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SURVEY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL POLICE FORCES
IVORY COAST

April - May 1962

DECONTROLLED by Lauren J. Goin, Director, OPS on January 27, 1975

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FOREWORD

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE IVORY COAST

On August 7, 1960, the Republic of the Ivory Coast reached the final stage of its political evolution and officially proclaimed its independence.

Under French sponsorship, it was admitted to the United Nations on September 20, 1960.

The constitution of March 26, 1959 was replaced by a new constitution adopted on October 31, 1960. In its preamble, this constitution reaffirms the country's attachment to the principles of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. It states that the Republic of the Ivory Coast is "one and indivisible, secular, democratic and social." The official language is French. The country's motto is, "Union, Discipline and Work."

Sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendums. All citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority are eligible to vote.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage. On November 27, 1960, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was elected to this office. As head of the administration, he has power to issue regulations, controls the armed forces and negotiates treaties. He may ask for reconsideration of a bill, which may then be passed if it receives a two-thirds majority vote of the members of the National Assembly; he may also have a bill submitted to a referendum. Under this presidential system, the president appoints and dismisses the ministers, who are responsible to him.

The legislative power belongs to a 70-member National Assembly, which is elected by direct universal suffrage at the same time as the President of the Republic and re-elected every five years. Such elections were held on November 27, 1960. The National Assembly enacts the laws, which may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or by members of the assembly.

The judicial power: The independence of the judges is guaranteed by the president, assisted by a High Council of the Judiciary. A High Court

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of Justice is competent to try the President of the Republic for high treason and members of the government for crimes and misdemeanors committed in the exercise of their functions, and for conspiracy against the security of the State.

There is a Supreme Court composed of four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative, and auditing.

An Economic and Social Council was instituted by the Constitution.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In order to unify the country around the central government "without consideration of race, tribe or religion" the President of the Republic abolished the former territorial sub-divisions into "Circles", and by the law of 3 January 1961 and subsequent decrees created four Departments headed by a prefet who is a direct representative of the executive power. Each department is in turn sub-divided into "Sous-Préfectures" headed by a Sous-Préfet. One hundred and four sous-préfectures have been created though only 84 are now operating due to lack of funds and trained personnel.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Sous-Préfectures</u>
North	Korhogo	20
Center	Bouaké	22
South-East	Abidjan	22
South-West	Daloa	20

THE LAND

Situated on the southern shore of the African bulge, the Republic of the Ivory Coast is rectangular in shape and has an area of 127,520 square miles--approximately the size of New Mexico. It is bounded on the south along its 340-mile coastline by the Gulf of Guinea, on the east by Ghana, on the north by the Republics of Mali and Upper Volta, and on the west by Guinea and Liberia.

In crossing this country from its southern coast to its northern boundary, the following geographic regions may be distinguished (see map, page 2):

A zone of lagoons extends for 185 miles from Fresco to the Ghana border. These lagoons are separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a

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narrow sand bar less than 4 miles across at its widest point. The remainder of the coastline, from Fresco to the Liberian border is high and rocky. An equatorial climate with constant temperatures--between 76° and 83°--prevails in this zone. In addition the humidity is high--between 77% and 88%--and there are from 79 to 128 inches of precipitation each year during the 140 days of rain.

A forest zone begins immediately beyond the lagoons or the shore. Like most tropical forests, this includes a stand of trees more than 80 feet tall, the tops of which are close together, forming a dense cover. Towering above them are the giants of the forest which rise to well over 150 feet. Clumps of young trees or bushes grow in the shade. The climate here is subequatorial. There is less humidity (71%), the temperatures are less constant (they vary from 57° to 103°), and there are 39 to 98 inches of rainfall each year. The forest gives way to a transitional subtropical zone covered by a wooded savanna.

A Sudanese zone with sparse vegetation is found in the north, where the wooded savanna of the transitional zone is replaced by a grassy savanna. The climate is characterized by a rainy season and a dry season. The harmattan, a northeast wind from the Sahara, blows for a few weeks between December and February and brings in cool, dry weather.

Topography

The land of the Ivory Coast rises gradually and evenly from the ocean toward the north, until it reaches an altitude of over 1,300 feet. It is rolling country, broken only by a few isolated mountainous areas with peaks ranging from 3,000-5,000 feet. The surface of this eroded plateau consists of soil and rocks of laterite, sand or gravel.

Rivers

There are four major rivers flowing across the Ivory Coast from north to south: the Comoë, 430 miles long; the Bandama, 500 miles long, with an irregular flow; the Sassandra, with steep banks and many rapids; and the Cavally. None of these is navigable for more than about 40 miles; but, along with their tributaries, are very useful in transporting lumber.

THE PEOPLE

The population of the Ivory Coast, estimated at 3,200,000 inhabitants, includes 12,000 of non-African descent: French, Lebanese,

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Syrians, Italians. The population density is approximately 24 persons per square mile. In less than 40 years the population of the Ivory Coast has doubled--in 1921 there were approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants--and the annual rate of increase is 2 per cent.

The following principal groups may be distinguished among the inhabitants of African origin:

the Agnis-Ashantis-Baoulés, in the southeast;

the Koua-Koua and Krounen groups, including the Bétés and Bakoués in the southwest;

the Mandé clan, in the northeast and northwest; this group includes the Dioulas, who are scattered throughout the territory in the large business centers, especially Abidjan and Bouaké;

the Senoufo clan, in the north;

the Dans and the Gouros in the center of the country.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The diversity and extensiveness of the means of transportation now existing in the Ivory Coast (ports, railroads, roads, air lines) have created particularly favorable conditions for the country's future economic development.

Port of Abidjan

This former lagoon port was transformed into a deep-water seaport by the digging of the Vridi Canal through the offshore bar which separates the Ebrie Lagoon from the Gulf of Guinea. This eliminated the delays and additional handling which were necessary in order to carry on foreign trade through the Grand Bassam wharf (constructed in 1897 and rebuilt in 1923) and the Port Bouet wharf (built in 1931) situated on the ocean side of the off-shore bar.

The cutting of the Vridi Canal--which is 1.7 miles long, more than 1,200 feet wide and 50 feet deep--was begun before the second World War and completed in 1950 after being interrupted during the hostilities. The project necessitated the dredging up of 636,660,000 cubic feet of earth and the extraction, hauling and setting in place of 35,370,000 cubic feet of riprap.

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A special fishing port was created west of the Treichville Hospital to accommodate the growing fishing fleet. The discovery of a manganese deposit near Grand Lahou led to a plan for constructing port facilities for ore at the mouth of the Vridi Canal.

The port of Abidjan will soon be placed under an administrative agency composed of representatives of the Republics of the Ivory Coast and of the Upper Volta. Most of the exports of the latter country are carried by rail to Abidjan where they are shipped abroad.

Railroads

The Abidjan-Niger Railroad begun in 1904, which includes 375 miles of track in the Ivory Coast, reached Bobo-Dioulasso in the Upper Volta in 1934 and was extended as far as the capital of that country, Ouagadougou, in 1954 by the line called the Mossi Railroad.

The rolling stock, which is continually being modernized, includes 790 passenger and freight cars. Since 1956 all locomotives and light motor tractors have been diesel powered.

This system is operated by an Inter-State Authority of the two Republics of Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast, which are represented on a single board of directors in Abidjan.

Roads

The general direction of the main highways was determined by two needs: increasing contacts with neighboring countries and the fact that Abidjan and Sassandra are the outlets for coffee and cocoa. Thus in the 1956-1957 crop year about 75% of the goods marketed abroad were carried over this system.

FIDES contributed a considerable amount of aid for the equipment of this road system and for the construction of many public works such as the Abidjan bridge opened in 1957, which is 1,788 feet long and 72 feet wide with an annual volume of traffic of 700,000 tons.

The modernization of the road system was accompanied by an increase in the number of automobiles. There were 15,700 private cars and 11,700 trucks and tractors in the Ivory Coast in 1959.

Airways

In 1923 the first airplane landed at Bingerville. In 1936, the

Compagnie Aero-Maritime began operating a regular commercial line serving Dakar, Abidjan and Pointe-Noire.

Public investments made possible the construction of an international airport in Abidjan which accommodates jets, and a constantly expanding internal system of airways, with 16 secondary airports at Bouaké, Man, Sassandra, Tabou, Korhogo, Bondoukou and Odienné and other less important centers. Four additional fields are now being completed. There are also 9 flying clubs.

Communications

The network of interurban telephone lines is centered in Abidjan, which is equipped with an automatic system. Abidjan is linked to France by an ocean cable via Dakar (1893), by radio (1952), and direct wireless (1960) and finally by telex. The Abidjan Radio can now broadcast to the world as a result of the installation of a 100-kw broadcasting station financed by FAC.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT IN IVORY COAST

A. General

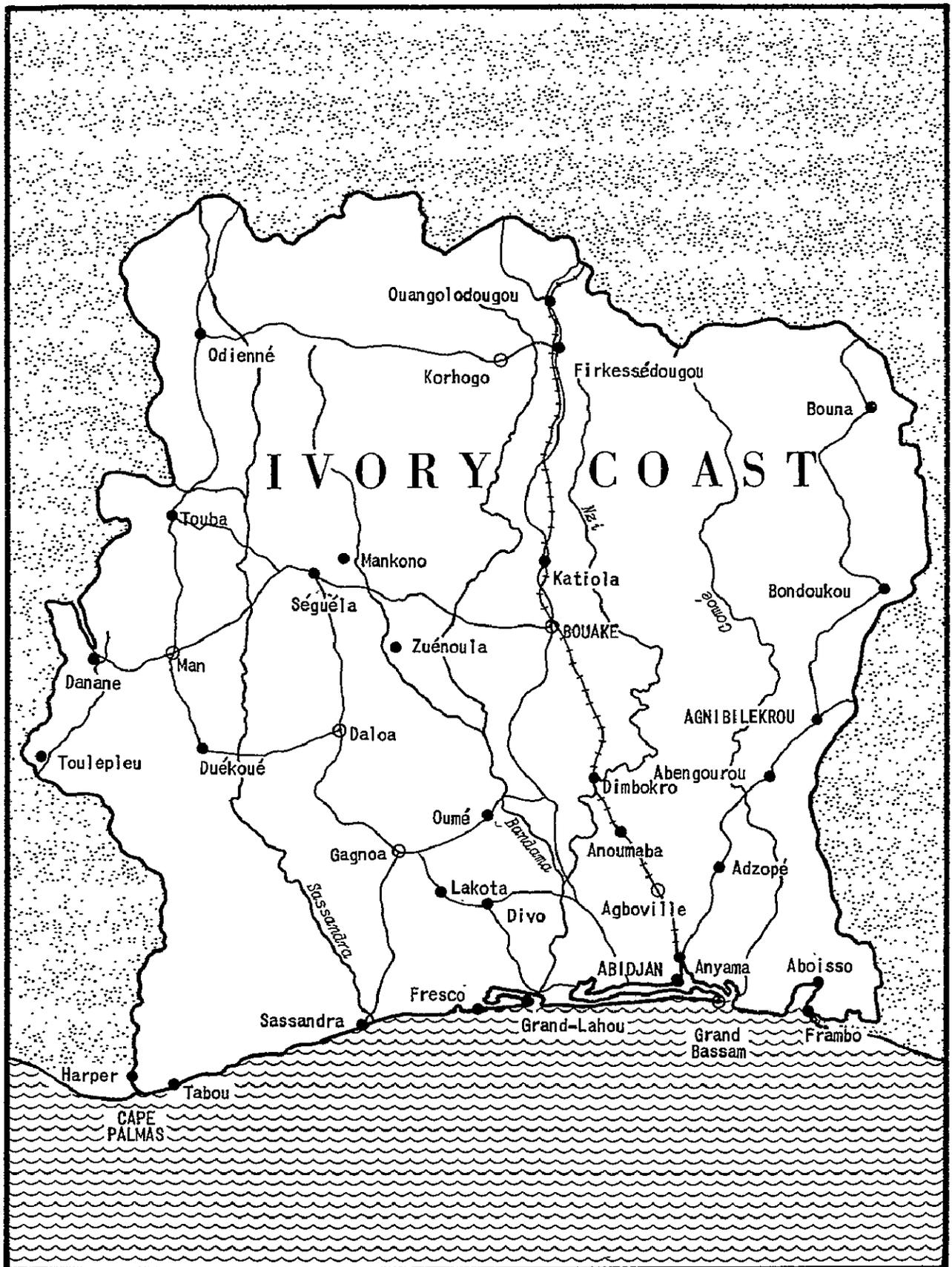
1. The statutes regulating the responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies of the Ivory Coast during the French Colonial regime are still in effect pending elaboration of new laws.

2. Internal security and public safety are the joint responsibility of two distinct and independent police forces which operate generally along the principle of "intra muros" and "extra muros".

3. Principal urban centers are within the jurisdiction of the "Sûreté Nationale" or National Police under the Ministry of the Interior, while all rural areas are policed by the Gendarmerie Nationale, a paramilitary organization, under the Ministry of Defense.

4. Both agencies perform all types of police functions, including investigations of crimes, apprehension of criminals, highway patrols, traffic control, etc. However, the Sûreté concentrates on intelligence collecting and on conducting enquiries, especially on those matters of a political nature. It maintains intelligence units in the field (mobile brigades) and plans to install nine border posts in the near future. (See map, page 2).

5. During the French régime both forces had their headquarters in Dakar, Senegal. The personnel of these organizations were indiscriminately recruited from and served in any part of French West Africa, the Senegalese and the Dahomeans being preferred as best suited for police work. Upon reaching independence, the Republic of Ivory Coast began nationalizing its law enforcement forces. A number of Dahomeans serving in the national police were repatriated but some gray areas still subsist in the Immigration and Naturalization laws which, for the time being, preclude a clear-cut implementation of the nationalization process. A number of native born Ivory Coast Africans serving in the French armed forces with the same pay and allowances as the metropolitan troops (Statut Général) still claim French citizenship, while Africans from neighboring countries claim Ivory Coast citizenship. A case in point is the chief of the Criminal Identification Bureau who is from Upper Volta. Laws and decrees are now being drafted to take care of these marginal cases and no immediate security problems are expected on that score.



6. Also, during the French régime, law enforcement was mostly entrusted to the gendarmerie at the expense of the sûreté. Until recently, the same pattern was maintained by the Government of Ivory Coast which concentrated all its internal security effort on reinforcing the gendarmerie. This organization is now reported well equipped and trained with more than 50 installations throughout the country, all radio connected.

7. It was only in 1961 that the government, alarmed by the problems created by the rapidly developing urban concentrations, decided to revive the sûreté. President Félix Houphouët-Boigny then personally asked a retired French sûreté officer with 27 years of experience in Africa, Commissaire Divisionnaire René Caulier, to reorganize the National Police; though Mr. Caulier states he would much prefer to act as a technical advisor, the president insisted that he assume complete command of the force as of 8 November 1961.

8. Thus, the Sûreté or National Police is now in its formative stage and, in the opinion of all concerned, incapable of coping with its full responsibilities. Minister of the Interior Coffi Gadeau has repeatedly emphasized in his official statements the urgent need for improving the sûreté services and in a recent press release (6 April 1962) announced his determination to give first priority to the matter.

B. Organization of the National Police

The organization chart shown on page 4 is not yet fully implemented for lack of funds and trained personnel. Many key personnel perform functions across division lines. For example, identification specialists and mechanics are often assigned to guard or traffic duty, while the director himself finds it difficult to avoid being involved in minor routine details. Eventually Commissaire Caulier expects to adhere to the following organization:

1. Administrative Division

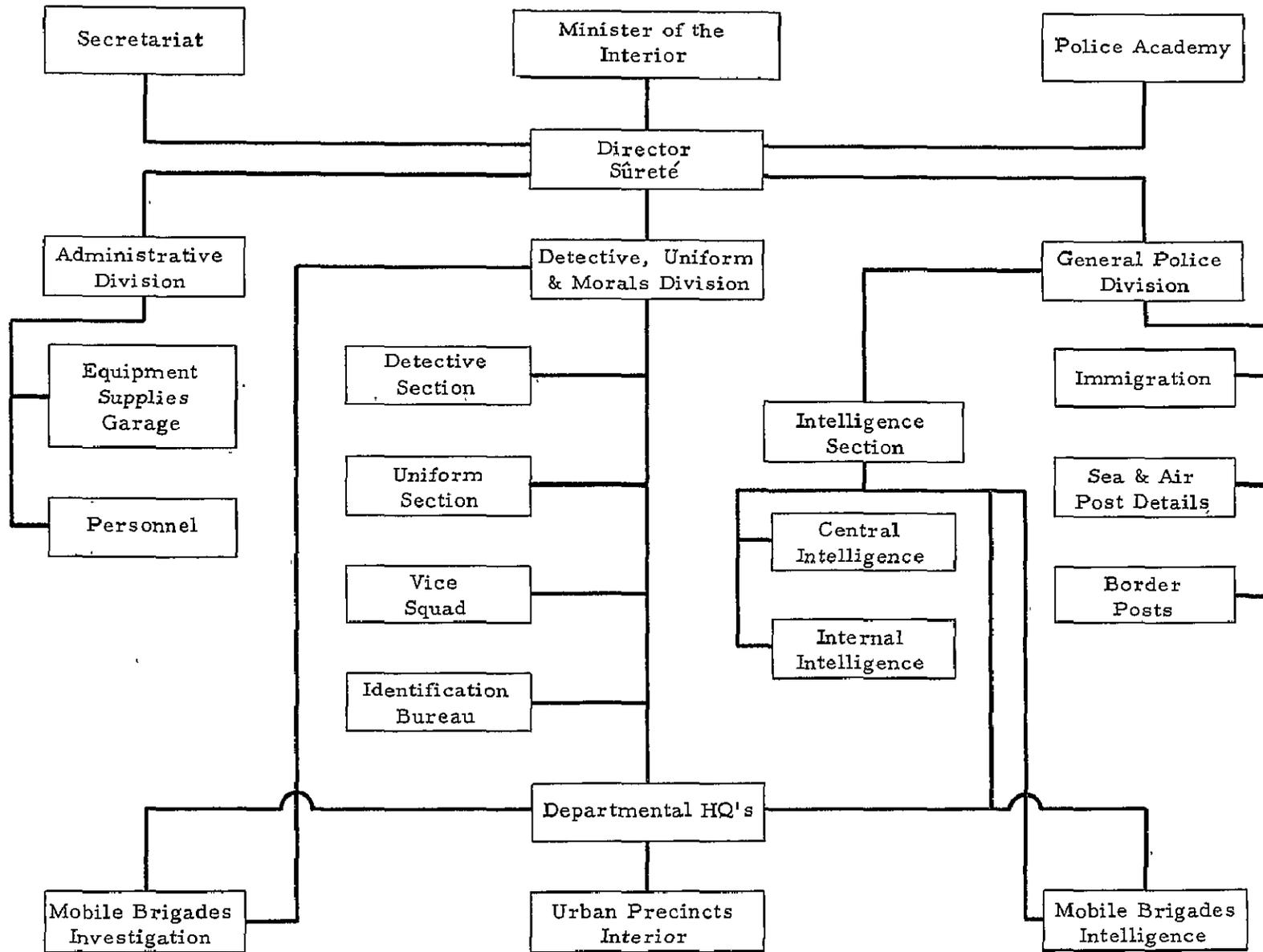
This division will be in charge of all matters pertaining to the administration of the police on a national basis and specifically of:

Procurement and maintenance of police supplies;

Operation of the motor pool and repair shops for vehicles, arms and radio equipment;

Personnel (recruiting, promotions, pay, records, etc.).

NATIONAL POLICE OF THE IVORY COAST



Reorganization of 1962

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TRAFFIC POLICEMAN
National Police of Ivory Coast



INVESTIGATING TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
National Police of Ivory Coast

2. Combined Detective, Uniform and Morals Division

This division will be the national headquarters for the following police activities:

- Patrol, traffic, juvenile bureau;
- Investigations;
- Vice (gambling, prostitution, narcotics);
- Central identification bureau.

3. General Police Division

This division will be mostly concerned with internal intelligence and alien control. Specifically, it will control, on a national basis, the following activities:

- Central intelligence records;
- Internal intelligence collection;
- Immigration;
- Airports, seaports and railroad details;
- Border posts.

4. Departmental Level

Departmental headquarters will carry out national headquarters directives and coordinate the activities of the following units within their jurisdiction:

Urban Police

- Abidjan . . Headquarters and Precinct No. 1 . . . Plateau
- Precinct No. 2 Treichville
- Precinct No. 3 Adjamé
- Precinct No. 4 Industrial Z.
- Precinct No. 5 Port Bouët

Four more precints are planned:

- Precinct No. 6 Komassi
- Precinct No. 7 Cocody
- Precinct No. 8 Cocody
- Precinct No. 9 North Cocody

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Bouaké . . Headquarters and 3 precincts

Agboville

Dimbokro

Gagnoa

Daloa

Grand Bassam

Abengourou

Mobile Intelligence Brigades

Aboisso

Bondoukou

Man

Korhogo

Séguéla (to be created)

Mobile Investigation Brigades

To be created.

Border Posts

To be created in Frambo, Agnibilkékrou, Bouna, Tabou, Toulépleu, Danané, Touba, and Odienné.

C. Personnel

1. Distribution

a. Distribution by Rank:

Africanization of the national police, according to the Minister of the Interior, must be "valid"; that is, French police officers will be replaced only when adequate African personnel will be trained. At present, all operational French personnel are concentrated in Abidjan. The distribution of the force by rank is as follows:

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<u>Rank</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Ivory Coast Personnel</u>
Commissaire Divisionnaire	1	
Commissaire Principaux	3	
Commissaire de Police	6	3
Officiers de Police	4	17
Officiers de Police Adjoints	3	
Inspecteurs		38
Officiers de Paix		9
Brigadiers	4	
Gardiens de la Paix		683
Contract Personnel (5 officers, 2 NCO)	<u>7</u>	<u> </u>
TOTALS	28	750
Regular Force		778
Civilians		<u>112</u>
GRAND TOTAL		890

b. Distribution by Locations:

	Comm. (Fr)	Comm. (Af)	Of. Pol (Fr)	Of. Pol (Af)	Insp (Af)	Of. Paix (Af)	NCO (Fr)	Agent (Af)	Total
<u>Sûreté HQ</u>	9	2	9		13	1		67	101
<u>Urban Police</u>									
Abidjan	1		3	6	15	8	6	370	409
Agboville				1	1			20	22
Dimboko				1	1			24	26
Bouaké		1		2	3			70	76
Gagnoa				1	1			20	22
Grand Bassam				1	1			25	27
Daloa				1	1			22	24
Abengourou				1				14	15
<u>Mob. Intel. Brig.</u>									
Aboisso				1				10	11
Bondoukou				1				10	11
Man				1	1			16	18
Korhogo	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>
	10	3	12	17	38	9	6	683	778*

* To this force must be added 112 civilian employees giving a grand total of 890.

2. Recruitment

Target strength levels have been established at 250 officers and 1100 patrolmen. It is expected that this goal will be reached only around 1966 for, in spite of appeals to the public through the press and posters, few applicants respond. The army, the PTT, and other government agencies are competing for the relatively small number of available qualified young men. Although the director would be willing to relax somewhat his recruitment standards, he does not want to go too far, as he is experiencing great difficulty in training his present force which was recruited around 1941 when standards were the lowest. Present requirements are:

Commissaire Degree in law
Officiers de Police . . . Baccalaureate (about 2 years college)
Inspecteurs Brevet Elémentaire (about 10th grade)
Gardiens de la Paix . . . Certificat d'Etudes (about 8th grade)

3. Training

a. Training has been much neglected in the past. Most of the force was expected to learn-by-doing while in service. However, 33 trainees were sent to France:

- 3 Commissaires completed the course at St. Cyr-au-Mont d'Or
- 10 Officiers de Police completed the course at St. Cyr-au-Mont d'Or
- 20 Inspecteurs completed the course at Sens.

b. Great emphasis is now being put on the police school, sponsored by the Service de Coopération Technique Internationale de Police, which recently drew headlines in all major newspapers. The school started operations on 18 April in temporary quarters with 95 recruits (19 inspecteurs, 69 gardiens and 7 officiers de police). It is staffed with two advisors from the Coopération Technique (Ministère de l'Aide et de la Coopération Technique, 20 Rue Monsieur, Paris) and three instructors from the SCTIP (Ministère de l'Interieur, Paris). Moreover, a new Public Safety Division has been created in the School of Public Administration, at Abidjan, for the eventual training of police commissaires.

4. Compensation

Average basic monthly salary by rank is as follows:

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Commissaire	\$240.
Officier de Police	\$200.
Inspecteur	\$140.
Gardien de la Paix	\$100.

Allowances are estimated at one-third of base salary.

D. Budget

1. National Police

The 1962 police budget has been computed on the basis of 25 French advisors and 1082 African personnel, including temporary contract personnel. Although there is no plan now to institute an autonomous intelligence service, funds have been provided for such an organization. Actually the two categories of funds are merged.

	<u>Sûreté Nationale</u> (National Police)	<u>Surveillance du Territoire</u> (Intelligence Service)	<u>Total</u> (U. S. Dollars)
Personnel	\$1,667,292	\$ 54,400	\$1,721,692
Materiel*	<u>240,000</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>292,000</u>
	\$1,907,292	\$106,400	\$2,013,692

2. Gendarmerie

For the sake of comparison, the budget of the gendarmerie is:

Personnel**	\$2,100,000
Materiel	<u>471,200</u>
	\$2,571,200

* Furniture and fixtures, technical equipment, subscriptions, maintenance, creation of Interpol office, travel, etc.

** French personnel	154
Officers and NCO	184
Troopers	1406
Contract Personnel	11
Auxiliary Personnel	<u>15</u>
	1770

E. Facilities and Equipment1. Buildings and Grounds

Police buildings in Abidjan vary considerably from the standpoint of size, convenience and style. Some of these buildings are quite impressive and costly but generally poorly maintained.

a. Sûreté Headquarters

This is a 3-story masonry building with basement, one of the ultra-modern government office buildings which form a semi-circle around the clover leaf leading to the Houphouet-Boigny Bridge. It is the best kept of all the police buildings but still would give greater prestige to the organization if its housekeeping was improved. It houses all the national headquarters of the different divisions, i. e., Procurement, Garage, Personnel, Central Identification Bureau, Central Intelligence, Immigration, Patrol, Traffic, Investigation.

The garage which is located in the rear of the building, in a part of the basement and around a small yard, is obviously inadequate.

b. Urban Police Headquarters (Commissariat Central)

The Urban Police Headquarters and Precinct No. 1 are housed in a 2-story colonial-style masonry building facing the main square on the Plateau (the central business district of the city). A small back-yard is cluttered with police vehicles of all description. The director is thinking of moving this organization to a new building. However, with some light remodeling and improved maintenance the present building could be quite adequate; at least the location is excellent.

c. Precinct No. 2--Treichville

This is a new 2-story modern building located in the so-called "African" town of Treichville on the other side of the lagoon from Sûreté Headquarters. There is a large sand covered front yard and the unceasing flow of people who mill through the building fill it with sand. It would take very little to improve the appearance of this building which is otherwise spacious and well built.

d. Precinct No. 3--Lauterelle (Adjamé)

This precinct is located in Adjamé, another working-class district. In appearance and construction it is similar to Precinct No. 2, but smaller.

e. Precinct No. 4--Industrial District

This precinct controls the industrial area not far from the district of Keumassy. It is a modern 2-story structure of recent construction. The large expanse of grounds which surrounds it is still unimproved.

f. Precinct No. 5--Port Bouët

This precinct is located in one small section of the former customs house of Port Bouët, situated on the ocean side of the off-shore bar. Since the wharf and other harbor installations at Port Bouët were abandoned when the Vridi Canal was dug through the bar to form the Port of Abidjan, this precinct has lost its importance.

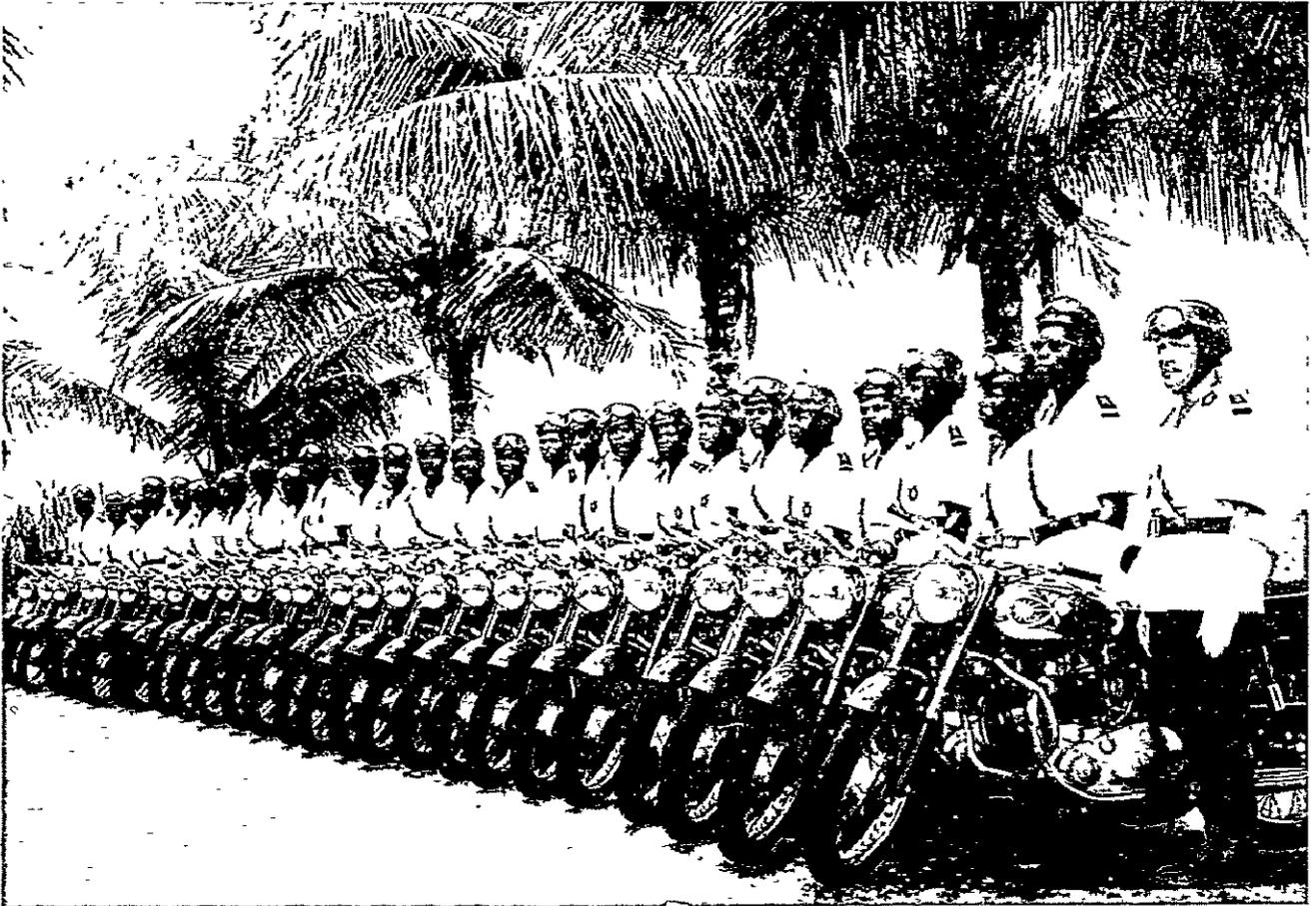
g. Police Housing

The police are provided with housing for enlisted personnel by the government's Housing Administration. At present they have six 4-apartment rambler-type houses in a compound adjacent to a similar Gendarmerie compound in the District of Adjamé, next door to the lot earmarked for a police garage. These houses are going to be demolished to make way for a 4-story modern building of ten apartments each. Officers are billeted either in living quarters in the commissariats, or in government-furnished private houses.

2. Transportation

The police have now a fleet of 70 vehicles deployed as shown later herein and 40 BCA-500 British motorcycles, 30 of which were bought in 1960 and ten in 1961. Eight new vehicles are now being purchased:

- 4 Renault sedans to replace four Citroen 2CV surveyed
- 1 Citroen 2CV for the police school
- 1 Peugeot station wagon for the police school
- 2 Renault 2T trucks for the urban police headquarters



MOTORCYCLE UNIT

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To maintain this sizable fleet they have only a small garage located, as stated before, in the back of the Sûreté Headquarters. Facilities consist of:

- 5 repair bays
- 1 stockroom
- 1 small office
- limited parking space

Tools:

- 8 metric tool sets
- 1 hydraulic jack (10T)
- 1 hydraulic jack (5T)
- 1 electric valve seat grinder
- 2 electric bench grinders
- 1 set Citroen special tools
- 1 wheel puller
- 1 tire repair outfit
- 1 electric drill
- 1 spray gun
- 1 air compressor (3 cu. m.)
- 1 grease and oil service station
- 1 electric gas pump with 10,000 liter underground tank
- 1 battery charger

With this limited equipment M. Henry, the French chief mechanic and eleven African helpers (three mechanics, six assistant mechanics, one auto electrician and one body repairman) perform complete vehicle overhauls except for crank shaft realignment, cylinder boring and radiator repairing.

The project of expanding this garage has been abandoned. Instead the director has obtained a half-acre lot 3-1/2 km. from his headquarters adjacent to the police housing development and the municipal garage. This lot can be made into a first-class garage and motor pool, with facilities for radio and arms repair.

Ivory Coast Police Motor Transport

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Condition</u>		
		<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>
<u>Surete HQ</u>	Peugeot 404	2		

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Ivory Coast Police Motor Transport (cont.)

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Condition</u>		
		<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>
<u>Suréte HQ (cont.)</u>	Peugeot 403 SW	1		
	Peugeot 203	3		
	Peugeot 403 Trk		1	
	Citroen 2CV	5	1	3
	Peugeot 8CV			1
	Volkswagen SW			1
	Jeep	1		
	Renault 12 CV	1		
<u>Urban Police HQ</u>				
Abidjan	Peugeot 404	1		
	Peugeot 403 Trk		1	
	Peugeot D4B	3		
	Citroen 2CV			2
	Citroen 11CV Trk			2
	Renault 7CV SW	2	1	
Precinct No. 1	Citroen 2CV	1		
	Citroen 11CV		1	
Precinct No. 2	Citroen 2CV	1		1
	Renault 12CV		1	
Precinct No. 3	Citroen 2CV	1		
	Citroen 11CV			1
Precinct No. 4	Citroen 2CV	1		
	Citroen 11CV			1
Precinct No. 5	Citroen 2CV			1
<u>Interior</u>				
Agboville	Citroen 2CV			1
	Renault 11CV	1		
Abengourou	Citroen 2CV	1		
Aboisso	Land Rover	1		
Bouaké	Citroen 2CV	1		1
	Citroen SW	1		
	Renault Trk	1	1	2
Bondoukou	Citroen 2CV	1		

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Ivory Coast Police Motor Transport (cont.)

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Condition</u>		
		<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>
<u>Interior (cont.)</u>				
Grand Bassam	Citroen 2CV		1	
	Renault Trk	1		
Daloa	Citroen 2CV	1		
	Renault 11CV		1	
Gagnoa	Citroen 2CV			1
	Renault Trk	1		
Korhogo	Citroen 2CV		1	
Dimbokro	Citroen 2CV	1		
	Renault 12CV		1	
	Chevrolet (1952)			1
Man	Renault 12CV			1
		<u>34</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

GRAND TOTAL

65

5 Citroens deadlined in garage

3. Communications

a. PTT

The police use the services of the PTT telephone and radio systems to communicate with the interior. This service is given free of charge as it comes under the item "Dépense Communes" (joint government expenses) in the budget of the executive office. Telephone and radio communication with the interior is, however, limited and sometimes erratic. Although police telegrams are supposed to have priority, all other government departments insist on priority privileges also, which results in considerable delays.

b. Town-wide Police Radio Systems

The police have two mobile systems operating in Abidjan and Bouaké, using French TRT sets 20w., 70 megacycles, with an estimated maximum range of 15-20 Km. It has been observed during a demonstration run around the city of Abidjan that the signals



EMERGENCY PATROLS



RADIO DISPATCHER - ABIDJAN

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are fairly clear and strong but that the equipment necessitates frequent adjustments. These systems are maintained by a French technician, M. Tissot, who is reported to be very competent. He has installed a small repair shop in the commissariat central but has no measuring device whatever and uses PTT equipment for his adjustments. Two African helpers have been observed in the shop and another one in the first floor dispatcher's room. M. Tissot has stated that he is so busy keeping the equipment in working condition that he has not been able to give any formal training to African radio operators or repairmen.

The Abidjan system consists of six mobile stations and seven fixed ones, as follows:

Mobile Stations--

- 2 mounted on Peugeot 403 (12v)
- 1 mounted on Peugeot 404 (12v)
- 1 mounted on Peugeot Truck (12v)
- 1 mounted on Renault Station wagon (6v)

Fixed Stations--

- Office of the Minister of the Interior
- Office of the Sûreté Director
- Office of the chief, urban police
- Treichville Precinct
- Adjamé Precinct
- 4th District Precinct
- Airport

c. Good antenna locations are reported hard to find. The urban police headquarters has installed an antenna on top of a tall commercial building across the street using an overhead coaxial cable. A radio room is to be built on a terrace of the Sûreté headquarters overlooking the bay area with an antenna on top of a 14-story apartment building now being constructed nearby.

d. The system in Bouaké consists of three stations.

4. Criminal Identification Bureau

The Identification Bureau is in charge of African Police Officer Baboukary Fofana who is originally from Upper Volta and was trained in the Prefecture de Police School in Paris in 1951. He assumed his present position on 8 January 1962.

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His chief laboratory technician is an exceptionally capable young identification specialist from the Paris Sûreté, Claude Allard, who is at present training two Africans. M. Allard is leaving next month and will be replaced by M. Dubois, also from the Paris Sûreté.

The laboratory consists of two very small air-conditioned connecting rooms, one being used for a photo laboratory and the other for general identification work. With a minimum of equipment, M. Allard does an excellent professional job. He is also an excellent police and artistic photographer.

Laboratory Equipment:

- 1 Super Technika Linhof 2-1/4" x 3-1/4", f'3.5 camera
- 3 Rolleiflex Cameras
- 1 PrioX Enlarger
- 1 PrioX Drier
- 1 Durst M-35 24x36 Microfilm Camera
- Developing Equipment and Photo Supplies
- 2 Flood Lights
- Small quantity of fingerprint supplies

The staff of the records section consists of 22 filing clerks and fingerprint classifiers and two woman typists. Their method of classification is a simplified system devised by Dr. Jouenne, former Director of the Anthropometric Service in Dakar, and used throughout West Africa. (Technique Dactyloscopique et le Classement Digital, Docteur Jouenne, 2 August 1923, Paris). It numbers five patterns and one accidental as follows:

	<u>Numerical Symbol</u>
Lacet à gauche (left loop)	1
Lacet à droite (right loop)	2
Volutes (whirl)	3
Double Volutes (twin loop)	4
Arc (arch)	5
Accidental	6

Cards are then classified according to six series, starting with the left hand:

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For Example

11,111	Five left loops on left hand.
21,111	One right loop and four left loops on left hand.
31,111	
41,111	
51,111	One arc and four left loops on left hand.
61,111	

The secondary part of the formula is taken from the right hand, thus:

$$\frac{\text{left hand}}{11,111} - \frac{\text{right hand}}{22,222}$$

Third, fourth and fifth subdivisions are based on ridge counting of thumb, index and middle finger, in this order. A complete formula looks then like this:

(five left loops, left hand) 11,111 - 22,222 (five right loops, right hand)

Ridge counts 13 - 17 - 12 (Exhibit A, page 23)

Anthropometric measurements, except height, though provided for on the card, are not used.

Exact count of cards on file is not known. Officer Fofana estimates that he keeps about 35,000 dossiers and 100,000 fingerprint cards. It has been observed that due to the high humidity, the poor quality of the cards and some carelessness in their handling, the files present a poor appearance. However, it was also observed that a suspect was fingerprinted, his card classified and a previous card on him found in less than twenty minutes.

Identification cards of aliens as well as entry and exit police cards are classified alphabetically, while all identification records pertaining to Africans, except fingerprint cards, are classified according to a standard phonetic system. This is due to the absence of standardized spelling of African names.

There is a current campaign to provide all residents, aliens and nationals alike, with an identification card bearing the print of the left index finger. About 500,000 of such cards have been issued. Duplicates

COTE D'IVOIRE

N° du cliché Nom

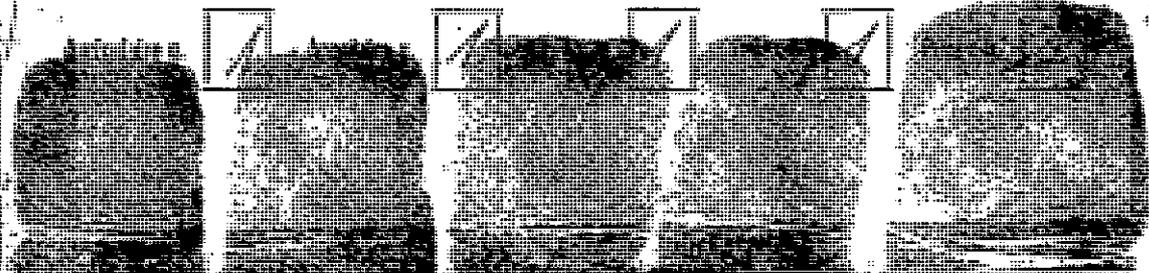
Prénoms : _____, Surnoms : _____
 Né vers _____, à _____ Préfecture d _____
 Fils de _____ et de _____
 Profession : _____, Statut _____, Race _____
 Domicile : _____

Marques particulières et cicatrices

.....

A. 5 — 6.

Arrêté le _____, à _____
 pour _____
 Condamné _____ le _____
 par le tribunal _____
 de _____



FINGERPRINT CARD

Used by the National Police of the Ivory Coast

(Exhibit A)

(front)

Main gauche Taille : *1m 82* **Main droite**

Front	Arc du dos	Nos	Racine (prof.)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>2</i></td> <td><i>2</i></td> <td><i>2</i></td> <td><i>2</i></td> <td><i>2</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>13</i></td> <td><i>17</i></td> <td><i>18</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>		
	<i>2</i>		<i>2</i>				<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>							
	<i>13</i>		<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>												
	Inclination		dos..... base													
	Hauteur.....		Hauteur Saillie Largeur													
« Largeur	Particularités															
Particularités	Particularités															

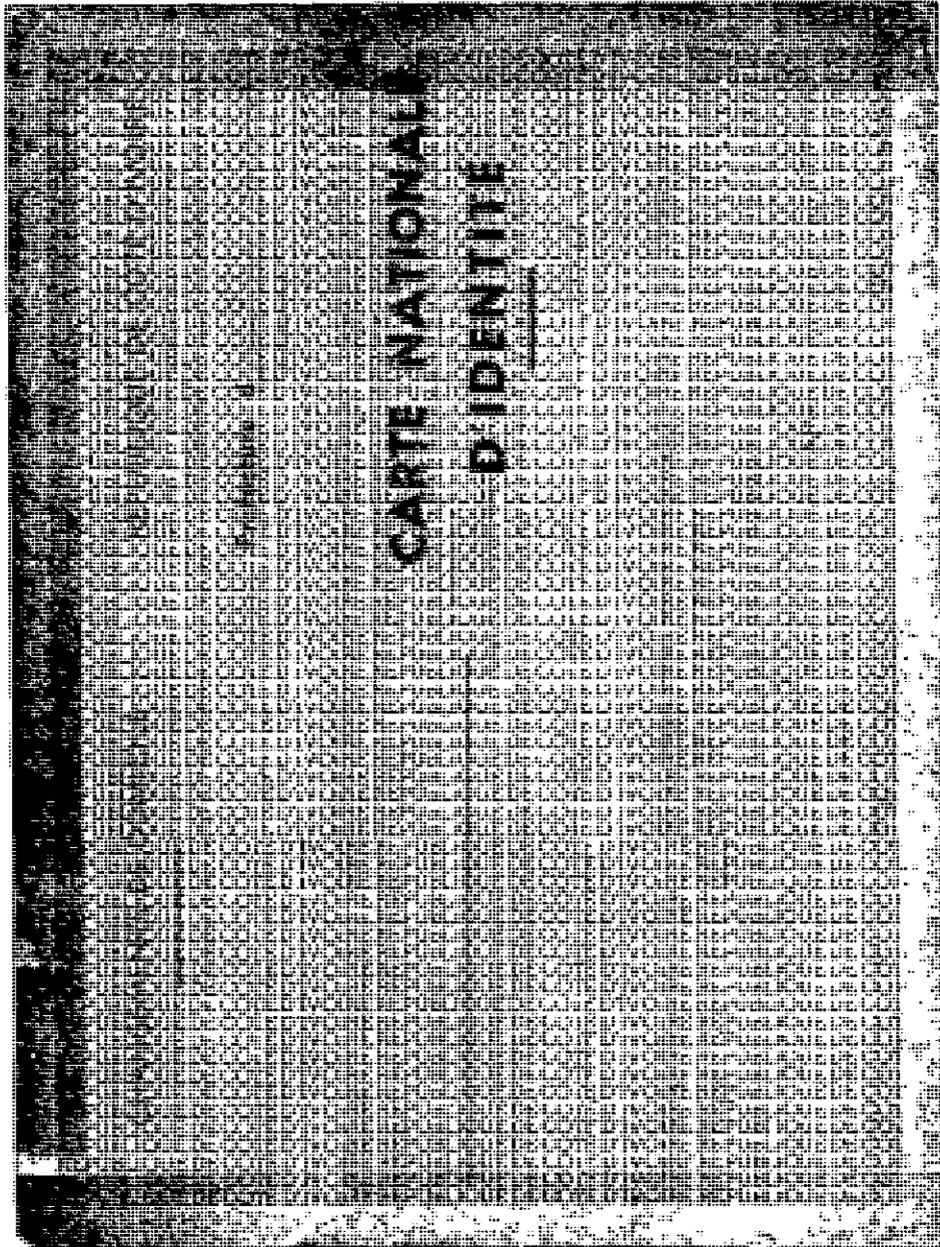
PHOTOGRAPHIE

FINGERPRINT CARD

Used by the National Police of the Ivory Coast

(Exhibit A)

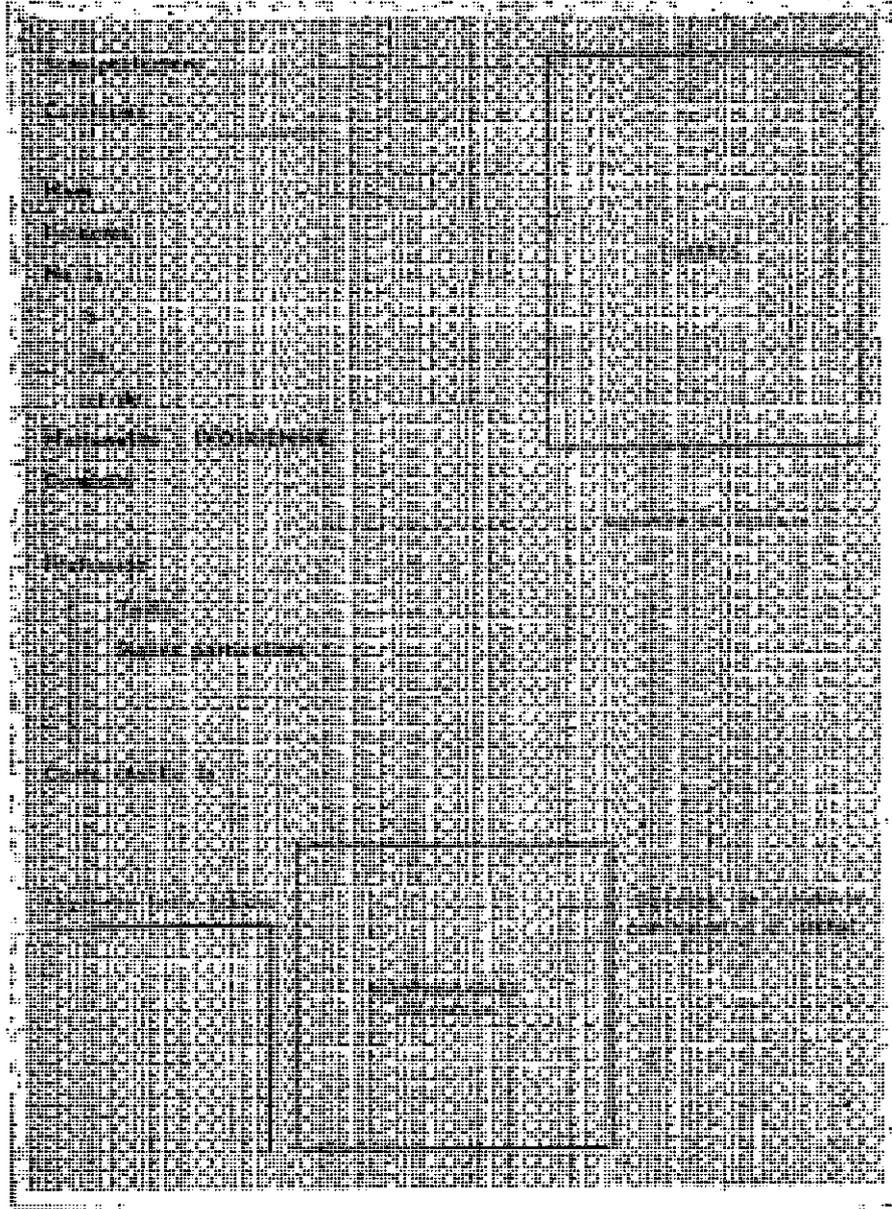
(back)



NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD
Issued by the Surete Nationale, Ivory Coast

(Exhibit B)

(front)



NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD
Issued by the Surete Nationale, Ivory Coast

(Exhibit B)

(back)

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are kept on file but no attempt is made to classify them according to a monodactiliar system. The card costs \$0.20 and is valid for ten years. It is delivered to all persons fifteen years old or over. (See exhibit B, page 30.)

5. Armament

National police personnel are generally not armed. The small quantity of weapons they have is kept locked and issued in case of emergency. It consists of:

40 Sub-machine guns MAS 7.65 in good working condition but not issued because they are considered unwieldy and dangerous in inexperienced hands.

40 Revolvers of various caliber, make and state of repair.

300 Grenades, tear gas (bought in 1960).

300 Grenades, offensive (bought in 1961).

An order has been placed recently in France for some 23 sub-machine guns, ammunition and tear gas.

CRIME STATISTICS

No crime statistics are kept. The director has promised to compile a list of most prevalent offenses for 1961 but would not commit himself to any date. He gave, however, a generalized idea of criminal activity in the Ivory Coast as follows:

Murder. Practically non-existent among Ivoiriens. The few cases that were investigated involved Upper Voltans, whose temperament is more fiery.

Assault. Few cases, in slum areas, mostly under the influence of alcohol.

Suicide. Extremely rare. It is against African traditions.

Rape. Rare, mostly not reported.

Robbery. Most committed by foreigners from Upper Volta and Ghana.

Larceny. Quite prevalent.

Swindle, Embezzlement. Numerous.

Auto theft. Mostly by pranksters. A Corsican gang doing quite a large operation was broken last year. No re-occurrence.

COMMENTS

1. Ivory Coast government officials say that their one-party political system is responsible for the prosperity which this country now enjoys. But they have never faced serious public disturbances, and have been lulled into neglecting their police forces. They have frowned upon creating, as their neighbors did, special police forces such as the CRS and the Garde Républicaine.

2. The same officials now admit, however, that their national unity, depending as it does to a high degree on the personal leadership of President Houphouët-Boigny, might be more vulnerable than they have thought and that now is the time to prepare for future troubles by investing in an efficient police force.

3. This concept has been publicly stated by the Minister of the Interior who states his intention to give first priority to the urgent improvement of the national police.

4. French assistance towards this goal has been accepted, both through the employment of French nationals and the police advisory teams made available by France. American aid has also been requested as a supplement to the French, particularly in the fields of police technology, communications, and logistics. It is anticipated that American and French advisors will be able to work harmoniously.

5. However, in spite of the government's desires and the mutual goodwill of foreign advisors, the task of building a modern and efficient police force will be difficult and time-consuming for two principal reasons:

a. First, with the rapid economic development of the country and the Africanization of all government services, there is an increasing demand for capable young men of all types. The police, in particular, are in competition with the army, the gendarmerie and the PTT for recruitment of the few available men suitable for development as technicians.

b. Secondly, the present indigenous police personnel is few in number, and below standard in performance. The entire force will have to be re-trained at all levels and the development of specialists such as investigators, radio operators, drivers, mechanics,

and laboratory technicians will be difficult.

6. On the other hand, the physical deficiencies which have been noted may be remedied rather speedily. Police buildings are entirely adequate, even though poorly maintained. It will be a matter of impressing upon the personnel the importance of good property management as a factor of efficiency and increased prestige. Police communications, as such, are practically non-existent. Transportation facilities are adequate for the limited services now being rendered, but means of proper maintenance are lacking. The identification bureau is in need of improved management and basic equipment. However, all these discrepancies are acknowledged by the responsible police officials who are anxious to correct them.

7. In fact, the two main structural deficiencies are that the police are not now in a position to counter any serious public upheavals, and that the police are not now prepared to carry out their responsibility for the control of aliens and the conduct of entry procedures at ports of entry.

8. On the basis of the foregoing, it will be seen that there is need here for an effective public safety program. It will be challenging, and will require patience and tact from all concerned.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

It has been noted with satisfaction that Ivory Coast police officials have been conservative in the variety of their requests for commodities. The pattern was set by Director Caulier who advocates simple items of equipment, few in number, and capable of being effectively utilized in conjunction with existing facilities. As a result of numerous exchanges of views with him the following is recommended:

1. Creation, as soon as feasible, of a riot control force having high mobility and excellent communications.
2. Installation of essential border control posts, and giving them vehicles and radio.
3. Establishment of an effective police radio point-to-point network.
4. Procurement of tools to increase the efficiency of vehicle maintenance, and assistance in the re-organization of repair facilities.
5. Procurement of basic equipment for the identification laboratory.
6. Establishment of a police reference library and training film depository.

ACTION TAKEN

Concurrently with the survey of the Sûreté Nationale the Entente States Public Safety Team conferred with appropriate officials on the details of possible implementation of the previous informal agreement between the Director of U. S. AID-Abidjan and the Minister of the Interior that assistance would be proposed for the civil police forces of the G. O. I. C. Out of these discussions came the following actions:

1. Preparation of an E-1 proposing a public safety program in the Sûreté Nationale which would consist of:
 - a. Commodity support for the riot control force, the frontier control posts, a point-to-point radio system, vehicles to increase

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police mobility, technical equipment for the crime laboratory, and miscellaneous supplies for general police activities and training.

Total costs -- \$260,000.

b. Participant training program for certain selected command personnel and key specialists in the United States and French-speaking European countries.

c. An advisory program to be conducted by:

- 1 Chief Public Safety Advisor
- 1 Communications Advisor
- 1 Logistics Advisor

2. Preparation of a draft Pro Ag, PIO/P's, PIO/C's, and S.P.A.R. 's to implement the E-1 if approved by AID/W.

NOTE: Recommendations of the Survey Team, as above and incorporated in a Project Agreement, were approved by the Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., on May 31, 1962, and the Project Agreement signed by representatives of the Governments of the United States and Ivory Coast Republic on the same date.