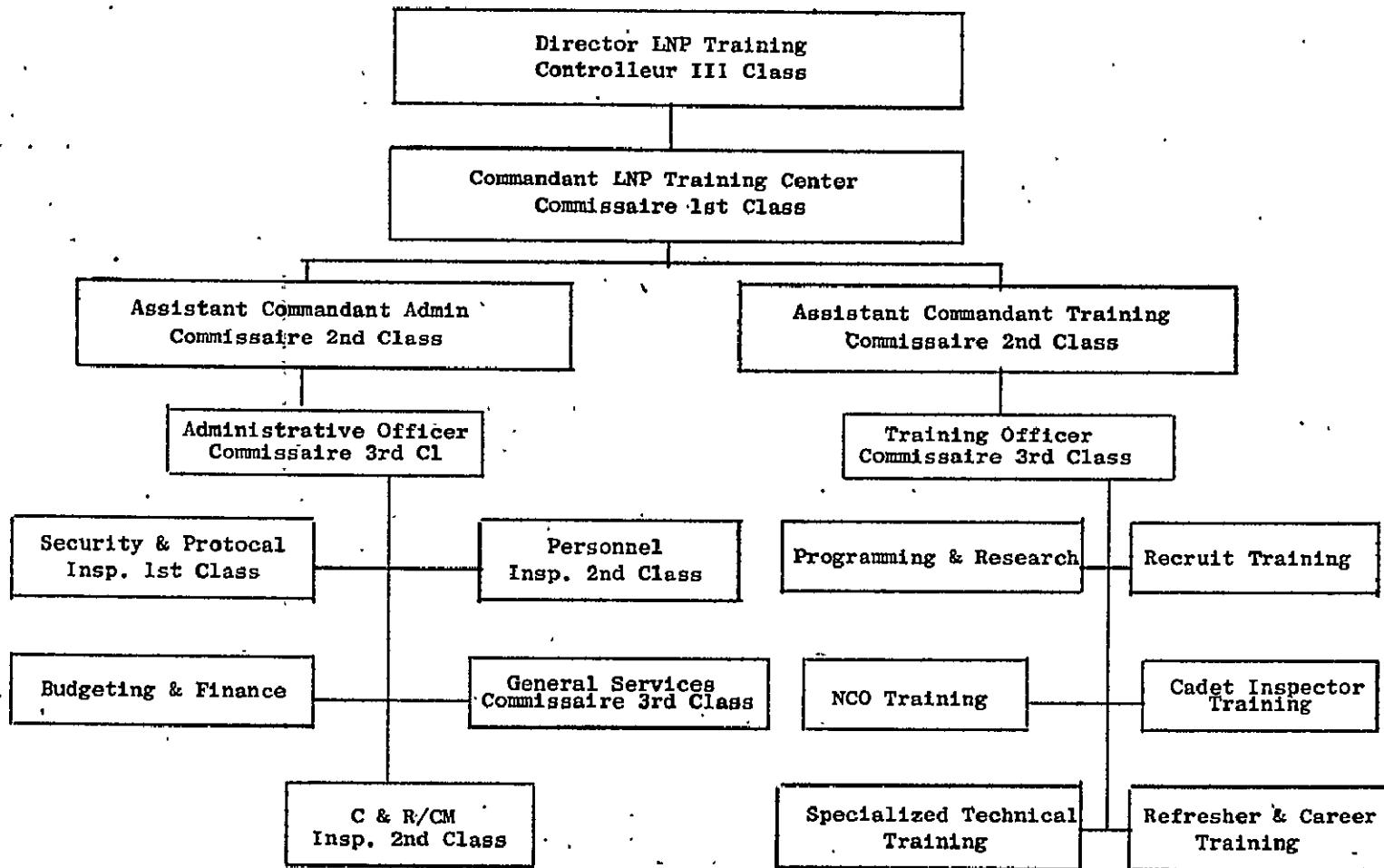


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ATTACHMENT G



PRESENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
 LAO NATIONAL POLICE DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING



COURSES AT LNP ACADEMY

Number Hours Instruction

<u>Cadet Courses</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>
A. Law	420	420	250
B. Police Science	270	300	250
C. General Subjects	200	190	120
D. Drill	140	200	240
TOTAL	1,030	1,110	860

<u>Commissaire</u>	<u>3 Months</u>
A. Law	112
B. Police Science	86
C. General Subjects	98
D. Drill	60
TOTAL	410

<u>Radio Communications</u>	<u>5 Months</u>
A. Radio	784
B. Police Science	78
C. Drill	96
TOTAL	958

<u>Fingerprint Course</u>	<u>8 Weeks</u>
A. FP System	320
B. Police Science	32
C. Drill	32
TOTAL	384

<u>Officer Candidate</u>	<u>1 Year</u>
A. Law	240
B. Police Science	216
C. General Subjects	140
D. Drill	144
TOTAL	740

Recruit Training 6 Months

A. Law	138
B. Police Science	150
C. General Subjects	78
D. Drill	<u>194</u>

TOTAL 560

Narcotics Course 1 Month

Traffic Course 2 Weeks

Crowd and Riot Control 2 Weeks

JSCD (Joint Security Force Training) 3 Months

(NOTE: Abbreviated Recruit Training - Personnel are ex-Military)

English Language Training

Cadets receive:	240 hours
	Beginner
	240 hours
	Advanced

LNP Academy and LNP Hq Continuous and Advance  
according to capability

# AGREEMENT RE JOINT POLICE

## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

TELEGRAM NO. 231/Admin-1

Date: 2/6/74

From : Director General, Lao National Police

To : Chiefs, Police Services (including Chief JSCD)  
Chiefs, Provincial Police Headquarters  
Commissaire I Class Somphet Vongsouvanh

PREFACE: Since the Central Joint Committee for Neutrality had already agreed on the Joint Police Service to be manned by both sides which will operate in the Luang Prabang and Vientiane cities, the following is to be implemented:

ARTICLE I The actual Metropolitan Police Service including its police precincts and its various bureaux to vacate their former premises and to move to LNP Headquarters from where they will function temporarily. The actual Metropolitan Police facilities will be turned over to the Government side of the Joint Police Service.

ARTICLE II The Chief of the Metropolitan Police to transfer all functions of the Police Precincts (Mouangs Chanthaboury, Sikhottabong, Sayasettha and Sisattanak) and all its functions within the Vientiane Municipality to the Chief of the Government side of the Joint Police Service. Similarly the Commander of the Luang Prabang Provincial Police to transfer the functions of its police precincts (Xieng Dong, Xieng Leck and other precincts) and all the police functions within the Luang Prabang Municipality to the Chief of the Government side of the Joint Police Service in Luang Prabang.

ARTICLE III The name of the Government side of the Joint Police Division in both the cities is changed and is now called: "The Joint Police Service of the Vientiane Government". The Government side of the Joint Police Service in Vientiane and Luang Prabang are placed under the direct command of the LNP Directorate. But the functions of neutralizing the two cities are charged to the Central Joint Committee for implementing the Peace Protocol.

ATTACHMENT J

ARTICLE IV

Commissaire I Class Somsouk Banouvong who is presently Deputy-Chief of the Police Administration Service will be the new Chief of the Government side of the Joint Police Service. He will replace Commissaire Khamphone Xayarath who is now re-assigned to the Special Police Service. The new Chief of the Government side of the Joint Police Service and his deputy, Commissaire I Class Somphet Vongsouvanh will be installed in their new functions by the Chairman of the Central Joint Committee and will take over personnel and facilities of the Metropolitan Police Service as mentioned in Article II above and this order comes into effect as of 8 February 1974.

ARTICLE V

The Chief of the Metropolitan Service has the responsibility of providing technical advices in order to assist the LNP Directorate in all municipal police activities except Vientiane and Luang Prabang municipalities.

ARTICLE VI

Each Police Service, Provincial Police Headquarters and their bureaux, to extend all facilities to the police officers assigned to the Joint Police Service which consist of 500 men to Luang Prabang and 1,000 men to Vientiane by providing the best and qualified commissioned and non-commissioned police officers in order to facilitate their important mission which they have to perform in cooperation with the Pathet Lao Force.

ARTICLE VII

The Royal ordinance will follow and these instructions are issued for immediate implementation.

Signed: Controller II Class Vatha PhaneKham  
Acting Director-General, LNP

Distribution:

- The Minister of Interior
- Chairman of the Central Joint Committee  
of Government side - Vientiane
- Chief of the Secretariat Bureau/Director General's Office
- Chief, Interpol

(for report)

## REGULATIONS

Concerning Joint Police Forces of two sides in  
Vientiane and Luang Prabang, signed on February 6, 1974

In execution of Article 10 (B) of the Protocol to the Vientiane Agreement, the Delegation of the Patriotic Forces side and that of the Vientiane Government side in the Joint Central Commission (CJC)\* to Implement the Agreement have unanimously agreed on the following regulations concerning the Joint Police Forces of the two sides in the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang. If necessary, the two sides will continue discussions to amend the contents of the regulations and make them more complete.

### 1. The Positions:

1. The positions of the Headquarters and Police Forces of each side:

In Vientiane: The Headquarters and Police Forces of the Patriotic Forces side are located at the Somboun Hotel at kilometer 2.

The Headquarters and Police Forces of the Vientiane Government side are located at the former Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police.

In Luang Prabang: The Headquarters and Police Forces of the Patriotic Forces side are located at Xieng Keo and Phou Khouang.

The location of the Headquarters and Police Forces of the Vientiane Government side will be discussed and agreed upon by the CJC Delegations of the two sides.

2. The positions of the Joint Headquarters of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides:

In Vientiane: It will be at the former construction department at kilometer 2 at Houa Muong.

In Luang Prabang: It will be discussed and agreed upon by the CJC Delegations of the two sides.

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\* Also called JCCIA or JCIA

ATTACHMENT K

3. The positions of the Police Forces of each side in the Joint Police Forces stationed in various Districts in the two Cities:

In Vientiane: These forces will be stationed at the Muong Sisatthanak District, the Muong Chanthaboury District, the Muong Saisettha District and the Muong Sikhothabong District.

In Luang Prabang: These forces will be stationed at the Muong Xieng Dong District, the Muong Luang Prabang District and the Muong Xieng Lek District.

For convenience and practicality, in each of the cities the Police Forces of each side in the Joint Police Forces stationed in the various Districts are permitted to have both their own office spaces and joint offices, the locations of which will be discussed and determined by the Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides. As for the Joint Police Forces of the Vientiane Government side, while awaiting new living quarters, they are permitted to live temporarily in their former living quarters.

4. The locations of the Police Stations and Posts in various areas and communities:

They will be located in various areas and communities in each District in the two Cities in accordance with needs of work. Their locations will be discussed and agreed upon by the Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides.

II. The organization of the Police Headquarters of each side:

1. The Headquarters of the Joint Police Forces of each side in the two Cities, will consist of the following Police Divisions:

- (1) The Special Police Division
- (2) The Municipal Police Division
- (3) The Traffic Police Division
- (4) The Immigration Police (Entry and Exit) Division
- (5) The Judiciary Police Division
- (6) The Security Police Division (to protect premises persons)
- (7) The Crime Suppression Division
- (8) The Patrol Division
- (9) The Airport Security Police Division
- (10) The Marine Police Division (for security along the river)
- (11) The Fire Division

III. The stationing of Police Force personnel: Each side will station its Police Forces and Police Commanders at the positions and living quarters assigned to it. The commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides will dispatch the Joint Police Forces and Commanders to be stationed at the following places:

(1) The Joint Police Headquarters in the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang

(2) The various District positions in the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang

(3) The various Police Posts in the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

In addition, the Commands must also assign the Joint Police Forces and personnel to carry out special duties and provide security for various functions attended by important persons of the two sides.

#### IV. Weapons and Equipment:

1. The Joint Police Forces and personnel of the two sides will be equipped with equal numbers of individual weapons and equivalent characteristics as follows: Submachine guns, rifles, handgrenades, pistols, teargas grenades, shields and batons. Submachine guns, rifles and handgrenades will be used only for guard positions, carrying out patrol missions and suppressing serious incident in emergency situations, only when authorized by the Commands of the Joint Police Forces.

The Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides will discuss and agree upon the quantity of each kind of weapons including bullets and grenades, for equipping the Joint Police Forces. Each side has the right to replace damaged arms and used or defective bullets on a piece for piece basis; but the other side must be informed in advance of any replacement.

2. Other equipment and tools--central radio located at the Joint Headquarters and Joint District positions, car and motorcycle radios, vehicles for work, water trucks, large and small speed boats, handcuffs and other technical equipment.

#### V. Working Procedures for the two Joint Police Forces:

1. Each side has the duty to control and command its own Police Forces. However, the two sides will cooperate in specialized work and actual police operations. The commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides must discuss and formulate plans to maintain



law and public order in the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang in accordance with the working principles unanimously agreed upon. The command of the Joint Police Forces of each side will then disseminate these plans among its officers and men for implementation.

In peacetime, the Joint Police Forces are responsible for maintaining public order and security in the two Cities. If necessary, the Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides may request cooperation from the Commands of the Joint Military Forces of the two sides. After executing the common plan unanimously agreed upon by the Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides, each side must report to its higher authorities.

2. After the Commands of the Joint Police Forces of the various levels of the two sides, have discussed and unanimously agreed upon common general and technical working principles, a joint memoranda will be prepared, countersigned and sealed by the Commanders of the two sides before such agreements are implemented.

3. If, in carrying out mutually agreed plans, one side notes that the other is incorrectly executing the plans, it shall so notify the other side so the two sides can correct the situation as soon as possible.

4. Officers and men attached to the commands of the Joint Police Forces of the two sides in the two Cities must be equal in numbers, positions rights and responsibilities. Each side has the right to replace and transfer its forces on a man for man basis with prior notification to the other side.

5. To help the Joint Police Forces in the two Cities perform their tasks, the police of the Vientiane Government side shall give them a clear and detailed briefing, and turn over all official functions of all police services in the two Cities to the Joint Police Forces of the two sides. Any tasks not yet entrusted to the Joint Police Forces will temporarily be performed by the Joint Police Forces of the Vientiane Government's side.

6. The Joint Police Forces and the Joint Units responsible for neutralizing the two Cities must, within the limits of their responsibilities and duties, coordinate their work with officials of the Administrations of the two Cities in order to Implement the Agreement and the Protocol and disseminate their contents to the General Public.

VI. Responsibilities and duties of the Joint Police Force of the two sides:

The Joint Police Forces of the two sides shall carry out their duties in accordance with the General Police principles and the rights and duties stipulated in Article 10 (B) of the Protocol, that is by coordinating with the Administrative Branch, Ministeries, Departments and Courts.

The Joint Team responsible for neutralizing the Cities of Vientiane and Luang Prabang must in order to perform their jobs effectively, coordinate with the Commands of the Joint Police Forces, the Commands of the Protective Military Forces of the two sides, and with administrative officials in the two Cities.

This document shall come into force on the date of its signature by the two sides.

Done in Vientiane in 10 copies on February 6, 1974.

Head of the Patriotic Forces side's Delegation to the Central Joint Commission, Soth Phetrasy.

Head of the Vientiane Government side's Delegation to the Central Joint Commission, Phagna Souraphon Latsapakdi Soukan Vilaysan.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING  
THROUGH APRIL 1974

International Police Academy

Senior Officers Course	10
General Course	53
Narcotic Management Course	5

Other Training

Police Executive	4
Technical Specialist	<u>20</u>

TOTAL . 92

Technical Specialist Training By Subject

IPA General Course

Criminal Investigation	29
Immigration/Customs	1
Instructor Methods	12
Patrol Operations	4
Riot Control	6
Traffic Management	1

Technical Specialist

Communications	2
Criminalistics	3
Narcotics	6
Riot Control	8
Rural Policing	1

ATTACHMENT L

U.S. DOLLAR FUNDING  
(000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Other Cost</u>
1965	894.4			894.4	
1966	556.7	105.9	59.7	382.1	9.0
1967	654.0	121.0	105.0	294.0	134.0
1968	500.0	176.0	47.0	189.0	88.0
1969	466.0	153.0	55.0	169.0	89.0
1970	547.0	199.0	60.0	151.0	137.0
1971	481.0	151.0	26.0	172.0	132.0
1972	356.0	200.0	27.0	118.0	11.0
1973	431.0	227.0	18.5	155.0	31.0
1974	481.0	257.1	18.5	177.4	28.0
	<u>5,367.6</u>	<u>1,590.0</u>	<u>416.7</u>	<u>2,701.9</u>	<u>659.0</u>

LOCAL CURRENCY KIP (000) FUNDING

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Other Cost</u>
1966	7,509	(Breakdown not available)			
1967	2,871	1,223	6,397	5,251	
1968	14,738	1,968	2,496	3,956	6,318
1969	5,255	3,059		1,096	1,100
1970	7,847	3,372	1,225	2,250	1,000
1971	6,945	4,432		893	1,620
1972	5,598	4,102		264	1,232
1973	6,100	4,300		600	1,200
1974	<u>38,300</u>	<u>6,800</u>		<u>1,500</u>	<u>30,000</u>
	<u>105,163</u>	<u>29,256</u>	<u>10,118</u>	<u>15,810</u>	<u>42,470</u>

ATTACHMENT M

POLICE WAGE SCALE

<u>RANK</u>	<u>No. of Yrs. Service within Rank</u>	<u>Base Pay</u>	<u>Family Allowance</u>	<u>Tax Deduction</u>	<u>Net Pay</u>
Cont I C1		45,633	3,000	3,465	45,168
Cont II C1	More than 6 yrs	45,633	3,000	3,465	45,168
	Less than 2 yrs	39,015	3,000	2,830	39,985
Cont III C1	More than 6 yrs	41,121	3,000	3,032	41,089
	Less than 2 yrs	34,804	3,000	2,425	35,379
Comm I C1	More than 10 yrs	39,015	3,000	2,830	39,185
	More than 6 yrs	34,804	3,000	2,425	35,379
	Less than 2 yrs	29,991	3,000	1,963	31,028
Comm II C1	More than 4 yrs	29,991	3,000	1,963	31,028
	Less than 2 yrs	26,381	3,000	1,617	27,764
Comm III C1	More than 6 yrs	26,381	3,000	1,617	27,764
	More than 4 yrs	25,780	3,000	1,559	27,221
	Less than 2 yrs	23,073	3,000	866	25,207
Insp I C1	More than 4 yrs	23,073	3,000	866	25,207
	Less than 2 yrs	20,978	3,000	800	23,178
Insp II C1	More than 4 yrs	20,813	3,000	789	23,024
	Less than 2 yrs	18,510	3,000	642	20,868
Insp III C1	More than 2 yrs	17,523	3,000	579	19,944
	Less than 2 yrs	15,897	3,000	516	18,381
Chief Brig	More than 20 yrs	16,743	3,000	585	19,158
	More than 9 yrs	15,897	3,000	531	18,366
	Less than 5 yrs	15,051	3,000	298	17,753
Brig I C1	More than 20 yrs	16,224	1,500	574	17,150
	More than 9 yrs	15,209	1,500	509	16,200
	Less than 5 yrs	14,363	1,500	285	15,578
Brig II C1	More than 9 yrs	14,701	1,500	298	15,903
	Less than 5 yrs	13,855	1,500	264	15,091
Brig III C1	More than 5 yrs	13,517	1,500		15,017
	Less than 5 yrs	13,009	1,500		14,509

(Kip 840 = U.S. \$1.00)

ATTACHMENT N

PSD-INITIATED  
IN-COUNTRY NARCOTICS TRAINING

<u>DATE OF COURSE</u>	<u>INP</u>	<u>MP</u>	<u>GSI</u>	<u>CUSTOMS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL STUDENTS</u>	<u>NO. HOURS</u>
11/4 - 11/20/71	45	--	--	--	--	45	60
11/22/71	--	80	--	--	--	80	4
1/7/72	--	--	--	--	17	17	6
1/31/72	29	--	--	--	--	29	8
2/2- 2/11/72	10	5	1	--	1	17	47
2/17/72	--	17	--	--	--	17	6
5/29 - 6/9/72	17	2	2	2	2	25	62
7/26 - 7/28/72	20	5	--	5	--	30	18
11/6 - 11/11/72	16	--	--	--	--	16	34
12/11 - 12/22/72	12	5	4	4	--	25	62
1/23 - 5/15/73		16	4	5	--	32	100
2/2 - 2/2/73	11	3	--	3	4	25	115
1/13 - 1/11/73	13	5	2	2	3	25	115
01/22 - 2/15/74	17	4	2	2	2	27	114
<b>TOTALS.</b>	201	142	15	23	29	410	751

ATTACHMENT O



COUNCIL ON CAP 21 IACS  
Included type " " Equipment

ITEM PROVIDED	(# on hand) 10/1/73										
	FY-65	FY-66	FY-67	FY-68	FY-69	FY-70	FY-71	FY-72	FY-73	FY-74	Cumulative Total
Office Stationery	27							1			28
Books (Government)									2		2
Telephone	60						10	6	22		100
Trucks and Trailers											
Bus											
Ambulance											
Motorcycle							10	30	15	1	100
Aircraft											
Aircraft Engine											
Boat		6									6
Outboard Motor						3			10		13
Fire Engine											
Auto Shop (rent & tools)		Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot			Lot
Engine Spare Parts			Lot	Lot			Lot				Lot
Bicycles	998							30			1,028
Wreckers											
Fork Lift											
Gas, Oil and Grease											
WEAPONS											
Revolver .38	1,300	1,457		12							2,969
Pistol											
Carbine											
Rifle											
Shotgun	100										100
S&C											
Machine Gun											
Revolver Cal. .22	40	20	40								100
WPN Repair Parts				Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot		Lot		Lot
Reload Equipment	Lot			Lot	Lot				Lot		Lot
Tools	Lot										Lot
Cleaning Supplies											
Ammo	Lot									Lot	Lot
Gun Powder									300 Lbs		300 Lbs
Bullet Metal									2000 Lbs		2000 Lbs
Gas Gun					5						5
Chemical Dispenser											
Tear Gas Grenade			200	176	111		12		760		729
Tear Gas Projectile			150	156	150		76		112		668
Tox & Chemical Sub											
Helmet							21	198			222
Gas Mask						200					200
Gas Mask Manufacturer							20				20
Armor Vest											
Gas Mask										200	200



LAO NATIONAL BUDGET

	<u>1971 - 1972</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1972 - 1973</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1973 - 1974</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	19,200,000,999 (\$31,735,537)		22,807,546,000 (\$37,698,400)		28,785,500,000 (\$47,580,000)	
Armed Forces	8,492,605,000 (\$14,037,364)	44.2%	10,149,000,000 (\$16,775,000)	44.64%	13,000,000,000 \$21,487,600)	45.20%
National Police	1,233,837,000 (\$2,039,400)	6.4%	1,323,837,000 (\$2,188,160)	5.8%	1,457,765,000 (\$2,409,529)	7%

LAO NATIONAL POLICE BUDGET (Thousand Kips)

FY 1970-1971

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureaux</u>
Director-Gen Office	9,888	300					
Inspection Service	6,162	300					
Admin. Service	45,210	600					
Intendance Service	25,859	3,010		1,500	4,000	21,100	
Special Police	41,823	480					400
Judiciary Police	24,694	360					1,200
Metropolitan Service	156,490	720					400
Territorial Service	15,396	300					
Immigration Service	27,137	300					
Health Service	5,305	300					
Commo Service	17,600	300					
Material Service	12,772	300					
Instruction Service	39,248	600				680	
Phongsaly	8,349	180				160	
HouaKhong	29,993	180				400	
Samneua	7,163	180				160	
XiengKhouang	20,029	180				160	
Luang Prabang	80,455	420				600	
Sayaboury	44,473	180				300	
Vientiane	101,227	420				600	
Borikhane	27,128	180				300	
Khammouane	59,349	320				320	
Savannakhet	111,151	510				600	
Sedone	88,659	420				600	
Wapikhamthong	28,077	180				300	
Saravane	33,757	180				300	
Attapeu	23,908	180				300	
Champassack	29,429	180				300	
Sithandone	22,298	180				300	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,143,029</b>	<b>11,940</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>2,000</b>

SPECIAL FUNDS

INTENDANCE

Uniform	9,554
Function Allowances	
Subscription Newspapers	650
Dispute Sect. Operation	380
Sports Sect. Operation	300

INSTRUCTION

Tuition Instructors	1,500
Food Allowance	12,000
Academy Operation	2,000
Public Relations (Admin)	
Fire Brigade (Metro)	500
Health Service Operation	1,000
Commo Service Operations	1,600

TOTAL: K 1,219,433,000 (\$2,015,590)

LAO NATIONAL POLICE BUDGET (Thousand Kips)

FY 1971-1972

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureaux</u>
Director-Gen. Office	9,888	300					
Inspection Service	6,162	300					
Admin. Service	35,210	600					
Intendance Service	22,859	3,500	1,000	1,500	4,000	21,100	
Spécial Police	39,623	480					400
Judiciary Police	21,542	360					1,200
Metropolitan Service	153,490	720					400
Territorial Service	15,396	300					
Immigration Service	27,137	300					
Health Service	5,305	300					
Commo Service	17,600	300					
Material Service	12,772	300					
Instruction Service	39,248	600				680	
Phongsaly	8,254	180				160	
Houakhong	31,597	180				400	
Samneua	9,621	180				160	
Xiengkhouang	24,159	180				160	
Luang Prabang	83,670	420				600	
Sayaboury	45,405	180				300	
Vientiane	113,027	420				600	
Borikhané	27,168	180				300	
Khammouane	60,331	320				320	
Savannakhet	113,268	510				600	
Sedone	91,062	420				600	
Wapikhamthong	20,440	180				360	
Saravane	36,250	180				300	
Attapeu	23,912	180				300	
Champassack	28,986	180				300	
Sithandone	26,061	180				300	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,143,029</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>2,000</b>

SPECIAL FUNDS

INTENDANCE

Future Increase in Salaries	5,000
Function Allowances	
Subscription Newspapers	704
Dispute Sect. Operation	380
Sports Sect. Operation	300
Uniforms	8,000

INSTRUCTION

Tuition Instructors	1,500
Food Allowance	12,000
Academy Operation	2,000
Public Relations (Admin)	
Fire Brigade (Metro)	500
Health Service Operation	1,000
Commo Service Operations	1,600

TOTAL: K 1,233,837,000 (\$ 2,039,400)

LAO NATIONAL POLICE BUDGET (THOUSAND KIPS) 1972-1973

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureau</u>
Director-Gen Office	11,283	300					
Inspection Service	6,543	300					
Admin. Service	38,047	700					
Interdandance Service	22,995	5,000	2,150	2,000	4,000	23,000	
Special Police	40,541	500					500
Judiciary Police	24,280	400					1,500
Metropolitan Serv.	154,486	800					400
Territorial Serv.	15,871	300					
Immigration Serv.	27,226	400					
Health Service	4,816	300					
Commo Service	16,272	400					
Material Service	15,696	300					
Instruction Serv.	40,023	600				400	
Phongsaly	8,682	240				200	
Houa Khong	31,782	250				500	
Samneua	9,988	220				200	
Xiengkhouang	23,724	220				200	
Luang Prabang	81,980	600				1,000	
Sayaboury	47,498	300				520	
Vientiane	120,123	600				800	
Borikhane	27,562	300				420	
Khammouane	66,768	400				500	
Savannakhet	128,292	620				800	
Sedone	102,229	520				700	
Wapikhamthong	29,856	280				400	
Saravane	40,185	240				380	
Attapeu	23,912	240				380	

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureau</u>
Champpassak	31,800	240				400	
Sithandone	<u>24,377</u>	<u>280</u>				<u>400</u>	
TOTALS	1,216,837	15,850	2,150	2,000	4,000	10,500	2,400

SPECIAL FUNDS

INTENDANCE

Future Increase in Salaries	6,000	Public Relations (Admin)	300
Function Allowances		Fire Brigade (Metro)	500
Subscription Newspapers	800	Health Service Operation	1,000
Dispute Sect. Operation	400	Commo Service Operations	2,000
Sports Sect. Operation	400		
Uniform	20,000		

INSTRUCTION

Tuition Instructors	2,000
Food Allowance	14,000
Academy Operation	2,000

TOTAL BUDGET: K 1,323,837,000  
(\$ 2,188,160)

LAO NATIONAL POLICE BUDGET FY-74 (Thousand Kips)

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureaux</u>
Director-Gen Office	11,010	360					
Inspection Service	7,030	360					
Admin Service	40,870	800					
Intendance Service	24,610	6,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	24,000	
Special Police	43,764	600					500
Judiciary Police	26,274	500					1,500
Metropolitan Serv.	166,680	1,000					500
Territorial Serv.	17,064	400					
Immigration Serv.	29,336	500					
Health Service	5,205	400					
Commo Service	17,265	500					
Material Service	16,875	400					
Instruction Serv.	40,144	500				500	
Phongsaly	9,371	240				240	
Houakhong	34,384	250				500	
Samneua	10,800	240				200	
Xieng-Khouang	25,635	240				200	
Luang Prabang	88,566	700				1,000	
Sayaboury	51,283	340				560	
Vientiane	129,744	700				800	
Borikhane	29,744	340				460	
Khammouane	72,101	440				540	
Savannakhet	138,528	660				900	
Sedone	110,364	560				800	
Wapikhamthong	32,238	300				440	
Saravane	43,409	260				400	
Attoupeu	23,912	240				380	



<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureaux</u>
Champassak	34,375	260				400	
Sithandone	26,361	300				400	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,306,942</b>	<b>18,390</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>32,720</b>	<b>2,000</b>

SPECIAL FUNDS

INTENDANCE

Future Increase in Salaries	7,000	Public Relations (Admin)	300
Vacation Allowances	20,000	Fire Brigade (Metro)	500
Subscription Newspaper	1,000	Health Service Operation	1,000
Police Sect. Operation	500	Commo Service Operations	2,400
Police Sect. Operation	500		
<u>TRAINING</u>			
Police Instructors	2,000		
Food Allowance	16,000		
Academy Operation	2,400		

TOTAL BUDGET: K 1,424,652,000

LAO NATIONAL POLICE BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR 1974-1975 (THOUSAND KIPS)

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureau</u>
Director-Gen Office	11,286	400					
Inspection Service	7,752	460					
Admin. Service	59,347	1,000					
Intendance Service	34,910	10,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	43,200	
Special Police	58,511	700					600
Judiciary Police	42,303	600					3,000
Metropolitan Serv.	227,983	1,200					700
Territorial Serv.	21,931	500					
Immigration Serv.	34,609	600					
Passport Service	6,768	500					
Police Service	18,718	500					
Material Service	23,862	500					
Construction Serv.	53,427	1,000				800	
Thongsaly	9,223	400				400	
Thoua Khong	47,959	400				900	
Samneua	17,219	400				400	
Xieng Khouang	33,455	400				400	
Luang Prabanh	111,001	1,000				1,500	
Sayaboury	62,537	500				800	
Vientiane	174,612	1,000				1,400	
Borikhane	42,359	500				700	
Khammouane	91,058	600				800	
Savannakhet	176,448	900				1,400	
Sedone	144,653	700				2,200	
Wapikhamthong	38,555	400				600	
Saravane	49,167	340				500	
Attapeu	26,483	340				500	

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Office Supplies</u>	<u>Repair of Furniture</u>	<u>Repair of Buildings</u>	<u>Vehicle Spare Parts</u>	<u>POL</u>	<u>Operation of ID Bureau</u>
Champassak	41,133	400				600	
Sithandone	<u>32,421</u>	<u>400</u>				<u>600</u>	
TOTALS	1,699,690	26,740	6,000	8,000	10,000	56,700	4,300

SPECIAL FUNDS

INTENDANCE

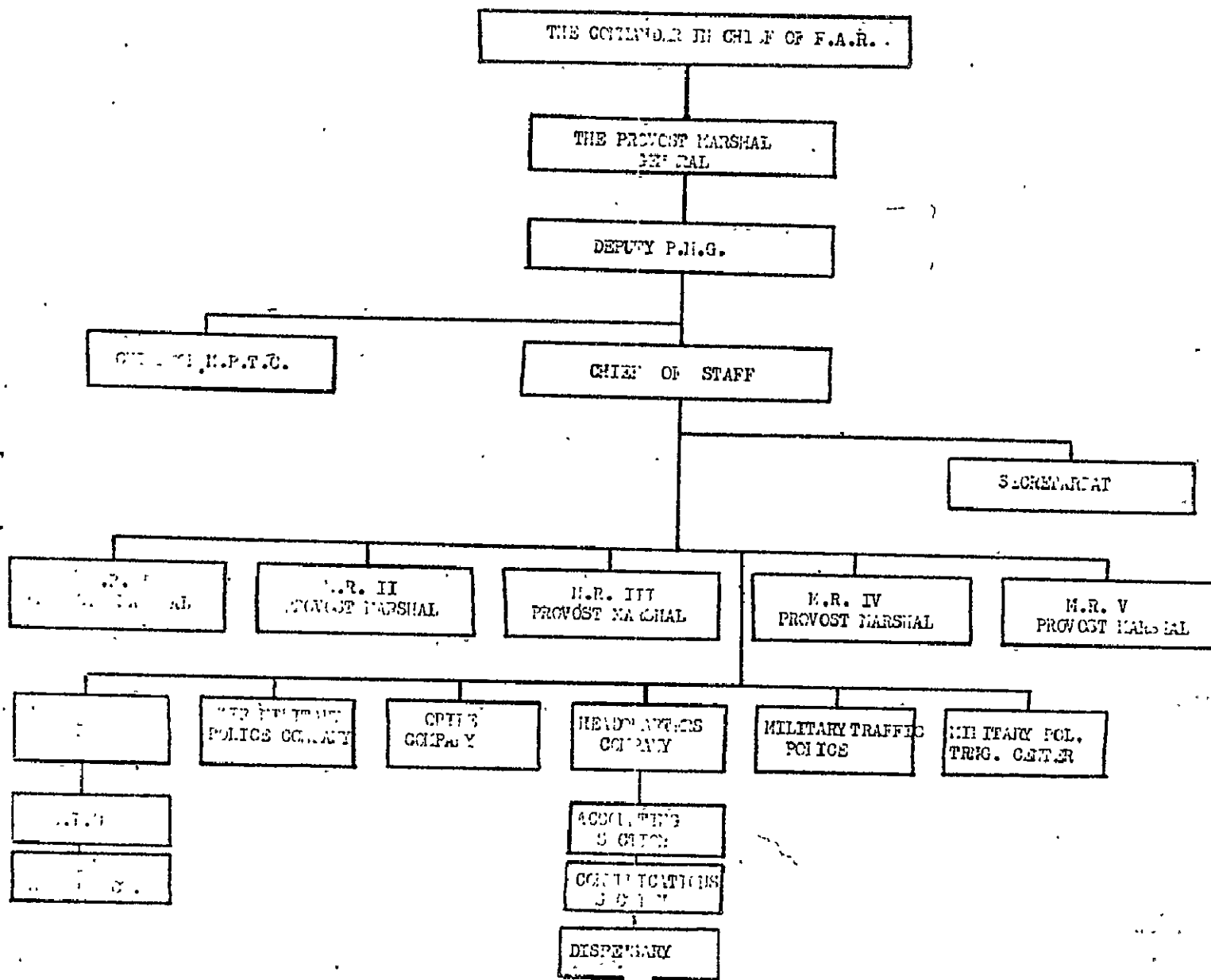
Future Increase in Salaries	9,000	Public Relations (Admin)	500
Function Allowances		Fire Brigade (Metro)	1,000
Subscription Newspapers	1,500	Health Service Operation	2,000
Dispute Sect. Operation	2,000	Commo Service Operations	4,000
Sports Sect. Operation	1,000		
Uniform	70,000		

INSTRUCTION

Tuition Instructors	3,000
Food Allowance	20,000
Academy Operation	4,000

TOTAL BUDGET: K 1,929,430,000  
( \$3,189,140)

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY POLICE



THE PROVOST MARSHAL  
GENERAL

CHIEF  
OF NARCOTICS CONTROL PR.

FORCES - 12  
SCOUT VEH. - 3  
MOTORCYCLE - 6  
RADIO - 6

NS/PM/MILITARY  
REGIMENT

NS/PM/M.R. II

NS/PM/M.R. III

NS/PM/M.R. IV

NS/PM/M.R. V

FORCES - 31  
SCOUT VEH. - 1  
MOTORCYCLE - 5  
RADIO - 8

FORCES - 14  
SCOUT VEH. 1  
MOTORCYCLE - 5  
RADIO - 5

FORCES - 31  
SCOUT VEH. - 1  
MOTORCYCLE - 2  
RADIO - 6

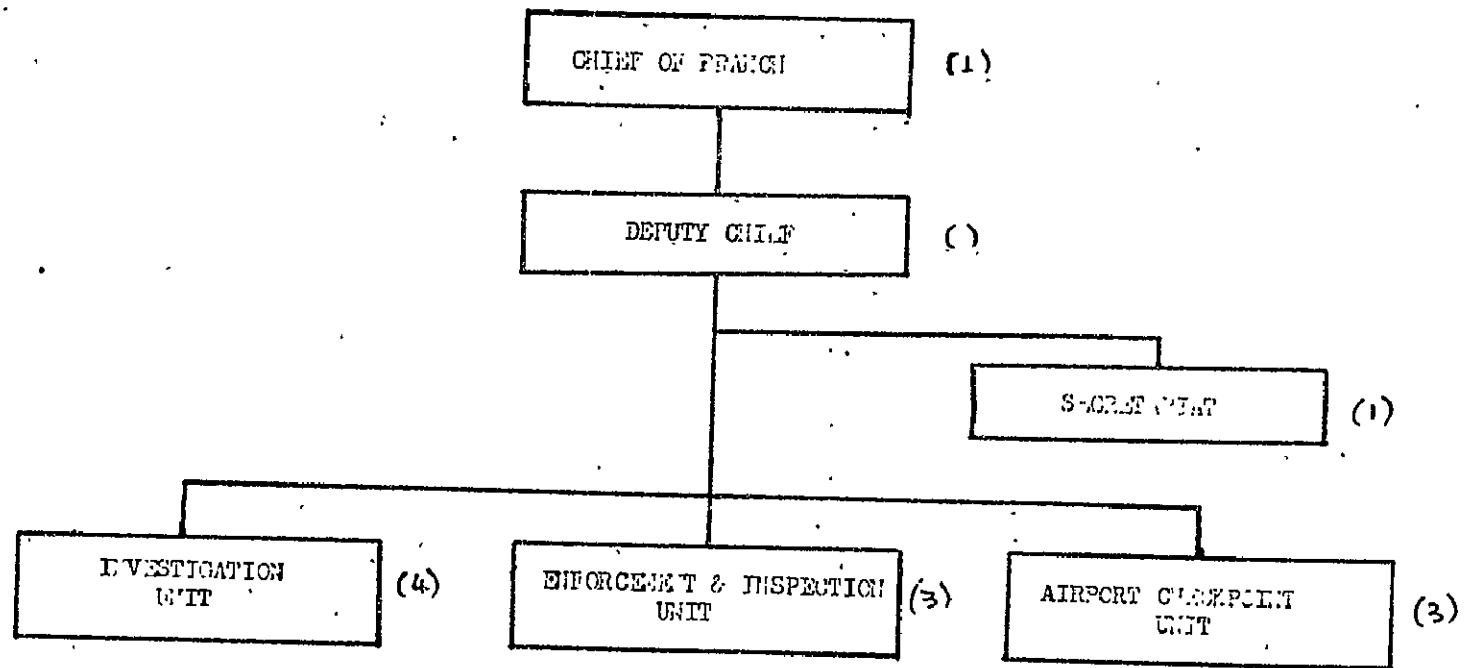
FORCES - 3  
SCOUT VEH. - 1  
MOTORCYCLE - 1  
RADIO - 8

ORGANIZATION CHART OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

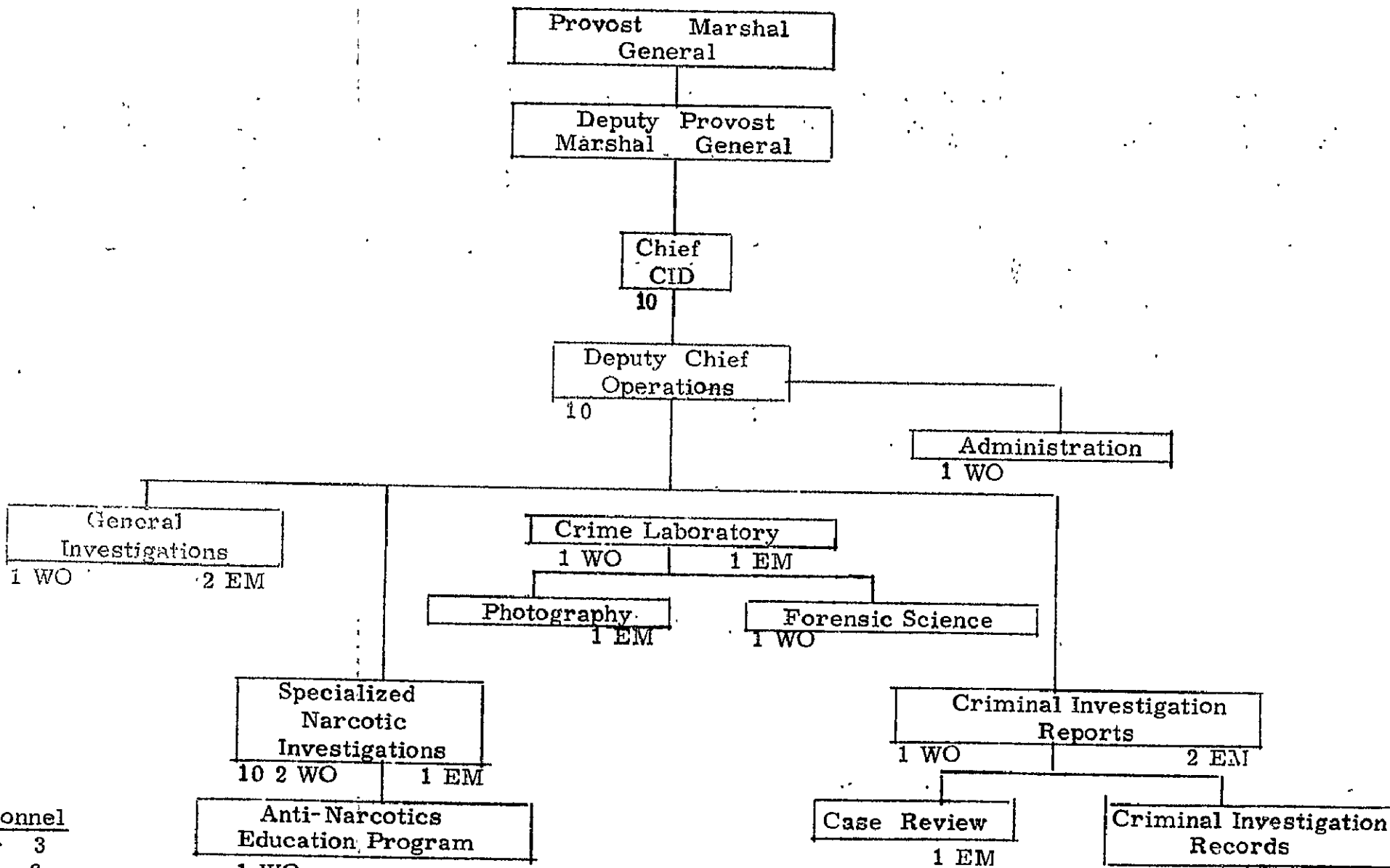
-80-

ATTACHMENT S

THE REORGANIZATION CHART OF THE NARCOTIC CONTROL BRANCH, IAR/T/P



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION  
 OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL  
 HEADQUARTERS, FORCE ARMEE ROYALE



ATTACHMENT U

Personnel  
 O - 3  
 WO - 6  
 EM - 6

Anti-Narcotics  
 Education Program  
 1 WO

## INDIVIDUAL OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

On September 28, 1970, PSD established short and long term goals with specific objectives designed to carry out the recommendations of the Goin/Leister evaluation. Total accomplishment of the basic objectives outlined below would have resulted in the development of the LNP as an effective, unified national institution capable of performing its primary mission to a degree that would create public support, and enhance the security and stability of the Kingdom.

### Objectives

### Degree of Accomplishment

Improve the quality of LNP leadership through training and technical advice and assistance.

#### Partial-

1. Sixteen officers underwent training at IPA. The training received was management oriented.
2. The Director General and his aide toured U.S. law enforcement facilities that were noted for having effective management systems.
3. Assigned advisors tendered management oriented guidance and counsel to the Director General and 12 service chiefs.

Improve planning.

Effective planning is being carried out by senior officers who were trained at the IPA, and/or assigned by PS advisors.

Reassign excess personnel from major headquarters to operational units.

Partial - The staffing of the Mixed Police met part of the objective. However, national and province staffs remain over-strength.



Promulgate effective command directives

Partial - Directives are weak and unclear. Supervisors fail to enforce the DG's directives.

More effective liaison with field units.

Partial - Inspections and field visits by the DG and principle staff officers are being conducted more frequently.

Develop standing operating procedures and a duty manual designed to provide guidance to police personnel and establish standards of performance.

Partial - A manual of rules and regulations and a manual of operation and procedures have been prepared in English and Lao and submitted to the DG. To date only the Central Records Manual of Operation and Procedure has been approved and is being implemented.

Improve operational effectiveness of field units emphasizing service to the public.

No marked improvement. The LNP believe the public should come to the police.

Adequate around the clock patrol activity.

A patrol system is in effect in major cities.

Better investigative activity.

Partial - the Judicial Police have started to conduct special training. However, the majority of Judicial Police Investigators need to be trained in collection and preservation of evidence, report writing, intelligence and other investigative techniques.

More efficient administration.

Partial - Mid level management procedures are lacking in all principle units. However, the situation is improving due to participant training (especially IPA), assistance by PS advisors and in-service training.

More effective utilization of personnel and equipment and the development of increased individual responsibility.

Improve LNP Headquarters organization, operations and personnel management in order to upgrade operational effectiveness of field elements.

Develop a more functional organization with a definite chain of command and an effective span of control.

Improve LNP Training, especially at LNP Training Center, emphasizing improved instructor techniques, curricula and text development, improvement of physical plant and the development of courses for all grade categories in the police.

Develop in-service and specialized training for personnel assigned to operational units.

Partial - There is a direct correlation between effectiveness as a manager and upgrading professional skills through quality training which is lacking.

Partial -

1. A manual encompassing rules, regulations and personnel procedures was developed, published in English and Lao and distributed to the Director General (DG), service chief and Deputy Director General. The manual has not been approved by the DG nor implemented.
2. A personnel system that provides better administrative control, and outlines procedures for training and merit promotion was developed and implemented.

Partial - a recommended reorganization designed to meet the objectives was submitted to the DG 6 months ago. To date the Minister of Interior has not approved the proposal.

See Training Section.

Partial - A few courses relating to technical and criminal investigations, techniques of instruction and traffic and patrol were conducted.

Effective utilization of returned participants in training activities.

An increased sense of responsibility by police personnel.

Improve budgeting procedures.

To provide moderate amounts of commodities required by police to carry out assigned function.

Develop maintenance capabilities to the point where police will be self sufficient.

Partial - To the extent possible U.S. trained participants who are capable are assigned to conduct specialized training.

Partial - Improved performance due to U.S. and in-country training. However, individual efforts are curtailed by custom and economics.

Partial - Some progress has been made. Continued emphasis and improvement are imperative. The LNP FY 75 budget includes an additional 500 million Kip to cover cost of police equipment, POL, spare parts, maintenance of facilities, and furniture and administrative supplies.

See Annex K for listing of commodities provided or in pipeline.

Marked progress is evident. Facilities have been constructed and a nucleus of technicians have been trained. However, for the improvement to continue the RLG must provide funds for spare parts and training. Failure to receive adequate funding will result in the loss of all progress to date.

RECAP OF NARCOTICS SEIZURES

16 April 1971 - 30 April 1974

NUMBER OF SEIZURES BY AGENCY

GSI	38
Customs	15
MP	9
LNP	125
Joint	<u>11</u>
Total:	<u><u>198</u></u>

NUMBER OF SEIZURES BY TYPE

OPIMUM ( all)	146
No.3 Heroin	32
No.4 Heroin	6
Morphine Base	1
Yen Shee	12
Chemicals	<u>1</u>
Total:	<u><u>193</u></u>

AMOUNT OF SEIZURES BY AGENCY AND TYPE  
( in kilograms)

CRUDE OPIUM

GSI	386.395
Customs	82.600
MP	156.400
LNP	425.309
Joint	<u>147.060</u>
Total:	<u><u>1197.764</u></u>

LIQUID OPIUM

GSI	50.400
Customs	3.300
MP	10.400
LNP	22.052
Joint	<u>6.800</u>
Total:	<u><u>92.952</u></u>

PROCESSED OPIUM

GSI	2.400
Customs	109.000
MP	
LNP	6.116
Joint	<u>1.500</u>
Total :	<u><u>119.016</u></u>

No. 3 HEROIN

GSI	0.429
Customs	
MP	0.010
LNP	11.823
Joint	
Total:	<u><u>12.262</u></u>

No. 4 HEROIN

GSI	10.050
Customs	6.000
MP	
LNP	2.600
Joint	<u>9.370</u>
Total:	28.020

MORPHINE BASE

GSI	22.900
Customs	
MP	
LNP	
Joint	
Total:	22.900

YEN SHEE

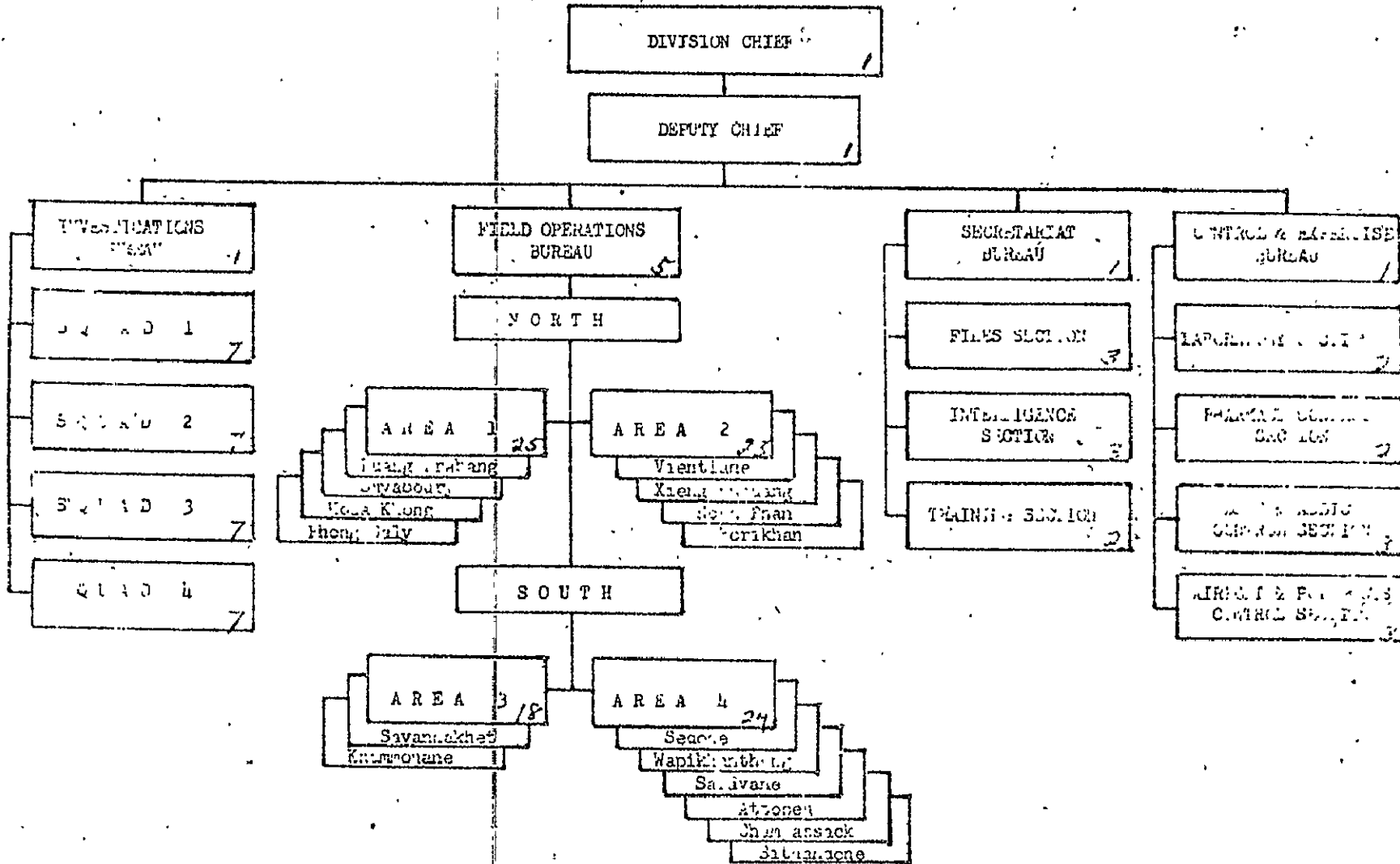
GSI	0.012
Customs	
MP	
LNP	1.470
Joint	
Total:	<u><u>1.482</u></u>

CHEMICALS

Acetic Anhydride	280 kgs
Sodium Carbonate	9 bbls
Acetone	60 ltrs
Ether	48 kgs
Hydrochloric Acid	5 ltrs

ATTACHMENT W

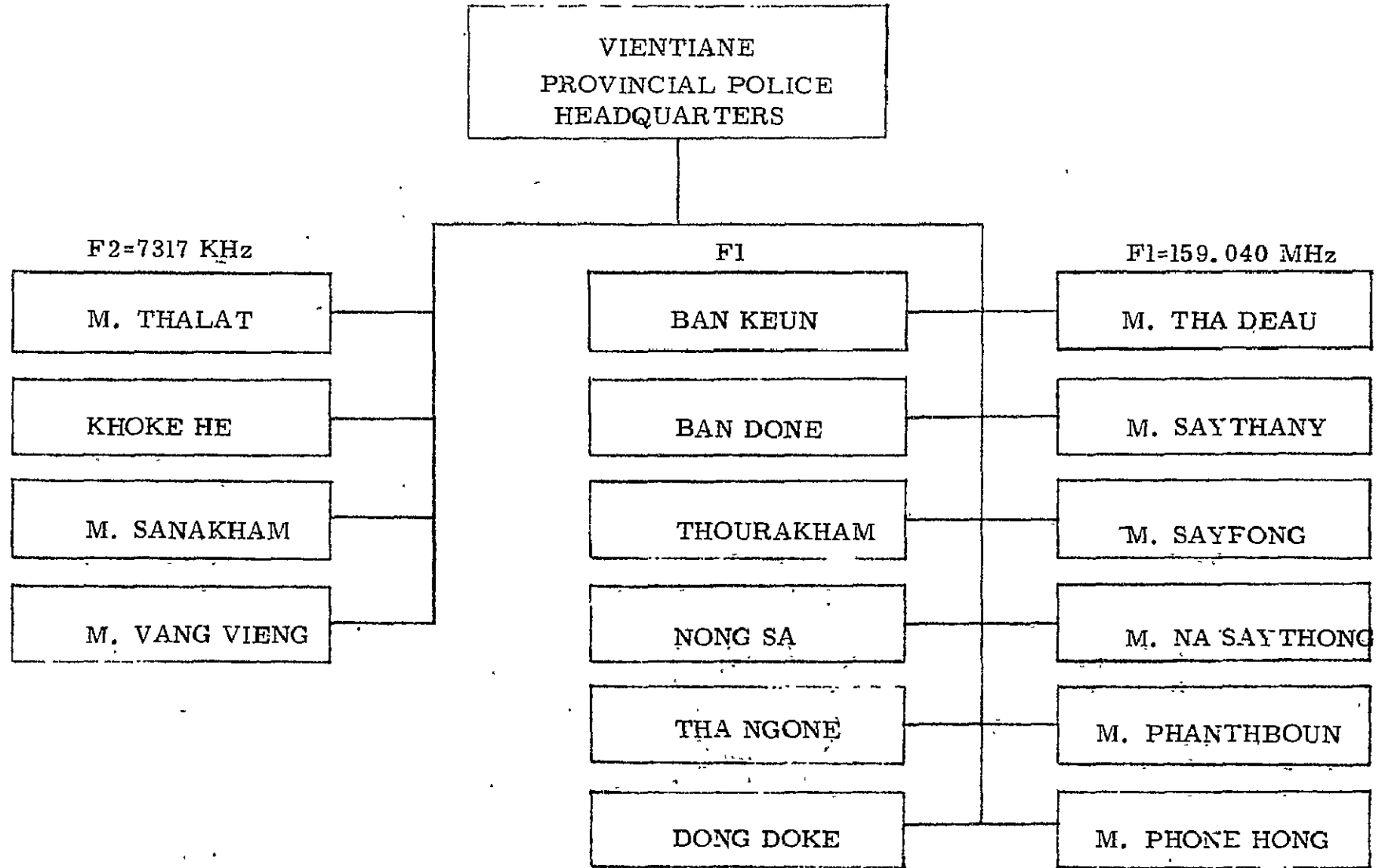
PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR LNP NARCOTICS DIVISION



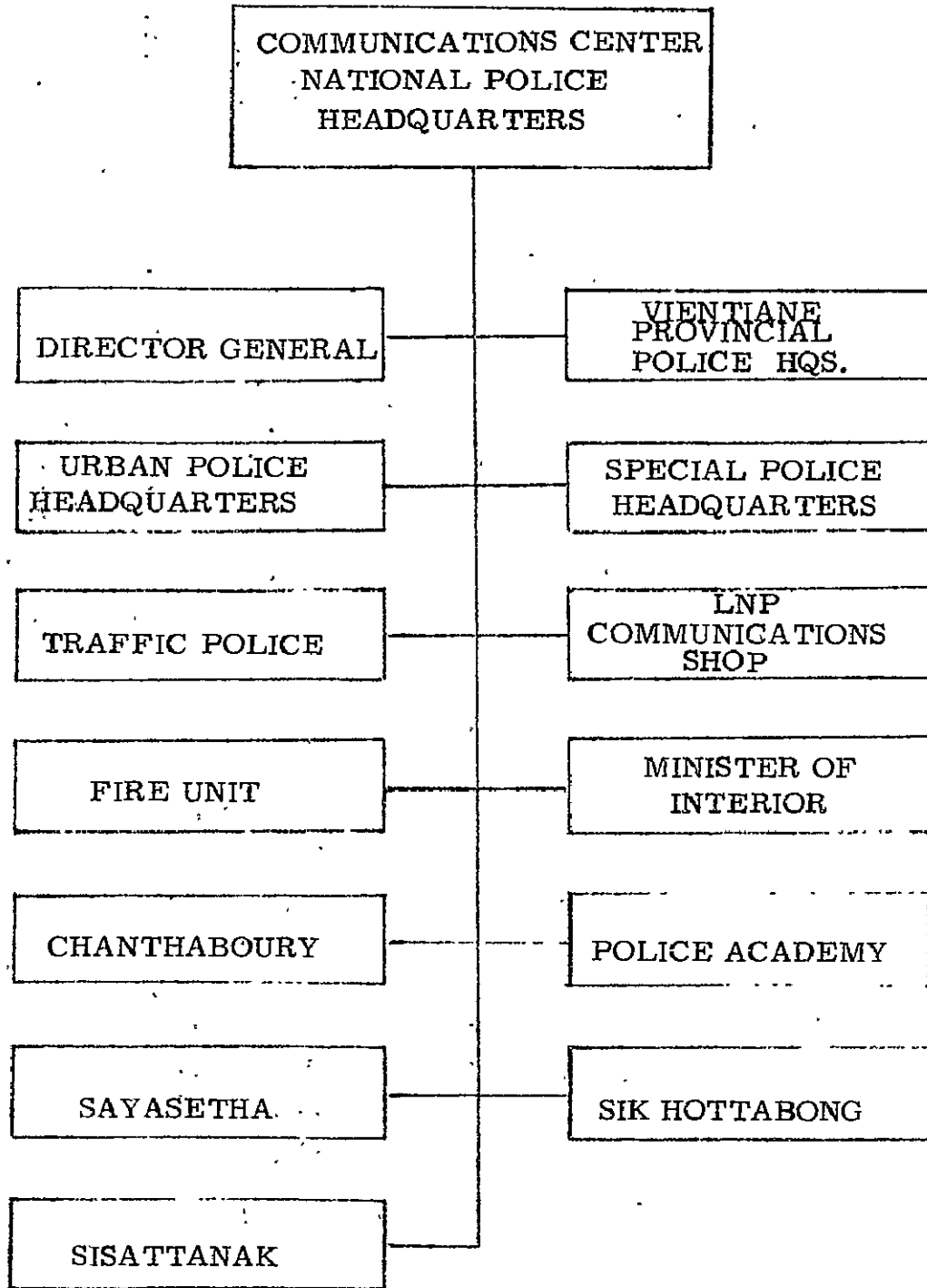
-88- ATTACHMENT X

+ 90 = 146

VIENTIANE PROVINCIAL NETWORK



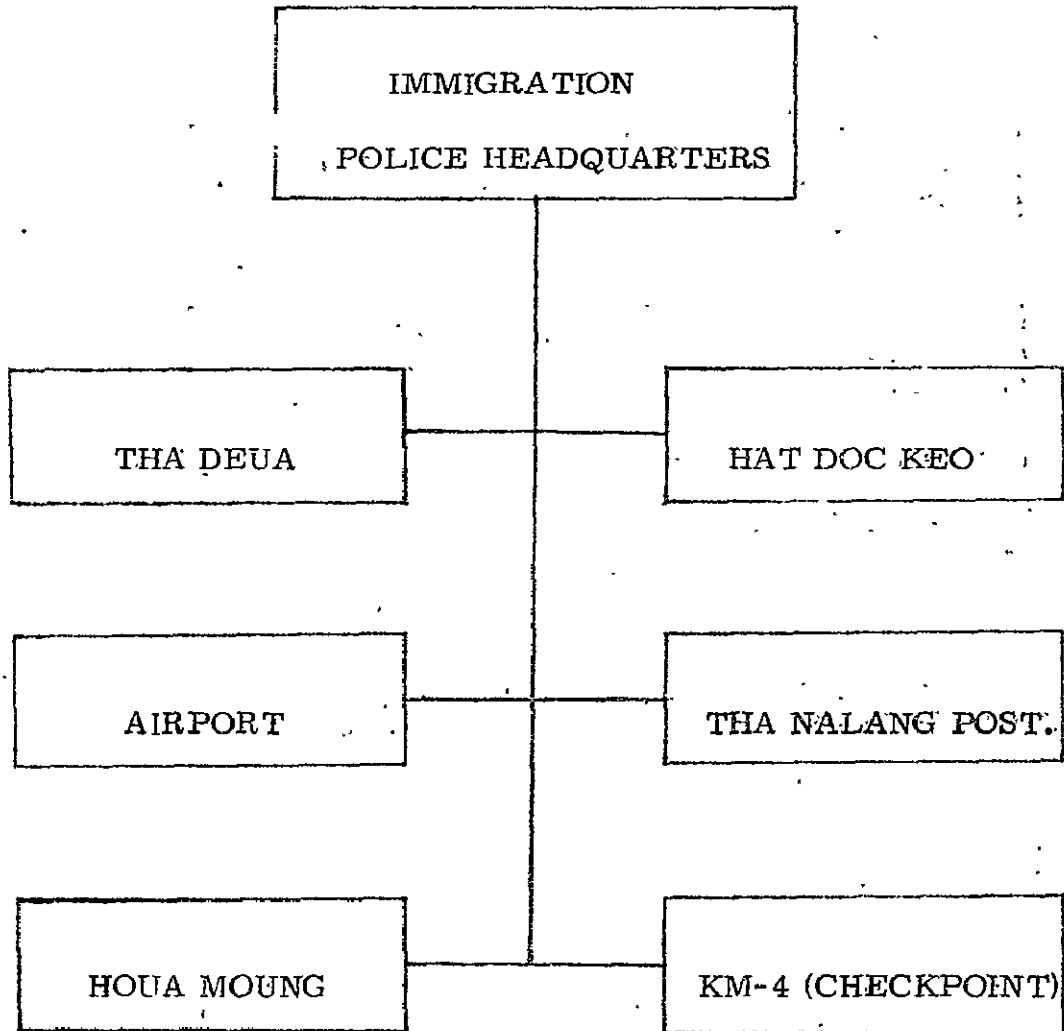
LNP COMMAND RADIO NETWORK



FREQUENCY 163.100 MHz

ATTACHMENT Z

IMMIGRATION POLICE  
RADIO COMMUNICATION NETWORK.



FREQUENCIES

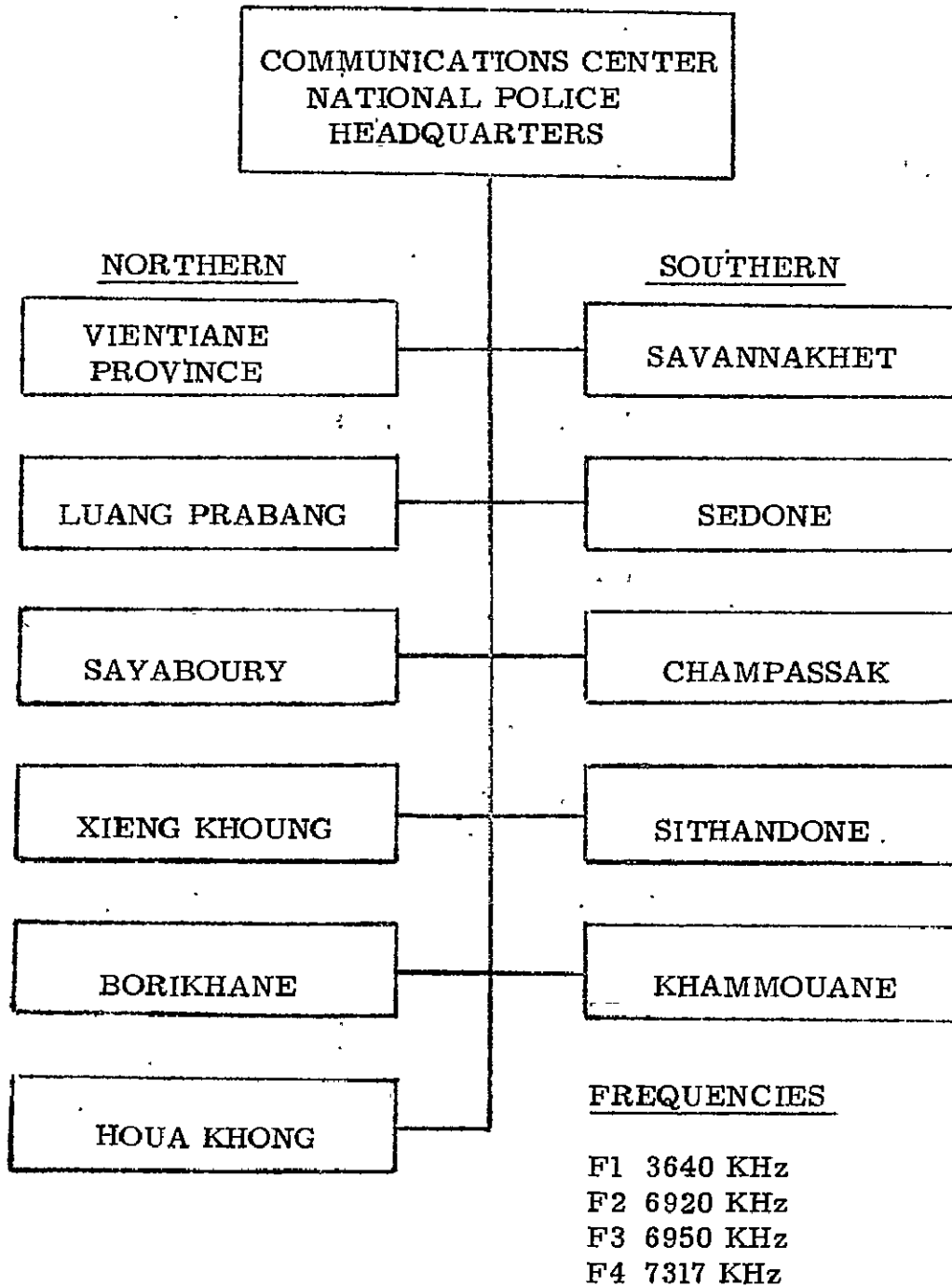
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F2=163.100

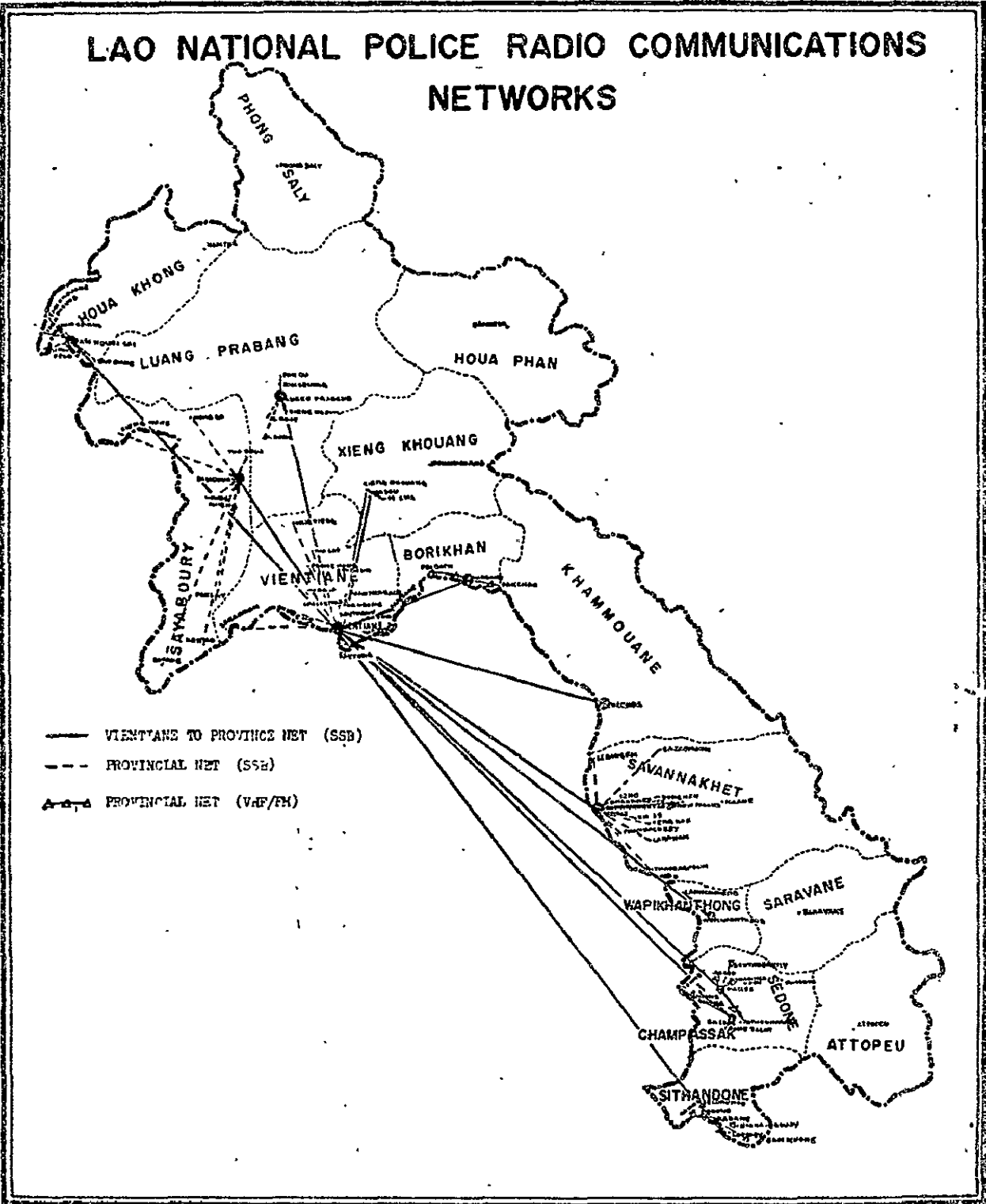
ATTACHMENT AA



NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS



# LAO NATIONAL POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS



ATTACHMENT CC