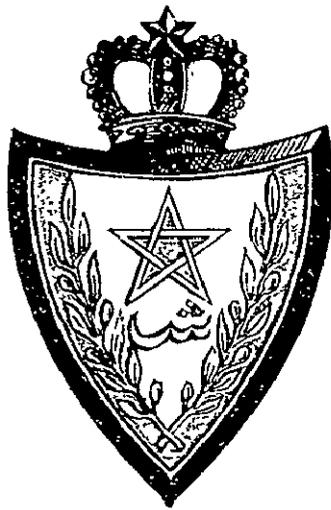


MOROCCO

POLICE

SURVEY REPORT



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Washington, D. C.

September 1965

MOROCCO

POLICE

SURVEY REPORT



Thomas M. Finn

-

Office of Public Safety

Mitchell A. Mabardy

-

Office of Public Safety

Rene J. Guiraud

-

Office of Public Safety

Robert Bowling

-

Police Consultant

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SECTION I

SECTION I

A. PRÉFACE

This survey of the Moroccan National Surete was conducted in response to a request by the Government of Morocco for a U. S. Government assessment of its national police force. The survey team consisted of AID/W Office of Public Safety representatives Thomas M. Finn, Mitchell A. Mabardy, Rene Guiraud and AID/W police consultant Robert Bowling.

The survey was conducted from August 16 through September 21, 1965. During this period the team visited Surete Headquarters, Regional Suretes in most of the principal cities as well as police posts in several of the smaller circumscriptional areas.

The team in carrying out the survey evaluated the Surete force structure, capabilities, responsibilities and the means at hand for accomplishing its mission. Discussions were held with members of the Surete and organizational entities within the Surete were examined in depth.

The team wishes to express its appreciation to Surete Director Ahmed Dlimi for his complete cooperation and to the members of his staff who assisted in the conduct of the survey.

Without exception the team received excellent cooperation at all levels within the Surete. The spirit and leadership qualities of the officers with whom the team met were most impressive and their frank discussions of problem areas provided an insight into Surete operations that could not otherwise have been obtained.

Assistance provided by Ambassador Tasca, USAID Director Adams, Military Attache officers and other members of the Country Team is gratefully acknowledged.

B. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In its findings, the team noted several areas in Surete operations and equipment which could be improved. It is considered that the means for many improvements lie within the competence of the Surete itself, while in other areas the Surete is receiving assistance from France.

The team explored the question of French researched information available at the American Embassy, Rabat, and discussed the matter with French officials in Paris. A quantity of French assistance is planned and may include:

- (1) Six full-time instructors and one part-time instructor at the Police Academy at Meknes.

- (2) Audio visual and criminal laboratory equipment for the Academy; and
- (3) Expansion of the Surete's urban communications system.

Some French communications equipment may also be made available.

The ability of the Surete to realize full operational value of the commodities proposed has been considered. Surete Director Dlimi advised that should equipment be provided he could unequivocally state that funds for proper operation and maintenance of the equipment would be available. Also, he stated he would welcome a Chief Public Safety Advisor, a vehicle maintenance specialist, and other advisory assistance.

1. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

The team found the Surete to be well organized and administered. The leadership is making a concerted effort to infuse the force structure with modern and sound principles of management and administrative techniques.

Comment

The recent reorganization of the Surete which regrouped fifteen staff elements into six operational sub-directorates more clearly defines lines of command and increases uniformity in the structure and procedures of the field organization. This action should contribute greatly toward increasing the operational responsiveness and effectiveness of the force.

The Director has expressed his intent to continue to strive to streamline the organizational structure of the Surete. He stated he now has several considerations in hand to increase the effectiveness of the Compagnie Mobile d'Intervention (CMI) in times of emergency. The object of his planning is to develop a capability which would preclude any need to call upon the Military to assist the Surete in maintaining public order.

During the final meeting with the Director, consideration was given to the idea of creating a new element within the Surete whose primary responsibility would be to back up the Urban Corps and the CMI in emergencies. The team did not have the opportunity to study the plan in depth; however, it appears that the same objectives could be accomplished with existing force levels providing sufficient resources in terms of equipment and training were available.

Based upon the many open and frank discussions team members had with key members of the Surete, including the Director, concerning management and operational problems, the team believes the services of a Chief Public Safety Advisor to advise on these matters would substantially enhance the operational effectiveness of the Surete. The Chief Public Safety Advisor would be responsible for maintaining contact with senior Surete officials with the purpose of advising on matters of organization, administration, specialized training requirements, records management activities, the foreign aid program and other areas as requested.

It is considered essential to the proper administration of a commodity assistance and participant training program that the services of a well-qualified Chief Public Safety Advisor be provided. He would be responsible for the over-all management of the program, preparing staff studies and documents relative to the program.

2. PERSONNEL

(a) Officer Personnel

The command cadre is young with an average length of service of from 8 to 10 years. Most of these officers were recruited into service during the period from 1956 to 1960 to fill vacancies caused by the withdrawal of expatriate French officers. Most have been trained on the job. Some, however, have been trained in France, Germany, the U. S., and England.

Comment

Although 78% (397 out of 507) of the officer corps have not received formal training in police subjects, they, nevertheless, have exhibited a full understanding of the scope of their responsibilities and an awareness of the problems facing the Surete. They impressed the team as having the energy, forcefulness and desire to meet these problems head-on and aggressively seek ways to overcome them.

(b) Enlisted Personnel

The rank and file appear well disciplined, courteous and capable of performing routine duties.

Comment

The illiteracy rate of the enlisted corps, estimated at some 25 percent, militates against their efficiency. New recruitment standards now in effect, which make it mandatory that all applicants for the force be able to read and write, should in the long run alleviate the situation.

(c) Manpower Utilization

The total Surete force strength of 11,433 is considered adequate in terms of total numbers to permit it to properly carry out its mission. The present distribution and employment of its personnel could be made more effective.

Comment

There are several practices in use in the deployment of Surete personnel which require review. The Urban Corps with a personnel strength of 7,260 which comprises over 64% of the strength of the Surete has 30% of its personnel committed to the Compagnie Mobile d'Intervention (CMI). The CMI with a force strength of 2,210 men is basically a static reserve element that is used mostly in cases of emergency. The CMI and Gendarmerie divide the responsibility for motorcycle patrol on the inter-city highways but otherwise the CMI does not contribute to the day-to-day maintenance of public order. The uniformed force also has about 10 percent of its personnel "detached" to other than patrol duties, i. e. assignment to the judicial police, guard duties at national institutions, and special assignments.

In an effort to offset the imbalance between the available patrol force and the patrol needs, extensive use is made in the cities of Municipal Guard personnel. The Municipal Guard units are not part of a national security force although they are part of the auxiliary forces of the Ministry of Interior. They are organized locally and are responsible to the heads of municipal government. For the most part they are

untrained, and recruited mostly from among Army veterans. The use of Municipal Guard personnel to augment the Urban Corps patrol force is questionable. Surete officials explain, however, there is no alternative available to them because of the increasing demand for Surete services and the budgetary restrictions which have all but halted recruitment. They say that if recruitment is held to its present level and the influx of people to the cities continues, they may be required to use additional Municipal Guard personnel to supplement the patrol force.

The pressing need for police services in Casablanca during the Arab Summit conference held 11-15 September 1965 caused the Surete to use CMI personnel for patrol purposes in the city. The team believes utilization of CMI personnel to augment the patrol force would negate the necessity to use Municipal Guard personnel.

Police radio patrol is relatively non-existent. There are radio equipped vehicles in all the larger cities. However, they are used primarily as "fixed posts" and respond only to specific requests for assistance. These units are used only for patrol purposes when there is a special need to augment foot and bicycle patrols.

Commissariats of Arrondissements (police precincts) serve as locations at which citizens may file a complaint or request police assistance. The Arrondissements are staffed mostly by civilians. They offer services only during the normal 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon and 2:30 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. working hours. Their value to the citizen is limited because of the working schedule and plans now underway are designed to convert them to 24-hour operations, notwithstanding the further drain this would have on the manpower resources. The Chief Public Safety Advisor would be expected to provide counsel in such matters as manpower utilization.

3. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The effectiveness of an investigative unit depends upon qualities which are not readily recognized or measured. An undetermined number of Judiciary Police personnel are illiterate. It must be assumed that this has an adverse effect on operational efficiency, for these men cannot write their own reports and are handicapped by their inability to take written notes. Although these men must have other qualities which recommended their selection for the plainclothes force, the literacy requirement for all investigators should reduce the need for drawing so heavily on the unformed force for temporarily assigned personnel.

The investigative service works without benefit of many of the scientific aids which are used and relied upon in many countries. A well equipped and modern crime laboratory is considered essential by Surete personnel, but the team believes it would have little real value to the Surete until the investigators knew its capabilities and limitations and were trained properly in the collection and preservation of physical evidence. It is not considered feasible to furnish a laboratory without first instituting a program of criminal investigative training.

4. MOBILITY AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

There are 621 patrol vehicles, 294 motorcycles, 16 buses, 4 trucks, 8 water trucks, 3 boats, 1 light aircraft and 2 helicopters for a total of 949 vehicles, boats and aircraft on the Surete inventory. Of the patrol vehicles 243 were put into service prior to 1959.

The automotive maintenance capability of the Surete is small outside the cities of Rabat and Casablanca, primarily because of the lack of garage equipment. Many cities have impressive garage areas and competent mechanics on hand but limited kinds and amounts of tools and equipment.

At Rabat and Casablanca, garage facilities are available for major repairs and a number of qualified mechanics are assigned to each garage. However, the lack of specialized machinery and equipment causes the Surete to contract out most major motor overhaul work to commercial firms.

Comment

Most of the Surete patrol vehicles are obsolete and have reached a point where repair costs are very high. For example, information available reflected that in 1963 and 1964, 888 vehicles were repaired by commercial shops at an average cost of \$843.00 per vehicle. This is approximately twice the average of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department. The austerity program has precluded the Surete from purchasing new vehicles at a rate commensurate with the stated need. Between 1959 and 1964, 378 patrol vehicles were retired and replacements purchased; however, in 1965, 147 were retired without replacement, reducing the patrol fleet to 621.

The average annual replacement for Surete patrol vehicles over the past six years has been 63. This figure represents an 8 percent yearly turnover for 768 patrol vehicles. A 20 percent annual replacement rate is considered to be the acceptable U.S. standard.

Of the 621 patrol vehicles now in use, 243 date prior to December 31, 1959. This represents about 40 percent of the Surete patrol fleet.

Transportation is considered essential to the needs of an internal security force having the range of responsibilities of the Surete. A major dilemma facing the Surete today is how to maintain and increase, if possible, its overall effectiveness in maintaining law and order and internal security while facing a steady decline in its force mobility. Confronted with limited financial resources which preclude the purchase of vehicles in 1965 or 1966, the Surete has found it necessary to repair vehicles whose life expectancy is very limited and also to cut back on services.

The Internal Security Sub-directorate of the Surete, for example, does not have sufficient mobility to conduct many of the surveillances considered essential to its mission. There were 45 vehicles assigned to this sub-directorate in 1963. However, due to attrition, there are now 25 vehicles assigned.

Concomitantly with efforts being generated to expand the Moroccan economy, increased requirements are being placed upon the Surete for its services. Also, the Surete must be responsive to greater demands for its services being generated by the increasing influx of people into metropolitan areas and still keep abreast of the dynamics of internal security.

The Surete could undertake a program over a period of three years to modernize its vehicle fleet by replacing certain of those vehicles which become no longer serviceable. As noted above, there are 243 patrol vehicles now in service, acquired prior to 1959, which have a very short life expectancy. Also, 147 patrol vehicles were retired in 1965 and not replaced. It may be considered that a real need exists

for replacement of 390 patrol vehicles. As a minimal effort, it is proposed that the U.S. Government provide 50 patrol vehicles each year for three years for a total of 150 vehicles. This represents an 79 percent U.S. contribution toward meeting the Surete needs based upon the annual attrition rate of 63 vehicles per year.

The Surete also needs certain automobile garage repair and maintenance equipment and the expansion of the central garages at Casablanca and Rabat to provide a capability for complete overhaul and repair of Surete vehicles. Plans should be developed for increasing repairs and maintenance facilities at the regional and circoscriptional levels, implement a mechanics training program, and work up details of commodities necessary to accomplish these objectives.

5. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Surete operates and maintains the following types of communications systems:

(1) To pass administrative and security traffic, a basic country-wide HF-AM radio telegraph (CW) and telephone network connects Surete headquarters in Rabat with each of the 10 Regional Suretes and some of the larger circoscriptions.

(2) To alleviate heavy administrative traffic a teletype link, using leased commercial telephone lines, connects Surete headquarters with the Regional Suretes of Rabat, Casablanca, and Fez and with the Ministries of Interior and Post Telephone and Telegraph. (See figure 2).

(3) To support municipal police operations, a VHF-FM net ties in patrol cars and precincts.

(4) Twelve HF single sideband transceivers were purchased in 1964 and are used in support of the Surete intelligence operations.

Comment

The HF-AM and teletype communications systems appear to be adequate for present Surete needs. The equipment, however, is old; most of it has been operating for over 10 years and does not provide the degree of reliability required. The HF-AM system is subject to interference depending upon the following technical factors:

(1) atmospheric and ionospheric conditions, (2) frequency selection, and (3) interference from neighboring countries operating on similar frequencies.

VHF-FM equipment in use is of a design several years old. Maintenance obligations are steadily increasing and coverage is inadequate. Seven single sideband transceivers were purchased in 1964 and 1965 for use by the internal security directorate; however, the availability of funds for the purchase of additional equipment is limited.

The Surete Director cited the requirement for additional radio equipment as one of his most pressing needs. He stated French technical specialists recently conducted a communications survey but he has not been apprised of the results of the study.

In talks in Paris it was determined that, based upon the recommendations of the French specialists, a proposal has been submitted to the French Minister of Technical Cooperation for communications equipment to supplement existing Surete municipal systems.

6. TRAINING

Indigeneous training has been carried out at a fairly rudimentary level and directed mostly toward enlisted personnel. Officers not trained abroad have received only minimal on-the-job training. This applies also to specialists training in such fields as criminalistics, identification and criminal investigation. About 80 percent of the officers cadre have not had formal police training. The two basic police training schools at Casablanca and Sale have been adequate only to meet the post-recruitment training requirements of the enlisted uniform force.

Comment

The National Police Academy now being established should satisfy to a large extent the Surete needs in all categories of training, i.e. enlisted recruit, officer recruit, specialized and in-service. Training aids, other than blackboard, are not now in use in the training system. The team was advised by Surete officials that they did not know at this time what equipment is planned for the National Academy. They explained they were waiting for French advisors to be assigned to the Academy to prepare a list of required equipment and training aids. It is assumed, however, that the strict budgetary situation which affects the entire Moroccan Government will preclude the purchase of major training equipment by the Surete. There is no existing film or book library and efforts to establish such facilities are still in the planning stage. The French Government is heavily committed in this field. Six full-time French advisors are to be assigned to the National Police Academy at Meknes. A seventh advisor will be assigned on a temporary basis to conduct courses in crime laboratory techniques. Also, up to 10 radio technicians were trained in France in 1965.

A strong interest was shown in providing training for 100 or more selected officers each year. It is considered, however, that the Surete could not make available more than 10 participants per year who have the language competency and position requirements to qualify for training in English.

7. ARMS AND AMMUNITION

There are sufficient stocks of arms and ammunition to meet the Surete's immediate needs. Most of the tear gas in stock is obsolete and little training is given in its use. Tear gas projectiles and gas guns are not used by the Surete. Goggles are on hand for protection against tear gas in lieu of gas masks.

Little reliance is placed upon the use of tear gas as a technique in riot control. Riot control tactics employed by the Surete rely heavily upon the use of a club and rubber truncheons backed up by rifle fire.

Comment

There is an interest on the part of the Surete for weapons standardization to replace 600 older model rifles with the FN 7.62 NATO rifle. Also, plans call for dispensing with the Beretta and STAR pistols and replacing them with Belgian 7.65 FN pistol.

Recommendation

The Chief Public Safety Advisor would be expected to provide Surete leaders with guidance and direction in their efforts to modernize their armament and introduce a plan to improve the riot control capabilities of the existing Surete force elements charged with this responsibility.

SECTION II

INTRODUCTION TO MOROCCO

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INTRODUCTION TO MOROCCO*

A. MOROCCAN CHARACTERISTICS

Morocco's Arabic name is Al Maghreb al Aqsa--The Farthest West. It borders the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean and is dominated by the Atlas Mountains ranging in elevation from 5-13,000 feet. Between the Atlas and the Atlantic are the fertile plains of the rich coastal region; the Sahara desert begins east and south of the Atlas range. Morocco has two seasons: a short rainy winter and a long dry summer. The principal racial stocks of Morocco's 12 million people are Berber, Arab, European (300,000, mostly French and Spanish), and Jewish (90,000). Islam is the religion of Morocco and Arabic the official language, though French and Spanish are also widely spoken. Rabat (225,000) is the capital city and Casablanca (1,000,000) is the principal seaport and business center. Fez and Marrakech are old walled cities of over 200,000 inhabitants each. Tangier, formerly under international administration, is an attractive port of 120,000 on the Straits of Gibraltar.

B. SHORT HISTORICAL REVIEW

The history of Morocco has been shaped largely by its peculiarly strategic location. From the 1st century B.C. until the 5th century A.D. it was a Roman province. Then the Vandals, Visigoths, and Byzantine Greeks successively overran and occupied the country. Finally Arab forces from the East occupied the country and brought Islam to Morocco in the 7th century A.D. The present Alaouite dynasty, which has ruled Morocco since 1649, claims descent from the prophet Mohammed.

Because of its strategic position and natural resources, Morocco was early drawn into the competition of European powers for influence and control in Africa. France indicated a special interest in Morocco--an interest that was heightened following the French conquest of neighboring Algeria--beginning in 1830. Following recognition by Great Britain in 1904 of France's "sphere of influence" in Morocco, the Algeciras Conference (1906) formalized France's "special position" and entrusted policing of Morocco to France and Spain jointly. The Treaty of Fez (1912) relegated Morocco to the status of a protectorate of France which it remained until 1956.

Moroccan independence was the result of efforts begun scarcely more than twenty years earlier by a small group of nationalist leaders. The first nationalist political parties, however, based their arguments for independence on such World

*This introduction consists principally of excerpts from a briefing paper prepared by the American Embassy, Rabat, and a pamphlet entitled Government, Law and Administration in Morocco, published by USOM Language Services and Library Section, Rabat.

War II pronouncements as the Atlantic Charter. A manifesto of the Istiqlal (Independence) Party in 1944 constituted one of the first public demands that independence be accorded Morocco. The Istiqlal Party subsequently provided most of the leadership of the Moroccan nationalist movement.

The deposition and exile of Mohammed V in 1963, and his replacement by the unpopular Mohammed Ben Arafa, provided the spark which set off active terrorist opposition to the Protectorate. The nationalists achieved their goal when France allowed Mohammed V to return in 1955 and commenced negotiations which lead to independence a year later.

Since attaining independence, Morocco has been preoccupied with the formulation of effective economic reform and development programs; the training of administrators, technicians, and professional people to replace the French and Spanish who formerly provided these skills.

C. POLITICAL SCENE

Morocco became independent in 1956 with the abrogation of the French and Spanish protectorate agreements. Morocco's Constitution, approved by popular referendum in 1962, provides for a two chamber Parliament, prefectural and provincial assemblies, rural and municipal councils, and various professional chambers. Members of the Chamber of Deputies and the rural and municipal councils are elected by direct universal suffrage, while Chamber of Councilors members and other bodies are selected by indirect balloting. The legislative authority of Parliament is prescribed in the Constitution and, although limited, is significant. The powers of King Hassan II, remain strong. On June 8, 1965, the King declared a "state of exception," temporarily assuming all legislative powers, together with total administrative authority. The Front for the Defense of Constitutional Institutions (FDIC), a parliamentary coalition, constituted the strongest political force. However, with recent splits, its importance has diminished. The chief political parties are the Istiqlal (Independence), with a numerous following in inland cities, towns and rural villages, the Berber-rural based Mouvement Populaire and the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires (UNFP), a left-oriented organization with support principally in the more industrialized coastal cities. Morocco's foreign policy remains attached to non-alignment on East-West issues, but is sympathetic to the U.S. Morocco is an active participant in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League.

D. ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

The King, as Chief Executive, is assisted by advisors and executive agents appointed by him and removable at his discretion.

The Ministers are Department heads appointed by the King and responsible to him alone; they act both as executive agents of initiative and legislative committees. They are not civil servants but political appointees liable to change with a new political administration.

The Ministries or executive departments headed by a Minister; carry out government laws and programs. The number of ministries and their responsibilities

vary from time to time according to needs. At present they are 18 in number: Foreign Affairs; Interior; Agriculture; Commerce; Industry and Mines; PTT (Communications); Public Health; Education; Youth, and Sports; Defense; Information; Tourism; Habous (religious foundations); Public Works; Labor, Social Affairs; Justice; Development; and Finance. They are not identical in structure but are all organized on an individual hierarchical basis. Most of them have field offices in the Provinces and Caidats, but administrative and operational control is highly centralized in Rabat.

E. LEGISLATION

Basic legislation is issued in the form of "dahirs" or royal edicts, signed by the King. The constitutionality of such laws may not be questioned or controlled by any court. A dahir is drafted in the Ministry concerned, discussed by the Council of Ministers, reviewed and edited by the Office of the President of the Council, the Secretariat General and the Royal Cabinet and submitted with all intervening comments to the King, who will not approve it until it satisfies him. Lesser legislation takes the form of "decrees" issued by the Presidency of the Council, and "arretes" or ordinances, issued individually or jointly by the various ministries. This legislation must be based on and conform to existing dahirs and remains an administrative act subject to control by a special division of the Supreme Court.

F. TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The territorial organization of Morocco was established by Dahir on 2 December 1959. The number and size of administrative subdivisions is subject to change from time to time. There are at present 17 Provinces, two Prefectures, 25 Municipalities, 72 Circles, 284 Circumscriptions and 799 Communes.

Each Province and Prefecture has a Governor who is the representative of the King or central government and is appointed or removed by dahir. His budget is part of the budget of the Ministry of Interior, which exercises administrative control over him. The Governor is at the same time the executive agent of the government and the local administrator; as such, he is vested with dual powers. As agent of the central government he has wide administrative powers and is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Province or Prefecture. He provides information to the Government, promotes its policies, supervises the field offices of the Ministries, and controls the communal authorities. As agent of the Province, he administers local affairs. The Surete's Chief of Regional Security is the Governor's advisor in all law enforcement matters and carries out Government policy, enunciated by the Governor, under the command of the Director General of the National Surete.

The Prefectures of Rabat and Casablanca are administrative enclaves in the Provinces of Kenitra and Casablanca respectively. Rabat Prefecture is comprised of the Municipalities of Rabat and Sale; Casablanca Prefecture of the municipalities of Casablanca and Mohammedia.

Where Morocco is divided into 17 Provinces and two Prefectures for civil administrative purposes, it is divided into ten Police Regions. There are obvious disadvantages in this arrangement for in several instances the problems of a Region will involve those of more than one Province. There is a study under way to re-draw the Regional boundaries, increase their number, and to make them coterminous with the Provinces.

G. MOROCCO'S ECONOMY

The Moroccan economy is based primarily on agriculture of the Mediterranean type. About 75% of the population is dependent upon agriculture for its existence, and about 50% of Moroccan exports are composed of agricultural products with citrus fruits, vegetables, wine and olives heading the list. Mineral exports include phosphates, manganese, iron ore, anthracite, lead, zinc, and cobalt. Moroccan phosphates, the country's leading export in value and tonnage, are of unusually high quality and are much sought after. Fishing products, especially sardines, are also important exports. There is almost no heavy industry, but Morocco has two petroleum refineries, a tire factory, textile and thread mills, truck and tractor assembly plants, a sugar beet refinery, and a variety of food processing plants and other light industries and handicraft enterprises. A chemical complex for the production of sulphuric and phosphoric acid and triple superphosphate has been constructed at the port of Safi and went into operation on June 15, 1965.

SECTION III

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

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LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

A. THE CRIME PROBLEM

After visiting a dozen cities, talking with the police in those cities, and studying crime statistics compiled by the Surete, the team is of the opinion that the crime situation in Morocco is not serious in terms of its impact on the social or economic life of the country.

Such a broad, unqualified judgement may be presumptuous in light of the team's reliance on available statistics.

The great majority of crime falls into three categories: crimes against the person; against property; and against public morals.

There was an average of 112 homicides per year for the period 1962-64. This is approximately 1 per 100,000 population. While there are large areas of Morocco where crime reporting may be incomplete, there is insufficient population in those areas to affect seriously the crime to population ratio. About 75% of these cases were cleared by arrest.

In 1964, there were some 20,000 crimes (including petty thefts, thefts from autos, etc.) reported in the crimes against property category, 50% of which were cleared by arrest. It is hard to believe that theft is no more prevalent than the figures show. It is easier to accept a hypothesis that petty thefts are largely unreported unless there is a suspect. This would explain both the low theft rate and the high percentage of clearances.

There has been an interesting trend in reported crime during the nine years of Moroccan independence. There was a distinct up trend until the winter of 1960. There was sharp decline during 1961 and from that time the rate has held fairly steady. Perhaps the most significant decrease has been in homicides and other crimes against the person. It is at least possible that the post-independence crime figures reflect the difficulty of this social readjustment. The police were quite active toward the close of 1960 and rounded up a couple of bands which had been engaging in armed robbery and assassination. In Casablanca Region the police confiscated in one seizure: 21 automatic rifles, 29 rifles, 10 sub-machine guns, over 200 pistols of assorted caliber, 300 grenades, 20 bombs and 2 tons of ammunition. Whatever the cause of the diminution in crimes of this character, it appears that armed robberies are not prevalent in Morocco today.

There are certain kinds of crimes which are reported and where an investigation is made and an arrest may follow. This is the sort we have been discussing: crimes against the person and against property. There are other kinds which are not reported as a rule but are discovered through investigation and arrest. According to the police

this sort of offense constitutes a greater police problem today than the reported crimes. Prostitution, vagrancy, narcotics are crimes of this type.

Prostitution is illegal in Morocco. In 1964 there were 1852 arrests for prostitution and pandering. As in other parts of the world, however, certain houses of prostitution are permitted to operate.

A reward is paid to the person giving information leading to an arrest for possession or sale of narcotics and to the officer making the arrest. With this incentive there were but 570 such arrests in 1964. Marijuana is a special problem. During the days of the French Protectorate its culture was legal. With independence it was prohibited. However, the police have been reluctant to take aggressive action against numbers of poor farmers who rely on marijuana for a livelihood. Although that which is permitted to be grown may ostensibly be destined for legitimate commercial use in rope or bird seed, there is always the temptation to divert it into illegal channels. During August the police in Casablanca Region confiscated a sizeable shipment of marijuana through a routine truck shakedown.

Begging is illegal. In 1964, 1665 arrests were made for this offense. The problem is not one subject to easy solution. There is a movement of people from the rural areas into the big cities. Housing is inadequate to accommodate them if they could afford it. As in other countries, there are slum areas of small hovels often occupied by choice by the employed. As people are induced to leave these areas for housing being provided by the Government the vacated shacks are invariably reoccupied.

In summary, if the reporting of crimes is fairly accurate then Morocco enjoys a remarkably low crime rate.

B. THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM

The crime problem in Morocco differs somewhat from city to city, both in character and magnitude, but without fail, in discussing his problems the police administrator was certain to list juvenile delinquency among them. Much of the present day difficulty appears to stem from social dislocation, from the fact that thousands of families have moved and are continuing to move from farms and small towns to the big cities where they usually find housing in the slums.

The answer if any is far too complex to lie in any modification or intensification of preventive or repressive police measures. The police, however, are seeking to establish a Juvenile staff unit at the Directorate for the coordination of a nation-wide police program. At present there is a juvenile unit in each of the Regional headquarters and the larger Circumscriptions. These units handle juvenile offenders but are not responsible for the investigation of crimes against juveniles. These are handled by the Judiciary Police unit responsible for the offense: rape, assault, etc.

There are nine specialized juvenile courts in Morocco. They have jurisdiction of offenses committed by persons under the age of 16 years. The court may determine the offender to be unfit for juvenile court consideration and remand him to a criminal court for trial. There are several correctional institutions in Morocco to which a juvenile may be committed for treatment and rehabilitation. The police take pride in the fact that one of their better young officers was committed to and graduated from one of these institutions.

C. THE INTERNAL SECURITY PROBLEM

Serious riots occurred in Casablanca early in 1965. They were of sufficient proportion to cause the police to take a closer look at the possibility of re-occurrences and at police control measures. The police did not expect a riot of that magnitude. The country had been relatively free from such demonstrations during the nine years of independence and the student controversy centered on an administrative decision of the university authorities which appeared to have no community-wide significance. Therefore, the demonstrations of the first day were looked upon as an expression of youthful exuberance and no serious attempt was made to control them. The police recognize that this attitude was a serious error and are convinced that by a firmer approach the situation could have been brought under control with a minimum loss of life and property.

The police are aware of the unemployment and wide-spread poverty in Morocco today; that the problem is of such magnitude that socio-economic programs cannot provide an early complete solution, and that among the dispossessed, particularly in the large cities, there is a latent discontent which in the absence of expected progress could be exploited leading to violence.

However, there appears to be no organized or concerted effort by dissident elements to exploit the social and economic situation. There is no guerilla activity in the countryside and no urban terrorism. The police and auxiliary forces are organized to maintain public order. The orientation of these forces in terms of training and armament is toward this objective. The Urban Corps, CMI and Maghzen Mobile are adequately armed and are of sufficient strength to suppress any overt manifestation against the established order. More new techniques in riot control, including adequate pre-riot intelligence however must be introduced at the training level throughout the Surete and Auxiliary Forces if the Casablanca experience is not to be repeated.

SECTION IV

THE INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OF MOROCCO

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THE INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES OF MOROCCO

A. INTRODUCTION

The Internal Security Forces of Morocco consist of: (1) the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA), a 40,000 man force which is being oriented and reformed primarily for defensive operations against external military threats, but which is also available for internal security purposes in times of emergencies; (2) the Auxiliary Forces or "Maghzani", a heterogeneous paramilitary grouping of about 14,200 men (estimated in December 1963) who perform maintenance of law and order duties in both urban and rural areas; (3) the Royal Moroccan Gendarmerie (RMG), a force estimated to be between 3700-4000 men who police rural Morocco; and (4) the National Sureté, a uniformed and non-uniformed force of some 11000 policemen who exercise primary policing authority in the principal and secondary urban centers (based upon population and geo-political significance), and who conduct overt and clandestine operations throughout the Kingdom to detect and counter both externally and internally sponsored subversive activities against the security of the State.

The Surete, Auxiliary Forces, and the RMG have joint responsibilities for both "maintenance of law and order" and "internal security operations". Fortunately, because of the command authority exercised personally by the King over all the forces involved, and due to budgetary limitations, little operational overlapping exists. The Surete polices principal urban areas, shares highway patrolling in collaboration with the RMG, and acts as the national service for counter-subversion operations. The RMG polices the majority of the rural areas often calling upon the Surete for technical assistance in criminal investigations and antisubversive affairs while the Auxiliary Forces participate in a low level support role of both the Surete and the RMG.

B. ROYAL MOROCCAN ARMY

The RMA, a force of 40,000 officers and men is a highly significant element on the internal security enforcement scene because it is the largest and best equipped force available to quell internal disorders exceeding the capabilities of the other forces. Command of the RMA stems from the King, through a General Staff. The field forces of the RMA are directly subordinated for operations to the General Staff. The RMA is normally occupied with proficiency training, border control operations, and is frequently used in civic action projects in towns and rural areas.

C. AUXILIARY FORCES

The Auxiliary Forces consist of Provincial and Municipal Guards (sometimes collectively referred to as the Administrative Maghzeni) and the Mobile Maghzeni. They are local auxiliary police organizations under the control of the civil administration authorities at the various levels of provincial and municipal governments. At the National level, the auxiliary forces are headed by an Inspector General who comes under the immediate control of the Minister of the Interior. Through a small General Staff, the Inspector General Provides centralized services to local units.

1. Administrative Maghzeni (Provincial Maghzeni and Municipal Guards). Military in character, the Administrative Maghzeni are organized into groups, units, and detachments. The ranks are filled by men mostly recruited from local tribes who have undergone basic military but no law enforcement training. In December 1963 it was estimated that there were 8,200 Administrative Maghzeni organized into 83 detachments of varying strengths. Detachments are deployed to the provincial or prefectural governors' level of authority, and from there are assigned in units to heads of provincial or municipal districts for operational utilization in groups. These groups may consist of two, three or more men. All Administrative Maghzeni assigned to a province or prefecture remain under the command of the Governor, who can redeploy them within his administration as he deems fit. The same authority can be exercised by provincial or prefectural district officials to which Maghzeni have been allocated by the Provincial Governor. At the provincial level, control over the forces is exercised through an Auxiliary Forces section chief who is directly responsible to the Governor and who performs the same functions as the Auxiliary Forces Inspectorate does at the Ministry of the Interior level. At lower echelons, control is exercised either directly by the civil administrator or through a unit liaison officer assigned for that purpose.

The Administrative Maghzeni are armed with mostly outdated rifles, pistols, and/or short police type rubber truncheons and have a limited number of vehicles such as jeeps, pick-up trucks, motorcycles, motor bicycles, and bicycles. In addition, some of the Provincial Maghzeni have camels for patrol purposes. Aside from administrative duties such as being official messengers and clerks for administrative officials, the Administrative Maghzeni perform some maintenance of law and order functions in both urban and rural areas which are supplemental to public safety activities of the Surete's uniformed police and the RMG. - Principally, however, they guard governmental buildings, protect sensitive areas, bridges, public wells, escort and guard public officials, keep order in public assembly places, patrol markets and "medinas" (the native quarter centers in each principal city which is usually the most populated district of the city); act as local arbitrators in domestic disputes and other matters as water and grazing rights in rural areas; control contraband traffic; conduct searches for criminals; they are the primary source for the local administrator on political and subversive matters and generally all activities of inhabitants in a given area.

The Provincial Maghzeni elements of the Administrative Maghzeni perform the same task in the small villages and rural areas of Morocco, as the Municipal Guard elements in the principal urban cities.

2. Mobile Maghzeni. The Mobile Maghzeni units of the Auxiliary Forces are more military in character than the Administrative Maghzeni because of their organization, armament, deployment, and tactical utilization. The Mobile Maghzeni

constitute a force whose strength in August 1965 was estimated at 6000. It is organized into 41 company sized units, each consisting of 147 men and 7 "agents" (officers and NCOs). Mobile Maghzeni companies are motorized for transportability to meet their basic mission of being in stand-by reserve for intervention in civil disorders wherever they may occur. Their armament is superior in fire power to the other elements of the Auxiliary Forces.

The Casablanca Intervention Group is composed of eight Mobile Maghzeni Companies plus some Administrative Maghzeni and is a ministerial reserve for utilization in urban or rural areas throughout Morocco. The Intervention Group remains under the operational control of the General Inspectorate, as do some other Mobile Maghzeni Companies deployed to certain provinces as area "in-place reserves". The remainder of the Mobile Maghzeni Companies are assigned to provinces, usually two to an average size province, but the number varies. Companies so assigned are under the operational control of the provincial governor, who may use them at his discretion to preserve order. However, they may be redeployed to other provinces by the General Inspectorate. Mobile Maghzeni Companies operate as entities or in sections, but are never dispersed in smaller groupings. The two principal missions assigned to Mobile Maghzeni are the patrolling and screening of key border areas and rapid intervention to quell disorders which cannot be coped with by the combined forces of the Surete, the RMG or the Administrative Maghzeni. When employed in an intervention role, the Mobile Maghzeni units are usually placed under the operational control of the Surete Regional Chief in urban areas, or the RMG Commander in rural areas. (See Figure 1)

D. THE ROYAL MOROCCAN GENDARMERIE (RMG)

The RMG is an organic element of the Ministry of Defense, and is commanded by an officer who is technically responsible only to the Minister of Defense. In practice, however, operational direction of the RMG is exercised directly by the Monarch, while the Defense Minister provides management supervision over the administrative affairs of the RMG. It performs Military Police functions in behalf of the RMA; it serves the Ministry of Education by checking on the truancy of school children in rural villages; it provides the Ministry of Public Works with statistics on highway traffic accidents; it helps the Ministry of Finance by collecting unpaid taxes in rural areas; and, on the highways, it checks the registration of automobile radios for the Ministry of Communications.

The present strength of the RMG is estimated to be 3700-4000 men. The RMG has its national headquarters at Rabat, and it is organized into companies which are widely dispersed throughout Morocco. Each company consists of two or more sections, which are further subdivided into brigades. The number of sections and brigades to a company vary according to the size and requirements of the area to be policed. The brigade is the basic working unit of the RMG. There are four major types: motor-cycle brigades which share the responsibility for highway traffic control with the Surete; jeep mounted brigades which are responsible for territorial patrolling and policing; special brigades which are responsible for criminal investigations; and dismounted brigades which man police posts in small villages. In addition, there is a centrally located Mobile Group, capable of being rapidly deployed for intervention missions.



Figure 1. MAKHZAN MOBILE

Each company and section is commanded by an officer, and each brigade by a senior non-commissioned officer. Enlistments are for 5-year periods and recruits undergo one year of military and law enforcement training. All officers are either graduates of the Moroccan Military Academy or graduates of the French Gendarmerie Officers School. After graduation, each new Gendarme undergoes a 90-day probationary training period under an experienced officer before being assigned to independent active duties.

Current RMG planning calls for an ultimate force strength of 10,000 men which would be reorganized into four large regional Legions, with seven companies per Legion. This reorganization and increase in force strength is reportedly being planned so that the Auxiliary Forces can be proportionally reduced.

E. NATIONAL SURETE OF MOROCCO

The Moroccan National Surete is a police force of eleven thousand officers and men. It is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, investigation of crimes and the apprehension of offenders in the large cities and certain specified towns. It has a nation-wide responsibility for national security, foreigner control, certain aspects of immigration and emigration, and shares the responsibility for frontier security with the Army, Gendarmerie and Maghzen Mobile.

The Surete, except for a reorganization in 1964, has existed in its present form since its establishment by decree on 16 May 1956. In 1913, the French exercising the greater authority granted them under the Treaty of Fez and in an effort to consolidate control of Moroccan affairs, nationalized all federal and municipal police agencies under a General Police Service which was created and placed under the administrative control of a Secretariat General.

During the following forty-three years of French control the national police force underwent a series of major and minor reorganizations and was known by several different but related names. Although, during this period, the organization was nominally subordinate to various government directorates, the French Resident General of Morocco always exercised the final measure of control. With independence a Moroccan Surete was created, subordinate administratively to the Ministry of Interior, commanded by a Director General, but retaining much that was French. Its structure, procedures and operational concept were French. During the years 1956-60 there was a mass exodus of French technicians, but by 1960 young Moroccans, recruited in 1956 and trained at St. Cyr Au Mont D'Or or on-the-job, had developed the competence to take over. In 1964 the duties and responsibilities of 16 services were redistributed and regrouped under the Sub-Directorates as they exist today. The Surete is reorganizing and has submitted to the government a statute which when approved will legalize the reorganization. The statute includes increases in pay and benefits, and a clarification of lines of authority. In the decree which has been submitted for approval, the Director General is granted administrative, operational and financial autonomy. At present he has ready access to the King to whom he reports, rather than to the Minister of Interior, on matters of important national interest.

The Surete, in discharging the responsibilities listed in the first paragraph, employs four basic operational police elements: the Urban Corps, CMI, Judiciary Police and Internal Security Service.

1. URBAN CORPS

The Urban Corps is a uniformed force of 7260 officers and men deployed in ten Regional headquarters cities and in Commissariats of Circumscription. It has no responsibility outside the municipalities to which it is assigned. Within these municipalities it is the force primarily responsible for maintaining law and order. The Urban Corps constitutes some 80% of the total field strength of the Surete. It is organized in companies with supporting staff elements. It patrols the cities on bicycles and foot. It maintains radio cars which respond to calls from fixed posts and patrol only to meet specific situations. It is responsible for traffic investigation, regulation, and parking and intersection control. Its operation and capabilities are described more fully in the section of this report dealing with the maintenance of public order. (See Figure 2)

2. MOBILE INTERVENTION COMPANIES (CMI)

The CMI is a police reserve force of 2198 officers and men. It is organized in companies, groups, sections, brigades and patrols. The patrol, composed of a sub-brigadier and nine men, is the basic company unit. There are two patrols to a brigade, two brigades to a section, two sections to a group and two groups to a company. Each company has its own transport capable of moving the company and its equipment and has some mobile radio communication capability. With support personnel (armorers, drivers, radio men, etc.) the established strength of a company is 210 officers and men.

The CMI has three major missions:

- (a) Maintenance of public order.
- (b) Policing public functions. Its personnel is used as a guard of honor in parades; for the protection of the King and visiting foreign dignitaries; on security patrol and guard duty during periods of civil unrest; and for highway patrol.
- (c) Police duty in catastrophies and major disasters.

3. JUDICIARY POLICE

The Judiciary Police service is the criminal investigative arm of the Surete. It consists of 2,457 Judiciary Police who are accredited by the courts to conduct criminal investigations under the functional supervision of an officer of the court called a Procurator, and of Inspectors who, though members of the Judiciary Police service, do not have Judiciary Police powers. They act as investigative assistants to the Judiciary Policemen.

Members of this service conduct investigations in all areas of Surete jurisdiction and may on request or on instruction of the Procurator assist the Gendarmerie in important cases. The duties, responsibilities, operational capabilities, and relationships of the Judiciary Police with other services are described in greater detail in the section of this report dealing with Criminal Investigation.



Figure 2. POLICEMAN - URBAN CORPS

4. INTERNAL SECURITY

The responsibility for internal security investigations rests with the Sixth Sub-Directorate of the Surete. This is the police intelligence service of the Surete which has nationwide responsibility for counter-subversion and counterespionage activities. This sub-directorate is directly subordinate to the Director of the Surete and operates only in a clandestine fashion. This element of the Surete does not initiate investigations nor prepare reports for prosecutive action. All such actions are turned over to the Judiciary Police for further follow up.

SECTION V

SURETE ORGANIZATION

SECTION V

NATIONAL SURETE ORGANIZATION

A. GENERAL DIRECTORATE

The Surete consists organizationally of a General Directorate and a field force distributed throughout ten police Regions. The General Directorate is comprised of a Cabinet and six Sub-Directorates: (1) Administration, (2) Documentation and Regulation, (3) Judiciary Police, (4) Public Safety, (5) Inspection, Special Studies, and Training, and (6) Internal Security. These are divided into Divisions, Sections and Sub-sections. The headquarters elements are for the most part staff units which provide guidance, support and functional supervision to their counterpart units in the field organization. Each geographical Region is commanded by a chief of Regional Security. There is a Regional headquarters in the principal city of each Region, which differs but little in its organizational structure from the General Directorate. Within each Region, and subordinate to Regional headquarters, are Circumscribed Commissariates. These Commissariates are Surete enclaves, lying in cities and towns within a rural area for which the Gendarmerie has the primary law enforcement responsibility. Each Commissariate is organized along the same structural pattern as the Regional headquarters. Its chief is directly responsible to the Chief of Regional Security. (See Figure 3 for chart of Surete organization)

B. CABINET

The Cabinet is comprised of five elements: an Administrative Secretariat and four services one of which provides common services for Surete Headquarters only; the others for the Surete as a whole. The services are: General Service, Telecommunications Service, Central Archives, and Welfare Service. The five elements are headed by a Chief of Cabinet. The Director has a Special Secretariat, which although not part of the Cabinet, is discussed in this section.

1. Special Secretariat. The Special Secretariat consists of two secretaries, an administrative assistant, and two Special Assistants. One of the Special Assistants is a contract employee bearing the title of "Attache of Cabinet". The other Special Assistant is a career policeman holding the rank of Commissioner. The Attache serves as the Director General's specialist and Counselor for "confidential", political, religious, protocol and press relationship matters. The Police Commissioner specializes in all matters of relationships with the Sub-Directorate for Territorial Security. The administrative assistant, a Police Inspector, performs supporting duties as assigned.

2. Administrative Secretariat. The Administrative Secretariat consists of a Message Center and a Mail Room. The chief of the Administrative Secretariat is the Director General's Special Assistant for all Surete affairs and correspondence with other ministries of the Government. All correspondence emanating from or destined

for a ministry at the national level is directed to his attention for review prior to being submitted to the Director General. He routes routine affairs to the Surete Headquarters Sub-Directorate concerned for appropriate action on his own initiative. Sensitive or policy matters are sent to the Director General before any Surete action is taken. In such cases he prepares the memorandum of instructions to the Sub-Directorate for the Director's signature.

3. Message Center. The Message Center, which is also referred to as "section 380" because its telephone extension number is 380, has two basic functions. Its first function is to expeditiously route all transcribed radio messages received at Surete Headquarters to the appropriate action office, insuring that all offices with a legitimate interest also receive information copies of such messages. Its second function is to provide a message receiving and relaying service between the Director General and sources external to the Surete, and between the Director General and Surete elements. These functions are performed twenty-four hours a day.

4. Mail Room. The Mail Room receives all Surete Headquarters incoming and outgoing mail for registration and dispatching.

5. General Service. The General Service consists of the Building Maintenance, Motor Pool, Physical Security, Guard-Orderlies, Official Parking, and the Telephone Exchange Sections. This element provides services only to the Surete Headquarters.

6. Building Maintenance Section. The Building Maintenance Section is responsible for the general cleanliness and upkeep of the Headquarters building and grounds.

7. Motor Pool Section. The Motor Pool Section provides vehicular transportation for the Surete Headquarters personnel and operations, and for the special requirements of the Director. It is staffed by a chief dispatcher, twenty-one drivers, and five car washers. Its equipment consists of two gasoline pumps, a few miscellaneous hand tools, and twenty-one sedans.

8. Physical Security Section. The Physical Security Section is responsible for protecting the Headquarters building from unauthorized entries and exits of persons and things. To do its job the section is staffed by a CMI detachment of armed and uniformed police totalling fifty-one men and three officers, who are employed in three eight hour shifts. The seventeen men of each shift are posted at the main and only pedestrian entry, at the vehicle entry and exit gates, at the Headquarters Armory, at the Director's section of the Motor Pool, and as roving guards of the Headquarters perimeter.

9. Guard-Orderlies Section. The Guard-Orderlies Section provides an interior guard service for the offices of the Surete Headquarters. It consists of twenty-nine policemen and one police officer of the Urban Corps. All are uniformed and armed with a pistol. Except for an after hours detail of six men who mount fixed posts at two points in the halls of the building, the remainder of the force is detailed in pairs of threes to fixed office areas throughout the building during normal office hours. Within their assigned areas they maintain order, and when required they re-escort visitors to the main gate and act as special messengers between offices for urgent documents.

10. Official Parking Section. The Official Parking Section allocates and assigns numbered official parking spaces to Headquarters personnel. Two uniformed policemen

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SURETE

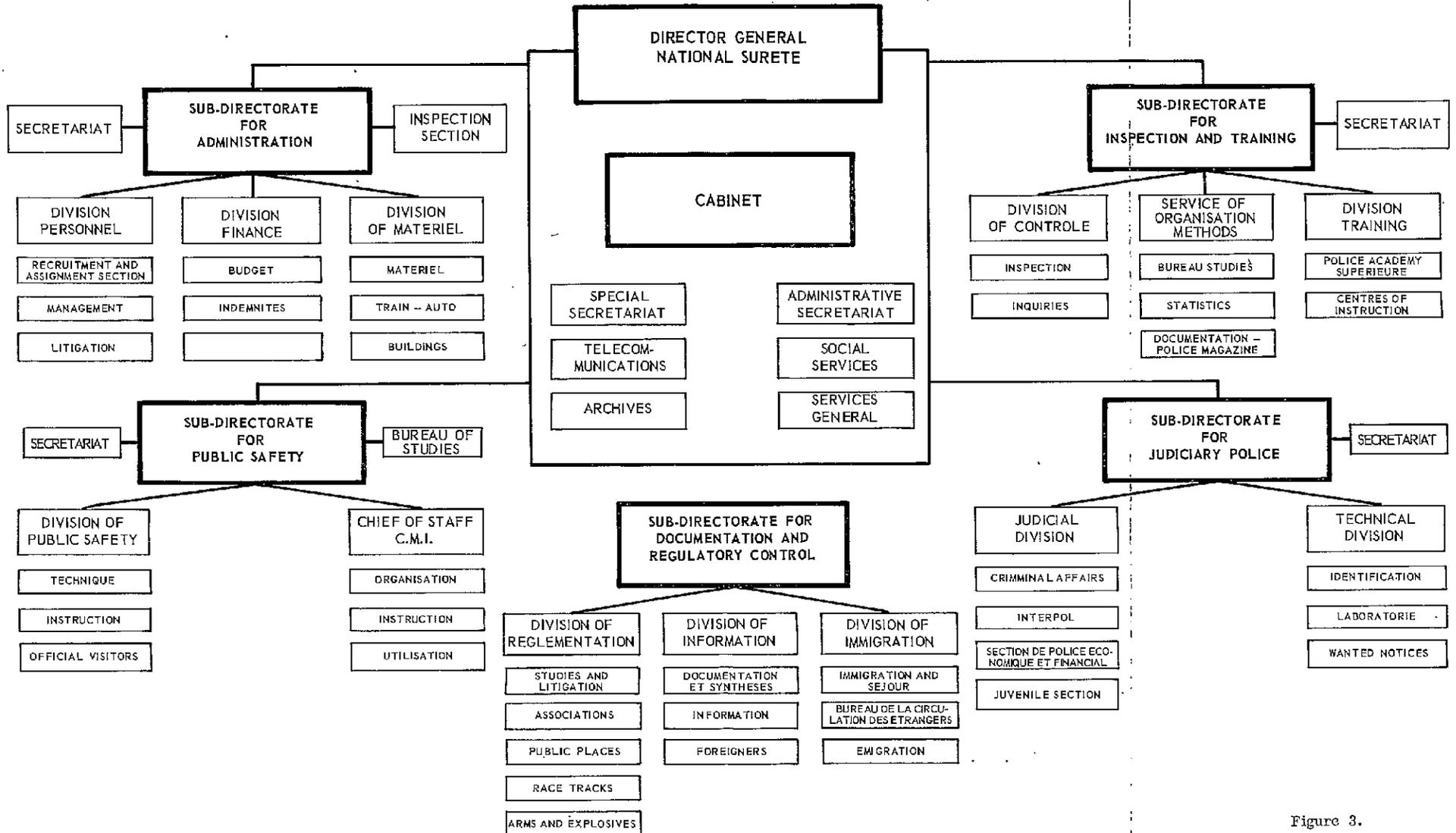


Figure 3.

assure authorized parking in the two official Surete parking areas which are located near the Headquarters building.

11. Telephone Exchange Section. The Telephone Exchange Section operates the Surete Headquarters Central Switchboard through which all incoming and outgoing telephone calls are channeled over fourteen lines leased from the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones (PTT). Six female telephone operators are employed by this section to provide twenty-four hour service. The internal phone system of the Headquarters is an automatic dialing system with a 500 extension capacity. Both systems are maintained and repaired by PTT technicians. Installation of office phones is also done by PTT personnel. However, the allocation of extensions and instruments, and the preparation of the phone directory is made by the Materiel Division.

12. Central Telecommunications Service. The Telecommunications Service is dealt with in the Functional Section of this report.

13. Central Archives. The Central Archives is the Surete's National repository for records and police operational documents pertaining to persons and organizations. It also maintains abstracted information indexes of several types to facilitate police operations. Record documents of an administrative, policy, intelligence, regulatory, etc., subjective nature are filed on a decentralized basis by the Headquarters Staff office having primary cognizance and responsibility for the subject matter.

14. Welfare Services. The Welfare Services of the Surete Cabinet directs and supervises the operations of the Police Chapter of the Governmental Medical and Hospitalization Insurance Benefits program, the Surete Medical Dispensaries, and the Police Fraternal Association.

C. SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Sub-Directorate for Administrative Matters consists of the Personnel, Finance, and Materiel Divisions. It has the overall responsibility for: (1) Personnel recruitment, job classification, discipline, leaves of absence, civil status, retirement, health and welfare; (2) Budget, its development, supervision of implementation, pay and indemnities; (3) Materiel, standardization, procurement, distribution and control; (4) Property, government owned and rented, regulation for occupancy and use, construction, modification and maintenance; and (5) Transportation procurement, disposition, repairs and maintenance of all transportation elements.

There are three Divisions in this Sub-Directorate whose functions are as follows:

1. The Personnel Division consists of the Assigned Personnel and Recruitment, the Personnel Management, and the Contentions Sections.

a. The Assigned Personnel and Recruitment Section is responsible for the procurement of new personnel and assignments to fill vacancies as they develop in each unit. It maintains the dossiers and registers on all personnel and an index file system by alphabetical order, grade, unit and detachment. This section produces the professional identification documents and distributes police credentials and badges. It formulates entrance standards and basic courses of instruction for recruits, develops training examinations, monitors recruit progression and administers appointments.

b. The Personnel Management Section is concerned with all matters pertaining to: police classification and advancement, discipline, leaves of absences, civil status including marriage and the births and deaths of children, health and welfare, transfers, dismissals, testimonials, etc. It produces information notices on personnel matters, and publishes official announcements of advancements and makes certification to such changes in status for inclusion in official civil service and finance records.

c. The Contentions Section reviews and studies law and litigation having an impact on all personnel matters of the Surete. It maintains close relations with judicial representatives of the government and takes rapid action to initiate litigation and bring appeals before the proper authorities. This section maintains close affiliations with the Moroccan Retirement Fund. It validates government service for retirement accreditation with the Moroccan Retirement Fund. It validates government service for retirement accreditation and records losses due to death and retirement.

2. The Finance Division consists of the Budget, Pay and Indemnities Sections.

a. The Budget Section's principal concern is with the management of funds. It prepares the budget for a 3 year period and supervises its implementation, maintains contact with and provides information to the Ministry of Finance, performs various studies to determine the budgetary situation and administers contributions from Municipalities for expenses of the Urban Police.

b. The Pay Section supervises financial transactions of the Surete Regional paymasters in such matters as payments for local services, repairs, maintenance and operational and miscellaneous expenses. It administers funds for the satisfaction of contract obligations and authorized procurement by various elements of the Sûrete and the payment of all personnel.

c. The Indemnities Section administers various allowances and remunerations to police personnel for expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. This includes payment for transportation, temporary duty, overtime work, special police duty at private and commercial functions, the use of personal property such as bicycles and other miscellaneous expenses.

3. The Materiel Division consists of the Materiel, Vehicular Transportation and Real Property-Buildings Sections.

a. The Materiel Section is responsible for the management of all materiel matters and the coordination and standardization of material programs and equipment. It administers all bids for equipment, maintains an inventory of all supplies and materiel, and controls distribution. Its area of interest includes all special equipment and materiel, uniforms, armament, furnishings and the printing plant.

b. The Vehicular Transportation Section is responsible for the purchase of vehicles and the supervision of repair and maintenance activities. It maintains liaison with appropriate governmental agencies responsible for salvage and disposition of property. This section maintains the central index file and individual dossiers for all transportation. It studies accidents, causes of wear, and supervises the use of transportation and traffic regulation instruments.

c. The Real-Property-Buildings Section is responsible for all construction, real property and buildings both government owned and rented. This section handles

design and develops projects for bids. It supervises and inspects construction, modifications, maintenance and repairs. It collects documents and files information in the Archives for use in possible litigation stemming from contract fraud and maintains close liaison with the Finance Division of the Treasury.

D. SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR INSPECTION, SPECIAL STUDIES AND TRAINING

1. The Sub-Directorate for Special Studies and Training consists of the Organization and Methods, the Inspection and the Training Divisions. This Sub-Directorate reviews organization and policy, analyzes statistics, performs inspections, administers police disciplinary matters and supervises training.

2. The Organization and Methods Division consists of the Studies, Statistical, Documentation and Police Review Sections.

a. The Studies Section is responsible for performing an analytical review of all proposed circulars, directives and organizational plans to assure conformance with law and National Sûreté policy. Material reviewed by this section may be received from a number of sources such as the field units, staff elements of the National Headquarters, the Director-General and other governmental agencies.

b. The Statistical Section is the unit in the National Headquarters responsible for providing a centralized statistical analytical service for the entire Surete. It receives statistical data pertaining to police operational matters from all elements of the Sûreté including the headquarters staff agencies. It produces reviews on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis for possible use in program evaluation redeployment of operational resources and other appropriate actions.

c. The Documentation Section serves as the library and archives for specific categories of records and statistical data pertaining to all operational matters. Additionally, it is the repository for police orders, regulations, circulars, policy letters, and existing laws and court precedents.

d. The Police Review Section produces a magazine entitled "Revue de Police" which is issued bi-monthly. It is a service publication quite similar to U.S. police society magazines and contains information and news articles of a technical, administrative, and educational nature pertaining to law enforcement and police matters.

3. The Inspection Division consists of the Inspection and the Inquiries Sections.

a. The Inspection Section is composed of senior and well experienced personnel who are responsible for conducting No Notice General and Special Inspections throughout the Sûreté elements below the national headquarters level. On written instructions from the Director they perform inspections within the national headquarters. In order to assure uniformity, this section has developed standards for Command Inspections performed by the Regional Surete Chiefs.

b. The Inquiries Section takes administrative action on all cases concerning personnel of the Surete Nationale which are brought before the Discipline Council. It is concerned mainly with the best interests of the police service and the rights of the individual. It seeks to establish the veracity of statements and testimony, furnishes advice and assures the action is equitable and compatible with the circumstance.

The Discipline Council consists of 3 senior members including a representative from the Inspection activity.

4. Training Division. The functions of this division include the maintenance of personnel records of all instructors and students, supervising and controlling the expenditures of training funds and monitoring the conduct of the instruction carried out at the two training schools located at Sidi Othman and Sale'. The Chief of the Training Division is responsible for all aspects of Surete training.

Preparations which are now underway for opening the National Police Academy at Meknès are being handled through this division.

E. SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR GENERAL DOCUMENTATION AND REGULATORY CONTROL

1. The Sub-Directorate for General Documentation and Regulatory Control consists of the Information, Immigration, and Regulatory Control Divisions.

a. In addition to providing operational direction and technical guidance to the police, this staff agency prepares reports and information for forwarding to other governmental agencies and the King.

b. The Mission of the Sub-Directorate provides for: (1) inquiring into matters and preparing reports concerning activities having an impact on the national political, economic and social situations, and activities of foreign elements inimical to the government; (2) the regulatory control of associations and miscellaneous activities, arms and explosives, public places, racing and sporting events; (3) the enforcement of all laws pertaining to immigration and foreigner residence.

2. The Information Division consists of the Documentation and Synthesis, Information (political, economic and social) and Frontier and Foreign Elements Sections. At the close of business each day, this Division submits a report on its area of staff jurisdiction for forwarding to the King and appropriate Ministries.

a. The Documentation and Synthesis Section consists of the Synthesis, Documentation, and Radio and Press Sub-Sections. It consolidates reports from the other sections of the Division along with those received from the Press and Radio Sub-Section. It prepares a daily estimate of the situation including significant events in the areas of news, foreigner activities and political, economic and social matters. Exercises control over the staff effort and provides contact with field elements on appropriate matters.

(1) The Synthesis Sub-Section serves as a focal point for all matters transmitted in and out. It provides a control, coordination and editorial service.

(2) The Documentation Sub-Section establishes and maintains on a daily basis a special index file which will clearly and readily identify all information and action in the Division. Codifies, assembles and records all subject matter included in the Division. Breaks down and files matter by categorical groupings, individuals and countries.

(3) The Press and Radio Sub-Section. The press in Morocco is considered to be free from censorship. However, all news publications, foreign and domestic, are distributed by one agency and subject to seizure if the Government so decides. The Minister of Interior is vested with the authority to order confiscation of publications but in practice the Director-General of the Surete can take appropriate action on his own initiative if he considers the material to be offensive to the Government. The radio and TV are government-owned and operated facilities. About 30 newspapers and magazines, domestic and foreign, are reviewed in this sub-directorate daily. Items of significant national and international interest are clipped and submitted for inclusion in reports to the King and appropriate Ministers.

b. The Information Section consists of Political, Economic and Social sub-sections. Because of the nature of its functions, this Section has a significant relationship to the operational elements of the various echelons of command. It is constantly in touch with the field and exterior services making inquiries, requesting reports and transmitting information. It prepares and consolidates information on political, economic and social conditions and submits material for inclusion in the Division report for the King and senior government officials. The Section prepares special studies on such matters as Tourist developments, political conventions, social activities, etc. for submission to the Synthesis Section.

(1) The Political Information Sub-Section follows political events both within and outside the country: (It monitors) the developments of political parties, (documenting) their organization, doctrine, funds and methods of operation, and compiles biographies on all persons of political interest including Moroccan individuals and groups abroad. Information from the field forces is closely verified and analyzed. The Communist party is outlawed in Morocco and it is estimated that communists number less than 300 persons composed of professionals, intellectuals and students. These groups are considered to be poorly organized and the police are reputed to have them under close surveillance. Situation reports on communist activities are submitted daily to the Surete Director.

(2) The Economic Information Sub-Section functions in a similar manner as the previously mentioned sub-section but deals strictly in Economics. It collects, collates, organizes, files and provides reports to the Synthesis Section. Reports are made concerning popular reaction of the public to financial conditions and changes. Financial quotations from various governmental sources are monitored. This sub-section operates in an extremely important and broad area requiring knowledge in financial matters concerning agriculture, labor, commerce, industry, tourism and urban affairs.

(3) The Social Information Sub-Section studies associations, clubs, trade unions, syndicates, commercial operations, civil disturbances, and all organizations private and public, for their impact on the tranquility of the public situation. It prepares studies, and compiles files on individuals constituting such groups. It analyzes social conflicts in order to determine underlying causes, forecast possible effects and provide information basic to the preparation of plans for remedial and control actions. Emphasis is placed on exchange of information and close coordination among members of this staff section and other sub-sections.

c. The Frontier and Foreign Elements Section is divided into two organizational elements. One is concerned with preventing the entry into Morocco of undesirable persons at its frontier posts and ports, and the second with monitoring the activities of foreign elements and communities in Morocco.

(1) The Frontier Sub-Section is concerned with preventing the entry of dissident elements through frontier posts and ports of entry. It publishes and disseminates watch lists and monitors activities of subversive Moroccans abroad including members of former Moroccan political parties.

(2) The Foreigner Affairs Sub-Section monitors the activities of foreigners suspected of working against the tranquility of the nation.

3. The Immigration Division consists of the Immigration and Foreigner Residence Section, the Bureau of Circulation and the Emigration Section.

a. The Immigration and Foreigner Residence Section takes action to prevent morally undesirable foreigners from entering and residing in Morocco and protects Moroccan workers from foreign competition. Control is exercised within the provisions of regulations covering various categories of persons and conditions pertaining to the residence of foreigners in Morocco: stays may be extended or denied, and undesirables expelled.

b. The Bureau of Circulation is responsible for visa activity and the control of movements into and out of the country. It verifies the status of each applicant for a visa and takes administrative action on extensions; additionally it will provide temporary authorization for in-country residence as a convenience for foreigners who have arrived in advance of their visa documentation and notification.

c. The Emigrant Section is concerned with refugees and stateless people residing in Morocco, the compilation of statistics on the movement of all categories of travelers, and boats and vehicles crossing the frontier. It maintains a check on the extended stay abroad of Moroccan businessmen and students.

4. The Regulatory Control Division consists of the Studies and Contentions, Associations and Miscellaneous Activities, Arms and Explosives and Public Places, Racing and Sporting Activities Sections. Performs censorship of moving picture films.

a. The Studies and Contentions Section studies regulations pertaining to general policing of public places, racing, gambling, weapons and munitions. Proposes legislation to civil authorities for the modification of these regulations in order to bring them into perspective with social and economic developments in the country. In the event of conflict between an individual and the administration with respect to one of the regulations assumes the defense of the regulation using all legal means.

b. The Associations and Miscellaneous Activities Section acts on the rights of various social, political and sporting groups to organize as associations or clubs. Reviews charters for compliance and qualifications according to law. Enforces controls of public solicitation by social organizations. Controls lotteries. Administers inquiries for eligibility of needy people for tobacco monopoly welfare funds. Administers background personnel investigation for other governmental agencies and preliminary inquiries for licensing of various professionals and businesses. Licenses all amateur radio operations. Issues character reference certificates for persons moving about the country, and fixes circulation within specific areas for certain individuals as a means of banishment and control. Maintains a missing persons file. Issues permits for newspaper publications, aerial photography and miscellaneous activities.

c. The Public Places, Racing and Betting Activities Section exercises special control and regulation over cafes, bars, cabarets, private groups, hotels and lodging houses. Of equal concern is the regulation of drinking establishments, spectacles and public events, and public places in order to protect public morals. Horse racing, which involves betting, comes under the surveillance of the police for law enforcement, regulation and control. Gambling is a special area of concern for the police and is authorized in only three casinos in Morocco.

d. The Arms and Explosives Section exercises strict control over the possession, purchase and sales of weapons and munitions. Commerce in this activity is under police surveillance and regulation. Control is centralized at the National level.

F. THE SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR JUDICIARY POLICE

The Sub-Directorate for Judiciary Police is a national headquarters staff element of the Surete, providing functional supervision and limited technical service for judiciary police assigned to field units of the Surete. The Sub-directorate is commanded by a Divisional Commissioner who is directly subordinate to the Director. The Sub-directorate has a small Secretariat and two divisions: the Judiciary Division and the Technical Division. The accompanying organizational chart depicts the structure of the Sub-directorate following the current reorganization. Since the functions of new units not yet in being are being carried out by existing units, the structure is discussed as if the reorganization were complete.

JUDICIARY DIVISION

This division consists of four sections: Criminal Affairs, Interpol, Economic and Financial, and Juvenile.

Criminal Affairs Section. This section is composed of three sub-sections: Synthesis, Statistics, and the Central Brigade. The Synthesis Sub-section receives copies of all criminal reporting. It reviews reports, identifies shortcomings and errors in procedures and investigative techniques, coordinates modus operandi, analyzes crime trends and coordinates the activities of adjacent Regions on problems of common concern. The Statistical Sub-section receives monthly, quarterly and annual statistical reports from the ten Regions. It compiles these statistics and issues a monthly and an annual statistical report which receives wide distribution. A copy is given each of the Ministries, the Chief Justice of each court, the Commandant of Gendarmerie, the Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, the Director of Prisons, each police Regional commander with additional copies for all Commissariats. The reports are principally expository with supporting statistical tables.

The Central Brigade when established will be an investigative group, operating country-wide in matters of national interest, both in the criminal and internal security fields. It will also provide functional supervision for Regional investigative units handling cases of more than local importance.

Interpol Section. This section consists of three sub-sections: General Affairs, Counterfeit, and Narcotics. The General Affairs Sub-section is concerned with liaison with Interpol, maintains a file of Interpol "wants", and handles correspondence on Interpol related matters. The Counterfeit Sub-section monitors the activities of field units charged with counterfeit investigations. The Narcotics Sub-section performs a

similar function in the narcotics and barbituate field. Men assigned to these last two sub-sections are occasionally used for the investigation of matters of special interest to the General Directorate.

Juvenile Section. This section will provide guidance for operational units and will spearhead a nation-wide program of delinquency prevention and juvenile protection. It is proposed that policewomen be recruited, trained and attached to this section. No policewomen are now employed by the Surete.

Economic and Financial Section. This Section is comprised of three Sub-sections: Repression of Frauds, Control of Prices and a Financial and Economic Brigade. The Brigade, like the Central Brigade, will be an operational unit conducting investigations of financial and economic crimes which transcend regional interest in scope or significance. The other two Sub-sections are staff elements concerned with the staff supervision of counterpart field units.

TECHNICAL DIVISION

This division now consists of three sections: Identification, Laboratory and Dissemination. Although the organizational chart shows a number of sub-sections which are not now existant, the functions of the to be established units are performed by the existing units and will constitute little more than subdivisions of present functions. For this reason only the existing units are discussed.

Identification Section. This section consists of three sub-sections: Alphabetical Index, Fingerprint Files, and Photo Laboratory. The Alphabetical Index is in reality a duplicate fingerprint file in which the cards are filed alphabetically rather than by classification. The cards are filed in four sections under the following designations: Europeans, Israelites, Moslems, and Civil Status. It should be explained that persons having civil status are those or the minor offspring of those who some eight years ago adopted and registered a family name. All but the Civil Status category are further divided by sex. The fingerprint file is divided into criminal and non-criminal and prints. There are 1,400,000 fingerprint cards on file—900,000 criminal and 500,000 non-criminal. There is no single-fingerprint file nor does it appear that there will be in the foreseeable future. The Photographic Sub-section performs all photographic work for the General Directorate, except that the Laboratory performs the microphotography required in its ballistics work. This sub-section maintains a file of all mug shot negatives taken by the field units. These are filed by Regions and then by number. If more than one photograph has been taken of an individual, the number of the first one is the controlling number and appears on the fingerprint card.

Laboratory Section. The laboratory is inadequately equipped and provides only minimal technical support for the operational field units of the Surete. It has recently acquired a Leitz comparison microscope and personnel were trained by a factory representative in its use. The laboratory lacks trained technicians as well as equipment.

Dissemination Section. This section shown on the chart as the Diffusion Section, is responsible for the preparation and dissemination of wanted notices. In addition it maintains a file of such notices and bulletins. The section is equipped with a mimeograph and a varitype machine.

G. SUB-DIRECTORATE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

All uniformed personnel of the Surete Nationale come under the cognizance of this Sub-Directorate. The Sub-Directorate has two main Divisions, the Public Safety Division (Urban Corps) and the Mobile Intervention Companies (CMI). These two forces constitute 80% of the personnel of the Surete Nationale. The Chief of the Sub-Directorate exercises technical supervision through the Regional and Circonscriptional Chiefs over the Urban Corps but holds to himself the operational control over the Mobile Intervention Companies. The Urban Corps is comprised of both Patrol (uniform) personnel and non-uniformed personnel assigned to Arrondissements (Precincts).

1. PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

The Public Safety Division provides policy guidance to and exercises technical supervision over the Urban Corps and the Arrondissements. It provides the chief of the sub-directorate with staff studies concerning the conduct of these force elements and makes recommendations for increasing their operational effectiveness. The division has three sub-divisional elements, the technical, instruction and protection of dignitaries sections.

a. Technical Section. This Section is divided into two sub-sections for partition of work. This Section performs staff functions concerning manpower and equipment requirements, budget preparations, audits, statistical compilations and certifications relative to those officers authorized to collect traffic fines.

b. Instruction Section. In consonance with the Sub-Directorate for Inspection and Training provides policy guidance to the Regional Chiefs concerning training for Urban Corps personnel.

c. Protection of Dignitaries Section. This Section has both operational and staff responsibilities. Detailed studies of the itinerary of Dignitaries are made from which plans concerning routing and protection are drawn. Members of this Section coordinate arrangements with the Regional Chiefs and those regional police forces responsible for implementing and carrying out the protection responsibility. The Section is compartmentalized into two sub-sections along functional lines.

2. Staff of the Mobile Intervention Companies

The second major organizational element of the Sub-Directorate of Public Safety is the Staff (Etat Major) of the Mobile Intervention Companies.

The Chief of Staff of the CMI is the commander of all CMI forces throughout Morocco. Until recently he was directly subordinate to the Director General. The line of command now runs from the Director General to the Sub-Director of Public Safety to the Chief of CMI Staff to the company commanders. Although the CMI companies are posted in or adjacent to the larger cities to permit ready support of the police forces of those cities, they are not attached to the Regional commands.

The CMI Staff consists of a Secretariat and three Sections with an authorized strength of 39 positions. In addition, a construction and repair company is attached to the staff. This company is composed of about 150 blacksmiths, carpenters, auto mechanics, etc., who make certain items of CMI equipment and perform repair work which cannot be done by the company support units.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

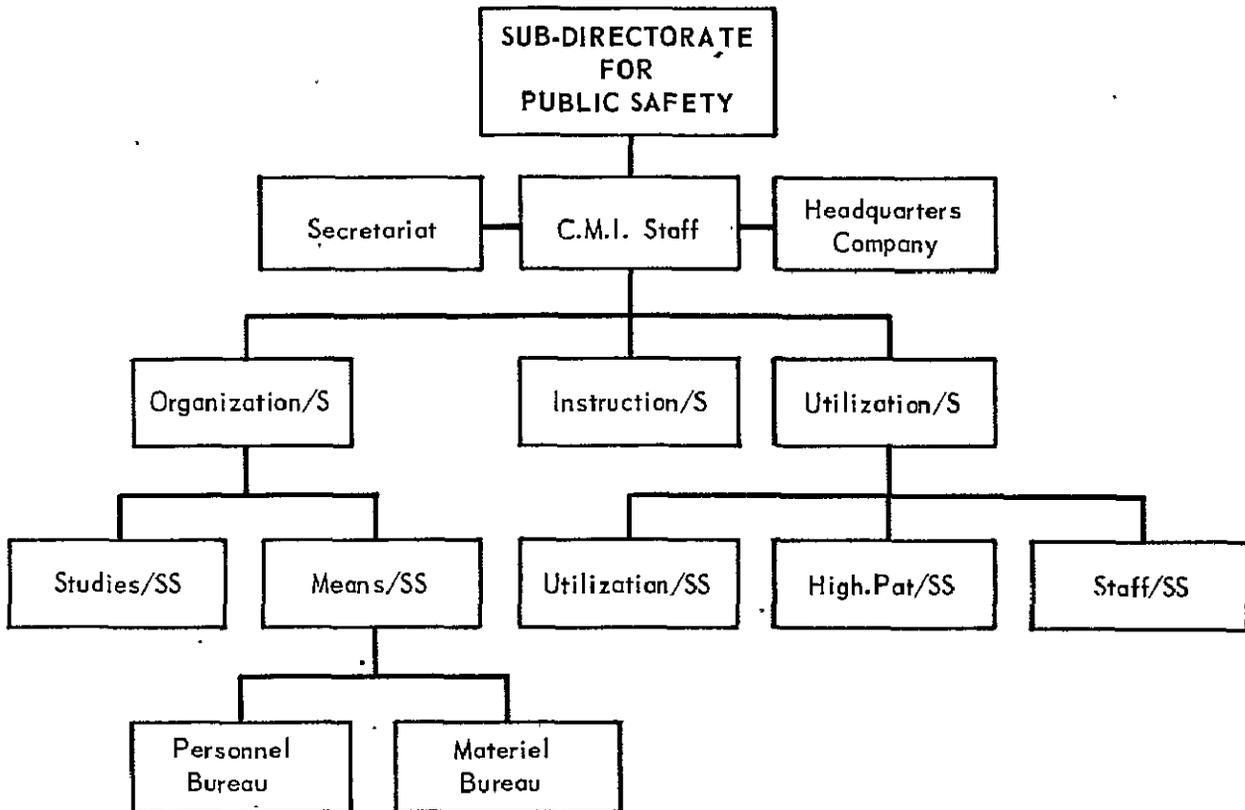


Figure 4.

The CMI is in process of reorganizing. On 1 October 1965 the force will be organized in nine companies deployed as follows: Rabat - 2; Casablanca - 2; Marrakech - 1; Fès - 1; Meknes - 1; Oujda - 1; Tetouan - 1. The CMI has 8 water pump trucks for use in controlling demonstrations and riots. Three are assigned to Rabat; 2 to Casablanca; 1 to Marrakech; 1 to Fes; and 1 to Oujda.

The force is armed with 7.65 automatic pistols (each member has one pistol issued as his personal property); 1200-7.9mm Mauser rifles; 283-MAT 49 sub-machine guns; with 100 rounds of 9mm ammunition per weapon; and 11 7.5mm automatic rifles with 1000 rounds of ammunition per weapon. CN tear gas of French, Belgian and Italian origin is used in grenade form only. Much of the stock is overage. The men are also equipped with rubber truncheons and goggles in lieu of gas masks. The Sub-brigadier in command of each patrol carries a sub-machine gun when on riot duty.

The CMI and Gendarmerie divide responsibility for motorcycle patrol on the inter-city highways. Two hundred men of the CMI are assigned to motorcycle traffic duty. Ninety-four or about half the total are assigned to Rabat Region. Thirty-three of this group form the King's motorcycle escort. They perform other duties when not engaged on this special detail.

The CMI is responsible for its own training at company level under the technical supervision of a training section in the CMI staff. The training consists of drill, manual of arms, riot control formation and techniques, motorcycle riding, and classroom instruction in orders and regulations. Although the CMI is considered to be the elite corps of the Surete, its unit to unit quality does not appear to be uniform. The CMI quarters in Rabat are well maintained, discipline is good and morale appears to be high. There is a well planned recreational program for the men and kindergarten and nursery facilities for the children. There are classes in sewing, cooking and other domestic skills for the wives. In Marrakech, the quarters and discipline appear to leave room for improvement. The inspection system maintained by the CMI Staff should take note of this.

H. FIELD ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SURETE

The Surete is deployed in cities and towns throughout Morocco. In each of the following ten cities: Rabat, Casablanca, Fes, Marrakech, Tangier, Meknes, Oujda, Tétouan, Agadir and Beni Mellal there is a Regional headquarters commanded by a chief of Regional Security. The Chief is directly subordinate to the Director General of the Surete in administrative and operational matters and to the Provincial Governor in matters of law enforcement policy. The Governor is responsible for what is done, the Regional Chief for how it is done. All orders issued by the Governor to the police are in writing. If the Chief believes that an order is illegal, exceeds the Governor's authority, or that its execution is impracticable, he may appeal to the Director General.

In each of the ten cities the Surete maintains a police force which is charged with law enforcement in that city and is in effect a municipal force under federal management. In certain other cities and towns throughout the Region, the Surete has established similar municipal departments known as Circumscriptional Commissariats. These are responsible for law enforcement in the Circumscription alone and are commanded by a Commissioner who is responsible to the Regional Chief.

Regional Organization. (See Figure 5) The organizational structure is essentially similar in each of the ten Regional Headquarters. There is in each a Cabinet and four services: Administrative, Public Safety, Judiciary Police, and Documentation and Information. There may have been minor modifications in structure or function to meet a local requirement but these have not altered the basic pattern.

The officer commanding the Public Safety Service in the regional Departmental complex is known as the Central Commissioner. He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the headquarters municipality only and has no region-wide authority. The commanders of the other three services have line authority over the regional departmental units and staff responsibility throughout the region for work performance in their areas of specialized interest.

Administrative Service. The structure, duties and responsibilities of the Sub-directorate for Administration have been discussed in detail. There are no significant differences between the administrative services performed at the General Directorate and in the field units. In fact, it is in this service area that there is the greatest nation-wide uniformity, organizationally and functionally.

Service of Public Safety. This service has two subordinate elements: the Urban Corps and the Commissariats of Arrondissement. The Urban Corps is the uniformed

element of the regional departmental force. It engages in radio and foot patrol, guard duty, both fixed and mobile, traffic control, policing parades, public gatherings and demonstrations, and riot control.

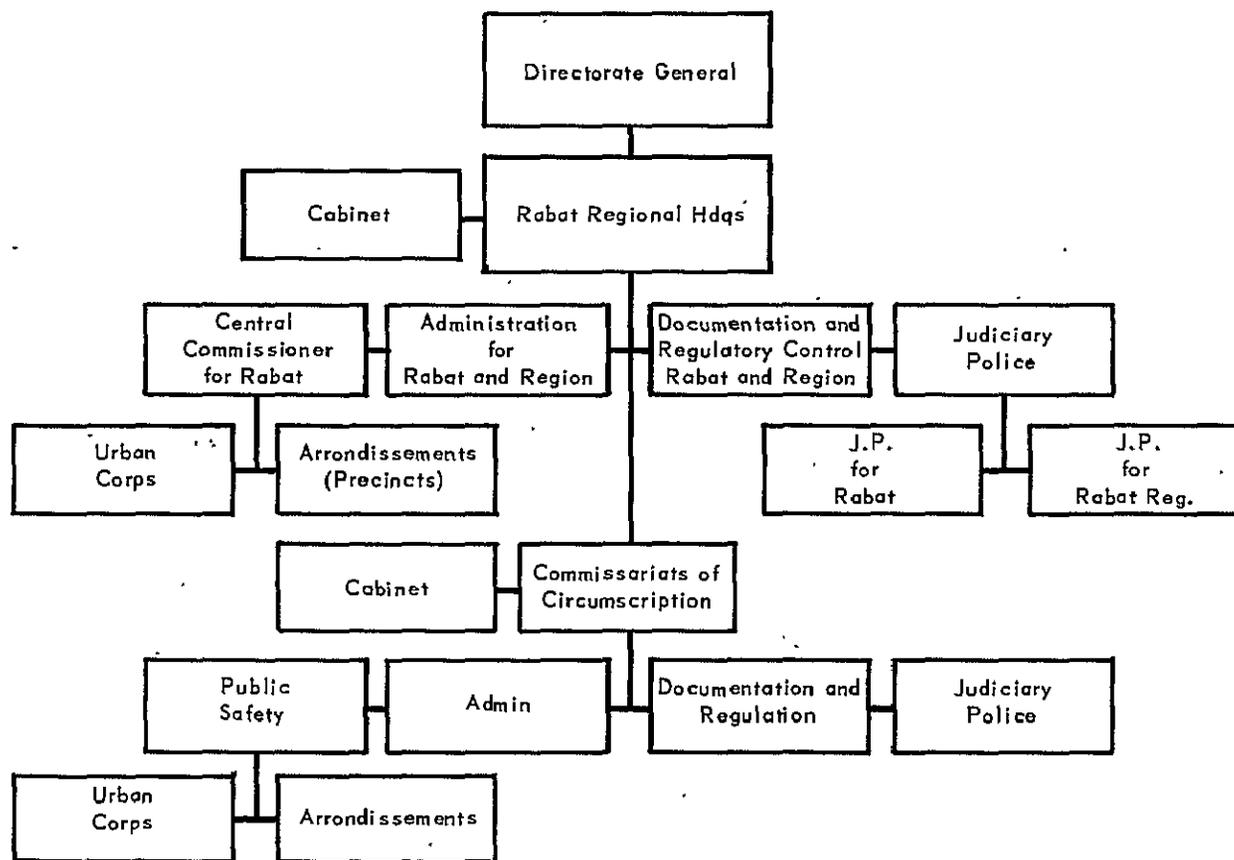
The Arrondissements are urban police districts, commanded by a Commissioner. The Commissioner and his staff are housed in quarters which are provided by the municipality, and serve as a citizen's complaint center. They do not provide a base for patrol operations and are more closely related functionally to the Judiciary Police than to the Urban Corps. The Arrondissements are treated in more detail in the section on "Criminal Investigation".

Judiciary Police Service. This service at regional/departmental level closely follows the General Directorate's pattern of organization. Each of the Directorate's staff units has an operational counterpart in the Region. There are two distinct approaches followed in Morocco in the organization within units. In Rabat, for instance, the Homicide Squad has two sections, one responsible for investigations in the municipality of Rabat and the other for investigations outside Rabat in support of the Circumscriptions or the Gendarmerie in Rabat Police Region. In Casablanca, on the other hand, the same investigators work in the city or outside the city.

Documentation and Information Service. This Regional Service generally follows the pattern of the General Directorate. It is responsible for immigration control, economic and political intelligence, and for the regulation of hotels, rooming houses, entertainers, barmaids, secondhand dealers, arms and explosives, etc. The number of personnel assigned and the intensity of effort in a city is dependent on the problem in that city. Therefore, as there are variations in problems and the police approach to those problems, there are variations in the compositions of enforcement units. In Mohammedia, where there is a Casino, is a special squad which devotes its full time to the Casino. Although the control of immigration function is common to all field units, airport or port details exist only where there are such facilities.

Commissariats of Circumscription. The Commissariats are organized along the lines of the Regional headquarters, each having a Secretariat and four basic services. The jurisdiction of the Commissariat does not exceed the boundaries of the Circumscription.

TYPICAL REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



- Note:
1. The Central Commissioner has responsibility for Rabat city; none outside the city.
 2. The Services of Admin and Documentation exercise functional supervision in the Circumscriptions.
 3. The Judiciary Police may either be organized as in Rabat with separate sections responsible for investigations in Rabat and the Region outside Rabat or may have a single unit responsible for Rabat and the Region. The Judiciary Police at Regional level are responsible for all investigation in Rabat and for follow-up investigations in the Circumscriptions and in areas of Gendarmerie jurisdiction.

Figure 5.

SECTION VI

NATIONAL SURETE OPERATIONS

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NATIONAL SURETE OPERATIONS

A. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

The Urban Corps is the force primarily responsible for maintaining law and order in urban Morocco. It is supported by the CMI, Maghzen forces, and Municipal Guards. In rural Morocco the responsibility rests with the Gendarmerie supported by the Maghzen. The Army is employed as a back-up force when the police and auxiliary forces are incapable of maintaining public order.

The Urban Corps constitutes some 80% of the total field strength of the Surete and is the uniformed patrol element. It is organized in companies with supporting staff elements. In the past it has been usual to divide the patrol force into three segments of approximately equal strength. Each worked 8 hours and was off duty for 16 without days off except for illness or annual leave. A new system is being adopted in most of the larger cities. The patrol force will be divided into four sections. Each will work 8 hours and will be off duty for 24. This will give the men an additional 60 hours off duty every month. Some Circumscriptional Commissioners have said that they do not have sufficient personnel to permit their adopting the new system. Where the system is being introduced it has the approval of the personnel in spite of the disadvantage of constant rotation through the three watches.

Routine patrol is performed on foot and bicycle. In Rabat, with an area of some 14 square miles, there is no bicycle patrol. In Casablanca, with an area several times that of Rabat, most patrol in the outlying areas of the city is on bicycle. There is little motorized patrol in Morocco. Each of the large cities is laid out in radio car districts, the boundaries of which may or may not have some relationship to the boundaries of the Arrondissements. The cars are positioned at police posts or other specified points within the districts from which they respond to service calls. Each car contains three men - a driver, who is attached to the Transport Section of the Urban Corps, and two patrolmen. The cars respond to calls for police assistance and on reaching their destination take that action called for by the situation. They may break up a fight, make an arrest, transport a prisoner, preserve a crime scene, collect witnesses or perform any other such related duty. They do not conduct investigations nor do they take crime or complaint reports. This is done by the Judiciary Police.

The manner of assembly differs from city to city. In Rabat, all men report to headquarters for inspection and instructions, then proceed to their assigned posts or beats. In Casablanca, there are five police posts or assembly points throughout the city to which the men report for duty. The radio cars are stationed at and operate from the posts.

On all foot beats the men work in pairs. It is customary throughout the cities of Morocco to supplement the Urban Corps with the Municipal Guard. A Guardsman is

assigned with a Corpsman on foot beats and in cars. In Rabat, the Guardsmen are unarmed. In Casablanca, some are armed. Whether a Guardsman is armed and what arm is carried is dictated by the municipal authorities and is not controlled by the Surete. The Urban Corpsman carries a 7.65 automatic pistol and a rubber truncheon.

In Casablanca, the CMI is being used in certain suburban districts to augment the Urban Corps at night. This is experimental, however, the police are gratified with results. It is said to have effected a marked decrease in reported crime in the patrolled areas.

For crowd control during parades, ceremonials and public gatherings, the Urban Corps, Municipal Guards, CMI and Maghzen forces may all be used. On very important occasions the regional police forces may be augmented by police drawn from adjacent regions. On June 13, 1965, for a major ceremonial visit by the King to Casablanca, 3577 police were employed: Municipal Guard, 1200; Maghzen, 950; CMI, 450; Urban Corps, 650; and 327 police trainees drawn from the police training centers at Casablanca and Rabat-Sale. They were stationed along his arrival route, to the Place, and to the stadium.

The Chief of Regional Security is in command of all forces put at his disposal. Well before the event he develops an operational plan which follows a standardized format. The Document sets forth the purpose of the event, the itinerary, the forces to be employed, their disposition, the command structure, uniform of the day, communications, reserves, traffic, control measures, etc. A study of several such plans makes evident the fact that the Urban Corps plays a minor role in this area of police activity. The reason is plain: it does not have the strength to meet its routine operational requirements and those entailed in policing special events.

The authorized strength of the Urban Corps is invariably well in excess of its effective strength. Of 1555 officers and men attached to the Urban Corps in Casablanca, 410 are on various sorts of detached service. After deducting the personnel engaged in various auxiliary staff duties, sufficient personnel is available to man five radio cars and provide 110 men for beat duty per 8-hour watch. The municipalities reimburse the federal government for a portion of the salaries of the Urban Corps contingent working in their respective municipalities. The Surete certifies a certain Urban Corps strength, receives partial reimbursement for salaries, and uses a part of the personnel in other areas of police operations.

The personnel picture in Casablanca is typical of the rest of Morocco. The Urban Corps is used extensively to augment the Judiciary Police. In Rabat, some 100 men, or 10% of the Urban Corps strength, are assigned to the Judiciary Police. The 30 men on permanent detail from the Municipal Guard do not begin to make up this deficiency. This practice appears to be unavoidable. The Surete has had no increase in authorized strength for several years. As Morocco's population has grown and as people have moved in increasing numbers from the country into the large cities, police problems have grown proportionately. The case loads in the investigative and police regulatory services must be handled and the only manpower reservoir, in the absence of an increase in force strength, is in the patrol force. Although the reduction in patrol strength may actually compound the problem, it offers the only immediate solution.

There are two interrelated aspects to the control of civil disturbances: the protection of vital installations, and riot control. An emergency plan has been

developed and is kept current in each police Region. It assesses the problem and inventories those installations considered of vital importance to the community: power stations, reservoirs, pumping plants, telephone exchanges, radio and television stations, etc. There is an estimate of the forces needed and a plan for the assembly of personnel. There is a detailed scheme for establishing road-blocks and barricades. Finally, there is a plan for deployment and the utilization of reserves.

The Urban Corps is the "first line of defense" in the control of civil disturbances. When it appears to the Chief of Regional Security that the Urban Corps unaided cannot control a disturbance he notifies the Governor. The Governor then issues written instructions to the Regional Chief, specifying the policy to be followed and the degree of force to be employed. He also makes available the Municipal Guards which are at his disposal. If time permits the Chief of Regional Security requests CMI support from the Directorate General. If not, he may call on the local commander for assistance, and notify the Directorate of the action taken. If time permits the Governor requests the Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, Ministry of Interior, for permission to commit the Maghzen forces. In an emergency he may use the Maghzen without prior approval. The Governor may employ the Municipal Guard without higher authorization. If the police and auxiliary forces cannot control the situation, the Governor may ask for Army support.

Morocco has not had a history of serious outbreaks of violence since its independence and except in the case of the Casablanca disorders earlier this year the riot control capability of the police has not been fully tested. Moroccan police officials feel that if they had had some warning, they could have prevented the escalation of the Casablanca riots. They insist that the magnitude of the disorders was grossly exaggerated by the press; that the total of known dead was forty - 3 policemen and 37 civilians.

The Urban Corps receives training in riot control formations and techniques as a part of its post-induction training; however, this does not appear to receive emphasis in later in-service training. The CMI stresses riot control training in all stages of its training program. The team was unable to obtain definite information on the Maghzen forces training program. The force is reputed to be effective in quelling disorders but is not noted for technical finesse. The Municipal Guards are completely untrained in riot control techniques.

The Urban Corps is riot-equipped with helmets (either steel or plastic), the 7.65 service pistol, the truncheon, baseball bat sized batons, gas grenades carried in musette bags, and sub-machine guns or rifles. Casablanca has completely converted from rifles to sub-machine guns which are used on guard duty, escort duty and for riot control. They are not carried on routine patrol.

The CMI is equipped with helmets, pistols, truncheons, rifles and gas. Each patrol of ten men has one sub-machine gun. The CMI has eight water tank trucks distributed among 5 of the larger cities. The CMI and the Urban Corps have mobile communications equipment on a common frequency of 85 m. c.

Since the equipment carried by the Municipal Guard varies from municipality to municipality there is no standardization of equipment.

Each of these four forces - Urban Corps, CMI, Maghzen forces, and Municipal Guard - plays a role in the maintenance of public order. The Urban Corps is used principally in patrol operations. It is employed to a limited degree in crowd control and is the force committed initially in riot control.

The Maghzen forces are not used for urban patrol. They are widely used in crowd control and are employed with the Urban Corps and the CMI in riot control. The CMI has been used sparingly for patrol (except highway patrol). It is used extensively in crowd control and has a primary mission in riot control. The Municipal Guard is used to a limited degree in patrol, is often the force carrying the principal responsibility for crowd control, and is used in riot control to the limits of its capability. With inadequate arms and insufficient training it cannot play a prominent role in suppressing a violent demonstration.

B. INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Surete Plan for reorganization calls for the establishment of a sixth sub-directorate to be called the Sub-Directorate for Territorial Security. This really amounts to no more than an organizational upgrading of an existing service attached to the Cabinet and known as CAB 1. The Director of the Surete exercises personal control of the activities of the present unit and will continue to do so after reorganization.

This service has nation-wide responsibility for countersubversion, counter-espionage and for the identification and monitoring of any other activity inimical to the security of the State. The team has chosen to call this service the Sub-Directorate for Internal Security to make a clearer distinction between it and the Sub-Directorate of Public Safety and to bring its title closer to its area of responsibility.

The Chief of the service stressed the fact that his is purely an investigative organization; that his men do not make arrests or conduct interrogations; that they develop and pass information to the Judiciary Police for follow-up, arrest and prosecution.

The service has a total strength of 420 men deployed throughout Morocco. Its headquarters is located in Rabat in a building apart from the headquarters of the General Directorate and the operational units are located in other buildings or houses dispersed throughout the city. The Sub-Directorate is divided organizationally into four departments: Countersubversive Department; Counterespionage Department; General Activities Department; and Technical Department.

The Countersubversion Department is divided into three Sections: Communist Party Section; Labor Unions Section; and a Political Parties Section which deals with all political party activities other than Communist Party. The Counterespionage Section is divided into sections which are concerned with foreign embassies, trade missions, commercial enterprises and associations. The Chief of the Service stated that the shortage of personnel and equipment coupled with his requirements in other fields precluded his giving more than minimal attention to the activities of foreign diplomatic and commercial establishments.

The General Activities Section deals with all matters not the concern of the Countersubversive and Counterespionage Sections. The Technical Section is responsible for communications, and for all physical and technical surveillance. If either of

the other sections has a surveillance target, a requirement is levied on the Technical Section which conducts the surveillance.

The personnel of the service is deployed in Rabat and in six of the ten police regions. These are: Casablanca, Marrakech, Tangier, Fes, Oudja, Meknes. The personnel complement in each region is known as a Security Brigade. There are about 100 men assigned to Casablanca where the Brigade is organized in departments like the headquarters in Rabat. The units in the other regions are small, averaging 20-25 men, and there is no plan to duplicate headquarters organization. In the regions not covered by a Security Brigade, its responsibility is carried by the Information Section of the Documentation and Regulatory Control Service. A mission directive is issued to these units by the Director pinpointing targets and objectives.

Members of the service are all police selected on the basis of their qualifications. Training is on-the-job. There is at present no formalized training course for personnel. The Chief of the Service expressed himself as believing that a better quality of personnel might be obtained through outside recruitment. He believes that many of the men in their years of police service developed habits and attitudes which do not fit them for his type of activity.

Hours of duty are the same as those for the rest of the non-uniformed branch of the Surete, except that there is a night duty officer and surveillances are often conducted after normal working hours.

The Internal Security Service has its own communications network, employing a chief of radio service and 13 operators. The Surete maintains four direction-finding installations (Rabat, Marrakech, Oudja and Souk El Larbaa). It is not certain whether DFing is handled by the Service of Transmissions or the Internal Security Service. The Service has recently acquired \$16,000 worth of Motorola radio communications equipment. There is a base station, six car installed mobile units, a quantity of handi-talkies and some sub-miniature transceivers capable of concealment on the person. There is an additional unit which can be installed in an auto or at a fixed point. It has sufficient additional range to permit communication with central control. With this equipment, foot and motorized teams can intercommunicate and coordinate their surveillance activities.

The Service has a total inventory of 25 autos of various makes, 2 Vespa motorcycles and 3 or 4 motorbicycles. Most equipment is used for surveillance. The Chief contends that he needs an additional 25 vehicles and that many which he now has are of no more than marginal value.

On the basis of information received the team concludes that additional equipment cannot of itself compensate for inadequacies in the quality of personnel and in training and that if effectiveness is to be increased priority attention should be given to personnel and training.

C. TRAFFIC CONTROL

Traffic control in Morocco is the responsibility of the Urban Corps, the CMI and the Gendarmerie. The Traffic Division of the Urban Corps handles regulatory enforcement, parking and intersection control, and accident investigation in Regional headquarters cities and Circumscriptions. The CMI and the Gendarmerie share the responsibility of inter-city-highway motorcycle patrol, making mutually agreed upon assignments of personnel, and notifying the Chief of Regional Security of the assignments. In Casablanca the CMI has detailed 18 motorcycle officers for traffic patrol within the city. The men work in 8-hour watches with 3 two-man teams to a watch. This is experimental but if successful may be expanded to other Regions. (See Figure 6)

The police have no responsibility in the field of traffic engineering. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Works and the municipalities which are responsible for the installation and maintenance of traffic signals and signs. In Rabat there are but 4 traffic signals in the entire city and although the police believe additional signals would expedite the flow and control of traffic, the city is said to be unable to afford them at this time.

Certain members of the traffic force are empowered to impose and collect fines for minor traffic violations. These men are identifiable by a badge worn on the left breast. This right of the police to assess fines is not arbitrarily administered. Traffic offenses fall into three categories, each category of offenses calling for a certain fine: two dollars for the first category; five dollars for the second, and seven for the third. If the violator cares to contest his guilt he may ask for a court hearing.

The system of primary highways in Morocco is well engineered and maintained as are the streets in the modern sections of the larger cities. Speed limits are reasonable, highways and streets are well posted, and right of way is clearly defined. However, in face of this, there were 551 traffic fatalities in 1964 with but 221,692 registered motor vehicles: passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles and motorbikes. This is some five times the U.S. ratio of deaths to registered vehicles. No information was available on the character of accidents - whether they were auto/auto, auto/fixed object, auto/pedestrian, etc. For 1964 there are no independent figures for the number of fatal accidents and the number of fatalities. There are such figures for 1963 and they are revealing. There were but five multiple death accidents out of 336 fatal accidents. It can be assumed from this that most of the fatal accidents involved a motorcycle, bicycle or pedestrian.

To contend with this problem the police have 200 CMI motorcycle officers and the traffic contingent of the Urban Corps. The Urban Corps, engrossed in other aspects of traffic control, gives little attention to moving violations and the CMI, working in two-man teams in three watches, is spread too thin to be truly effective over hundreds of miles of highway. With the austerity program and the improbability of any immediate increase in Surete force strength, it is difficult to foresee any intensification in the Surete's traffic enforcement effort. With this multiplicity of other problems the Director would be hard put to divert additional manpower to traffic duty.



Figure 6. TRAFFIC POLICEMAN - URBAN CORPS

D. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Criminal investigation in Morocco is the responsibility of the Judiciary Police who are at once police officers and officers of the court. All non-uniformed employees of the Sûreté from the Director General through the rank of Assistant Police Officer are certified to act as Judiciary Police. Certain other civil administrative officials, such as Caid and Califs, are endowed by statute with Judiciary Police powers. Those Surete officials who are designated as Judiciary Police act under the executive authority of the Director General but under the functional supervision of the courts. Police Inspectors, although members of the Judiciary Police service do not have judiciary police power. They have the power of arrest but are essentially leg-men, handling subordinate aspects of an investigation under the supervision of a Judiciary Policeman.

The mission of the Judiciary Police is defined in Article 26 of Circular 13.373 issued by the General Directorate of the Surete, as follows: "Conduct investigations and operations leading to the identification and arrest of the perpetrators, and their accomplices guilty of the following crimes or misdemeanors: crimes against the security of the State, counterfeiting and trafficking in gold, counterfeiting the State seal, escape of prisoners and the concealment of criminals, criminal associations, homicide, drug traffic and acts of banditry such as armed robbery or attacks with explosives, etc." This list fails to include a number of offenses which are handled by the Judiciary Police but serves as some indication of the range of Judiciary Police activity.

The Judiciary Police act under the technical supervision of three Procurators General, each attached to one of the three Appellate Courts located in Rabat, Tangier and Fes. All of southern Morocco falls in the Rabat Appellate district while all of northern Morocco falls in the Fes district, with the exception of Tangier which constitutes the third district. The duties of the Procurators General approximate those of the U.S. Attorney General, except that they are attached to the courts rather than to the Executive Branch of government. There is a Deputy Procurator General located in each of the provincial capitals and prefectures. It is they who actually supervise the legal aspects of the investigations performed by Judiciary Police working in their jurisdictions. Although they are responsible for the final preparation and presentation of the State's case, they are concerned that the rights of the accused have been protected and that due process has been observed in the entire conduct of the investigation. They can ask for further investigation in a given matter and direct specific lines of inquiry.

There are 17 Provinces and two Prefectures, while there are but ten police Regions. Because of this, a Judiciary Policeman may find himself in association with more than one Deputy Procurator General. Further, a Judiciary Policeman may work legally only in the Region of his assignment. This means that under existing law the Director General is not empowered to establish a central Judiciary Police unit with nation-wide investigative jurisdiction. Certain informal arrangements are now employed by the police to help meet this problem. If a man working in one Region has occasion to conduct an investigation in another, an officer assigned to the second Regional command may assume ostensible responsibility for the case. This does not entirely meet the problem and the Surete expects that the law will be amended in the near future to permit greater jurisdictional latitude, in fact, much of the projected re-organization in the sub-directorate for Judiciary Police is predicated on such a change.

Mention has been made of the Commissariats of Arrondissement in other parts of this report. Although these Commissariats are attached administratively to the Public Safety Services, their principal usefulness lies in the Judiciary Police field. Although the Commissioner of Arrondissement is in theory responsible for the "order, safety, tranquility and welfare" of his arrondissement, he discharges this responsibility in his Judiciary Police capacity. The Arrondissement may be said to afford the base for police investigation in the cities. It serves as a liaison channel between the people and the civil administration and in most cities provides citizens a point of police contact more readily accessible than the central headquarters. The qualifying phrase "in most cities" is essential to the last sentence because in some municipalities there is but a single arrondissement, coterminous with the municipal boundaries. In most cities there are several. Casablanca has 14, Rabat 6, Mohammedia 2. The arrondissements are manned with plain clothes personnel except in Casablanca where some uniformed men are attached to their staffs.

The Commissioner of Arrondissement is charged with the preliminary investigation of all crime occurring in his area and with the disposition of minor infractions purely of local concern. He has no authority to conduct investigations in another arrondissement nor to pursue a suspect or serve a warrant outside his area of jurisdiction. The law specifies that: the diversity of his duties is such that he shall not engage in extensive investigation but shall concern himself with the prosecution of minor crimes (fights, domestic quarrels, etc.), the execution of warrants and in the preliminary investigation of offenses.

At present, the arrondissements are open only during the normal work day for government offices: 0800-1200 and 1600-1900 in the summer and 0830-1200 and 1430-1800 in the winter, with a half day Saturday. Regardless of the legal admonition that the Commissioner of Arrondissement shall concern himself with order and tranquility, his hours of duty hardly permit his giving any serious attention to these problems. The Surete recognizes the limitations of the present arrondissement system and is studying the feasibility of making the arrondissement station a focal point for all district operations. Considering its limited manpower, it is doubtful that the Surete could afford to decentralize at this time.

To complete the picture of the investigative environment in Morocco a review of the organization of the Judiciary Police at Regional, Departmental and Circumscriptional levels is presented. There is a Service of Judiciary Police in each of the ten Regional police headquarters. This unit serves the Region and the municipality in which the headquarters is situated. There are similar Judiciary Police units in the Commissariats of Circumscription. In some Regions the same personnel serve the Region and the headquarters municipality. In some, one group of investigators is responsible for the Region, another for the municipality.

The Judiciary Police unit in the Circumscriptions has original investigative responsibility for all crimes. In the case of serious crimes or complex investigations the Regional unit takes over, makes the follow-up investigation and prepares the case for court presentation. The same holds true in rural areas. The Gendarmerie is responsible for initiating the investigation, but usually turns over more important investigations to the Regional Judiciary Police. The Procurator General is the ultimate authority in case of a jurisdictional dispute between the Gendarmerie and the Surete.

Post mortem examinations are usually performed by qualified physicians attached to the staffs of hospitals. Tangier is an exception. It has a municipal morgue with a medico-legal expert on its staff. There is a laboratory attached to the Ministry of Health where toxicological examinations can be performed. The police capability in the field of criminalistics is limited. The police do crime scene sketching and photography, lift prints, collect, identify and preserve physical evidence, and are equipped at headquarters to make comparison tests of bullets and shell cases.

Criminal justice in Morocco is administered by a Supreme Court which sits in Rabat, three Appellate Courts and a complex lower court system. Judges are appointed by the King but can be impeached only for cause. The criminal laws are codified and criminal procedures are dictated by a Code of Criminal Procedure. A criminal suspect can be held for no more than 24 hours before being brought before a magistrate or released. If there appears to be sufficient cause the Procurator is empowered to extend the period of police detention.

When the police investigation has been completed, or at least completed to the point of establishing a prima facie case, the matter is presented through the Procurator to a Judge of Instruction who may either release the prisoner or bind him over for trial. The investigation may be continued and the case developed further during the pre-trial period. Such additional inquiry is usually conducted under the guidance of the Procurator.

The police report that there is generally a harmonious working relationship among the police and the civil and judicial authorities involved in the criminal investigative process. Occasionally, a complaint has been voiced against some Caliph who exceeded his authority or held a prisoner longer than the legal 24 hours and then wanted the police to assume responsibility for the case. This type of complaint has been rare. The police appear satisfied with the quality of justice meted out by the courts and cooperation accorded the Judiciary Police by the Procurators.

E. DETENTION

There are detention quarters in each Regional headquarters and circumscription. Those visited by the team consisted of several bare rooms of varying sizes, with steel doors, concrete floors, and primitive toilet facilities. There was no jail furniture. Prisoners sat or lay on blankets spread on the floor. At times there were several prisoners in a cell, on occasion, one. There were no separate quarters for women, although they were housed in separate cells. The women had some degree of privacy since the cells were separated by solid walls rather than by bars. No police matrons were employed in any of the jails visited by the team.

Legally prisoners may not be detained in police jails for more than 24 hours. Within that period they must be charged or released, except that an extension may be granted on occasion by a Procurator. Foreign deserters appear to fall into this excepted category. A deserter from the Spanish, Algerian, or other army may be held for a couple of weeks pending the completion of extradition formalities. The police appear to be conscientious in attempting to observe the 24-hour rule. There is a jail log in which the time of booking and time of release are recorded, and overtime detentions must be justified.

During the period of the French Protectorate the prisons were under the administrative control of the Surete. In 1956 they were transferred to the control of a

Penitentiary Administration which was attached to the Ministry of Justice. Today there are 34 prisons and correctional institutions in Morocco. Three of the 24 are maximum security penitentiaries located at Adir, Ali Moumen, and Outita; one, a juvenile correctional institution at Kenitra; while the rest are medium security prisons in or adjacent to provincial capitals and other cities of significant size.

F. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION CONTROL

Immigration and Emigration matters are administered at the national level by the Immigration Division of the Sub-Directorate of General Documentation and Regulatory Control. Principal functional tasks concern national security and enforcement with relation to immigration, residence of foreigners in Morocco and the circulation of non-Moroccan nationals.

Requests for background information from the Minister of Justice on persons wishing to obtain Moroccan nationality are processed and appropriate information from police records provided. Foreigners whose activity indicates them to be morally undesirable, have interests inimical to the national security of Morocco, have entered illegally or take up unauthorized employment are investigated and if justified expulsion action is initiated. Requests by foreign nationals for residency and extensions are reviewed and acted on by the Surete. Children born of foreign parents and deaths of foreigners are registered. Marriages between Moroccans and foreigners and changes in citizenship status are recorded.

Work permits are issued by the police to foreigners. This is accomplished in coordination with appropriate governmental agencies such as the Ministry of Labor. Permits are not authorized unless the applicant has a work contract, possesses special skills in the arts and professions and employment will not deprive a qualified Moroccan national of a job opportunity. Professions, skills and nationality are recorded and maintained in Surete files.

Emigration of Moroccans is administered by the Surete. Work contracts for Moroccans are carefully reviewed to protect the emigrant from fraud and trickery. Major changes in the status of emigrants including expulsions from countries to which they have migrated are monitored and documented.

Bulletins concerning the national situation with respect to persons entering and leaving Morocco are dispatched to various governmental agencies. Watch lists providing detailed information on persons denied entry are dispatched from National Headquarters and maintained at the legal ports and frontier points of entry. Passports of persons seeking entrance are checked against the files maintained at legal points of entry. Most persons on the watch lists are from France, Spain and Algeria.

Tourists from certain countries with whom special arrangements are in effect may enter without visa. Movement of aircraft, ships and boats as well as foreign military personnel is documented.

The frontier areas and borders are quite extensive. Illegal entry is easily accomplished. Nomadic tribes cross at will and when within Moroccan territory are considered as Moroccan citizens.

The greatest problem stemming from immigration is the fact that no system is in existence for effectively monitoring and controlling foreigners once they enter. Many overstay their authorized residency period, tourists stay on for indefinite and extended periods and some become engaged in work without proper authority.

Although the police are alert to apprehend traffickers in contraband there is a customs service in Morocco. Customs agents are located at all legal points of entry and in addition maintain watch points on the frontier and along the border to detect movement of contraband over tracks, trails, and unmarked terrain.

The police and customs operations at Oujda on the main highway connecting Morocco and Algeria were observed. On a normal day about 15 minutes are required to process persons through customs and police with about several hundred crossings each day. The police records are organized into an alphabetical index file system containing photographs and information concerning persons on the watch list. The police operation moved smoothly. Tourists are passed through without delay. Algerian and Moroccan workers who cross the border each day are provided a certificate of authorization in lieu of passport. The customs officers included one female who was primarily concerned with searching suspect female travelers. A squad of 10 customs agents who appeared smartly dressed were observed moving off in military fashion to man border observation points for the night. The customs check point consisted of a fairly new and adequate building which showed signs of need of minor repair and maintenance. It had only one sign which was located over the main entrance identifying it as the police and customs building. There was a suggestion box at the front entrance which had a sign soliciting recommendations from the public for improvement or complaints concerning the police operation. Signs were in French and Arabic languages only. Persons found their way from one check point to another within the building by asking questions. The building requires signs both in and out to direct and inform travelers. The level of cleanliness was in need of improvement and the grounds immediately surrounding the customs building and check point were in need of cleaning to remove accumulated trash.

It is believed that much contraband crosses the border. Going to Algeria it includes a variety of foodstuffs (vegetables and animals dressed and on the hoof), clothing, money and gold. Algeria is experiencing a food shortage and the customs representatives indicated that even fruit and vegetables bring double the price in Algeria. Recently automobile and truck tires have been one of the principal items moving from Algeria to Morocco.

G. HARBOR AND AIRCRAFT ACTIVITIES

The Surete owns three boats, two helicopters and one light plane. The largest of the boats is a 100-foot vedette named the "Badr". It is powered with twin diesels, carries a crew of seven men and will accommodate ten to twelve passengers. It is under the operational control of the Sixth Sub-Directorate for Internal Security and works out of Casablanca harbor, concentrating on the smuggling of gold, gems, whiskey, cigarettes, and other contraband, but handling any other matter of internal security concern. The other boats work exclusively in Casablanca harbor. They too are concerned with contraband but also attempt to control waterside thefts from warehouses and docks. These two craft are presently inoperative.

A two-engine Beechcraft airplane is now in France for extensive repairs. It is estimated that the overhaul will cost some \$40,000. The Surete has owned the plane for 8 years. It is flown by a crew furnished by the Ministry of Public Works.

The Surete also owns two Hiller helicopters, neither of which is presently operable. Although the two craft have been owned for eight years, they have only 97 and 95 flying hours respectively. They saw limited service in police surveillance, reconnaissance of routes to be followed by the King, and liaison in crowd and riot control. The Surete has received an estimate of \$50,000 for repairs and parts replacement.

SECTION VII

NATIONAL SURETE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

SECTION VII

NATIONAL SURETE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. PERSONNEL

1. INTRODUCTION

The Surete, like all other elements of the Moroccan Government, faces difficult problems in its effort to build an effective career service. Today some 25% of its personnel can neither read nor write, but as more education is demanded with no increase in incentive, recruitment becomes more difficult. Casablanca Department had an established strength of 2240. On 1 January 1965 it was 200 men below strength and by 30 August the effective strength had dropped to 1984 through resignations, discharges and retirements, yet on 1 September a class of only 28 recruits was in training at Sidi Othman Academy where there is a capacity of 200 students.

This situation may be temporary. There may be new emphasis on recruitment following the opening of the Meknes training center on 1 October but the problem remains of attracting men of the quality needed to make the Surete a more effective force. The non-uniformed police service is not unattractive; with a 39-hour work week, day assignment for the most part, and a salary commensurate with that paid for comparable work in other government service. It is more difficult to induce a person with a 5th grade education (in excess of the national average) to seek a career in the uniformed force. He now works a 56-hour week on any one of three watches and does not have the promotional opportunity open to the non-uniformed service.

2. CLASSIFICATION

In the non-uniformed category all ranks above Officers de Police are commissioned officers; in the uniformed, those above Brigadier Chief. The non-uniformed category is considered to be more desirable than the uniformed. Group Commander is the highest rank attainable in the uniformed service. This rank is held by the Chief of the CMI Staff and is the only "top job" open to a uniformed man in the General Directorate. In the field all Chiefs of Regional Security are non-uniformed.

3. SUMMARY OF SURETE PERSONNEL STRUCTURE

Total authorized	11, 780
Actual strength	11, 433
Uniformed personnel (Urban Corps)	7, 260
Non-uniformed	3, 864
Civilian	309

Every rank in the two personnel categories is tied for pay purposes to a civil service grade and within each rank are in-grade steps: This system is comparable to U.S. Civil Service "GS" ratings.

4. RECRUITMENT

Entrance into the Surete is achieved through competitive examination. Test material is in three languages: Arabic, French and Spanish. The candidate must be able to read one of the three. The minimum entrance age is 21 and the maximum 30. An additional year may be added for each child up to three children and credit given for other government employment bringing the possible maximum to 35. There is a minimum height requirement of 5 feet 5-1/2 inches. The candidate must have completed five years of primary education or its equivalent, must be of good moral character and may not have a police record.

A man may enter the service at any one of several ranks. Open competitive examinations are held for Guardian of the Peace, Inspector, Officer of the Peace, Assistant Police Officer, and Commissioner. The eligible list is established with 50% from within the department and 50% from without. The advantage in the system is that it tends to infuse the department with new blood and provides an opportunity of attracting young persons having strong educational backgrounds. Its disadvantages are that it reduces the opportunities for advancement within the service, and may lower the quality of the service if the caliber of those competing from outside is below that of departmental candidates.

5. PAY AND ALLOWANCES

There are certain allowances in addition to the base salary. To the extent that it is available, government housing is provided for police personnel of all ranks and 15% of base pay is deducted as rent. When government housing is unavailable and rent exceeds 15% of base pay, the employee is reimbursed, at least in part, for the excess rent, but within certain specified limits. There is a family allowance of 24 dirhams (U.S. \$4.80) per child per month up to a maximum of six children. There is a hazardous duty allowance and pay or compensatory time off for overtime.

6. HOURS AND LEAVE

Non-uniformed and civilian personnel work from 0800-1200 and 1600-1900 during the summer. Winter hours are 0830-1200 and 1430-1800. They work an additional four hours on Saturday morning. Sunday is a day off. Uniformed personnel have been working a 56-hour week: 8 hours on duty; 16 hours off duty with no days off.

Some of the larger cities are changing to a system of 8 hours on duty with 24 hours off duty, which will give the men an additional 60 hours off duty per 30 days. Personnel with civil service status are entitled to annual leave of 30 calendar days. Those without civil service status earn 21 days leave per year.

7. HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Surete currently maintains four medical-social centers in Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakech and Tetouan. Two others are planned for Meknes and Fes. Each is under the direction of a physician from the Public Health Service. They provide dispensary service, pre-natal care, birth control advice, chest X-rays, vaccinations, etc.

Surete employees contribute 3% of base pay to a private hospital insurance plan which reimburses the patient for 80% of the cost of hospital care. The government also contributes to the cost of the plan.

Employees who contract polio, cancer, tuberculosis, or a mental ailment are carried on full pay for three years and on half pay for an additional two years. An injury-on-duty entitles the policeman to be carried on full pay indefinitely. Ultimately, he is returned to duty or pensioned on medical disability. In cases of non-service connected illness, one is entitled to 3 months at half pay with the possibility of an additional six months extension at half pay. He may have a one-year leave without pay before being dropped from the service.

There is a Police Fraternal Association whose policies are formulated by an Executive Committee. The twelve members of the Executive Committee are elected by the association's "Assembly" which is composed of an annually elected "Representative" from each Surete Regional Headquarters and Commissariat of Circumscription. Executive Committee members are elected for terms of three years. Each year the Assembly elects four new members to the Executive Committee. Both the Executive Committee and the Assembly meet quarterly. The Welfare Services provided Surete management participation, advice, and operational continuity to the Association. The Association is financed by membership dues, benevolent donations, and fund raising activities including the Annual Police Lottery, the Annual Police Ball and Police Football (Soccer) Games. With its funds the Association provides the following benefits to its members and their families:

(a) A 10% reimbursement of medical and hospitalization expenses incurred, supplementing the 80% available from the basic governmental program.

(b) Survivor Cash Benefits in the event of death, whether service-connected or not. A widow receives 1500 Dirhams (U.S. \$300) upon the death of her policeman husband, plus 4600 Dirhams (U.S. \$720) per year for each dependent child. A policeman whose wife dies receives an immediate single indemnity of 500 Dirhams (U.S. \$100).

8. UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Uniforms, weapons and other personal equipment are furnished the men. Civilian personnel receive a clothing allowance varying in amount with their rank. Maintenance of clothing and equipment is the obligation of the individual.

9. PROMOTIONS

Promotion to certain ranks is achieved through competitive examination and to certain intermediate ranks by action of the Promotion Board. As an example: There is an open competitive examination for the position of Inspector. Promotion to Principal Inspector is by action of the Board based on years of service and performance. Promotion to Assistant Police Officer is by open competitive examination; to Police Officer by closed intra-departmental examination; and to Principal Police Officer by action of the Promotion Board. There is an open competitive examination

B. TRAINING

1. INTRODUCTION

At the time of Moroccan Independence in 1956 the number of Moroccan police personnel who were qualified by both training and experience to take over command positions from the French was limited.

To permit an orderly transition of command responsibilities from French Nationals to qualified Moroccan police officers arrangements were made for certain French Nationals to remain pending the training of their Moroccan replacements. (See figure 9 for statistics on Moroccan police personnel trained abroad.) Although all French police personnel were replaced by July 1960, 80 percent of the Surete officer cadre had had no formal police training. In addition to the 178 policemen trained in France since 1956 3 police officers were trained in the United States in 1961, 8 in England and 4 in Germany in 1961.

In spite of the need for developing an indigenous officer training facility, until recently little effort has been concentrated on this aspect of the Surete's activities. The only formal training offered at this time is directed toward enlisted personnel. Officer training and specialist training is afforded by arranging ad-hoc on-the-job schedules.

Within the past six months a major effort has been made toward establishing a National Police Academy. The academy will be located at Meknes and will have a permanent staff of six French police advisors. A seventh French advisor will provide training in criminalistics on a temporary duty basis. Long range plans call for all Surete training to be conducted at the academy, however, initially only training for present officer personnel is contemplated. Training officials explained that they are waiting the arrival of the French advisors before developing course curriculum, staffing patterns and identifying materials that will be required at the Academy.

The Academy is scheduled to be opened October 1, 1965 and notwithstanding the amount of work that remains officials are moving ahead with plans to bring in the first officer class of about 150 students by that date. It is anticipated that two six-month classes of 150 students each can be scheduled per year with class enrollment initially confined to those officers who have not previously received formal training.

2. RECRUIT TRAINING

(a) Enlisted Training. Enlisted personnel recruit training is conducted at two police training sites, Sidi Othman located near Casablanca and Sale close to Rabat. Sidi Othman, with a capacity of 150 students, is the principal training school while Sale is normally used for specialized instruction in subjects such as motorcycle riding, first aid and police emergency patrol training. Sale is also used to house any overflow from Sidi Othman institution. In 1965, 357 recruits were trained, 260 at Sidi Othman at one time, and 67 at Sale.

In view of a current revision of the basic course curriculum the team was unable to obtain a copy of the present course outline.

(b) Officer Training. Officer recruits are provided training on an ad-hoc, on-the-job basis. As officers are appointed to the Surete, either through promotions from within or from recruitment from the outside, they are assigned to work three months at the Sub-Directorate level. They receive on-the-job training in the specialization of the Sub-Directorate of Public Safety, Judiciary Police and Documentation and Regulatory Control.

3. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Training is subjects such as criminal investigations, traffic control, licensing, inspections, laboratory techniques, visa control, firearms, and first aid, is provided on-the-job, and through seminars carried out at the regional and circum-scriptional levels. Likewise, Urban Corps personnel are compelled to attend weekly seminars where such subjects as patrol practices, complaint procedures, report writing and similar subjects are discussed.

Figure 7.

POLICE PERSONNEL TRAINED ABROAD

Summary: 178 trained in France, 4 Germany,
3 U.S.A. and 8 England

Training for Police Commissaires, Saint Cyr Du Mont D'Or, France

First Class :	September, 1956	13
Second Class :	May, 1959	6
Third Class :	April, 1965	29
TOTAL		48

Training for Officers de Paix, Saint Cyr Du Mont d'or, France

First Class :	September, 1956	2
Second Class :	May, 1957	19
Third Class :	September, 1957	10
Fourth Class :	April, 1958	7
TOTAL		38

Firearms Training, Saint Cyr du Mont d'Or, France (1965)

O. P.	2	
O. P. A.	2	
Inspecteurs	2	
G. D. P.	2	
TOTAL		8

Instructors in Firearms and Armories, Sens, France (1965)

O. P. A.	1	
S/Brigadiers	6	
S. D. P.	14	
TOTAL		21

Figure 7 (Continued)

Counterfeiting, Prefecture de Paris, France (1965)

O. P. A.	1
TOTAL	1

Economic and Financial Training, Prefecture de Paris, France (1965)

O. P.	2
O. P. A.	1
TOTAL	3

Police Contact Training, Prefecture de Paris, France

Commissaires de Police	2
Officers de Paix	5
TOTAL	7

Motorcycle repair Training (Factory BMW), Munich, Germany

Brigadiers	1
S/Brigadiers	3
TOTAL	4

Motorcycle Training, Sens, France (1957)

Officers de Paix	1
G. D. P.	49
TOTAL	50

Counterfeiting, Paris, France (1960)

O. P. A.	2	(Holland - Paris)
TOTAL	2	

Training in Administration and Organization, U.S.A. (1961)

Commissaires	3
TOTAL	3

Training in Administration and Organization, England (1961)

Commissaires de Police	6
Officers de Police	2
TOTAL	8

GRAND TOTAL 193



Figure 8. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING - POLICE ACADEMY



Figure 9. DORMITORY BUILDING POLICE ACADEMY

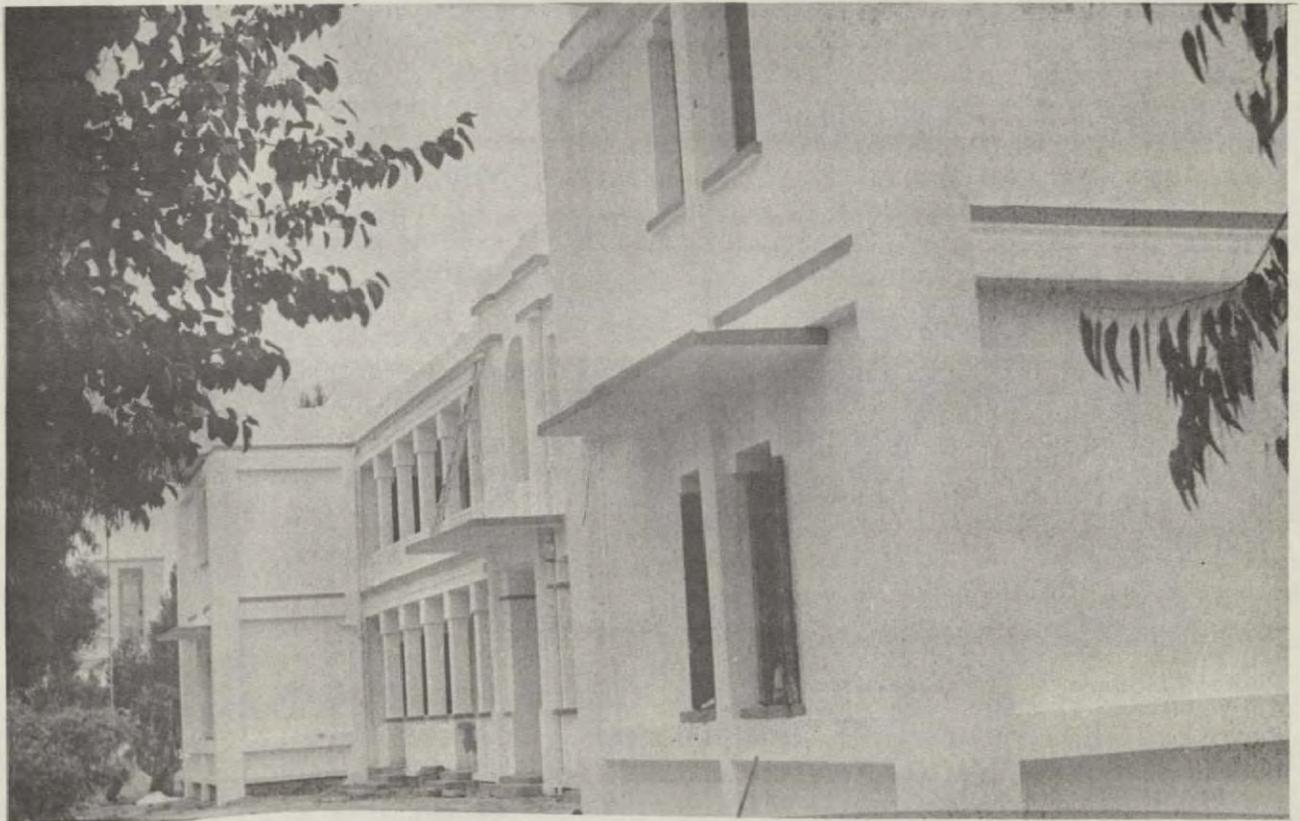


Figure 10. BEFORE AND AFTER VIEW OF A CLASS ROOM BUILDING AT POLICE ACADEMY

C. INSPECTIONS

The inspection staff is vested with authority to conduct inspections throughout the Surete Nationale; however, with regard to the National Headquarters inspections are conducted on written orders from the Director. Personnel of the Inspections activity are permanently selected because of their seniority and broad experience. All inspections are performed on a no notice basis and without augmentation by other elements of the Surete.

Inspections are programmed to provide for annual coverage of each Surete Regional Headquarters, Circumscriptional Post, and special and technical activity. Inspections may be conducted more than once a year for special reasons. The inspections are comprehensive in nature, and use is made of standard inspection check lists. Prior inspection reports are reviewed as part of the planning and preparation for an inspection.

An inspection is initiated by providing the inspection team with a mission order. After preparatory plans are completed the team arrives unannounced at the unit to be inspected and presents its credentials to the commander. He is requested to facilitate the mission of the inspection team, make appointments for the team with the local governmental representatives, i.e. the Governor, Mayor, etc. The team inspects all elements of the activity, conducts a complaint/grievance and conference period for those who wish an audience and visits with local government officials in order to ascertain the status of relations between the police and the local authorities. Normally at the close of the inspection recommendations are not made to the local commander, but a post-inspection conference is conducted.

The team returns to Headquarters where the inspection is carefully analyzed and recommendations formulated. The report to the field is personally reviewed by the Director and must have his approval. The report is dispatched to the field with copies to intermediate Headquarters and extracts to interested Sub-Directorates for appropriate action and follow-up measures by all concerned. If corrective action is beyond the capability of the unit inspected, appropriate action is taken by higher authority. In the case of grave deficiencies, Commanders may be relieved as part of the corrective action, with staff and command elements taking immediate steps to institute additional corrective measures.

The Surete Regional Commanders conduct command type inspections within their organizations. Standards for these inspections are published by National Headquarters in order to assure uniformity throughout the Surete. Sub-Directors, unit commanders and chiefs of special and technical elements conduct inspections within their own purview. Information copies of all inspection reports are forwarded to the Sub-Director for Inspection and Training.

D. RECORDS AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

National headquarters maintains copies of all operational and administrative records. Police operational records, with the exception of Internal Security files are maintained in a central archives. Administrative records are maintained in the responsible sub-directorate. Records generated at the regional and circumscriptional levels are filed there in the same manner as at headquarters. In light of its importance the management of records at the Central Archives is explained below in some detail.

1. INDEX SECTION

This section of the Central Archives contains six indexes: Master Alphabetic Index, Foreigners Resident Index, Wanted Persons Index, Stolen Vehicles Index, Weapons Index, and Modus Operandi Index. There is no stolen property index other than for vehicles. These six alphabetical indexes contain an estimated 6,500,000 name cards, 95% of which are in the Master Alphabetic Index.

The Master Alphabetic Index in addition to containing name cards referencing criminal dossiers and other document files, contains cards on which is abstracted information from such multiple name documents as foreigner entry and exit lists; cards on which are references to the existence of a criminal record in French police files (up to 1955); and cards cross referencing another spelling of a name.

The Resident Foreigners Index is an alphabetically filed index of cards containing pertinent information on foreigners authorized to reside in Morocco. When a foreigner's residency ends his Identification-Residency Permit Card is sent to the Central Archives for filing. At the time the ID cards are received the index card is removed from this file and filed in the individual's file folder. This index is used for quick reference and statistical purposes.

The Wanted Persons Index consists of "All Points Bulletin" cards filed in numerical order of the APB serial number. Since cards are not removed from the index when "Wanted" or "Watch" bulletins are cancelled, well over two-thirds of the cards filed are obsolete.

The Stolen Vehicles Index contains cards which reflect pertinent data on vehicles reported stolen. The cards are filed numerically by registration numbers. Cards from this index are not pulled for recovered vehicles.

The Weapon Index contains cards on weapons found, reported lost or stolen, or which figured in a crime. Cards in this index are filed alphabetically by name brand and numerically by serial numbers.

The Modus Operandi Index consists of cards reflecting information abstracted from criminal investigations. The cards are filed numerically by the code identifying the type of crime and alphabetically within each crime code by the name of the location where the crime was committed. This index was started in 1959.

2. RECORDS PROCESSING

Documents to be processed emanate principally from the Regional Suretes and are sent to the Central Archives by the Surete Headquarters Sub-Directorates after review and analysis. Similarly, documents containing police information on individuals and organizations which are received by Surete Headquarters from the Gendarmerie, other Ministries, and foreign police organizations reach the Central Archives via the sub-directorate having primary responsibility for the information received. Documents are sent to the Central Archives for index abstracting and filing, or as a "name check" request for all available information records on the person or organization identified in the document. Name check request documents bear a stamping which identifies the requestor.

Upon arrival, all documents are date stamped and reviewed by a Chief Analyst who separates the documents into three categories for referral to and processing by the three specialized Analysis and Processing Sections, on the basis of the police operational function involved. The Special Political Records Section processes documents pertaining to political personalities and organizations; the Judiciary Police Section processes all non-political criminal affairs documents; and the Administrative Section handles all remaining documents, which include regulatory control and immigration matters. Within the Sections, documents are processed by "stations" which perform specific tasks. The stations are the same in each Section, except for one additional station in the Judiciary Police Section. At the first station an analyst underlines the names which appear in the document. The second station searches the Master Alphabetic Index to obtain the serial number of existing files, which are annotated on the document. At the third station, documents to be filed which bear no file numbers are assigned a number from a master register from which index cards are prepared and the document is placed in a file folder. From this station "name check" documents bearing no file number are sent back to the requestor with either a "No Record" or "Not Identifiable" notation. Documents which are to be filed (and new files) and "name check" documents for which files must be "pulled" are sent to the Filing Section for appropriate action. Newly created master and abstract index cards are sent to the Indexes Section for integration into the appropriate index files. In the Judiciary Police Section there is a fourth station where a Modus Operandi abstract index card is prepared and assigned a Modus Operandi Category Code which was devised by the Surete itself.

The Filing Section is responsible for filing all documents and maintaining files. Documents are loose-filed in file folders in chronological order of the date when received by Central Archives. All folders are identified with the name of the subject and a two-part numerical serial number. The first element of the serial numbers is a three digit code identifying the eighty-seven subject categories of the physical files. The second element is a sequence number within the subdivisions. The subdivision code was instituted in 1915 when the Central Archives were created. These filing practices resulted in the creation of multiple files for the same individual. For example, if a person applied for a passport in 1946, applied for a gun permit in 1947, and was the subject of a criminal investigation in 1955, there would be one file for each of the three different transactions which would be physically filed in three separate places in the archives under the subject categories. The Master Alphabetic Index would of course signal the existence of the three files by containing three index cards keyed with the individual's name, identifying data, and file serial number. Recognizing the cumbersomeness of the system, in 1957, the Surete reduced the number of files subdivisions to seven categories. These are: General, Special Political, Alcoholic Beverages Sales, Other Licensed Sales, Denials of Residency, Expulsions, and Former Surete Personnel. Multiple files are being integrated whenever a "name check" request causes their being "pulled". There is no regular program for multiple files integration.

When a "name check" request results in files being "pulled", multiple files are integrated and then sent to the requesting office via messenger. File "charge-outs" and return transactions are logged by the Files Registry Section. In addition, a "charge-out" record card is inserted in the place of the removed file. However, the only files for which a personal signature receipt is required are the Special Political Files. This has resulted in incidents where non-political files released by the Central Archives have been lost, with the recorded user simply claiming that he had sent the file back. Since there is no recorded inventory of documents contained in a file, the

practice of permitting files to be physically removed from the Archives can result in the "losing" of individual documents from a file without detection. To remedy these problems, the Chief of the Central Archives has sought approval to establish a "File Reading Room" where personnel needing to review files would be permitted to do so under supervision of Archives personnel. Approval has not yet been given.

Individual file folders are stored in expandable cardboard file jackets, five to a jacket under the files subdivisions. The jackets are stored flat on their sides in banks of steel metal bins, which are approximately 8" high, 16" wide, and 12" in depth. The Central Archives is equipped with 11,020 such bins arranged in banks of ten bins in height and varying lengths. The equipment was procured from the French "Strafor" Company.

There are an estimated 9200 linear feet of documents on file in the Central Archives, representing 1,869,515 individual name files. Of this total, approximately 25% exceed the capacity of the filing bins and are therefore stacked in piles on the floor. There exists no established criteria nor program for the retirement of documents, and the space problem is becoming critical.

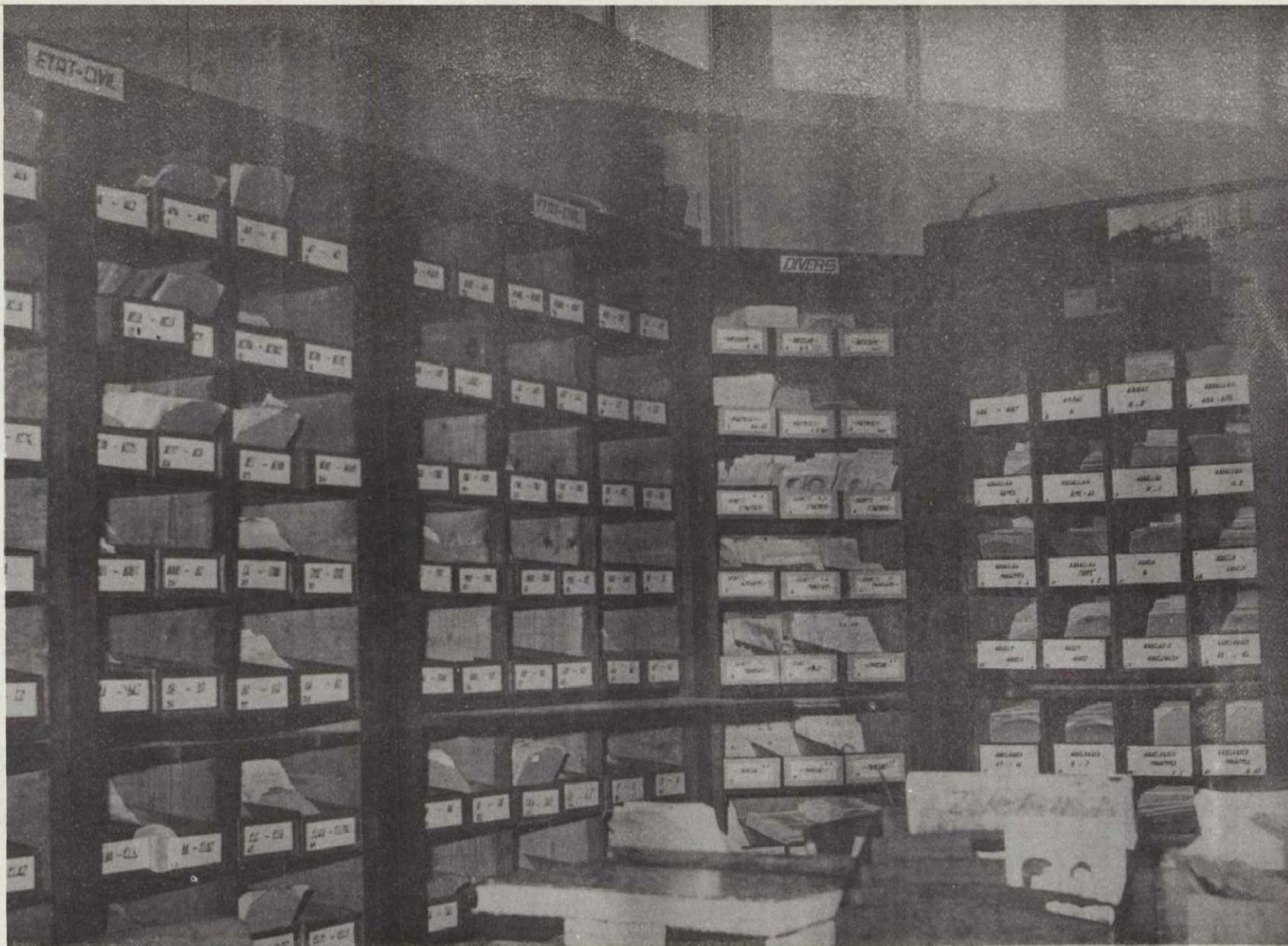


Figure 11. IDENTIFICATION RECORDS, RABAT



Figure 12. | CENTRAL RECORDS ROOM ARCHIVES, RABAT

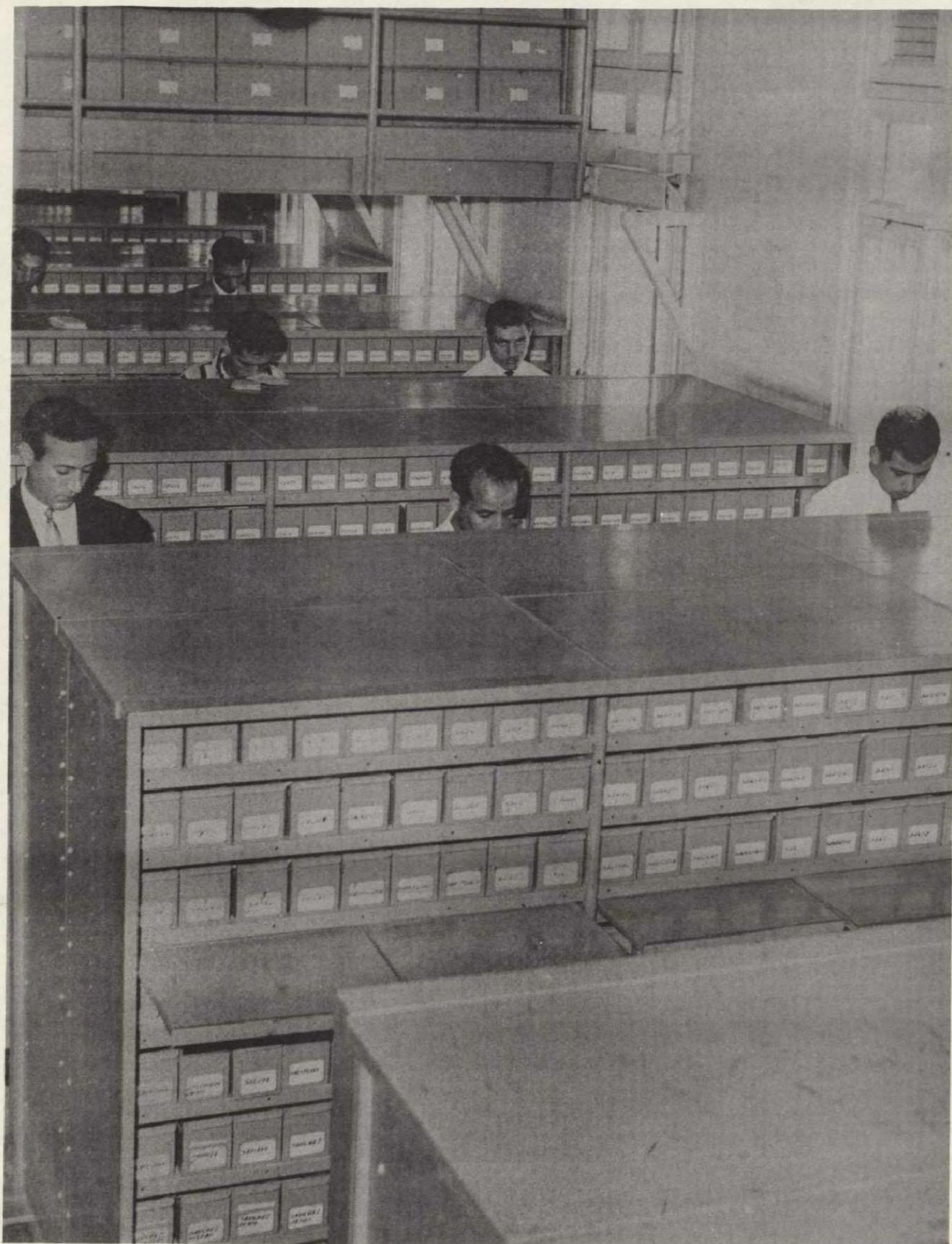


Figure 13. FILE INDEX - CENTRAL ARCHIVES, RABAT

E. THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

The Team believes that there is significance in the fact that during its stay in Morocco it has observed no manifestation of hostility toward the police. The Team has travelled extensively, has witnessed the policing of several public events, the handling of traffic, the conduct of the police in issuing traffic citations, providing advice to motorists, and rendering assistance at the scenes of injury accidents, and in no instance has it seen a single act of police discourtesy.

(a) In police training, there is emphasis on first aid and emergency assistance.

(b) In the police operational plans which are prepared in advance of all public events, there are specific instructions relative to the manner of controlling crowds and the special attention to be given to women, children, the aged and the infirm.

(c) The Surete publishes a bi-monthly magazine entitled "Police Review". This receives wide distribution, is printed in French and Arabic, and appears to be addressed to the literate public. The Team found a copy of this publication on a table in a hotel lobby in Casablanca. It presented a history of the Surete, its accomplishments and plans for the future.

(d) The Surete enters teams in Moroccan sports leagues and marching units in ceremonial parades. Its annual lottery which supports its welfare program appears to have widespread public support.

The Surete does not sponsor radio or press programs on traffic safety and driver education. With the high accident injury and traffic death rate such programs might prove valuable.

The Team has heard no specific charges of police brutality or dishonesty. The police appear to observe the letter and spirit of the law as regards arrest and length of detention in most routine criminal activity.

The police realize the value of public opinion as this may affect the quality of crime reporting and other important aspects of the police operational environment. They are aware that a reputation for effectiveness and integrity may lead to higher salaries, benefits and status. The Team believes that the present Surete leadership is capable of implementing an effective public relations program.

F. ARMAMENT

Central management of arms and ammunition falls under the Material Section, Material Division of the Sub-Directorate for Administrative Matters. The Material Section is responsible for the standardization, testing, purchase and over-all maintenance of arms and ammunition. It maintains a register and an inventory of all armament and seized weapons. Keeps records of acquisitions, expenditures and deletions.

Organizational arms do not include those pistols which are issued as personal equipment to each member of the Surete including the CMI. The inventory of arms is broken down into two separate records. One has the statistics for the CMI exclusively and the other the remainder of the Surete.

Organizational arms exclusive of CMI consist of 3087 sub-machine guns, 176 machine pistols, 1488 rifles, 4 Browning automatic rifles and 2954 tear gas grenades.

Organizational arms for the CMI consists of 283 sub-machine guns, 1715 rifles, 2 flare pistols and 2587 tear gas grenades.

The Surete is engaged in a weapons standardization effort. They plan to drop the following from the inventory: 120 Sten guns, 56 Spanish machine pistols, 4 Browning automatic rifles, 18 Winchester rifles and 31 Mauser rifles. Additionally, they plan to delete from operational stocks all model 1916 and World War I era rifles. The NATO caliber 7.62 rifle has been selected as the replacement for deleted rifles and plans are being developed for the procurement of 600.

The numbers and distribution of arms and ammunition appear adequate except for what may be considered a large excess in sub-machine guns for police purposes. The weapons are of Spanish, Italian, British, German, French, Belgian and American manufacture. This creates a complex parts supply and maintenance problem and adversely affects standardization. The Surete is starting to experience difficulty in locating spare parts and replacement ammunition for the very old weapons.

Organizational arms are clean, well maintained, numbered and stored on racks in the various armories along with stocks of ammunition and tear gas. None of the arms are of recent manufacture and some date from about 1916 and World War I era.

The Surete possesses adequate supplies of tear gas grenades of French, Belgian and Italian manufacture. Precise knowledge concerning the age of stocks on hand was not available. The best information that could be obtained indicates that of the total stock of 5541 grenades, 4541 are 2 to 3 years of age and 1000 are over 5 years old. Each regional headquarters stocks about 50 grenades with an average of 15 for each circumscriptional post. Gas masks are not provided; instead, each unit has a stock of eye masks (gas goggles). These are still in original wrappers and when modeled did not appear to be airtight.

There has been very little training of the Surete in the familiarization with and use of tear gas materials. Additionally, weapons marksmanship training may be considered as inadequate. One of the units visited had not done any live firing since 1961.

All armories were congested and in need of more storage bins, shelves, cabinets, etc. Much extraneous material in the form of field equipment was being stored in the armories. All facilities at which arms and ammunition are stored were adequately secured.

Most armorers have completed 3 months schooling in France. All arms and ammunition are efficiently inventoried. Although all armorers are trained in reloading ammunition, the Surete does not have reloading equipment. Maintenance of arms and weapons repair activities in progress evidenced sound operational capability.



Figure 14. RABAT ARMORY

G. BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Government owns and rents buildings for Surete use. Their overall management is vested in the Buildings Section, Material Division of the Sub-Directorate for Administrative Matters. Certain responsibilities for implementing action and for administrative, maintenance and service tasks, however, are discharged at regional and circumscriptional levels. Regional Surete Chiefs assist in the selection of building sites and make recommendations for construction, disposition and the acquisition of facilities. The Sub-Directorate makes the selection of building sites and develops building programs within the scope of approved funding and submits building project studies to the Director for his approval. It prepares contracts for competitive bids, maintains close liaison with the Finance Division of the Treasury on matters of funding and performance competence of entrepreneurs, and performs on site inspection of construction for compliance with contract provisions and materials specifications. It assures that construction studies, plans and dossiers are placed in the archives for possible use in case of litigation against contractors. This Sub-Directorate has charge of all rented buildings. It prepares lease contracts, formulates regulations pertaining to occupancy, establishes maintenance priorities, manages funds, verifies and keeps account of expenses for utilities and service, and monitors the inspection of work projects for modifications and repairs. It administers and controls the distribution of masonry, lumber, plumbing, electrical and paint supplies.

The government-owned and rented facilities consist of buildings for operational and service activities and bachelor and family quarters. Approximately 50% of the total 2,272 Surete facilities was acquired after 1955 and include 1029 family quarters and 100 operational and service buildings. The distribution and use of facilities by government owned and rented buildings is as follows:

Government Owned:

Operational and service buildings	87
Police quarters and family housing	1898

Rented Property

Operational and service buildings	95
Police quarters and family housing	192

Most of the buildings appear to be of sound construction and adequate with regard to operational design. Some office buildings are overcrowded. Each of the regional headquarters buildings is equipped with an emergency power generator which is tested weekly.

In general, the armories at regional headquarters are in need of more space. However, some of the congestion could be alleviated by careful screening of material to assure weapons and munitions items only are stored in the armory.

All buildings observed appeared to be quite clean but in much need of interior decoration and some rehabilitation. For example, a number of pre-fabricated buildings occupied by the Mobile Intervention Company (CMI) at Marrakech were in urgent need of substantial repair, while the building housing the Regional Surete at Agadir is

an exception. It was in excellent condition and all occupants had spacious accommodations. This building is about six years old and was one of the few that survived the serious earthquake of 1960.

The central garage at which all major repairs for the Surete are performed is located at Rabat. It is inadequate for the operation and in need of major rehabilitation. All other garage space observed, including that at Regional Headquarters, appeared very adequate in space, design and lay-out.

It may be anticipated that deficiencies in building decoration and rehabilitation will become increasingly acute in view of the totally inadequate buildings maintenance budget figure of \$35,000 for 1965.

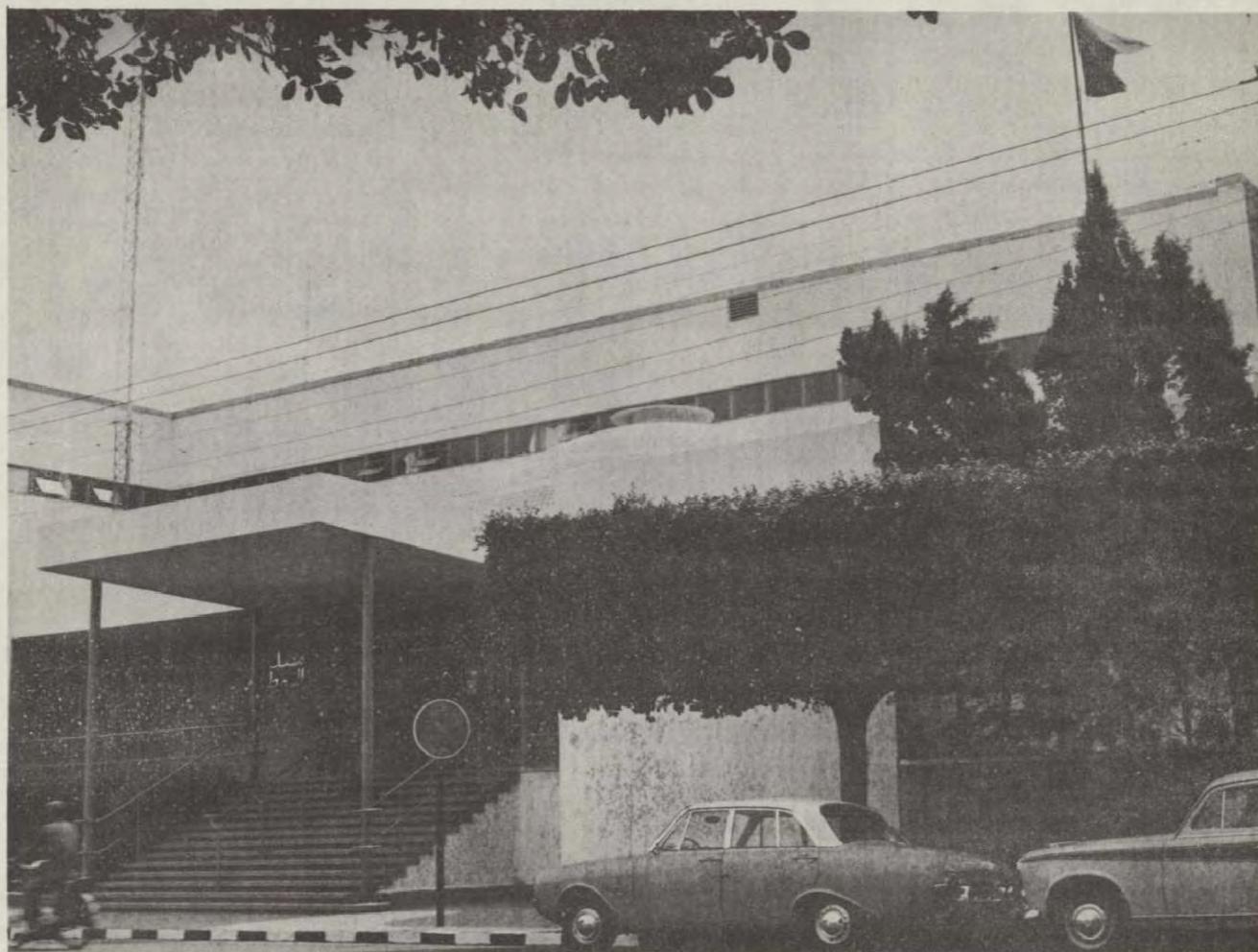


Figure 15. CASABLANCA POLICE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



Figure 16. RABAT POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IS
TYPICAL OF THE REGIONAL SURETE BUILDINGS

H. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The responsibility for Surete telecommunications is vested in an office, a subordinate element of the Cabinet, called the Service des Transmissions. The Chief of the Telecommunications Section has responsibility for the effective operation of the entire Surete telecommunications system as well as for equipment repair, maintenance and training of telecommunications personnel.

The basic HF-AM Surete network uses both the radio-telegraph (CW) and radio-telephone modes for transmitting and receiving messages. The radio-telephone and CW network is augmented by a teletype system in the principal cities of Rabat, Casablanca and Fes. VHF-FM networks exist in each of the 10 regional Suretes to tie in with nearby circumscriptions, arrondissements and mobile units. (Figure 26 HF network, Figure 27 teletype network and Figure 28 VHF-FM fixed stations).

The Surete telecommunications systems now utilize a variety of types of equipment from a number of different European manufacturers. This creates maintenance problems and requires stocking of spare parts from several suppliers.

To provide an accurate picture of existing facilities, the following list was prepared which itemizes equipment types by location, frequency ranges, and dates equipment was placed in service.

1. HF-AM NETWORK

a. <u>Transmitters</u>	<u>Power Output</u>	<u>Frequency Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Placed in Service</u>
(1) SADIR	Four hundred watts	3.75 to 15 Mcs	Meknes	1 1953
			Fes	1
			Oujda	1
			Tetouan	1
			Agadir	1
			Marrakech	1
			Beni Mellal	1
(2) AME	Four hundred watts	3.75 to 15 Mcs	General Directorate	
			Rabat	6 1957
			Meknes	1 1957
			Oujda	2 1957
(3) AME	Twenty-five watts	2 to 8 Mcs	Rabat	2 1957
			Meknes	2 1957
			Fes	1 1957
			Marrakech	2 1957
(4) TRT	Three hundred watts	1.5 to 24 Mcs	Casablanca	1 1958
			Tangier	1 1958

<u>Transmitters</u>	<u>Power Output</u>	<u>Frequency Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Placed in Service</u>
(5) TRT-BLU - (Single side-band)	100-watt fixed posts	3 to 15 Mcs using four channel operation.	Casablanca	1 1964
			Meknes	1 1964
			Oujda	1 1964
			Agadir	1 1964
			Marrakech	1 1964
	40-watt mobile transceivers	3 to 15 Mcs	General Directorate	7 1964
(6) 6F100	Fifty watt. Fabricated at Surete headquarters.	2 to 8 Mcs	Casablanca	5 1954
			Rabat	2 1954
			Meknes	3 1954
			Fes	1 1954
			Tetouan	2 1954
			Marrakech	3 1954
(7) SFZ	Fifty watts	2 to 8 Mcs	Tetouan	1 1954

b. <u>Receivers</u>	<u>Frequency Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Placed in Service</u>
(1) AME (GM) Type 7G1680	1.75 to 40 Mcs	General Directorate	8 1958
		Casablanca	1 1958
		Rabat	1 1958
		Meknes	1 1958
		Fes	1 1958
		Oujda	2 1958
		Tangier	1 1958
		Agadir	2 1958
		Marrakech	1 1958
(2) AME (PM) Smaller model of AME in 1. above	1.75 to 40 Mcs	General Directorate	1 1953
		Rabat	2 1953
		Meknes	2 1953
		Fes	1 1953
		Marrakech	2 1953
(3) HAMMERLUND Type SP 600-6	0.54 to 54 Mcs	General Directorate	1 1956
		Casablanca	2 1956
		Tetouan	2 1956
		Agadir	1 1956
		Beni Mellal	1 1956

<u>Receivers</u>	<u>Frequency Range</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Placed in Service</u>
(4) HAMMERLUND Type SQ same characteristics as 3. above		General Directorate Rabat	1 1965 1 1965
(5) PHILIPS Type BX 925A	1.45 to 32 Mcs	Meknes Fes Oujda Tetouan Marrakech	5 1957 1 1957 2 1957 2 1957 4 1957
(6) COLLINS - Direction finding equipment		General Directorate	3 Info not available

c. Operating Frequencies

<u>DAY</u>	<u>NIGHT</u>
7460 KC	2690 KC
5196 KC	3690 KC
5874 KC	3886 KC
5871.5 KC	3288 KC
5812 KC	4433 KC
5085 KC	
5322 KC	
5386 KC	

For purpose of controlling the network, the Regions, Suretes and Circumscriptions have been assigned priorities which govern their hours on the air. The schedules of transmission times are as follows:

4th Class - 24 hours each day. All of the regional Suretes fall in this class as do several of the larger circumscriptions.

3rd Class - 0600 hours to 2400 hours

2nd Class - 0730 hours to 2030 hours

1st Class - 0900 hours to 1300 hours and
1500 hours to 1900 hours

All messages sent and received are recorded on a standard message form. Copies of all messages are maintained at the originating station. Monthly statistical summaries are compiled and forwarded to Surete headquarters in Rabat. All messages are transmitted in French using the international Morse code or voice.

2. VHF-FM NETWORK

a. Equipment

Each regional headquarters is equipped with a VHF-FM System with which communications are maintained among the principal city arrondissements (precincts) patrol cars and in some instances, outlying circumscriptional posts. All VHF-FM equipment in use in the Surete is of Philips manufacture and operates in the midband 66 to 88 Mcs. Equipment operating in these frequency ranges is not normally used in the United States.

Types of VHF-FM equipment in use are as follows:

	<u>Power Output</u>	<u>Frequency Range</u>	<u>Quan- tity</u>	<u>Year placed in Service</u>
(1) Philips	20-25 watts	70-to 87.5 Mcs	63	1956
(2) Philips - Model 296	6 and 12 volt mobile units	70 to 85 Mcs	187	1956 & 1957
(3) Philips	10 watts	78 to 87.5 Mcs	25	1965
(4) Philips, Type SDR 314-01	2 watt 6 volts units for motorcycle use	70 to 87.5 Mcs		
(5) Philips	2 watt TRT portable units	68 to 87.5 Mcs Six channel equipment.	6	1965

To extend coverage the Surete utilizes three relay points for the VHF-FM network located as follows:

- (1) Djebel Sarsar (Gharb region)
- (2) Djebel Sloukiat (Tangier region)
- (3) Djebel Dersa (Tetouan region).

The average height of the relay points is 2000 feet. Philips equipment is also installed at these relay points.

3. PERSONNEL

The Chief of the Surete telecommunications section has 237 persons under his operational supervision assigned throughout the country. Thirty-one are classified as first class radio repairmen while the remaining 198 are classified as CW operators. Each of the 10 regional Suretes has from 1 to 6 CW operators and 1 to 2 radio repairmen assigned depending upon its size. Thirty-six CW operators, 13 radio repairmen and 2 stockmen are assigned to Surete headquarters where the bulk of repair work is performed on all telecommunications equipment. One French Communications Engineer is employed on a contract basis with the Surete. He had been associated with the Surete prior to Moroccan Independence and has been kept on in an advisory capacity since 1956. He had been on leave in France during the period of the Survey.

4. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

There are five repair facilities which the Surete classified as first class. These facilities, located at Rabat, Casablanca, Tangier, Meknes and at the Sixth Sub-Directorate, are considered sufficiently well stocked with test equipment, tools, spare parts and staffed to provide major repairs.

Other repair shops classified as second class, capable of doing minor repair work, are located in the several remaining regional headquarters. Small inventories of spare parts are maintained at these regional repair shops.

The main stock room is located at Surete headquarters where strict control is exercised over regional inventories. All requests for spare parts from the regions are channeled through the main parts depot in Rabat where index cards concerning each piece of radio equipment are maintained. These cards identify the equipment and provide a chronological record of repairs.

If an equipment failure is experienced at the circumscriptional level, the equipment is sent to one of the regional repair shops for inspection and repair. If the equipment can be repaired at the regional level and the required parts are available, headquarters will approve the utilization of spare parts necessary and replenish the regional spare parts inventory.

If repairs cannot be done at the regional level the equipment is sent into headquarters for repair or replacement.

5. ELECTRICAL POWER

The standard current in Morocco is 220 volt 50 cycle. Power is constant, and the Surete has little concern about the unavailability of electrical power because of proven reliability. Each regional Surete is equipped with an auxiliary power plant, however, in case of a power failure. Also, the telecommunications facilities at Rabat are equipped with emergency electrical generators.

6. TRAINING

All training in operations and maintenance of telecommunications equipment is conducted at the central repair facility at headquarters in Rabat. Since 1957, 224 CW operators have been trained in such subjects as typewriting, Morse code and simple repair techniques. The training courses are usually of two months duration.



Figure 17. TELETYPE, CASABLANCA

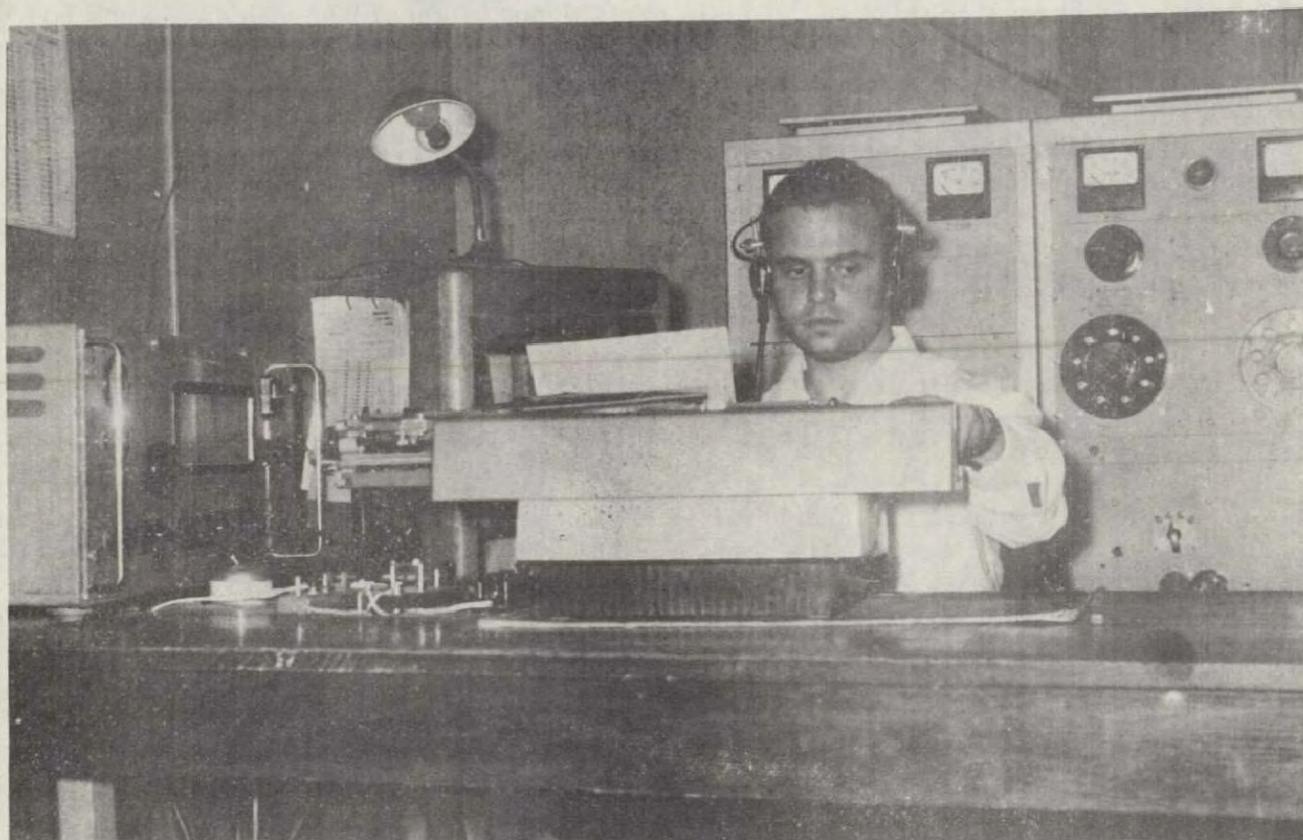


Figure 18. RADIO TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S POSITION

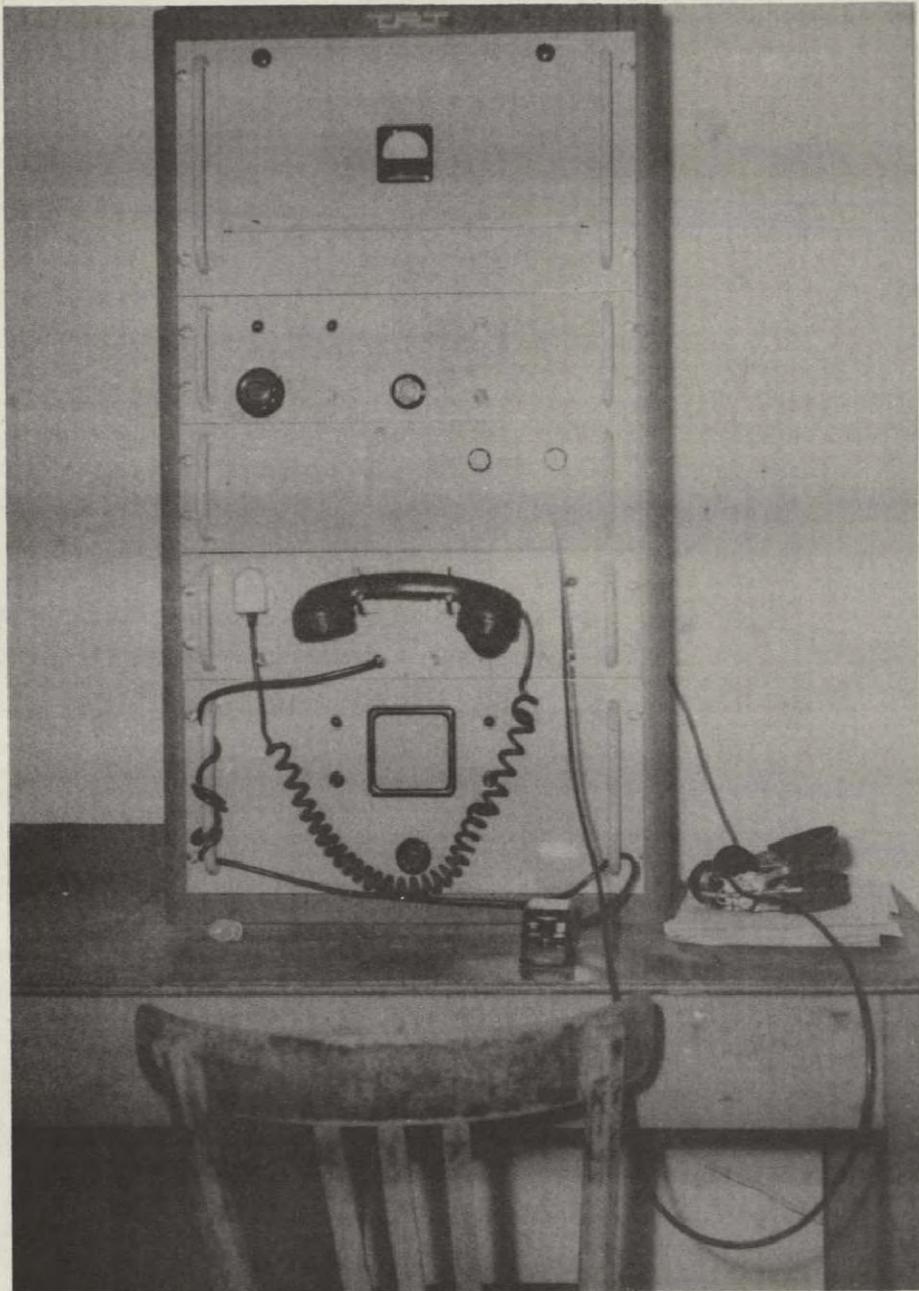


Figure 19. SINGLE SIDEBAND TRANSCEIVER

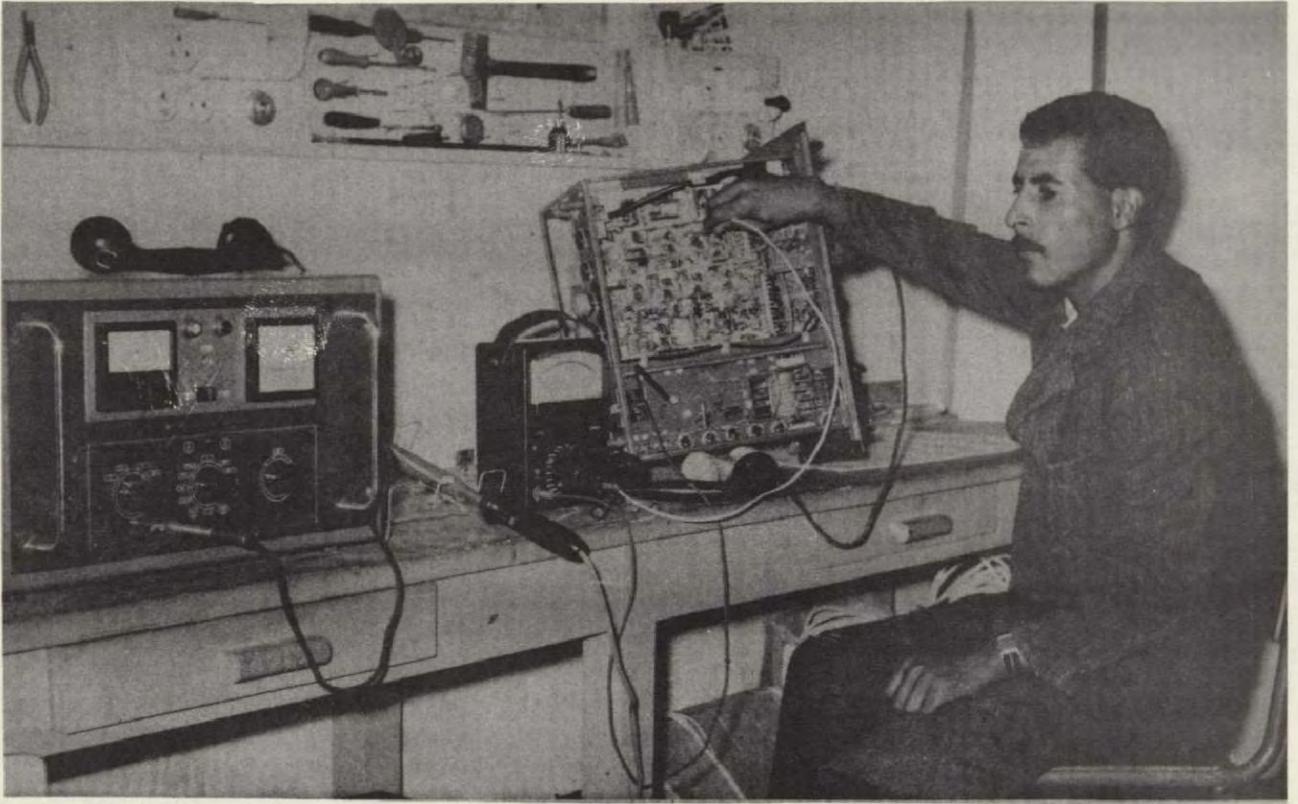


Figure 20. RADIO REPAIR SHOP



Figure 21. RADIO OPERATOR'S POSITION, RABAT

I. TRANSPORTATION AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

The vehicular transportation situation is one of the major difficulties facing the Surete because of the acute shortages in vehicles and equipment and the fact that more than 54% of all pieces of transportation will be 7 years of age or older by the end of 1966.

Overall administration and management of vehicular transportation matters is vested in the Vehicular transportation Section, Material Division of the Sub-Directorate for Administrative Matters at the National Headquarters level. This section administers the procurement, maintenance and repair of vehicles and the disposition of salvage pieces of transportation. It maintains a current comprehensive record on all vehicles including individual files for each piece of transportation and records all matters bearing on use, maintenance, repair, normal wear and accidents. However, there is insufficient correlation or analysis of these records. For example, the average costs per vehicle repaired by the Surete as compared with those repaired by commercial shops was not an item being statistically analyzed or studied. The average mileage, details of repair and parts replaced, periodic maintenance, lifetime of tires, and consumption of gasoline and oil constitute some of the information which is documented but not fully exploited in determining cost analyses. Studies are made of information collected, causes of accidents, and damage resulting from the failure of operators to perform simple first echelon preventive maintenance such as checking water, oil, tires, batteries, and the reporting of mechanical defects. The vehicular transportation section assesses culpability for damage stemming from negligence in the performance of first echelon maintenance with a view toward requiring the driver to make payment for the loss. It places in use and supervises the maintenance of precision instruments employed by the police for motor vehicle traffic regulation. This section manages and inspects garages and repair facilities. It accomplishes the formalities of Surete vehicle registration and insurance. It monitors and regulates the break-in period for new transportation and makes available special materials for airplanes, helicopters, boats and police liaison activities.

Motor vehicles repair operations are performed at national, regional and circumscriptive post levels. All garage and repair shop personnel are members of the Surete. The capability and scope of repair operations range from one man at the circumscriptive post to 3-man operations at the regional level except Casablanca where a large scale operation exists. There is a 37-man operation at the central garage in Rabat.

The central garage receives motor vehicles requiring major repair from all elements of the Surete. It is departmentalized into the following shops: lubrication, wash and tire repair; body work; paint; battery and electrical; general mechanical repairs; special and engine overhaul; engine tune-up and testing; motorcycle repair and the spare parts supply room. The tools, special equipment and power machinery consist principally of the wash and lubrication stands, tire repair tools, hoists, battery chargers, drill press, lathe, engine tune-up tester, electrical wheel balancer, (2) 30 hp compressors, (5) paint spray guns, acetylene torch and mask, engine test stand and assorted hand tools. All of the power equipment and machinery was operational, however, with very few exceptions, it must be considered quite out-moded and in need of replacement. Additionally, the central garage lacks automatic repair machinery and electronic testing equipment. The spare parts supply room maintains an inventory of all supplies by manufacturer and type of item. All material is stored in individual

bins in an orderly manner. The garage lay-out and work flow system is generally good. The building is in need of rehabilitation for plant and working condition improvements. All vehicles placed in the central garage for overhaul receive a complete check. All necessary electrical, mechanical, body, paint and tire repairs are performed so that the vehicle is fully rehabilitated within the limited Sûreté capabilities when it leaves the garage.

The central garage at Rabat and all other Surete garages make use of commercial facilities for the performance of cylinder block re-bore work and other major repairs requiring the use of special machinery and skills. The Public Works Industrial Section of the Treasury publishes a list of approved commercial repair establishments. Each Sûreté organization makes use of the nearest approved repair shop. For the purpose of obtaining an appreciation of the scope of vehicles repaired by commercial shops and costs, statistical data was developed by the Surete for the following 2 years:

1963 436 vehicles were repaired at a cost of \$269,211

1964 452 vehicles were repaired at a cost of \$479,245

The average cost per vehicle over the 2 years considered amounts to \$843.00. Although no data had been developed to support statistically cost comparisons based on the assumption of the Sûreté making all repairs and eliminating outside contract work, an estimate furnished the survey team would indicate a saving of about 30%.

Garages at the Regional Surete level are adequate with respect to space and layout. They are usually located off an open court yard in the basement of the regional headquarters buildings. They are generally equipped with wash and lubrication stands, hoists, jacks, hydraulic vehicle lifts, work benches and hand tools. They do not normally stock parts. Replacement pieces are shipped in from the central garage at Rabat or purchased locally as required. Testing and automatic machinery with the exception of a few minor items and an air compressor are at a minimal level and inadequate. The scope of the operation is limited to engine repair, replacement of parts, lubrication and tune-up.

Storage facilities in all regional garages were in need of bins and piles of old used parts, nuts, bolts, etc., were found under work benches. Repair areas were not well organized and in a disorderly state. An emergency power generator is provided the regional headquarters and is usually located in a room off the garage. The garage motor vehicle repair staff is charged with the responsibility for maintenance and a weekly test run. At most locations visited the generators were covered with dust, oil stains and some small amounts of rust. Rags and odd pieces of equipment and material were found in a number of generator rooms with some trash on the floors.

The circumscriptional post garage is a small scale repair operation capable of performing minor mechanical repairs, replacement of parts, lubrication and engine tune-up work.

The force of mechanics throughout the Surete evidences a good level of technical know how. Most have many years of experience and some have attended schools and courses of instruction in automobile repair. Any number are capable of performing complete mechanical overhaul. The force has a most promising potential and if provided with and trained in the use of new and sophisticated equipment would undoubtedly show good results. Mechanics who are given formal school training contract to serve



Figure 22. RABAT GARAGE AREA



Figure 23. RABAT - CMI GARAGE

a minimum of 8 years. A breach of contract requires restitution of training costs to the Government.

Surete policy charges drivers with the responsibility for simple motor vehicle servicing and care. Generally this policy is adhered to except in Casablanca where the scale of operation is such that many individual vehicles are operated by several persons during the course of a single day. There is a daily inspection of all vehicles at which time driver maintenance is checked. Entries are made daily on the service record kept in each vehicle and reflect mileage, gasoline and oil consumption, minor parts replacement, etc. Drivers must complete a course of training and circulars are published periodically with reference to driver problems and vehicle care. About 30% of all drivers are illiterate and in such cases instructions and guidance are transmitted verbally.

The vehicle fleet consists of 279 passenger cars, 162 (12 man) personnel carriers, 180 Land-Rovers, 8 water pump trucks, 16 buses, 294 motorcycles, 4 truck transports, 3 boats, 2 helicopters and 1 airplane for a total of 949. The bulk of the fleet (53%) was placed in service before December 31, 1959. Since that date 439 new vehicles have been brought into the fleet replacing retired equipment and of this total 166 are sedans, 85 (12-man) personnel carriers, 127 Land-Rovers, and 61 motorcycles. In 1965, 197 vehicles were retired without replacement. The bulk of the fleet is showing the effect of hard service, many miles travelled and old age.

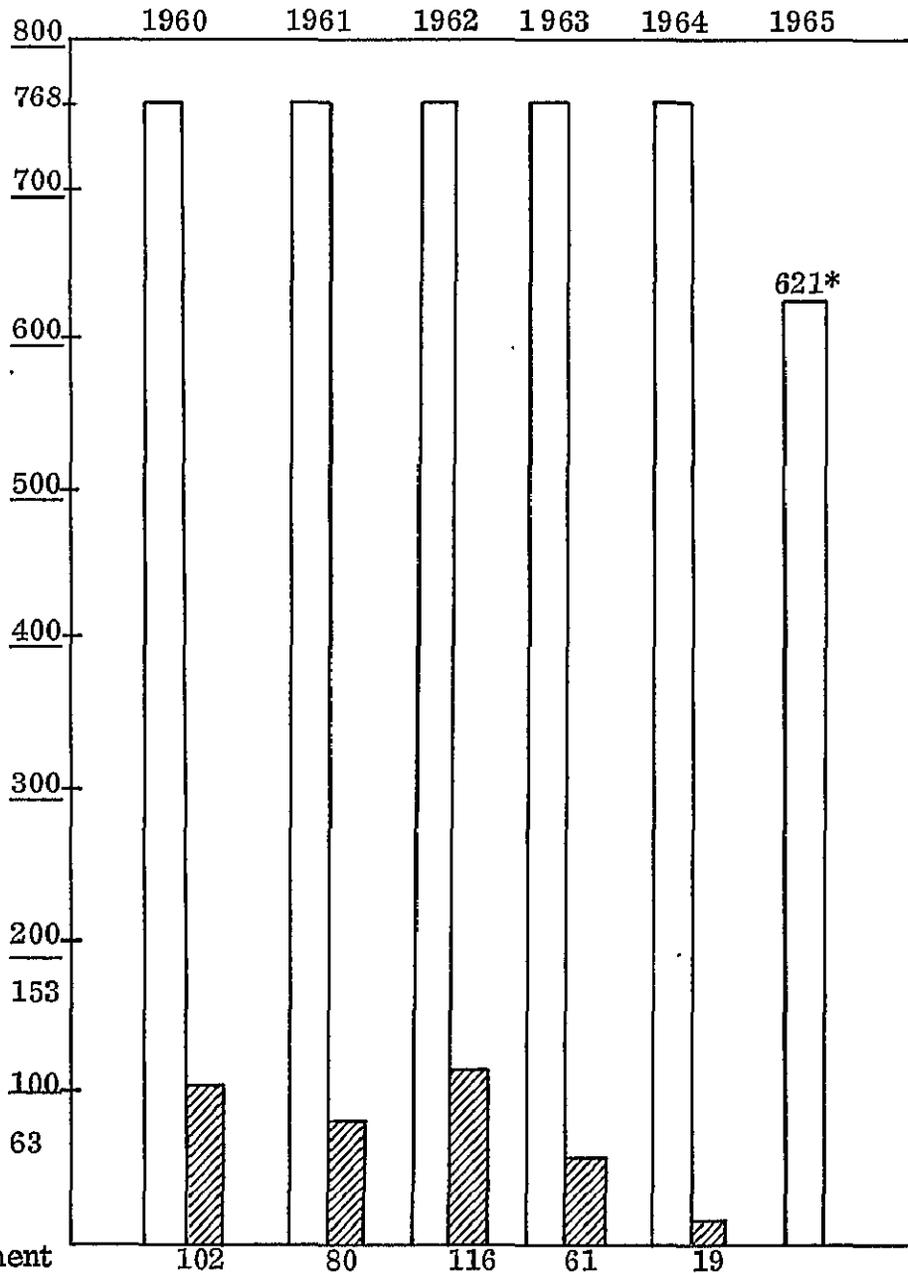
The most serious problem in the area of motor vehicle transportation concerns vehicles employed in patrol activities. As of 1 August 1965, patrol vehicles totaled 621 and consisted of 279 assorted sedans, 162 Citroen vans (personnel carriers) and 180 Jeep Land Rovers. During the months of May and July 1965, a total of 147 patrol vehicles were junked without replacement, causing the patrol fleet to drop from 768 to 621. Heretofore, the Surete policy provided for replacement of all vehicles junked on a one for one basis. The average replacement of Surete patrol vehicles over each of the past six years has been 63 vehicles annually. This constitutes an 8% annual renewal factor for 768 patrol vehicles. The U.S. accepted standard for annual replacement of police patrol vehicles is 20%. The Surete is replacing patrol vehicles at less than one half of the accepted annual U. S. replacement factor. In order to meet the U.S. standard, the Surete would be replacing an average of 153 patrol vehicles annually rather than the average of 63. Additionally, the road, driving and use conditions observed in Morocco and the Surete are far more exacting than U.S. conditions, resulting in a much shorter serviceability life span in comparison to American longevity. Obviously, the accepted U.S. standard of a 20% annual replacement factor is lacking in providing a formula upon which Surete patrol vehicle replacement may be based and instead it is believed that 25% would be more realistic. By 1966, based on U.S. standards, the Surete would be expected to replace 425 of their 621 patrol vehicles. In addition, there would remain a deficit of 147 patrol vehicles to make up for those junked in 1965 and not replaced. The Director indicated because of national economies, he had no hope of budgetary allocations for new vehicles in 1966. The net result of extending the lifetime of Surete patrol vehicles and not replacing retired transportation is: operationally inefficient motor vehicles, increasingly excessive repair costs and inadequate transportation to meet essential minimum national patrol needs.

While the 1965 Surete budget reflects a reduction in funds for vehicle operations and maintenance from \$540, 000 in 1964 to \$440, 000, the Director explained he has

LIST OF VEHICLES OF THE NATIONAL SURETE

Category	Number Purchased prior to 12/31/59	Number Purchased in 1960	Number Purchased in 1961	Number Purchased in 1962	Number Purchased in 1963	Number Purchased in 1964	Number Purchased in 1965	Total
<u>Patrol Vehicles</u>								
Sedans	113	31	50	36	30	19	-	279
Citroen (12-man personnel van)	77	27	27	20	11	-	-	162
Jeep Land-Rover	53	44	3	60	20	-	-	180
<u>Utility Vehicles</u>								
Truck, water pump	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bus	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Motorcycles	233	17	4	-	-	40	-	294
Truck, cargo	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Boats	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Helicopter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Airplane	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	510	119	84	116	61	59	-	949

Figure 24.



768 patrol vehicles in Surete fleet.

Until 1965, replacement was on a one for one basis.

*147 patrol vehicles retired in 1965 without replacements.

Accepted U. S. standard for renewal is 20% of the fleet annually.

Surete actual renewal has been 8% annually.

Based on accepted U. S. Standards, annual replacement would average

Average annual replacement

Actual annual replacement

Figure 25. ANNUAL TURNOVER SURETE PATROL MOTOR VEHICLES

ample funds for the operation and maintenance of existing vehicles and any new vehicles he may receive because of the attrition in 1965 of 197 vehicles. He also stated the necessity for contracting out much of the major vehicle repairs and the age of most of his vehicles requires a high operations and maintenance cost factor which could be substantially reduced if he had newer vehicles. Buses, trucks and other vehicles observed had registered relatively low mileage, appeared to be in good condition and undoubtedly would be serviceable for sometime into the future.

It is anticipated that in 1966 deterioration of the fleet will be accelerated because of age of many of the vehicles on hand. The best estimate furnished by the Sub-Director for Administrative Services indicates a total requirement of 1,146 pieces of transportation based on the present fleet strength of 949 vehicles plus the 197 turned during May and July of 1965 for which replacements were not obtained. A current detailed study justifying the 1,146 figure was not provided. Observations in the field reflected an acute shortage, and a review of the disposition of each piece of transportation tends to confirm field shortages and the logic of the 1,146 figure.

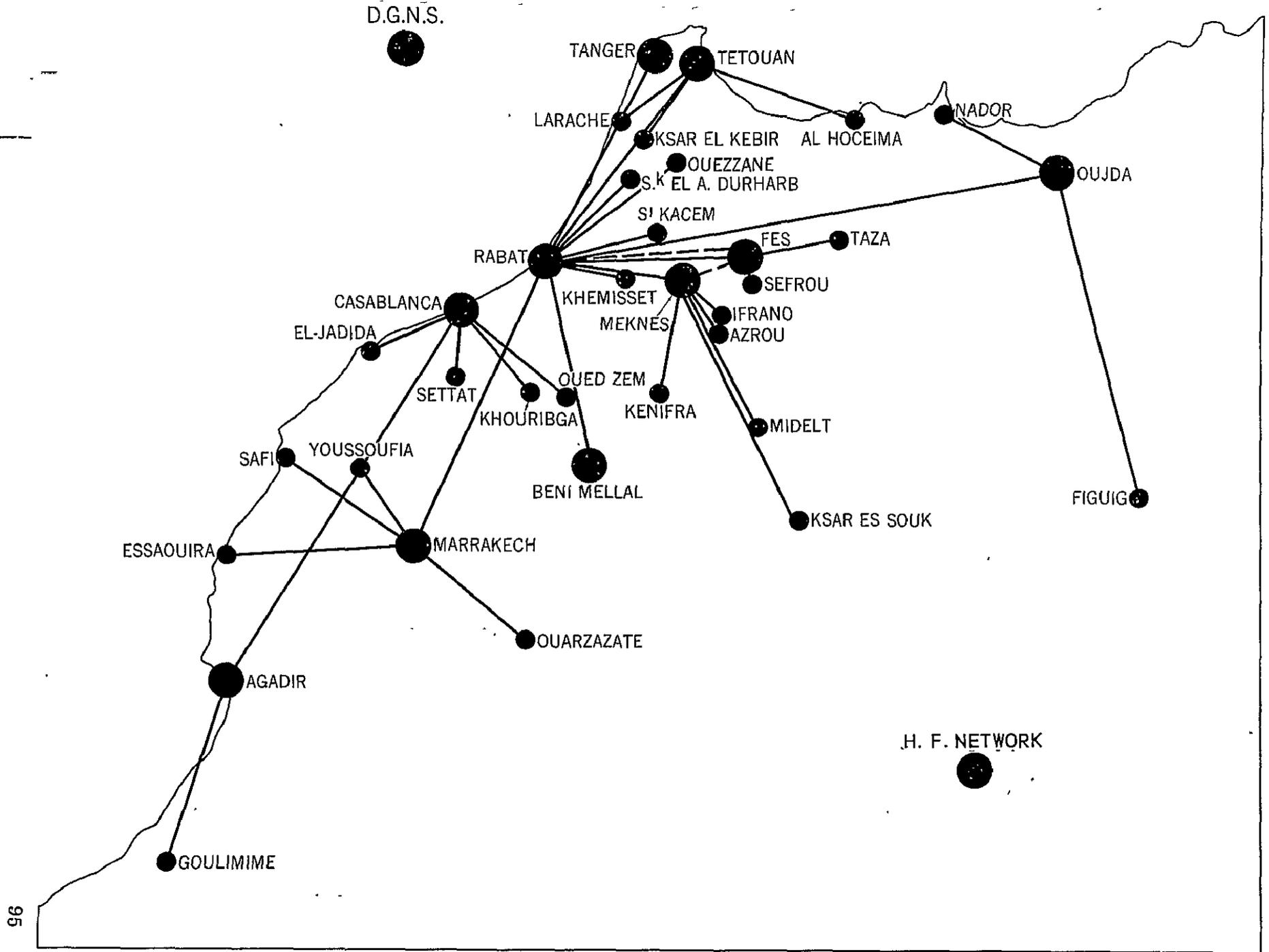


Figure 26. H.F. NETWORK

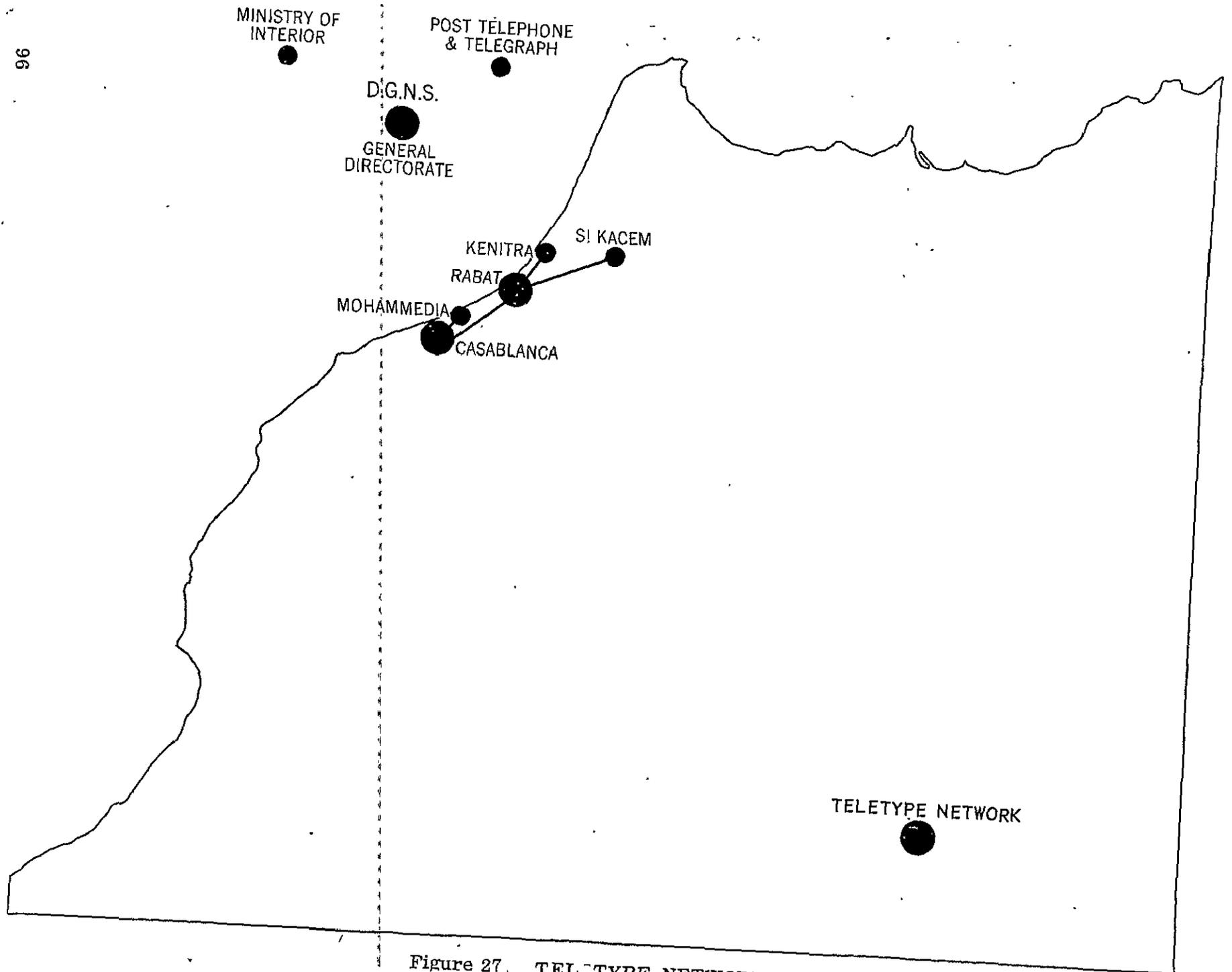


Figure 27. TELETYPE NETWORK

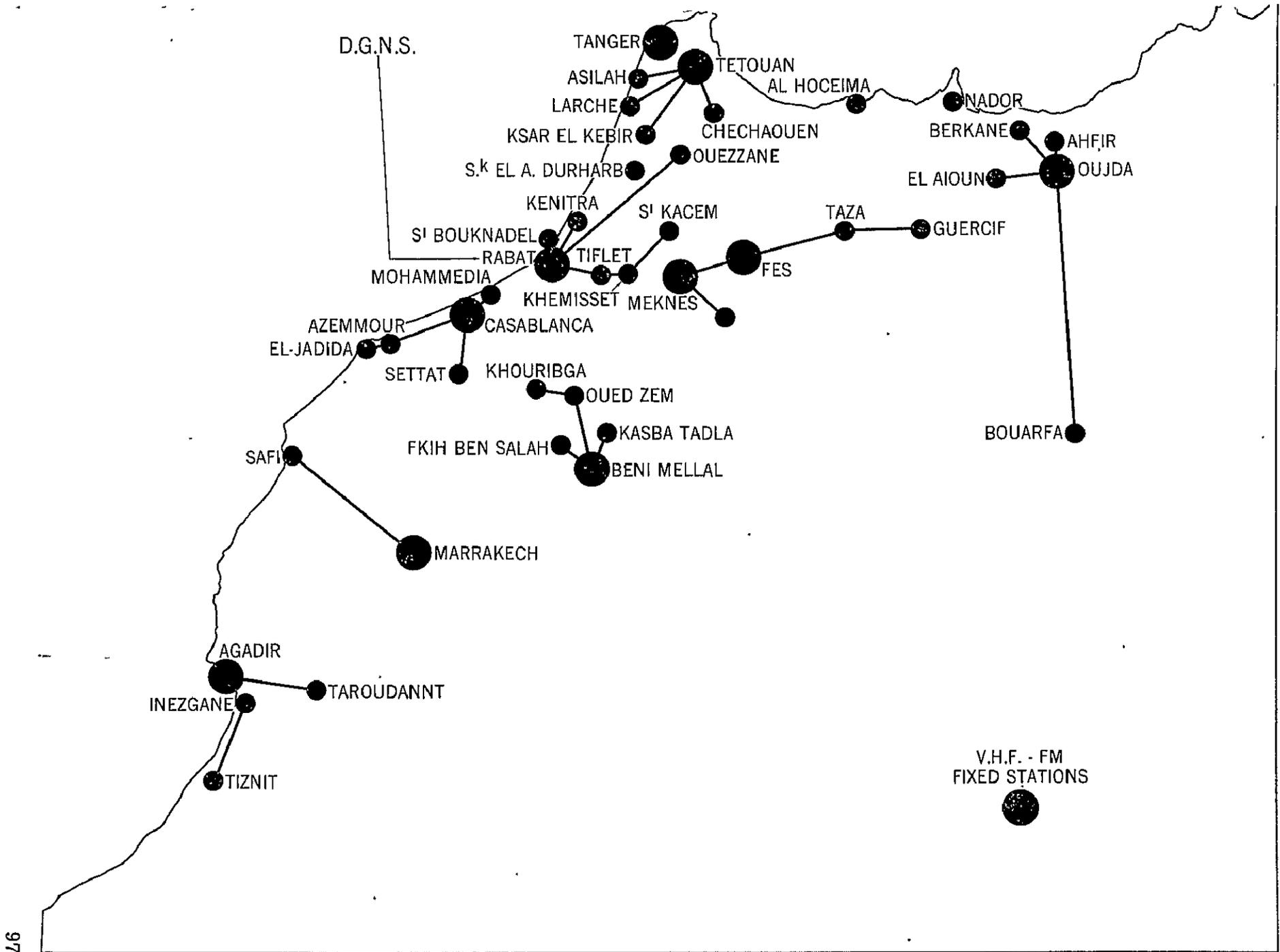


Figure 28. V.H.F. - FM FIXED STATIONS

