

26 August 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 1

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel, Chief Advisor

FROM: Jack E. Ryan, Acting Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 24 August 1957.

During the week ending 24 August 1957, the following seven (7) provinces of the southern region of Viet-Nam were visited by members of the Police Administration Division of MSUG:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Ving-Thuong | 5. Vinh-Binh |
| 2. An-Giang | 6. Tay-Ninh |
| 3. Kien-Giang | 7. Ba-Xuyen |
| 4. Kien-Hoa | |

A. Viet-Cong Activities:

In the 7 provinces visited, Viet-Cong activities are concentrated in developing anti-military service and anti-American propaganda through whispering campaigns and the distribution of leaflets. The anti-military service campaign by the Viet-Cong has been one mainly of urging young men of draft age to leave their villages and to assist in the preparation of false identity documents, which indicate a false date of birth. The most part of the terrorist activities in these provinces has been carried on by a fanatic Hoa Hao group under the leadership of one NGUYEN-LONG-CHAU. It has been reported that this group is being supported by the Viet-Cong. These terrorists have been reported to be responsible for the capture and murder of several VBI informants during the past several months.

In many respects, the Viet-Cong Organization closely resembles the Vietnamese Government's political-geographical divisions having committees at the regional, pro-

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vincial and village levels. In Kien-Giang province, which is an amalgamation of the former provinces of Ha-Tien and Rach-Gia, the Viet-Cong organization has retained separate control committees in accordance with the former provincial divisions.

It was reported that the Viet-Cong who have come to South Viet-Nam from the North create less of a problem than those who are left behind after the Geneva Accords. This reasoning is based upon the belief that the Northern Viet-Cong can be more easily influenced since they have experienced the austerity of the Viet-Cong regime in the North. Of course, this is not true of the hard-core type. The Viet-Cong in the south are more susceptible to Communist propaganda since they have not had first-hand experience with the Viet-Cong regime in the north.

There has been some Viet-Cong activity among the Cambodians living in Kien-Giang province in the form of attempts to arouse the Cambodians against the GVN by saying that the western provinces really belong to Cambodia and that the GVN stole them. It was also stated that the aid of the Bonzes had been enlisted in scotching this propaganda. Apparently, the bonzes have much influence over the people and are political as well as spiritual leaders.

Information recently received indicates that the island of Phu-Quoc is being used as a relay point for Viet-Cong cadres and supplies enroute from Cambodia to Camau. Reportedly, a fairly elaborate base has been set up in the northeastern part of the island. This is being checked further and we will be kept informed.

The Surete arrested on 14 August six (6) Viet-Cong who were engaged in a counterfeiting operation. Their base was near Tu Te in the Seven Mountains area. They had been producing 200 piaster notes at the rate of 180,000 per month since April 1957. Plates, inks, paper and 120,000\$ in false notes were captured. Reportedly, these notes were distributed in the outlying villages. Investigation is under way and we will be kept informed. The technician who made the plates got away.

Recent reports received in Rach-Gia indicate that a Viet-Cong training base has been set up in Cambodia near Tuk Meas northeast of Kampong Trabek, approximately

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20-30 kms. northeast of Ha-Tien. A recruitment campaign for students is reportedly under way in Kien-Giang and An-Giang provinces. The base also serves as a staging area for northern Viet-Cong who have missions in the western provinces. The Viet-Cong cadres are documented and dispatched from this base. The Surete is checking further and will keep us informed.

B. Criminal Activity:

Criminal activity in the provinces visited consists principally of banditry, burglary, smuggling and tax evasion. Approximately 25% of the work of the law enforcement agencies in these areas deals with criminal activity, while 75% of their efforts are directed toward controlling subversive activity. More detailed information regarding the operations of the Civil Guard with respect to these two matters can be found in the attached weekly report of Civil Guard activities.

C. Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps:

The only information obtained on these two services is the following: in Kien-Giang province which is under military jurisdiction, the Garde Civile is quite active in patrolling the inland canals and along the coastline. They have 12-15, 3-man shallow-draft boats with 30 horsepower outboard motors capable of speeds of up to 60KPH. They also have a small shop on one of the canals 20 kms from Rach-Gia where these boats are built and repaired entirely by hand.

The Auto-Defense Corps appears to be somewhat effective in Kien-Giang province in reporting movements of strangers in the villages along the coastal and frontier areas thereby making it difficult for the Viet-Cong to conduct extensive smuggling operations in and out of VN territory. Also the units among the Cambodian population are useful in reporting Viet-Cong activity in the Cambodian villages.

In all provinces visited, the duties of the Self-Defense Corps are to gather and to pass on information regarding subversive and criminal activities to the Civil Guard. Their police functions consist of attempting to control any given situation pending the arrival of Civil Guard assistance. Each Civil Guard provincial headquarters has assigned to it a

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provincial headquarters detachment of the Self-Defense Corps. This detachment is usually quartered in the Civil Guard provincial headquarters building, in order that close coordination can be maintained. As a rule, the Self-Defense Corps is equipped with one rifle and approximately 150 rounds of ammunition for each 2 or 3 men. These rifles are of French manufacture. The following indicates personnel distribution for the Civil Guard and the Self-Defense Corps for the provinces listed:

PROVINCE	TOTAL POPULATION	CIVIL GUARD	S-D CORPS
Tay-Ninh	270,000	963	1450
Ba-Xuyen	500,000	1919	1512
Vinh-Binh	427,000	1256	1900
Kien-Hoa	500,000	1124	1470

Detailed reports of the findings of the surveys conducted in the provinces listed above are being prepared. It should be pointed out that several Civil Guard commanding officers who are Vietnamese Army officers assigned to the Civil Guard strongly feel that the Civil Guard should be and should always remain a civilian police force completely separated from a military establishment. One officer with 10 years military service and 2 years experience with the Civil Guard stated that he would prefer engaging in action against subversive elements with just one battalion of the Civil Guard rather than with 3 or 4 ARVN battalions. Another Civil Guard commander who is also an ARVN officer declared that he would prefer discharging his responsibilities with but 500 members of the Civil Guard as against doing the same work with between 1500 and 2000 soldiers. These officers pointed out that the Civil Guard has established far greater and closer contact with the population, that it has more respect for the population than does the Army and is hence in a better position to secure greater information regarding subversive activities. These officers also indicated that the patrol techniques utilized by the Civil Guard have been patterned along civil police lines and consequently, are far more effective than the techniques utilized by ARVN.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that only 5 provinces in all of Viet-Nam are now under military control. Minister of Interior CHAU has reported that plans are being developed for the transfer of the responsibility of maintaining internal

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security in these 5 provinces from the Army to the Civil Guard in the very near future.

Continuous and regular field trips will be made in order that first-hand knowledge can be obtained relative to the general security situation in Viet-Nam, as well as the operations of the various police organizations in the provinces. A total of 5 MSUG police advisors have been assigned to the Civil Guard.

JER/mmd

JACK E. RYAN, Acting Chief
Police Administration Division

1 Attachment:
Civil Guard Weekly
Report, Aug 10-16, 1957.

Dr. Fishel

9 September 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 2.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division, MSUG

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 7 September 1957.

Field trips were made by MSUG police advisors to Sadec, Vinh-Long and Tay-Ninh, during the 2-week period ending 7 September.

A. Viet-Cong Activities:

Several armed Viet-Cong units still exist in the southern and western part of the province of Vinh-Long. It is estimated that approximately one hundred ninety (190) active Viet-Cong agents are operating in that region. There are about one hundred thirty-five (135) Viet-Cong agents operating approximately forty (40) kilometers west of Sadec, and there are roughly about ninety (90) in the area around Chaudoc. These people are still active in collecting illegal taxes from farmers in that region. The highways throughout this region are completely safe during daylight hours, but it was recommended that night travel be limited only to absolute necessity.

The situation with respect to Viet-Cong activities in and near Tay-Ninh has not changed since the report of August 26.

B. Criminal Activity:

Criminal activity outside of that carried out by subversive elements in Vinh-Long province is considered ~~not~~ to be very important in terms of volume and frequency by police

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SUBJECT: MSUG Internal Security Report Number 2.
General Internal Security Situation Report for
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authorities located there. It was reported that most of the criminal violations which occur in this region are usually limited to petty larcenies,

A ^{group} ~~couple~~ of bandits which belong to a dissident sect were apprehended or disposed of by police authorities in the region between Tay-Ninh and Hon-Quan. This area was the scene of the murders of two (2) French rubber plantation officials and two (2) important armed payroll robberies during the past six (6) months. Police authorities in the Tay-Ninh region claim that the situation has improved greatly during the past two (2) months.

C. Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps:

Very little liaison was found to exist between the Civil Guard, the VBI, the Self-Defense Corps and the Municipal Police in Vinh-Long Province. Excellent cooperation was noted between the Municipal Police and the Gendarmerie, but this, undoubtedly, was due to the fact that the Gendarmerie officer was in command of the city police department at Sadec.

Physical means of communicating between these various agencies is exceedingly limited; however, telephone service is available between the VBI and the Sadec Police Department, but only during certain periods and at the discretion of the Civil Guard, since the lines go through the Civil Guard switchboard. All police activities in this area regard the Civil Guard as being strictly a military organization.

According to the Municipal Police, the Self-Defense Corps in this area consists of former thieves, bandits, Viet-Cong and Hoa-Hao dissident elements who cannot be trusted. This opinion is based on the fact that these elements were never punished for their previous unlawful activities and would take up their former Viet-Cong or Hoa-Hao activities, if the political situation shifted in that direction. These police officials believe that some of the Self-Defense Corps personnel are actually Viet-Cong agents, but believe that it is well to place them in uniforms under one organization so that the honest citizens can more easily watch their activities. The VBI in this area, however, considers the Self-Defense Corps as being extremely useful as sources of information regarding subversive and criminal activities in this region.

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Approximately three-fourths of the activities of the police organizations in this region are devoted to the investigation of activities of subversive groups and the control thereof. The capabilities of these organizations in discharging these responsibilities has been greatly limited by lack of proper communication equipment, transportation, training, proper organization, delimitation of responsibility under the law, and adequate leadership. Training has been given to many police officials and VBI officials who are assigned to this area, but inefficiency in organization improperly utilizes the knowledge gained as a result of this training.

No unusual events dealing with internal security were reported as having occurred during the period for which this report was written.

HWH/JER/mmd

2 Incls:

Civil Guard

Reports for:

17 to 23 August

25 to 30 August

HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief

Police Administration Division

16 September 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 3.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division, MSUG

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 14 September 1957.

During the week ending September 14, the city of Long-Kuyen located in An-Giang Province in the southern region of Viet-Nam was visited by a member of the Police Administration Division staff.

A. Viet-Cong Activities:

It was reported that approximately two hundred (200) active Viet-Cong agents are operating in An-Giang Province. Their principal activities include whispering campaigns against the Vietnamese Government, as well as distribution of anti-government leaflets. They are also active in raiding certain remote areas of the province from their base in Cambodia.

No unusual incidents were reported since the period covered in Report #2 (for the week ending 7 September).

B. Criminal Activity:

There has been no increase whatever in criminal activities in this province. However, it was pointed out that sometimes it is quite difficult to distinguish between pure criminal activity and that which is subversive inasmuch as it is believed that much of the criminal activity is carried out by Viet-Cong agents.

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for week ending 14 September 1957.

16 September 1957

C. Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps:

This particular province is one of the five remaining provinces in southwestern Viet-Nam which are not pacified, and are currently under full control of ARVN. It is anticipated that the province will be pacified within the next 90 days; at which time, the responsibility for internal security will be transferred to the Civil Guard.

It was reported that ARVN has approximately 10,000 officers and men stationed in the province, principally at Chau-Doc on the Cambodian border.

On several occasions the Civil Guard has requested ARVN assistance in quelling disturbances created along the border by Viet-Cong agents.

The Self-Defense Corps was reported as being a good source of information for the Civil Guard, with respect to Viet-Cong activities in villages and in the countryside in general. The Self-Defense Corps has personnel stationed in 96 villages of this province. The total strength of the Self-Defense Corps in this province is 1,925, while that of the Civil Guard is 2,349.

No changes were reported in the internal security situation for either Central Viet-Nam or the PMS.

HWH/JER/mmd
1 Inclosure:
Civil Guard
Weekly Report for
31 Aug-6 Sept 57

HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief
Police Administration Division

file

September 23, 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 4.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division, MSUG

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 21 September 1957.

With the exception of one field trip to the Baria - Cap St. Jacques Area for the purpose of visiting Police Training Facilities, no other field visits were made for administrative reasons. However, the subject of Internal Security was discussed with Vietnamese Police Officials.

A. Viet-Cong Activities:

An increase in the number of murders was noted in the southern region of Viet-Nam. It is believed, that the cold-blooded murder of a Vietnamese Provincial Government official and his family near MyTho on Saturday, September 14, 1957, was the work of the Viet-Cong. The exact motives involved are not as yet known, nor have the identities of the murderers come to light. An intense investigation is being pursued, however.

The hierarchy of the VBI (Sureté) is of the opinion that an increase in Viet-Cong activities, including terrorism, can be expected up to and during the coming Colombo Powers Conference. There is a possibility that attempts will be made to embarrass the Vietnamese Government through the commission of murders, robberies, and so forth, in an effort to thoroughly discredit the Government's ability to maintain security. Measures are being taken to reduce this possibility to a minimum.

Thirty modern police radio sets have been installed in police vehicles in Saigon; two bay stations have also been installed, one at First Precinct Headquarters, the other at Municipal Police Headquarters, a third bay station will be installed at the Conference building itself, while a fourth has been installed in Dalat. Police and VBI personnel have been selected and designated for various security duties in connection with the Conference. An indoctrination program is under way. Following the Colombo Conference, the radio equipment will continue to be utilized by the civil police forces.

B. Criminal Activity:

An increase in Criminal Activity was also reported, particularly in the form of armed robberies. It is not known exactly how many of these crimes were committed by the Viet-Cong. According to police officials, it is anticipated that these activities will subside following the Colombo Powers Conference.

C. Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps

No information on this subject was developed.

HWH/JER/eh

1 Enclosure:
Civil Guard
Weekly Report for
7 Sept-13 Sept. 57

Held for

Dr. Fishel

File

30 September 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 5.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. John Dorsey, *JTD*
Acting Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 28 September 1957.

During the week ending 28 September 1957, there were no field trips made by members of the Police Administration Division of MSUG.

As of twelve o'clock noon, 30 September, we have not received the Weekly Report from the Civil Guard; however, the Monthly Report for the Civil Guard for the month of August has been received and translated and it reveals some interesting statistics. Their operations during the month of August resulted in:

Enemy: Killed - 19
Wounded - 3

Viet-Cong: Arrests - 195
Additional Suspects Arrested
and Released - 136

Arrests: Rebels - 38
Robbers - 6

During these operations, six (6) Civil Guardsmen were killed and six (6) were wounded (not included is the Civil Guardsman who was "barked" by the tiger); that item will appear in the September Report.

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SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 28 September 1957.

However, there were two thousand eight hundred and seventy (2,870) desertions noted for the month of August 1957. There is some question in my mind on this item, since a year ago seldom did the desertions amount to more than 3 or 4 per month. I have questioned this figure with our translator. It appears in the same place in the report as the previous desertion reports. He points out, however, that it is common knowledge that the morale of the Civil Guard is down somewhat now. This is due in part to the Civil Guard being over-staffed by ARVN officers rather than Civil Guard officers. The Civil Guard officers are usually under an ARVN officer and when promotion time comes around, such as this Constitution Day, for one reason or another, many of the Civil Guard officers are being passed over.

We have information that the Vietnamese Government is preparing to arrest Doctor Phan-Quang-Dan, editor of the newspaper "THOI-LUAN", which was sacked twice three weeks ago. They may, however, withhold the actual arrest until after the end of the Colombo Powers Conference.

HWH/mmd

HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief
Police Administration Division

Chief Advisor
Files

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7 October 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 6.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief *[Handwritten signature]*
Police Administration Division, MSUG

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 5 October 1957.

In general, the internal security situation in Viet-Nam did not exercise any material change during the week covered in this report.

A. Viet-Cong Activities:

It was reported by officials of the VBI and the Civil Guard that Viet-Cong agents were active in those provinces of the southern region of Viet-Nam, which did not suffer during the period of strife which followed the end of World War II. Many of the peasants living in these areas have not believed the Government's propaganda efforts, pointing out the dangers of Communism. Meanwhile, however, the Viet-Cong are attempting to gain control by murdering prominent Government officials in an effort to create situations of fear and, also, to permit pointing out to the peasants that they are there to defend the people against the "oppressive capitalists". The Viet-Cong, in doing this, attempt to portray themselves as defenders of the poor as against the rich and the oppressive dictatorial Government.

It was reported that there has been an increase of the infiltration of refugee groups in the Rach-Gia area by Viet-Cong agents. It is understood that there has been an increased dis-satisfaction among the refugees with respect to Vietnamese Government policies, to the extent that some refugees were reported to have been arrested by the police. The Viet-Cong are reported to have taken advantage of these situations and

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have been successful in certain cases in obtaining false identity cards. Among certain refugee groups, no effort is made to expose these Viet-Cong agents because of dissatisfaction with the Vietnamese Government and, also, because of fear of retaliation on the part of the Viet-Cong. This situation is aggravated by the fact that the local non-refugee population in these areas are falling prey to Viet-Cong propaganda to the effect that the American Government has displayed favoritism toward the refugees in paying them 7.00\$VN per day, while the former receive nothing whatsoever.

In Central Viet-Nam among the Katu tribal people, there has been an unspecified amount of Viet-Cong activity. During a recent MSUG field trip in this area (Quang-Nam Province), the most measurable effect of Viet-Cong presence among the population was their general reluctance to discuss the general internal security situation there. This region was controlled for approximately 10 years by the Viet-Cong prior to the Geneva Accords. One apparently successful technique used by the Viets in their 10 years of control over the Katu was to supply them with salt and rice in times of need. The Civil Guard is reported to have the responsibility for internal security in this area. Their effectiveness has not been determined. With the exception of propaganda, the people of this area do not appear to have received any attention from the Government. The effect of the Government's propaganda is doubtful since the population is illiterate and do not seem to have any interest whatever in outside events.

B. Criminal Activity:

Isolated incidents of armed robbery were reported, with particular respect to the Thudaumot and Bien-Hoa Provinces. It is to be noted that armed bands have operated in these areas for several years. The exact extent of control over these bands by the Viet-Cong is not certain.

C. Civil Guard and the Self-Defense Corps:

According to the Civil Guard Weekly Report dated for September 1 - 27, 1957, approximately 42 Viet-Cong officers were arrested, as well as 45 Viet-Cong suspects and 2 robbers. Two rebels surrendered to the Civil Guard, while 2 Viet-Cong were killed, and one injured during the course of operations. A small quantity of arms and ammunition were seized and one Viet-Cong hideout was destroyed. However, approximately nine

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non-commissioned officers and privates deserted from the Civil Guard during the period specified above.

According to an informant, who has supplied fairly reliable information in the past, the Self-Defense Corps in certain areas of the southwestern region has been thoroughly infiltrated by Viet-Cong agents. According to this informant, the Self-Defense Corps in these areas cannot be relied upon and, in some instances, participate in anti-Government activities. This informant went on to say that in his opinion it was a mistake to arm these people, since they are inadequately trained to use firearms, and in view of the fact that control over arms and ammunition has not been secured.

It was reported that the VBI never relied upon ARVN to assist in the arrests of civilians. However, Municipal Police often ask ARVN to assist in the arrest of military personnel. This is done because of the fact that in Viet-Nam military personnel are not subject to civil law and it is necessary then that they be arrested by the Gendarmerie or other Army personnel. There has been such an increase in disturbances caused by undisciplined military personnel that ARVN has been requested by civil law enforcement authorities to increase their security patrols. It was suggested that the reason for the increase in disturbances by the military is that these people are trained to fight - that in the absence of military operations, they become restless and rely on fights with each other, or with civilians to relieve their boredom.

Officials of civil law enforcement do not believe that the civil police should be required to advise ARVN of all internal security matters. They do, however, believe that all information pertaining to ARVN should be reported to that agency, but that all other information should be given to ARVN strictly on a "need-to-know-basis".

HWH/JER/mmd
1 Inclosure:
Civil Guard Weekly Report,
21 to 27 September 1957.

21 October 1957

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Report Number 8

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THROUGH: Dr. Wesley K. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJECT: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 19 October 1957.

This report covers field trips made by MSU police advisors to the provinces of Phong-Dinh, An-Giang and Dong-Nha-Thuong during the above period. Submitted herewith is the Civil Guard weekly report for the week ending October 11, 1957.

a. Viet-Cong Activities:

The Viet-Cong are using the same propaganda in Phong-Dinh and An-Giang provinces as elsewhere with reference to the coming rice harvest. They also instruct the rice farmers to accept land offered by the government but to refuse payment therefor. This is intended to slow down the government program. In Phong-Dinh province, it is estimated that there are about 50 active Viet-Cong whose activities have been curtailed considerably during the past few months as a result of mop-up operations conducted by ARVN. In An-Giang province, the exact number of Viet-Cong is unknown. However, it was pointed out that there is a constant infiltration into the province of Viet-Cong from Cambodia on a daily basis. The Viet-Cong and Hoa-Hao are reportedly still collecting illegal taxes along the entire border area. This area was referred to by Vietnamese civil police officers as "no man's land" inasmuch as both sides of the border are unoccupied by troops for a distance of some 20 kilometres in accordance with the Geneva agreements of 1954.

No areas in either of these two provinces are under complete control of the Viet-Cong. The last large scale terrorist activity committed by Viet-Cong occurred over one month ago in a small village located two kilometres from Chau-Dec. This activity consisted of machine-gunning a restaurant which resulted in the murder of 15 persons including three soldiers. It is believed the perpetrators of this crime were successful in escaping punishment.

Because of increased activity on the part of police forces and ARVN in Phong-Dinh province, the area has enjoyed relative peace and quiet for approximately 4 months.

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It was indicated by civil police authorities in the foregoing two provinces that Viet-Cong propaganda is effective in outlying areas inasmuch as people living there are uninformed with regard to the Vietnamese government program. It was reported that the Viet-Cong had many sympathizers who are furnishing money, arms, and ammunition. It was indicated in the Choa-Duc area that many disloyal Vietnamese soldiers are giving the Viets arms and ammunition and in many cases are joining Viet-Cong ranks following their separations from the Army. It was also indicated that many arms are being supplied to the Viets from Cambodia. A few weeks ago, two Viet-Cong were arrested upon one of whom was found a notice informing the Viets that a quantity of arms and ammunition could be obtained in Long-Kuyen. The exact results of the investigation into this matter are not known.

In Dong-Nai-Thuong area, as well as in the PMS region as a whole, the Viet-Cong are reportedly self-supporting to a great extent by virtue of their being employed on various plantations. It was also indicated that they receive assistance from sympathizers. According to civil police officers at Dalat, it was indicated that some of the Moi are shielding some Viet-Cong and are reportedly keeping stores and money for them. It is further believed that certain amounts of food, arms, ammunition, and money were left with the Moi for safekeeping by the Viet-Cong when they left this area following the Geneva Accord. The Civil Guard has uncovered some of these stores and have arrested some of the Viet-Cong hidden among the Moi. The Civil Guard was able to accomplish this by bribing the Moi with salt, meat, and other staples. This type of tactic was used by the French to good advantage when they occupied the area. The Civil Guard, however, has very little meat or salt to give away, resulting in the fact that this tactic cannot be fully exploited.

The only known communication utilized by the Viet-Cong is the courier. The couriers cross the border from Laos in the northwestern section of the region where the population is scarce and where there are very few patrols. As a matter of fact, the Civil Guard sends a patrol into this area only once a month because of lack of transportation facilities. An unverified report was obtained which indicated the main place for Viet-Cong activities in the PMS is located at Seno in Laos. It was reported that all Viet-Cong activities in the PMS are controlled by Viet-Cong officials living in that city. It was also indicated that the area of control emanating from Seno reaches as far south as Lai. Attempts to verify this information will be made in the future.

In general, it was reported that there has been no change in Viet-Cong methods of financing and activities throughout Vietnam. They still live off the land, collect taxes from farmers and businessmen, and continue to engage in smuggling activities in Cambodia and Laos. According to a confidential source of information, the government has not tightened up its security in areas formerly controlled by the Viet-Cong.

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USMC Internal Security Report Number 8.

21 October 1957

It was indicated that this was not necessary since people living in these areas have lived under the Communists and resist their propaganda. It was expected that additional trouble will be had with Viet-Cong agents following the rice harvest inasmuch as attempts will undoubtedly be made to collect illegal taxes. Countermeasures are being taken by civil police agencies. It was indicated that the Vietnamese police do not expect trouble with the Cambodians living in South Vietnam since these people are rather well controlled by their priests who are working cooperation with the Vietnamese government.

According to an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, there has not been any known increase in coastal landings by Viet-Cong agents. It was indicated that at the present time there is not an active coastal patrol capable of intercepting Communist junks. It was reported that there is a strong possibility that meetings of Viet-Cong leaders occur at sea off the Vietnamese coast.

The civil police authorities of all three provinces visited during the week ending October 19 advised that there is no area within these provinces which could be considered unsafe for travel during daylight hours. These officials remarked that stories to the contrary are unfounded.

B. Criminal Activity:

A confidential informant of known reliability declared that the criminal activities in the area north of Saigon have to a great extent been committed by bands of deserters from the Army. Some of these individuals are former soldiers who at the end of hostilities did not return to their homes but who have been living by engaging in criminal activities since that time. It was reported that the crimes which take place in the southern region are crimes of violence against political heads and their families whose intention is to discredit the government and to strengthen the Communist cause. Many areas in the south have never been under complete Communist domination. Therefore, the people are unfamiliar with Communist tactics and are lead to believe that the murders and assaults are committed by righteously indignant citizens who are dissatisfied with the present government. However, in parts of the PMS and in most of central Vietnam, the people have known Communist domination and are not misled by such Communist propaganda. It was indicated that most of the crimes committed in the areas north of Saigon are purely criminal in nature and have very little political inspiration. Most of the difficulties which have arisen in the Tay-Ninh area consist of resistance to the draft. This resistance is reported to be Communist inspired.

No particular increase in criminal activity was noted during the week ending October 19.

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C. Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps:

In general, the Self-Defense Corps is considered ineffective in the provinces of Phong-Dinh and An-Giang. This unit was described as being made up of poorly selected men, who are not trained and very poorly equipped. The morale of the Self-Defense Corps was described as being very low primarily because of low salaries. However, it was pointed out at Dalat that the Self-Defense Corps were very active and were considered as being the eyes and ears of the Civil Guard. The strength of this organization in the PMS is approximately 10,000. Their main weapons consist of rifles. It was indicated in the PMS that the Self-Defense Corps has been responsible to a great extent in cutting down Viet-Cong activities during the past few months by informing the Civil Guard as to its known leaders and members. It was reported that the Self-Defense Corps in the PMS is considered to be loyal to the government.

Although it was reported that the Self-Defense Corps and the Civil Guard worked in close cooperation in the PMS, it was felt that there was a certain amount of discord and lack of cooperation and jealousy between the Surete and the Civil Guard in this region. The Civil Guard as well as the Self-Defense Corps are regarded by certain Surete officials as being "rag bag" outfits which are poorly equipped, poorly trained, and which have poor leadership. As an example of this, during a recent tear gas demonstration at Dalat the VBI invited the municipal police and various government officials and public servants to attend. Nothing, however, was said to the Civil Guard. Among various police officials of this area, there seems to be an attitude of distrust between the existing police organizations and between certain officials who have been given instructions not to answer any questions posed by Americans with regard to the law enforcement situation.

It was reported at Chau Doc that no army build-up in this area has occurred. However, it was established that additional posts for the Civil Guard are being placed along the Cambodian border and that plans have been developed for shifting the location of certain Civil Guard units in this area. It was reported that there are bands of between 300 and 500 fully armed Viet-Cong and Hoa-Hao which operate inside demarcation areas along the border. Mop-up activity by ARVN units in cooperation with Civil Guardsmen are constant throughout this entire area. Numerous foot patrols and several motorized patrols were seen by several of the MSU team. The Civil Guard is patrolling most areas of both provinces in direct cooperation with ARVN.

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Additional field trips will be made into this area during the coming two weeks.

HWH/JER/her

1 Enclosure:
Civil Guard Weekly Report
5 October - 11 October 1957

26 November 1957

Handwritten initials/signature

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 9

TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THRU: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

Material for this Security Report is derived almost exclusively from information contained in the monthly Civil Guard Report of September 1957, and four Civil Guard Weekly Reports, covering the weeks of 25 October to 1 November, 2 November to 9 November, 9 November to 16 November, and 16 November to 22 November 1957.

During the last two weeks reported, the Civil Guard recruited 1,265 and 1,661 men, respectively. Six more officers from ARVN were detached to the Civil Guard. Two Self-Defense Corps deserters stole two submachine guns.

Some of the figures from these reports are reproduced below:

REPORTS	C.G. STRENGTH	C.G. KILLED	C.G. INJURED	ENEMY KILLED	ENEMY ARRESTED
Sept. 1957	49,476	2	7	9	310
Oct. 25-Nov. 1	49,833	2	5	4	172
Nov. 2-Nov. 9	49,816	2	1	4	114
Nov. 9-Nov. 16	50,863	2	2	2	70
Nov. 16-Nov. 22	52,259	0	2	6	243

A considerable amount of weapons and ammunition were confiscated and reported in detail.

Listed are a few incidents in different provinces that were in these reports which involve security or activities of the Civil Guard:

Phong-Ding:

1. On 11 November 1957, two Civil Guard privates were killed while on patrol at WR 756.

2. The Viet-Cong have a campaign to assassinate village council members and government civil servants.

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3. The Viet-Cong continue propaganda on draft dodging

4. In Districts Long-My, O-Man and Ke-Sach, the Viet-Cong are mailing letters to citizens against the government and threatening the civil servants with death.

Ba-Xuyen:

1. On 9 October, a Viet-Cong officer was captured by a Civil Guard private. The Viet-Cong attempted to stir up the people to demand his release, but without success.

2. Viet-Cong are collecting taxes and information at Tan-Uy, Co Ba-Co, and Dat Set.

Tay-Ninh:

1. At Tay-Ninh in Thai-Binh Canton on 17 October, 150 people gathered and demonstrated against the draft.

An-Xuyen:

1. The Viet-Cong are still propagandizing against the draft.

Tra-Vinh:

1. On 26 October a policeman of My-Long Canton was shot by the Viet-Cong and taken to the Tra-Vinh Hospital. Viet-Cong literature was distributed from Tan-Thanh-Tay to Binh-Cat on 26 October.

Kien-Hoa:

1. Civil Guard Company KH-5, on 19 October, assisted by the Self-Defense Corps and VBI agents, broke up a crowd of 500 people demonstrating for the Viet-Cong.

2. Again on 31 October, 500 people gathered in a Viet-Cong organized demonstration demanding the release of 2 suspects arrested by the VBI. Two Civil Guard platoons dismissed the crowd, arresting 83 men - among them 6 "leaders."

3. On 14 November, a citizen, Nguyen-Van-San, was assassinated by the Viet-Cong.

An-Giang:

1. The Civil Guardsman stationed at Tan-An Post was killed in an encounter with rebels at 1700 hours on 27 October. Another man died a few days later from the same engagement.

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2. On 31 October, another Guardsman was injured during an engagement with the rebels.

3. On 8 November, 2 Civil Guardsmen were injured during an engagement with the rebels at WS 456220.

Gia-Dinh:

1. On the evening of 26 October, one private was killed and a lieutenant was injured while trying to maintain order at the Thi-Nghi Fair.

Binh-Duong:

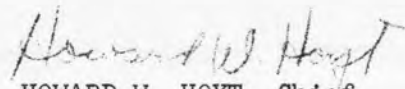
1. On 1 October at 2400 hours at Dua-Tien District, 20 privates of the Regular Army of Special Company Number 2, First Military Region, headed by a Lieutenant Chau, beat up with a knife a sergeant and 3 privates of the Civil Guard. They were taken to the hospital for treatment.

2. On 4 November - 3 days later, a brawl broke out between Civil Guard and the members of the Regular Army. The Gendarmerie are investigating and, in the meantime, participants are confined.

3. In Canton Binh-Chuan on 13 November, 2 Viet-Cong assassinated a policeman.

Long-An:

1. On 10 November, a Guardsman was seriously injured during an encounter with the rebels at X5.345.952.



HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief

Police Administration Division

HWH/mmd

9 December 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 10

TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THRU: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJ: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 7 December 1957

Material for this security report is derived from information contained in the weekly Civil Guard Report, 23 November to 29 November, 1957, and from field trips made by members of the Police Advisory Group during the past week where interviews with officials in various provinces were held. The Civil Guard report shows the following:

Arrested: 49 Viet-Cong
218 Viet-Cong suspects
3 rebels
5 robbers
9 draft-dodgers
2 Army deserters

Killed: 1 Viet-Cong Officer

Surrendered: 1 Viet-Cong
2 rebels

Seized: Considerable amount of weapons and ammunition

Destroyed: 3 Viet-Cong hideouts

C.G. Killed: 2 privates
C.G. Injured: 2 privates

Listed below are a few instances which occurred in different provinces as reported above:

Vinh-Long:

1. On 15 November 1957, one Civil Guardsman killed in an encounter with rebels.

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2. On 14 November 1957, armed men kidnapped a man, beheaded him and left a note on the body stating he had been sentenced to death by the Peoples Revolution Party (Viet-Cong).

3. On 16 November 1957, at 1900 hours, two armed Viet-Cong killed a man at the Ong-Ho Canal

Kien-Phong:

1 One intelligence officer of the Civil Guard Company KP-7 was killed by the Viet-Cong.

Kien-Hoa:

1 14 November 1957, eight (8) Viet-Cong killed one person with a hammer.

2. 19 November 1957, a policeman and a Self-Defense Corpsman arrested a Viet-Cong and brought the person to the police agency. About 100 people gathered and asked for his release. The policeman had to release the Viet-Cong. The District Chief called on the Civil Guard for assistance. The Civil Guard arrested about 32 suspects.

An-Giang:

1 On 7 November 1957, four (4) Viet Cong kidnapped a girl 17 years of age.

Phong-Dinh:

1. On 18 November 1957, the District Chief of O-Mon District returning from an inspection tour was assassinated by four men armed with machineguns. The assassination was carried out by Viet-Cong.

2. On 19 November 1957, Chief of the VBI of Phong-Dinh Province was assassinated by two Viet-Cong while he was having refreshments in a tea shop.

Binh-Duong:

1. On 16 November 1957, a private of the Civil Guard assigned temporarily to the VBI at Ben-Cat was assassinated by the Viet-Cong

2. A member of the Police Advisory Group visited this province and from information received from members of the Surete it was reported that there was very little Viet-Cong activity in the province. The cooperation

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between the police agencies appeared to be very good. The officers stated that there is excellent cooperation between police and the Army.

Kien-Giang:

1. On 15 November 1957, an armed group of Viet-Cong assassinated the headman of the hamlet of Xeo-Xoi.


2. A boat loaded with Viet-Cong came from the Thay-Ban Canal area, killed a Civil Guard liaison officer.

Tay-Ninh:

1. During a field survey trip on 5 December 1957, a member of the Police Advisory Group learned from a member of the Surete that about 1 November the Viet-Cong in that province attempted to organize the remnants of the Cao Dai Army. Most of the Viet-Cong were local and were under the control of persons from Cambodia. To date the Surete has made over 100 arrests and have been commended for their work. At the present time the Viet-Cong are talking against the military conscription law, but their efforts have not been too successful. It is reported to be safe to travel at night in this province and the province is well under control.

Bien-Hoa:

1. A member of the Police Advisory Group made a field trip to the province of Bien-Hoa. Conditions seem to be quiet with the exception of one murder committed on 4 December in the village of Binh-Y. The murdered man was a member of the village council. It was the feeling of the local police that Viet-Cong committed this murder. It is presently under investigation.


HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief
Police Administration Division

HWH/her

16 December 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 11

TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THRU: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJ: General Internal Security Situation
Report for Week Ending 14 December 1957.

Material for this security report is derived from information contained in the weekly Civil Guard Report, 30 November to 6 December 1957, and from field trips made by members of the Police Advisory Group during the past week where interviews with officials in various provinces were held. The Civil Guard Report shows the following:

Present Strength:	54,003 as compared to 52,737 last week.
Desertions:	89
ARVN officers detached and assigned to CG:	4
Arrests:	237 - all types.
Killed:	5 - rebels and Viet-Cong.
Injured:	2
C.G. Killed & Injured:	1 sergeant assassinated 1 private kidnapped by Viet-Cong. 4 privates injured.
Lost:	2 sub-machine guns and 1 carbine were stolen by C.G. deserters (2).

Following are listed a few incidents which occurred in different provinces:

An-Xuyen:

1. On 22 November 1957, at 1930 hours, a group of Army men of the 509th Battalion beat up Civil Guard Private Nguyen van Xuan, seriously injuring him at his home.

2. Civil Guard Company 11 built a public address tower to keep the people informed of daily news.

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Gia-Dinh:

On 27 November 1957 at 2100 hours, 1 Civil Guard sergeant and 1 private of a combat company at Le-That-An Camp got into a fight with 2 military men of ARVN Ordnance Company 101. The Civil Guard were arrested and are being held for investigation by the Gendarmerie.

Kien-Hoa:

1. Civil Guard Sergeant Bui-van-Gam, in charge of the Self-Defense at Bao-Phuoc Canton, was assassinated by the Viet-Cong.

2. On 27 November 1957 at 1530 hours, 1 Civil Guardsman was kidnapped by the Viet-Cong.

3. In Kien-Phong on 30 November 1957, 13 Civil Guardsmen of the Agricultural Center Zone 4, were seriously injured during an enemy attack.

4. In the same province, during the night of 27 November 1957, a group of armed men appeared at Bao-Goc, W.T.313.035 and committed a robbery. Afterwards, they escaped towards Thuong-Thoi, in the direction of the Cambodian-Vietnam Border.

Kien-Giang:

1. On 2 November 1957 at 2000 hours, 5 men armed with pistols and grenades came to Binh-Tu Canton in the direction of Ha-Tien and robbed the people of VN\$4,270 and 41 milligrams of gold.

2. On 8 November 1957, a group of rebels and Viet-Cong of the Ngo-So Battalion appeared at Vinh-An hamlet and assassinated a Civil Guard liaison officer working at Uha-Mung Post.

3. On 21 November 1957, 2 armed rebels appeared at Thai-Mung Canton and assassinated a village council member.

Phong-Dinh:

On 6 November 1957 at 1330 hours, 2 unknown persons stopped a bus at Ba-Te and robbed the occupants of VN\$3,230 and left in the direction of Rach-Noc.

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Dinh-Tuong:

On 28 November 1957, a fire was started at the Long Thuan hamlet by unknown rebels. The Civil Guard units arrived and the rebels escaped leaving 1 lantern and 2 bottles of gasoline.

Following are some verbatim reports made by staff members as the results of field trips made this past week:

"Viet-Cong Activity in Binh-Thuan.

On the 10th of December 1957, a staff visit was made to the city of Phan-Thiet in the province of Binh-Thuan. The Surete Chief and the Province Chief were absent, but a conference was held with the Deputy Province Chief, Mr. Ton-That-Tuong, the Deputy Surete Chief, Mr. Tran-Van-Bi, and the Chief of Police, Mr. Nguyen-Hoai-Bao. Because of the fact that the MSU group was unable to talk to the above people alone, the following information may be somewhat optimistic.

1. Viet-Cong activity is at a minimum. There has been no evidence of any unusual Viet-Cong activity in the past 6 months.
2. The province of Binh-Thuan has one of the lowest rates of crime on Viet-Nam. They have had one murder this year which is in no way connected to the Viet-Cong.
3. The Self-Defense Corps is functioning well and the Municipal Police provides 2 officers to train them in the province.
4. Cooperation between the police agencies and the Civil Guard and the Army are excellent."

"Security Situation Ba-Xuyen Province:

The information contained herein was gathered during interviews with the Chief of Surete and Municipal Police on 9 December 1957, during a staff visit to Soc-Trang, which is now the principal city of Ba-Xuyen province. Information obtained at Bac-Lieu December 10 was identical.

1. The Viet-Cong propaganda being circulated now in Ba-Xuyen province is: Don't Believe In Any Government Viet-Nam Program. President Diem's regime is under complete control of the U.S. Capitalists. Don't Pay The Government For Any Land For the Rice Harvest.

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Personnel subject to recruitment for Army service are being advised Not to report for Military Service.

2. The Viet-Cong, and dissident sects in the province are believed to number around 2,000. There are 300 in jail at the present time. These arrests were made in the past 60 days.

3. The Viet-Cong are obtaining financial support through nightly tax collections in the rural areas. Those who refuse to pay are threatened with bodily harm.

4. The Self-Defense Corps are ineffective. Low morale; poorly paid; in most cases are untrained, and have little or no armament.

5. Criminal Activity: There have been three murders in past 6 months. One case of kidnapping occurred about 10 days ago. 14 landowners were kidnapped from their homes at night. 11 have been released but 3 are still being held. Their status is still unknown. Surete has made no arrests in this particular case as the identity of those responsible is unknown.

6. This province is considered pacified. The Army discontinued mop-up operations last March. No Army personnel is in the province at this time.

7. No areas are completely under the control of the Viet-Cong. Their operation are only in isolated areas where Civil Guard, and Surete are unable to penetrate.

8. Communist propaganda is considered effective in rural areas only. Security in the cities is considered good as the people are better informed.

9. Many villa es and hamlets are not patrolled by Civil Guard, due to lack of equipment (transportation).

10. It is believed 30% of the Self-Defense Corps personnel are Communists and pro-Communists.

11. There has been considerable increase in Viet-Cong and dissident sect activity in the past 30 days."

"Security Situation An-Xuyen Province:

The below-listed information was obtained during conferences with the Chief of Municipal Police and Chief of Surete at Ca-Mau,

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the principal city of An-Xuyen Province, since April 1957:

1. The Viet-Cong propaganda circulated here is similar to Soc-Trang. In general, the people are advised to protest against all Government Viet-Nam Programs as President Diem's government is controlled by U.S. capitalists.
2. It is believed there are 1,000 organized Viets in An-Xuyen province. They have ceased underground operations, and are beginning to operate openly in the last 60 days.
3. Recent information discloses financial support is coming from hidden ownership in business enterprises. Surete claims the Viet-Cong own 1 ice plant, 10 charcoal plants and 5 rice mills in An-Xuyen province.
4. Self-Defense Corps is ineffective in operations against the Viet-Cong. On 9 December 11 Self-Defense Corps personnel joined the Viet-Cong, taking their rifles with them. Surete feels these 11 originally infiltrated the Self-Defense Corps, and then decided to rejoin the Communists. They are all known to the Surete, and arrests will be effected soon.
5. Criminal activity in An-Xuyen province has increased in the past 60 days. Last week-end 3 landowners were taken from their homes, lined up and slain with machinogun fire by the Viet-Cong about 7 kilometers from Ca-Mau. The Ca-Mau area was almost entirely occupied by the Viet-Cong up until the Geneva Accords so they are relatively strong here. The Surete arrests on the average of 10 to 15 daily. 300 have been arrested, and transferred to Saigon in the last 2 months. The disposition of these cases is not known.
6. The last Army mop-up was around March 1957. The province is considered pacified; however, the Province Chief feels it may be necessary to recall the Army for assistance.
7. It is estimated that approximately 20 villages in the isolated areas of the province are Viet-Cong strongholds. Police officials claim it is almost impossible to penetrate these areas. There are no roads. The only means is by boat and they lack sufficient equipment to establish permanent river and canal patrols.
8. The Viet-Cong propaganda is successful in the isolated areas, as described above. It is estimated that about 1/3 of the population in the province side with the Viet-Cong through fear.

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9. It is believed that 50% of the Self-Defense Corps in this province are Communists and pro-Communists."

The security information quoted above was developed by one staff member who was working with the Municipal Police and the Surete.

The following information on the same province was secured separately by a staff member who was working with the Civil Guard:

Ca-Xuyen:

Self-Defense Corps:

1. There are about 1,500 men belonging to the SDC in the entire province; about 20 for each village. SDC headquarters is set up in each canton, which comprises on the average of 5 villages.

2. The SDC gets a 2-week basic training upon entering the service. On-the-job training continues in each canton. Each village sends one-fifth of its personnel to the canton headquarters for training until all are trained. Because of a high turn-over, the training is a never-ending operation. All phases of training are carried out by Civil Guard men; consisting of military and policy subjects. One of their duties, besides patrolling the villages, is that of gathering intelligence information.

3. Their loyalty is rated at 75%. Occasionally, they are persuaded to join the Viets, turning over their firearms - the purpose being to disorganize the SDC and demoralize the villages.

4. The Viets work through the families of the SDC, as well as directly on the SDC members.

An-Xuyen:

Civil Guard:

1. The Civil Guard has 682 men - broken down into 4 companies. These are stationed in 4 of the 6 districts. The 2 have no Civil Guard because of lack of personnel, and patrols are never made by CG. They are left entirely to the SDC.

2. The security problem is quite serious in An-Xuyen Province. The Civil Guard activities are seemingly not very effective. They are short of personnel and equipment. There are no telephone or radio communications between districts or provinces. As a result, when the commander needs to call a unit into action or deliver a message, it is done by dispatching a messenger from Ca-Mau, using public bus, bicycle, by foot or by public river boats.

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3. Their records for the last 2 months list 10 cases of serious crimes - assassinations and kidnapping of village notables and 3 cases of plunder in the rural area.

Self-Defense Corps:

1. There are 574 men scattered in 23 villages.

2. The SDC in this province has shown a poor degree of loyalty and, as a result, their information is less reliable. The commanding officer of the Civil Guard stated that it can be assumed that only 30% of the information is reliable.

3. About 50% of the inhabitants are sympathetic with the Viets; and since the SDC are recruited from among the village inhabitants, their loyalty is questionable.

Two of our Vietnamese staff, who were on this trip, submitted reports on the trip including their estimate of the security situation, based on informal conversations they had with officials. Some of their comments are as follows:

1. Ba-Xuyen Province:

a. The security of the province is quite a serious problem. This does not mean that the Viet-Cong have control of the province, but their presence is always noticed by their propaganda activities.

b. They operate under the label of United Front, which is comprised of dissident religious sects; namely, Cao Dai, Catholic, Hoa-Hao, Binh-Xuyen - all of which are called the Cao-Thien-Hoa-Binh Front. The Catholics in this Front are those who formerly followed a half-breed French soldier named Colonel Leroy. He is anti-Diem and is a known Communist. He has many followers.

c. In the city of Soc-Trang, the presence of Viet-Cong was evidenced by a demonstration of pupils of a private secondary school, witnessed by our group. The mob was demonstrating in support of a dismissed teacher by the headmaster. Listening a few minutes to the pupils and to the discussion between the headmaster and the teacher, it was very evident by the terminology that it was encouraged by the

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Viet-Cong. There seemed no doubt that the pupils were children of Viet-Cong and were youth members of the Communist Party. The teacher is probably their leader. This demonstration indicates the degree and extent of Communist activity in the schools. "In a school knowing nothing about Viet-Cong, such a demonstration would not happen."

- d. There is considerable smuggling done by the people of the United Front - the purpose of which is to support the Viet-Cong rather than for their own commercial trade.
- e. There are 118,305 Cambodians living in this area, causing considerable political conflict with the Vietnamese. The French Broadcasting System (Radio France-Asia) in the Cambodian language is encouraging this dissention. The problem of integrating the Cambodians with the Vietnamese community is 10 times more difficult than the Chinese assimilation.

Howard W. Hoyt
HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief
Police Administration
Division

HWH/mmd

23 December 1957

MSUG Internal Security
Report Number 12

TO: Mr. Leland Barrows,
Director of USOM

THRU: Dr. Wesley R. Fishel,
Chief Advisor, MSUG

FROM: Howard W. Hoyt, Chief
Police Administration Division

SUBJ: General Internal Security Situation Report
for Week Ending 21 December 1957

Material for this security report is derived exclusively from information contained in the weekly Civil Guard Report, 7 December to 13 December 1957, since there were no field trips during the past week made by members of the Police Advisory Group. The Civil Guard Report shows the following:

Present Strength:	54,118
Desertions:	342
Arrests:	207
Killed:	1 rebel
ARVN officers detached and assigned to CG:	2

Following are listed a few incidents which occurred in different provinces:

Bien-Hoa:

On 4 December 1957, at 1030 hours, a group of rebels posing as Civil Guard units, well armed, appeared at Phuoc-Hoa Airport XT.878917 and robbed money intended for plantation payroll. After thirty minutes of gun fire they disappeared in the direction of XT.885530.

Gia-Dinh:

On 29 November 1957, the Self-Defense patrol found anti-draft handbills at Loi-Dong hamlet in the canton of Khanh-Hoa.

Binh-Duong:

1. On 27 November 1957, a Self-Defense patrol also found anti-draft handbills at XT.810120.

2. On 2 December 1957, an armed platoon of Viet-Cong appeared at XT 776184 and gave anti-draft propaganda.

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Kien-Hoa:

1. On 30 November 1957, at 2000 hours, two Viet-Cong officers tried but failed to kill a policeman in the market at Phanh-Trieu.
2. On 4 December 1957, at 1630 hours, over one hundred people sympathetic toward Viet-Cong appeared at the District office at Thanh-Thoi, demanding the release of a Viet-Cong officer named Bon-Chi who had been arrested by the Civil Guard in the hamlet of Tan-Dien.
3. On 30 November 1957, at 2400 hours, the Viet-Cong came to the hamlet of Hoa-Phanh at WR.716783 and kidnapped eight (8) people, later released six (6) and killed two (2), whose last names were Nam and Phong.

Phong-Dinh:

On 10 November 1957, five (5) Viet-Cong stopped on the highway and killed one policeman and the clerk of the hamlet of Vinh-Tuong, District of Long-My. They seized one automatic pistol 7.65 mm.

During the past week we received for the first time a summary of the monthly report for November 1957 prepared by the Director of the Municipal Police of Saigon, which shows some interesting activities:

Opium smoking shops discovered:	102
Opium smokers arrested:	212
Gamblers fined or warned:	1450
Prostitutes sent to professional training camp:	18
Prostitutes sent to court:	226
Madams arrested:	22

TRAFFIC:

Speeding:	108
Excessive use of horn:	405
Vehicles making too much noise (probably no muffler) :	296
Vehicles with defective lights:	834
Military cars in violation of traffic laws :	52
Government cars in violation of traffic laws :	91
Total number of arrests for month:	5056
Those released upon payment of fines or warned:	3555
Those still in custody:	1501

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They describe the security situation as good within the city with the exception of the explosions which occurred during the Colombo Conference. They make a point of the fact that the planned Communist sabotage of the Conference and the Vietnamese Independence Day failed to materialize because of the vigilance of the security forces of the government.

Howard W. Hoyt
HOWARD W. HOYT, Chief
Police Administration Division

HWH/her