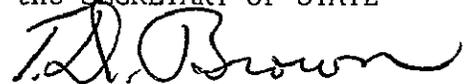


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REPORT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES DELEGATION  
to the  
FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE  
LIMA, PERU  
August 25 through September 3, 1966

Submitted to the SECRETARY OF STATE



Theodore D. Brown  
Chairman of the Delegation

Date:

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REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION

to the

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE

I. TITLE OF CONFERENCE

The First Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police was held in Lima, Peru, August 25 through September 3, 1966.

II. BRIEF BACKGROUND

General Julio Samaniego Hilares, Director-General of the Guardia Civil of Peru, originated the idea of a congress of the police of the Americas in order to discuss mutual problems and possible methods of solving them. He obtained both Ministerial and Presidential approval and invitations were sent to all American countries.

The Congress was held August 25 through August 31, with a two-day trip to Cuzco following the Congress on September 1 to September 3. The Congress was held in the Police Club in Lima where the delegates were housed at the expense of the Government of Peru. The Congress was well planned, well organized and well controlled throughout.

III. PAPERS

A number of the delegates presented papers on various subjects which were translated by Civil Guard personnel assigned to the Congress and furnished to the delegates as official English translations. The papers have been reproduced for this report without editing.

IV. AGENDA

Friday, August 26, 1966

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 8:30 - 9:30 a.m.   | The Problem of the Spread of Crime; Techniques and Tactics for the Prevention of Crime |
| 9:30 - 10:30 a.m.  | The Function of the Police, its Scope and Limitations within the Doctrinal Aspect      |
| 10:30 - 11:00 a.m. | BREAK  |
| 11:00 - 12:00 p.m. | The Cooperation of the Police of the Americas to Prevent Smuggling                     |

IV. AGENDA

Saturday, August 27, 1966

- 8:30 - 9:40 a.m. The Creation of Police Attaches at the  
Diplomatic Embassies
- 9:40 - 10:50 a.m. The Interchange of Personnel for Police Training  
and Information among Participant countries
- 10:50 - 11:20 a.m. BREAK
- 11:20 - 12:30 p.m. The Negative Influence of Extremist Elements  
in Labor Centers

Monday, August 29, 1966

- 4:00 - 5:00 p.m. The Treatment and Protection of Minors
- 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. International Agreements on Police Reciprocity
- 6:00 - 6:30 p.m. BREAK
- 6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Concordance of Police Legislations of the  
Participating Countries
- 7:30 - 8:30 p.m. Inter-American Telecommunications System

Tuesday, August 30, 1966

Holiday (For activities see Annex C)

Wednesday, August 31, 1966

- 10:30 - 12:30 p.m. American Social and Political Problems  
Within the Police Aspect
- 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Appointment of the Site for the Next Congress;  
Conclusions of the Proposals and Sessions
- 6:00 p.m. Closing Session

Note: In addition to the above business sessions, there were a  
large number of social, sightseeing and ceremonial events  
at which attendance of all delegates was expected.  
(See Annex C.)

V. PARTICIPATION

A. Countries Represented by Official Delegations

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Number of Representatives</u>
Argentina	2
Bolivia	2
Colombia	2
Chile	2
*Honduras	2
*Haiti	3
*Nicaragua	2
*Panama	2
Paraguay	2
Peru	9 (two seated as delegates
*United States	2 at each session - rotated)
*Venezuela	2

Note: The above countries marked with an asterisk had instructions from their respective governments to be Observers only. However, all of the above were seated in the official seats for delegates, some took active part in the discussions and all were considered as delegates by the Government of Peru.

B. Countries Officially Represented by Observers (Principally from local Embassies)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of Representation</u>
Brazil	1	Official
Canada	1	"
Dominican Republic	1	"
Ecuador	1	"
El Salvador	1	"
Guatemala	1	"
Spain	1	"
United States	2	"

(See Annex B for name, rank and organization.)

C. International Organizations Represented

(No international organizations had representatives present.)

VI. UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Mr. Theodore D. Brown, Chief U. S. Delegate  
Chief, Latin America Branch, OPS/AID/W  
Mr. David L. Laughlin, U. S. Delegate  
Chief Public Safety Advisor, USAID/Peru  
Mr. James E. Scoggin, Alternate and Observer  
Rural Public Safety Advisor, USAID/Peru  
Mr. Harry Hastings, Observer  
Contract Customs Administration Advisor, USAID/Peru

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

President	General Don Julio Samaniego Hilares
Coordinator General	General Don Roque Ramella Garcia
Secretary General	Lt. Colonel Don Isaac Costa Reffeccio
Organizing Committee	General Don Roque Ramella Garcia (President) Colonel Don Jose Salas Vara Lt. Colonel Don Cesar Moron Espinoza Lt. Colonel Don Samuel Urena Gutierrez Lt. Colonel Don Juan Balaguer Morales Major Don Justo R. Lira Vera

(The above officers were all of the Guardia Civil of Peru.)

VIII. WORK OF THE COMMITTEES · N/A

IX. WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

A. Thursday, August 25, 1966

8:30 a.m. The Delegation was met and welcomed by the Director General of the Guardia Civil of Peru, General Julio Samaniego Hilares.

9:30 a.m. The Delegation was presented to the Minister of Government and Police of Peru, Javier Alva Orlandini. The Minister welcomed the Delegation to the First Inter-American Conference of Uniformed Police and stated that he wished this conference to be a success.

10:30 a.m. The Delegation was presented to the President of Peru, Fernando Belaunde Terry, by the Minister. The President stated that he was very glad to welcome the Delegates. He said that the countries should work together and exchange ideas; and that the ability of these countries to maintain public order is a basis for their development. The President shook hands with all delegates.

12:30 p.m. The scheduled press conference was an informal affair, late in starting, and the U. S. delegation was excused.

3:40 p.m. Preparatory meeting and Introductory Session of the Conference was held. General Samaniego, provisional chairman of the Conference, called the session to order.

The subjects to be discussed during the Conference were read (see Agenda). The rules and constitution of the Conference were read and unanimously approved (see Annex D). General Julio Samaniego was unanimously elected as president and chairman of the Congress. The chairman called on all the countries, in alphabetical order, for the purpose of setting up the Agenda. Those countries who wished to be considered as observers so stated. The Agenda was prepared (see Annex E and Agenda.)

7:00 p.m. The formal inauguration of the First Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police was held at the Lima Municipal Building (Diplomatic corps and delegates were present). Speeches were given by General Samaniego and the Mayor of Lima, Mr. Luis Bedoya. Also a brilliant speech was given by the President of Peru, Fernando Belaunde. Included in his speech were several statements connecting the internal security (maintenance of public order) and the development of an underdeveloped country (see Annex F).

B. Friday, August 26, 1966

9:00 a.m. The minutes were read and approved of the preparatory meeting. A presentation was given by the Delegation of Peru on the subject, "The Problem of the Spread of Crime: Techniques and Procedures for the Prevention of Crime." The causes were enumerated as social, demographic explosion, insufficient development of the community, political and social evolution, impractical legislation.

It was suggested that effective action be taken to counteract crime by proper planning and by modern and improved techniques.

Recommendations:

1. Eliminate causes by sufficient development and better living standards.
2. Promote the cooperation of jurists, legislators, and sociologists.
3. Modernize police methods and procedures. (For full context see Annex G.)

Some of the delegations expressed difference with some of the recommendations. The Chairman stated that the general plan of the Congress was that the recommendations did not constitute obligations. (For full context see Minutes, Annex E.)

11:15 a.m. The Bolivia Delegation presented the subject, "The Function of the Police, its Scope and Limitation Within the Doctrinal Aspect."

The justifications for the existence of the police were given. The objectives of the police were stated as being:

1. To maintain public and judicial order
2. To reestablish the foregoing if one or the other is disrupted
3. To give security to the public
4. To give a feeling of well-being to the public, individually and collectively

Recommendations:

1. That a committee be created to elaborate on the public doctrine and limitations in accordance with the economic, social and political reality of each and every one of our American countries;
2. That techniques of agriculture, medicine, social assistance, and statistics and census be integrated into the police functions; and
3. That information be interchanged on a permanent basis concerning techniques and tactics adopted nationally and internationally by extremist elements. (For full context see Annex H.)

The Peruvian Delegation spoke on the same subject. The Peruvian delegate congratulated the Bolivian Delegation speaker. He added that the doctrine of the police is not dividable from the political organization of every country and political philosophy contributes to better police activity. Discussion followed and the following points were made:

1. Since the problems are different in Latin America than in the United States, the Congress should place a standard ratio between police and population.
2. The Argentine delegate referred to the brilliant speech made by the President of Peru and stated that this was the first time an American President publicly recognized the importance of the connection between internal security and economic development.
3. The Argentine delegate further stated that civic action was not the answer to her problems, but rather security and development.

12:20 p.m. The Peruvian Delegation made a presentation on the subject, "Cooperation of the Police of the Americas to Fight Smuggling." The speaker stated that this was a problem common to all the countries and that it affected the economic progress of the country; that the countries should unite to fight this common danger. (See Annex I for full content of speech.)

Discussion followed and recommendations were made that cooperation should exist between the uniformed police of America:

1. To fight smuggling;
2. To create specialties that would permit them to effectively counteract this activity.

C. Saturday, August 27, 1966

8:45 a.m. The minutes of the previous day were read and approved by the Congress.

9:10 a.m. The Peruvian delegate spoke on the subject, "The Creation of Police Attaches at the Diplomatic Embassies."

The general functions of this police attache would be :

1. Extradition of persons subject to requisition by the common justice;
2. Preparation of reports on the whereabouts of persons;
3. Preparation of reports on the location of domiciles;
4. Preparation of reports on the identity of individuals;
5. Protection, escort and security of high officers; and
6. Interchange of confidential information on police matters with other police attaches.

These functions are for the purpose of coordination for the prosecution and capture of persons guilty of international crimes, illicit dope traffic, white slave traffic, and fraud, and also for the purpose of exchanging information on communist agents, techniques, etc. (For full context see Annex J.)

After considerable discussion, it was recommended by the Congress that each country consider placing police attaches in Latin American countries as appropriate.

10:00 a.m. The delegate from Peru spoke on the subject, "The Interchange of Personnel for Police Training and Information Among Participant Countries." The purpose is to establish a system of cooperation among the uniformed police of America. It stated that the mission of the police forces in all countries of the democratic world is essentially the same and consists of safeguarding public order and the life, freedom and well-being of individuals, and consequently the security of their property. It also stated that the purposes of this conference were good, but that "we need this cooperation on a permanent basis." (See Annex K for full contents.)

After considerable discussion, the Peru presentation was approved. Also, in order to further the exchange of information, Lima was selected as a permanent Secretariat for this purpose.

11:43 a.m. The Peruvian delegate spoke on the subject, "The Negative Influence of Extremist Elements in Working Centers." (See Annex L.) The speech contained the following recommendations:

1. Infiltration of labor groups to detect anti-social and subversive elements;
2. Creation of a plan of action to be used by the police in cases of strikes, riots, etc.;
3. Assessment of the police in working centers;
4. Investigation and identification of leaders and motives in labor conflicts;
5. Intervention in labor disputes, when necessary, in a fair and rational manner which could not be labeled "police brutality;"
6. Strengthening of public relations;
7. Permanent civic action; and
8. Interchange of information between all uniformed police.

Discussion followed. The Colombian delegate said that in the field of public relations, other channels of communication and understanding with the people must be sought, and that civic action is one channel.

The Peruvian delegate stated that though it had been decided previously, they were not in accord with the use of the word "anti-social" for "extremist," and that it should be called by what all know it to be -- "communism." He suggested that the word be changed back to "communism" for the rest of the Congress. The Chairman denied this by acknowledging that the word "anti-social" had already been decided upon.

*Civil*

The United States Delegation was called upon to speak. The Chief United States Observer delegate stated his congratulations to the Guardia Civil of Peru for the magnificent job of organizing the Congress and for the simultaneous interpreting equipment they had provided which enabled all the participants to follow the talks, and thanked the Chairman for the opportunity to speak as an observer. He stated, "My opinions are not necessarily the opinions of the United States Government, but rather those of a police official of the United States as which I have had 29 years of experience. In the United States we consider the police function ~~itself as being~~ civic action; we believe in the public service concept of serving the public on a day-to-day basis, working to improve law enforcement and to improve the image of the police. This public service approach helps to gain support and cooperation of the public for the police budget, personnel, equipment and facilities urgently required in police operations. Police work is not easy. These are trying times, but there is a necessity to maintain law and order with a minimum amount of force. We are constantly harrassed by agitators to use more force to support their 'police brutality' charges against us. It is a tremendous task to maintain internal security, but if we can do so without the use of undue force, we have a better chance to improve the image of the police in the eyes of the public and to maintain their support." He again congratulated the Congress for its work. The Chairman acknowledged the United States Delegation as speaking from the colossus of the North which is a friend to all.

The Paraguayan Delegation mentioned its experience with guerrillas and pointed out that it became more than the police could handle and that the regular army had to intervene.

The Panamanian Delegation stated, "We are victims of an anti-social conspiracy. We have suffered from this in Central America, but all America has this danger and we must work together. In Panama we call this communism. We had a man who came from Moscow to practice his work. This young man during the riots a few years ago successfully broke relations between the United States and Panama." He stated that civic action of all countries would be good, but in his country this could not be 100 percent effective because a majority of his people are nonreceptive. "In our unions there are anti-social elements financed from the other side of the curtain. We have to penetrate these unions for information for our own security." All the recommendations of Peru were passed by the Congress except the recommendations that working centers be infiltrated and that public relations be strengthened. The Congress was adjourned at 1:05 p.m.

D. Monday, August 29, 1966

4:00 p.m. The meeting was called to order and the minutes of the meeting on Saturday, August 27, 1966, were read and approved.

The Chilean Delegation spoke on the subject, "Treatment and Protection of Minors." The delegate discussed the functions of the police in handling minors, which include:

1. Watching the activities of certain individuals which might constitute danger for minors;
2. Searching for delinquents and turning them over to their parents or legal guardians;
3. Participating in schools and other community organizations with other persons interested in minors;
4. Helping to create community facilities for minors' leisure time;
5. Establishing boys' clubs, sports clubs, boy scouts, etc.; and
6. Detecting situations and circumstances that produce low morals for youth;

5. The control of juvenile delinquents was also discussed. The recommendations were:

- a. The uniformed police should consider the possibility of creating special juvenile police.
- b. This special police should be separate from the traditional precincts.
- c. The police should contemplate the use of policewomen.
- d. The police should solicit the cooperation of their government and should be the leader in moving public opinion to obtain the participation of other state and private agencies.
- e. The uniformed police should be the central organization to regulate the protective action, assistance and treatment of minors in order to attain the necessary coordination.
- f. The police should make a national plan for the prevention of delinquency.
- g. The special police for minors should have a system to evaluate the results of their actions and recommend the introduction of reforms.
- h. The juvenile police should observe the socio-economic changes.
- i. They should study and possibly use the "Liverpool" system.
- j. The Congress should make a study in depth to analyze the problem of controlling juvenile delinquency.  
(For full context see Annex M.)

Discussion followed.

5:00 p.m. The Chilean Delegation spoke on the subject, "International Agreements on Police Reciprocity for the Surrender of Common and Extremist Offenders."

In this speech the conditions, punishability and processability of reciprocity were set forth including:

1. Uniform requisites for extradition;
2. Exclusion of political offense; and
3. Conditions of punishment.

Chile's recommendations all concerned free passage of police into neighboring countries.

Discussion of the text followed.

Note: Annex N is the paper prepared by Peru and not the one presented by Chile. No English translation of the Chilean paper is available.

6:30 p.m. The Peruvian Delegation spoke on the subject, "Concordance of Police Legislations of the Participating Countries."

It was recommended that:

1. The concepts of police and public order be clearly and precisely established;
2. The field of action of the uniformed police be established and agreed upon;
3. The future of police work be studied and planned;
4. The police be built up to professional status;
5. Agreement be reached on the fact that the police are directing an institution within the community;
6. Fellowship between police of all countries be established;
7. Agreements in order to interchange information on legislation, rules and professional knowledge be established; and
8. Committees be appointed to present a draft of these recommendations to their Congress.

(For full context see Annex O.)

Discussion followed and the text of the Peruvian presentation was approved.

7:30 p.m. The Colombian delegate spoke on the subject, "Inter-American Telecommunications System for Uniformed Police." He stated that we cannot deny the importance of immediate exchange of information between the American countries. He made the following recommendations:

1. That the possibility of integrating the telecommunication network of the police with the police of a country having common boundaries be studied;
2. That Delegations recommend to their respective governments the approval of such a network; and
3. That interested countries ask for technical and economic assistance from the United States to make this possible within the immediate future. (For full context, see Annex P.)

Discussion followed and the Colombian presentation was approved.

Note: The Colombian paper and presentation states that Colombia has already contacted the United States for technical and financial assistance in establishing the proposed network, and that the United States responded favorably and is only awaiting official requests from the various countries for this assistance. The U.S. Delegation stated to the Congress that it had no information on any U.S. commitment and knew of no existing plans or agreement for U.S. involvement. The U.S. Delegation further said that such assistance had been given in creating the Central American network but that any official requests for this type of assistance in South America would be subject to study and decision by appropriate U.S. officials.

E. Wednesday, August 31, 1966

10:30 a.m. The minutes were read and approved covering the August 30 session.

The Peruvian Delegation spoke on the subject, "American Social and Political Problems within the Police Aspect."

The problems were enumerated as being population, social structures, education and culture, labor force, standard of living and territory in its quantitative and qualitative aspects. Also mentioned was the scope of sovereignty, authority and legal order.

It was recommended that:

1. The police forces of Latin America make a thorough study of the socio-political factors in their respective countries for the purpose of determining their implications in unlawful activities; that they exchange communications in order to coordinate measures and procedures; and

2. The police forces collaborate with their respective higher state organs in their task to promote social welfare and civic activity, within the limits of police spheres of action:

(For full context see Annex Q.)

4:00 p.m.

1. It was agreed that Santiago, Chile, would host the 1967 Congress. The Chilean Delegation, subject to approval by the President of the Republic and appropriate officials, accepted this honor. It was agreed that, in the event that Santiago cannot serve as host, the other countries would be polled in alphabetical order as potential substitutes for Santiago.

2. A resolution was agreed upon and signed by representatives of all countries with official delegations that recommended the creation of an Inter-American Police Association, with invitations to all OAS countries. The Venezuelan and U. S. Delegations pointed out that they could sign this with the understanding it was only a recommendation that such an association be created and would in no way commit their countries. The President of the Congress then stated the resolution was only a recommendation and that it in no way committed any country to participate.

In view of the fact that at least four countries of the Americas have no national uniformed police, it was agreed that any country that could not appropriately send uniformed representatives to future congresses could consider sending non-uniformed representatives. The same consideration was extended in respect to official membership. (See Annex R.)

X. FUTURE MEETINGS

(See Page 12, paras. 1 and 2, under E, 4:00 p.m. session)

XI. CONCLUSIONS

A. The Congress, as previously stated, was well planned and organized and was a greater success than had been anticipated. Appropriate subjects were discussed and suitable recommendations generally followed. It appears to be a good start towards establishing coordination and unity between the police forces of the Americas. It is believed that the United States, although not necessarily supporting all ideas and recommendations that will emerge in future congresses, should support the principle of coordination, cooperation, and unity between the American police organizations and should support the creation of an association as a vehicle for this purpose.

B. Implementation of agreements reached could bring about increased cooperation and coordination between civil law enforcement agencies in Central and South America and further develop an intelligence capability to combat subversion and insurgent activities, thus increasing the capability to maintain law and order in the hemisphere.

The United States Delegation recommends that the United States continue an active interest in the Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police and consider becoming full-fledged members of this important organization.

## FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE

Members of the Official Delegation

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Police or other Organization</u>
Argentina	Benjamin OSWALDO Palacios	Comisario	Policia Federal de Buenos Aires
Bolivia	Hugo TAPIA Frontanilla	Major	Carabineros de Bolivia
Colombia	Bernardo CAMACHO	Brig. General	Guardia Nacional de Colombia
	Leyva Alvaro ESLAVA Rodriguez	Major	
Chile	Pedro VELIZ Urbina Moisé SUDY Castro	Colonel	Carabineros de Chile
United States of America	Theodore D. Brown, Chief, Latin America Branch, OPS, A.I.D./Washington David L. Laughlin, Chief Public Safety Advisor, USAID/Peru		
Honduras	Dr. José Antonio PEREZ Román Tavora	Major	Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad de Honduras
Haiti	Jean Tassy León R. Achille Gregorio J. Figaro	Major Lieutenant Lieutenant	Policia de Haiti
Nicaragua	José D. PEREZ Estrada José A. MARTINEZ García	Ensign Ensign	Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua
Panama	Camilo Saavedra Humberto Jiménez	Major	Guardia Nacional de Panama
Peru	Antonio NUÑEZ Vidalón Efraín TISOC Escalante Humberto Canale Velásquez Enrique MADEDO Barreda Samuel UREÑA Gutierrez Guillermo Hinojosa R. Roberto PINZAS Amador Jorge PEREZ Astete Danilo AGRAMONTE Gutierrez	General General Colonel Lt. Colonel Lt. Colonel Lt. Colonel Lt. Colonel Lt. Colonel Major	Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil Guardia Civil
Venezuela	Mario Brunicelli	Lt. Colonel	Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion
Paraguay	Dr. Augusto Moreno Dr. Pastor Mieres	Inspector Major	Policia de Paraguay

## FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE

Names and Organizations of the Official Observer

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Police or Other Organization</u>
Brasil	Lt. Col. Ivan de Sousa Mendez	Lt.Col.	Military Naval and Air Attache
Republica Dominicana	Lt. Col. Servando A. Buonpensiere Moral	Lt.Col.	Military Attache
United States	Mr. James Scoggin Mr. Harry Hastings		U.S. AID Public Safety Advisor U.S. AID Contract Customs Admin. Advisor
Ecuador	Oswaldo Ramirez Landázuri	Licenciado	Embassy Secretary
El Salvador	Dr. Ricardo Carrera Martínez		Embassy Advisor and Genl. Consul
Guatemala	Mr. Samuel Herrera Montt		Embassy Secretary
Canada	Miss Dilys Buckley Jones		Third Secretary & Vice Consul
Spain	Lt. Col. FAE Pio Tejada Herrero		Military, Naval and Air Attache

MERITORIOUS CIVIL GUARD OF PERU  
 GENERAL PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN  
 CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE LIMA-PERU

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
Tuesday 23 Wednesday 24, August 1966			
00.00-24.00	International Airport Police Casino	Arrival of the Delegations Installation of the Delegations	
Thursday August 25, 1966			
08.30-09.00	Office of Mr. General Director General of the BGCP	Greeting to Mr. General Director General of the BGCP	No. 3
09.00-09.30	Office of the Ministry of Government and Police	Greeting to the Ministry of Government and Police	No. 3
10.00-10.30	Palace of the President	Greeting to the President of the Republic	No. 3
11.00	Salamanca CIGCP, Chorrillos, Barranco, Miraflores	Visit to the locality of the Civil Guard	No. 3
12:30	Police Casino	Recepción to the local Press	
15.00-16.30	Police Casino	Introductory Session of CIAPU Approval of the Memorandum of the Congress and Procedures of Work	No. 4
19.00	Municipality of Lima	Inauguration of the Interamerican Congress of Police Uniforms  Speech from Mr. Luis Bedoya Reyes, Mayor of the City of Lima  Greeting Speech from the General Director of BGCP, Mr. Julio Samaniego Hilares  Speech from the President of the Republic, Mr. Fernando Belaunde Terry  Reception given by Mr. Luis Bedoya Reyes, Mayor of the city of Lima	No. 3

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
Friday August 26, 1966			
08.30-12.00	Police Casina	1st. Session	No. 4
14.00-17.00	Jicamarca	Visit to the Radio-Observatory	No. 4
19.30	Municipal Theater	Concert of the National Sinfony Orchestra	No. 3
22.00	Casino Police	Dinner Given by the General Director of BGCP to the Delegations present at the CIAPU	
Saturday August 27, 1966			
08.30-12.30	Police Casino	2nd Session, Discussion	No. 4
13.00	Police Casino	Reception to the Armed Forces	No. 3
Free Afternoon			
19.00	Quarter Cabo Gutierrez Candia	Festival	No. 3
Cocktail			
Sunday August 28, 1966			
10.00-12.00	Barranco	Visit to the Museum of Colonial Art owned by Mr. Pedro de Osma	No. 4
13.30	Monterrico Race Track	Lunch in the Dining Room of the members of the Jockey Club of Peru	
		Race, Special Prize CIAPU. Trophy given by BGCP	
Monday August 29, 1966			
09.00-11.00	CIBGCP	Place flowers to the Heroes in monument of CIBGCP	No. 3
		Decorations for Delegates	
		Visit to the museum of CIBGCP	

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
13.00	Quarter of the 29-CGC (Radio Patrol)	Lunch given by JJ. and OO.	No. 4
16.00-20.30	Police Casino	3rd. Session	No. 4
21.45	Crillon Hotel	Dinner given by the Rotary Club of Victoria	No. 4
Tuesday August 30, 1966			
10.00	Campo de Marte	Parade of the Civil Guard of Peru	No. 3
13.00	Country Club of Lima	Lunch	
16.00	Monterrico Race Track	Classic "Civil Guard" Homage Jockey Club of Peru	No. 3
22.00	Police Casino	Dinner-Dancing	No. 2
Wednesday August 31, 1966			
10.30-12.30	Police Casino	4th. Session - Discussion	
15.00-17.00	Police Casino	4th. Session - Election of the next CIAPU	No. 4
		End of Session	
18.00	Police Casine	END OF THE CONGRESS	No. 3
20.00	Country Club of Lima	Cocktail given by the "Camara de Comercio," Miraflores	
Thursday September 1, 1966			
07.00	International Airport	Departure of Delegations to Cuzco	No. 4
		IN CUZCO	
09.00	Velasco Astete Airport	Greeting to the Delegations by the local authorities	No. 4
09.20	Savoy Hotel	Settle of the Delegations	
10.00	Train Stn.- Cuzco-Santa Ana	Trip to Machu-Picchu	
13.00	Tourist Hotel Machu-Picchu	Lunch	No. 4
14.00	Machu-Picchu	Visit to the ruins along with Professor of the National University Dr. Manuel Chavez Ballon	

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
Friday, September 2, 1966			
10.00	Prefecture	Delegations will greet the Prefect of the Department	No. 3
10.30	Municipality	Reception in the "Concejo Provincial del Cuzco"	
12.00		Lunch given by the Corporacion of the Civil Guard of Peru to the Delegations	No. 3
16.00	Places of Archeology	Visit	No. 4
20.00	Savoy Hotel	Dinner	
22.00	Science School	National Show by the "Centro Ccosco" of native art	No. 4
Saturday, September 3, 1966			
09.15	Airport Velasco Astete	Back to Lima	No. 4
IN LIMA			
11.00	Arrival at the International Airport "Jorge Chavez"		
16.30	Monterrico	Visit to the Museum of Gold of Mr. Miguel Mujica Gallo	
Sunday, September 4, 1966			
Good bye to the Delegations and their trip back to their countries.			

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX D

HONORABLE CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS

OF UNIFORMED POLICE

R U L E S

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX D

RULES OF THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE

CHAPTER I

CONSTITUTION AND PROPOSAL

1. The First Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police is constituted by the call and organization of the General Direction of the Meritorious Civil Guard of Peru to be held in Lima from August 25 through August 31 of 1966.
2. The purposes of the Congress are:
  - a. To promote permanent cordial relations among the Uniformed Police of the American countries.
  - b. To study and discuss the common police problems and the improvement of police norms and principles of international transcendency.
  - c. To develop and coordinate the creation of police bodies which may permit a close cooperation at international level in order to obtain the cooperation needed for the persecution of delinquency.
  - d. To emphasize the importance of the police function in the modern development of the American countries.
  - e. To uniform the American police doctrine.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION

3. The organization of the Congress will be in the hands of a Committee, formed by Chiefs and Officers of the MCGP presided by a General.
4. The Organizing Committee has the following powers:
  - a. To organize and to plan the Congress.
  - b. To draft the rules and the agenda of the Congress.
  - c. To invite Police Bodies participating in the Congress.
  - d. To draft the organization budget.
  - e. To appoint Committees and to nominate the other members of the Congress
5. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee shall be the General Coordinator of the Congress.

CHAPTER III

MEMBERSHIP

6. All the countries of the American continent appointing delegates shall be members of the Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police.
7. The participants to the Congress shall be:
  - a. The Delegates
  - b. The Guests of honor.
  - c. The Observers.
8. The representatives appointed and confirmed by the respective Commands of the participating countries shall enjoy the status of Delegates to the Congress and shall be entitled to speak and vote.
9. The Guests of honor participating shall be the persons appointed by the Organizing Committee in acknowledgement of their high merits and services rendered to the Civil Guard.
10. Military and cultural Attachés of countries not attending the meeting which may request it and obtain their registration as such may attend the Congress as observers. Observers shall be entitled neither to voice nor vote.
11. The Peruvian Delegation shall have as many Delegates as papers as presented to the Congress.

CHAPTER IV

PAPERS

12. Papers on subjects as stated on the agenda shall be typewritten two spaces, in triplicate, and submitted in due time to the General Secretariat of the Congress on four pages size 22x34 cms. as a maximum.
13. Each paper shall end with the pertinent recommendations.
14. Papers presented to the General Secretariat shall be entered in a special register and the printing of the needed number of copies shall be directed for their distributions among the members of the Congress.
15. The "Official Agenda of the Congress" shall be definitely drafted by the Organizing Committee and shall be sent in due time to the participating Police Institutions.

CHAPTER VTHE BODIES OF THE CONGRESS

16. The Bodies of the Congress shall be:
  - a. The Plenary Meeting.
  - b. The Directive Board.
  - c. The General Secretariat.
17. The Plenary Meeting is the executive body of the Congress which will be formed by all the Delegates represented at the Meeting.
18. The Preparatory and the Plenary Meetings shall be presided over by the General Director General of the Meritorious Civil Guard of Peru.
19. The Secretary General shall be an Officer of the high standing of the Civil Guard not pertaining to the Delegation of Peru and shall be appointed by the MCGP.
20. The Plenary Meeting shall have the following functions:
  - a. To call to order and to close the Congress.
  - b. To discuss and to approve the subjects.
  - c. To approve the final report.
  - d. To appoint the site and fix the date for holding the 2nd Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police.
  - e. To adopt its decision by a majority vote and in case of a tie the Chairman shall be the final diriment.
21. The Board shall be formed by
  - One President (Paragraph 18)
  - One Coordinator General of the Congress (Paragraph 5)
  - One Secretary General (Paragraph 5)
22. The Board shall have the following attributions:
  - a. To watch over the accomplishment of the rules and to resolve the questions not included in it.
  - b. To dispose of or to authorize the distribution of the proposals of the Official Agenda of the Congress which might have been presented.
  - c. To draft the final report of the Congress.

23. The attributes of the Chairman are:
- a. To preside over the Plenary Sessions and over the Board.
  - b. To summon the Board whenever he considers it to be necessary or on the request of a half plus one of number of its members.
  - c. To officially represent the Congress.
  - d. To allow the speakers to take the floor at the Plenary Sessions.
  - e. To act as a moderator at the Plenary Sessions allowing each delegate to intervene only once during 5 minutes.
  - f. To keep in mind the duration of 30 minutes for the proposals and 30 minutes for the discussions stated on the Official Agenda.
24. It behooves the General Secretariat:
- a. To distribute following the provisions of the Board the Agenda for the Working Committees.
  - b. To draft the minutes of each plenary session.
  - c. To register, issue copies and to distribute the papers and proposals to the respective delegations and the recommendations of the Committees.
  - d. To cooperate with the delegates assisting, furnishing the information and the publications which are needed.
  - e. To keep the General File of the Congress.
  - f. To prepare the history of the Congress.
  - g. To direct the publications authorized by the Directing Board.
  - h. To distribute the work among the administrative personnel of the Congress.
  - i. The Secretary General will be in charge of the functions of relator at the Plenary Sessions.

CHAPTER VI

DISCUSSIONS

25. Any subject that has been resolved cannot be presented again.
26. No motions, requests or proposals contrary to the objectives of the Congress shall be admitted or voted on.

ANNEX D

27. The Board may provide for a session to be secret whenever it may deem it necessary.
28. The delegations shall have one only vote.
29. The decisions of the plenary session shall be adopted by a majority vote, in the case of a tie the Board shall decide.

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

30. The official language of the Congress shall be Spanish.
31. These rules may be the object of change whenever the Plenary Meeting so decides by a majority vote.

Lima, August 1966.

## MINUTES OF THE PREPARATORY MEETING HELD ON THE 25-TH AUGUST 1966

The Meeting was called to order at 15:20 of August 25, 1966 at the site of the Congress located on the third floor of the Police Casino of Peru under the Chairmanship of General Julio Samaniego Hilaes of the Civil Guard of Peru and with the presence of the Delegates of the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, United States of America, Venezuela and Peru.

General Samaniego stated that the Secretary would read the Supreme Resolution which authorized the Meeting of the First Inter-American Congress of the Uniformed Police in the city of Lima; after the reading General Samaniego expressed his satisfaction for the presence of the delegates of the sister republics and that he was convinced that with the cooperation of all the delegates the Congress would obtain the success which was expected. After that the Secretary read the Agenda and the Rules which were approved.

Thereupon General Samaniego stated that the President of the First Congress was to be elected and that he was expecting the decision of the delegates.

The Delegate of Argentina, Commissary Benjamin Oswaldo Palacios proposed General Samaniego, thereby offering a proof of acknowledgement for the country which made the Meeting possible. The Delegate of Bolivia Major Hugo Tapia Fontabilla seconded with great satisfaction and sincerity the proposal of the Delegate of Argentina. The Delegate of Chile Colonel Pedro Veliz Urbina proposed that the appointment should be made unanimously. The Delegate of Colombia Brigadier General Bernardo Camacho Leyva proposed the appointment to be made by acclamation. There being no other proposals General Julio Samaniego Hilaes of the Civil Guard of Peru was acclaimed President of the First Inter-American Congress of the Uniformed Police.

General Samaniego thanked [the Delegation] for his appointment stating that he felt very much honored for the privilege that had been conferred to him.

Thereupon it was stated that the agenda would include one more point, in order to contain a total of 11 items equal to the number of visiting countries; and, inasmuch as two countries had presented analogous subjects, Bolivia and Chile, it was advisable that the selection for the subject be made in alphabetical order, and therefore it was suggested that Bolivia would deal with "The Function of the Police, its Goals and Limitations within the Doctrinary Aspect" and the delegation of Chile to deal with the subject of "The Treatment and Protection of Minors", and the delegates were invited - always respecting the alphabetical order - to choose one of the items of the agenda; the Delegate of Colombia, Brigadier General Bernardo Leyva, stated that following the suggestion of the Chairmanship, he would choose the subject of "Inter-American Telecommunications System of Uniformed Police." Theodore Brown, U.S. Delegate, stated his satisfaction for the Meeting expressing his wish to remain as observer but that his delegation was

ANNEX E

prepared to participate and to contribute in the discussion of the different proposals. Major José Antonio Pérez, Delegate of Honduras, greets and congratulates the Civil Guard and General Samaniego for his appointment; stating his desire to be considered as an observer.

Major Jean Tassy, Delegate of Haiti, also expressed his desire to be considered as an observer and that his delegation would be pleased to cooperate in the items under discussion.

Ensign José D. Pérez Estrada, Delegate of Nicaragua, expressed his congratulation for the Meeting of the Congress and to General Samaniego for his appointment and that he expressed that congratulation with the satisfaction of having been his pupil; but added that on account of his short experience, he had been instructed to act as observer and requested to be considered as such.

Major Camilo Saavedra, Delegate of Panama, congratulated for holding the Meeting and expressed his desire to be considered as observer but that he would cooperate to the full extent of his capacity for the success of the Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel Mario Brunicelli, Delegate of Venezuela, stated that he was appointed observer representing his country but that he would extend his full cooperation for the success of the Congress.

Major Hugo Tapia Frontanilla, Delegate of Bolivia, stated that his delegation has brought as a central subject the "Treatment and Protection of Minors" and as a subject for their cooperation with the Committees "The Function of the Police, its Goals and Limitations within the Doctrinary Aspect", and therefore requested the possibility of presenting that subject; Assistant Commissary Gerildo Regiroli, Delegate of Argentina, stated that items 2 and 3 of the Agenda were of interest insomuch as there were countries assisting which had different political organizations, in some of them a sole State Police and in other countries Federal Polices existed that the interchange of ideas would be profitable for the lessons obtained from the discussions and consequently they were willing to cooperate, besides of the items mentioned, also regarding item 8 "The Treatment and Protection of Minors".

Colonel Sudy Castro, Delegate of Chile, stated his desire to be considered as proposer of item 9 "International Agréements of Police Reciprocity, for the Delivery of Common and Extremist Offenders" but that he made this request asking that the Delegate of Peru should also present his paper.

Brigadier General Camacho Leyva of Colombia requested that item 2 should include "The Social-Political Problems within their Police Aspect".

Major Tapia Frontanilla, Delegate of Bolivia, proposed that written subjects should be discussed in the first place and that they should then be submitted to the Sub-Committees.

ANNEX E

General Samaniego stated that papers should be delivered with anticipation, in order for the Secretariat to issue the copies needed for each of the delegates.

The Chairman stated that the Delegation of Peru would be very honored to present items of the Agenda which had not been chosen by the other Delegates.

The Secretary read the working plan which was accepted with the amendment made, on the request of the Delegate of Argentina, to transfer item 2 of the Agenda to another date. The Delegate of Bolivia again requested to present subject No. 8 on "The Treatment and Protection of Minors", and the Delegate of Argentina item 3.

The General acting as chairman stated that, with regard to item 8, the Delegate of Bolivia could work together with the Delegates of Chile who would be the principal proposers of the subject; with regard to the request of the Delegate of Argentina, he suggested the same procedure with the Delegates of Bolivia who would be the proposers of the subject.

The Preliminary Meeting adjourned at 16:25.

ANNEX F

HONORABLE CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS

OF UNIFORMED POLICE

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY

.. 'AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION

Lima, August 1966

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICFERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRYAT THE INAUGURAL SESSION

It is a great satisfaction to assist in an act of American brotherhood, especially when in this act, participates a national institution (the Police) which intimately understands our present situation and also participates similar institutions of sister countries, which also convey to us not only a simple theoretical message of a professional nature but also the deep knowledge of their own territories and their own peoples.

This is perhaps the outstanding feature of the police which has a simultaneous compenetration of both the land and the people which it protects. The police must trace its service map not only on the territorial map but fundamentally on the demographic chart; it must be present where the gathering of human beings takes place and must consequently have a deep realistic knowledge and a full knowledge of the present national situation, in each concrete case.

In this sense I have felt during my voyages over my country a satisfaction upon hearing from the people, perhaps in the smallest and modest villages, an expression which honors our Civil Guard. Very often I have been requested to establish a post for the Civil Guard. Furthermore, very often I have been shown by the communities the houses which they themselves built through their own efforts and on their own initiative, to house the (police) personnel which they requested from the authorities in Lima.

This proves that we are speaking of an Institution which has penetrated deeply into the national soul. Last Sunday, I made a short trip on a helicopter to a group of Peruvian communities which were rendering their homage, a homage to which I desired to participate, to their dead in works performed by popular cooperation, and especially to their members who died during the construction of a road in which the communities of Cacara, and the community of Catahuasi of Huallán, were interested, which left thirteen victims.

Therefore, at this touching act to render homage to a number of martyrs who anonymously gave their lives for the development of their own community and of the country, I had the opportunity to make a short visit to neighboring villages. In the village of Catahuasi, where I found a post of the Civil Guard, I did what I always do, upon greeting those men who served the country.

But what attracted my attention most, was the reply which they gave me when I asked whether the house they were using was property of the Civil Guard. I was told that it was the property of the community.

In other words the community itself, that essential and primary step of the national community, was providing the facilities to house the Institution (Police) for the fulfillment of its important mission of providing order and peace.

In a country like Peru, so similar to our sister countries, where we do not only have extensive territory horizontally but also very marked differences in altitudes, we are facing very difficult problems which demand confrontation with very different climates which notably affect the people. The members of the police must be ready to serve the country in every circumstance and in every area. In this sense, I have had very encouraging experiences when visiting police outposts, and the chief of that post explained to me the places under his charge. We must remember that one thousand five hundred districts exist in Peru, which means that this elemental territorial jurisdiction is numerous, also that these districts are divided into annexes which in turn are divided into hamlets, resulting in 60,000 inhabited places, dispersed among the Cordillera, mountain ranges, the oasis of the Coast, and the rich areas of the jungle.

Therefore, it happens very often that a police post located along the coast with a moderate altitude, has to serve jungle areas or areas having a very severe altitude. I have seen how, in travel related to emergencies, posts exist which require 32 hours travel on horseback in order to render services requested by far-off hamlets. I have not made a complete study of the country, but occasionally during my own trips, I have tried to gather information on the complexity of this task. An Andean country very often has on its peaks the most arduous tasks to perform which are necessary in order to assure tranquility for all.

When electric power illuminates us in the Pacific basin, we must remember that a part of it, probably about 50 percent, belongs to hydraulic power derived from waters from the Atlantic ocean. This arduous and so difficult country had to perforate the mountain range, in works performed in Lima by a private enterprise, seconded by the Government, a work which I myself inaugurated although it was started before my mandate, boring two tunnels, and large counterforts to carry the waters of Marcapomacocha lake. In other words, the source of the Mantaro river sends its waters, after passing through many other rivers of the Atlantic, to the Pacific ocean. But this requires important engineering works, which cannot be left to the menace of criminals and which are under the protection of the Police Force to assure their normal functioning.

All along the construction process, in every step of the operation, the protection at zones of such altitudes and inhospitable areas, shows us the arduous task of the police. Very often in our explorations within jungle areas, our police has to run very great risks and courageously face almost super human hardships. Remember that during the Yaquerana expedition, which was undertaken by a group of courageous citizens in Requena, shortly after the start of my government, for the purpose of seeking a river route between the Ucayali and the Yaquerana and the Yavari, that expedition had to travel several days on foot and was attacked by savages that claimed several victims.

Therefore, this border region between Peru and Brazil is an area frequently chosen by criminals often escapees from prison, looking for shelter in one or the other territories, depending on whether the Peruvian or Brazilian police is acting at this time in the neighborhood. But these criminals very often are active among the far-off tribes, teaching them the use of firearms. Our two brave countrymen who died during the Yaquerena expedition were shot with bullets fired by the savages, but put in their hands by criminals.

Many days were needed to help these countrymen who were in danger, and this is a proof of what happens in so difficult and wide a territory. Any irregular act requires the presence either of the police or of other institutions which are responsible for integrity and public order. This is why we are daily submitted to an alarm, or uneasiness, in rendering services in any place of the republic.

But perhaps the most interesting aspect is that the Civil Guard when moving to far-off areas becomes a representative of the State and not just a professional performing a specific mission. Let us ask ourselves who represents the State within a district. The authority is honorary, the governor of a district is not a professional, the appointment might be one day to one citizen and the other day to another. The professionals in the most remote districts are essentially the teacher and the Civil Guard, unless that district is a military district with the presence of the Armed Forces, the Navy or the Air Force. Usually, in districts not having that defense of this (military) character, which does not constitute an important bulwark for national safety, and which are districts inhabited by civilians, the actual and genuine representatives of the State are the teacher and members of the Civil Guard.

Consequently they (the police) must convey to those places not only the benefit of the work which they must perform, but also the benefit of the higher education which they have received.

Therefore I do greet and recognize all the efforts which are made to improve the training of our personnel. Therefore, I recently visited the Instruction Center of the Civil Guard at a recent act of graduation and noticed that the training is growing deeper, that it has a human aspect and that efforts are made to provide the cadet not only with the professional training to which he is entitled for his mission in life, but also he is taught a full understanding of the national way of living and of his duty toward society.

I therefore consider, that this Congress at which our country is so well represented and with the privilege of being its host, a Congress which is attended by other similar institutions may be the opportunity of an interesting interchange of ideas. Not only for the maintenance of order, but what is more important to promote development because the maintenance of order is nothing but the maintenance of justice and the promotion of development.

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Our people are going to be unconquerable, as progressive people that enjoy a long period of peace and order. I am convinced that in the case of Peru, all that has been achieved during the last three years, was due to the existence of order which enabled us to work. This order has been slightly interrupted, perhaps intensely during a few weeks and during some months in a more latent way. I should like to say that, inasmuch as order was threatened by actions from the exterior, I had to withdraw from my office for a short time the many maps and plans which I had concerning public works, the outline for irrigation canals like the one which gives electricity to the Pacific with waters from the Atlantic, road projects, colonization projects, the great housing plans I had to suspend temporarily in order to put on my desk plans for distant areas where subversive actions were taking place. It is a pity that we lost precious days for the development of the country, but I believe that this gives us a lesson: let us not expose our country and our sister countries to deviate their attention from the great problems of national development on account of subversive actions which actually do not seek any benefits for our countries and which very often only answer orders from the exterior, precisely to hinder development, to promote uneasiness, to create chaos, which will certainly not serve the interests of the Republic but only the muddy, shady and unconfessable interests which pull the wires for that type of subversion.

I therefore consider it to be of benefit for the Continent, to the cause of the integration, to the cause of progress and the improvement of living standards that we find here men, who in their hands have a direct task, whom I can define not only as custodians of order, but with words of even greater honor, as promoters of the national and continental development.

I hereby declare the First Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police inaugurated.

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX G

MERITORIOUS CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF

UNIFORMED POLICE

THE PROBLEM OF THE SPREAD OF DELINQUENCY: TECHNIQUES AND

PROCEDURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

Lima, August 1966

THE PROBLEM OF THE SPREAD OF DELINQUENCY: TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES  
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

I. INTRODUCTION

As a consequence of a number of circumstances which would take us a long time to enumerate, a remarkable spread of delinquency has taken place which is increasing alarmingly, specially in the big cities and in which participate individuals of both sexes, and frequently minors.

The situation is pressing and very often keeps the community in a state of anxiety, claiming for a more effective police action to disarm or at least to control criminal action, preventing its serious menace to peace, well-being and progress.

Society bears a serious responsibility for the above situation, because of its indifference, apparently out of fear or of false prejudices, before the menace embodied in the spread of delinquency. This accounts for the fact that the seriousness of the problem is disregarded and its solution left for the future instead of taking action at once, while the facts do not harm us directly, thereby stimulating the negative action of delinquency which on account of being protected by social impunity, acts incessantly.

II. EXPOSITION OF MOTIVES

A. SOCIAL CAUSE FOR THE SPREAD OF DELINQUENCY.-

In a general way, it is evident, leaving aside the scarce incidence of genotypical factors, that the cause for the spread of delinquency is the social evolution in the world during the course of the XX Century, which offers a radical change in the order of human behaviour; which has caused not only a complete change in social components, but also the transformation of its respective values in the social order.

This social cause of the spread of delinquency is a consequence of the aggregate of a series of influences, within which the following might be pointed out:

1. Demographic Explosion

Every population increase, above all within underdeveloped areas, creates enormous economic and social duties, menaces the economic development, makes the growth of education difficult, generates and increases unemployment, favors vagrancy, etc., prepares the soil in which delictive action easily germinates; and it cannot be otherwise - at times like these,

when human civilization is facing very serious population problems for thousands of individuals and even the survival or the disappearance of entire populations.

In the big cities the population increase presents the peculiar feature of the presence of slums, where the people live in a state of misery, suffering the lack of sanitation and ignorance, very often base of what is indispensable for their subsistence.

These human groups, like any other organized being, suffer the influence of their environment, adopting the existing anti-social attitudes, which almost generally originate transgressions which promote the spread of delinquency.

## 2. Insufficient development of the Community

It cannot be questioned that a state of insufficient development exists in many areas of the American Continent, which manifest themselves in economic and social shortcomings, where wealth, the sources of energy and production are insufficient and which on the other hand are poorly distributed. We find an unjust social situation, where only minorities have reached adequate living standards and where also only minorities can enjoy what is called well-being.

The problems of anti-social behaviour - delinquency - spread increasingly in underdeveloped areas, because the existing social conditions prepare the field for the outburst of crime in its different forms and aberrations.

## 3. Political and Social Concepts

The evolution experimented by the world during the present century has contributed to create the conscience of a situation of inferiority for the inhabitants of different areas, in contrast with those of other areas of the world. As a consequence, the people have suffered a convulsion, acting in many cases explosively demanding prompt solutions for their problems, demanding improvements which they expect to obtain at once.

This situation has been intensified by some political and social doctrines and ideas, which, among other reactions awaken an ardent nationalism, and a deep disconformity with the roles of woodcutter, shepherd, porter, rural worker, etc. They demand improvements in their diminished situation, which precisely on this account, becomes the prey for pernicious propaganda of alienizing parties and which end in crime, inasmuch as moral values are broken and everything that tends to accomplish their purpose even if it is unlawful is considered as justified.

## 4. Impractical Social and Juridical Legislation

One of the great barriers which prevents forestalling Police action originates from the respective legislation, which generally is copious and exuberant, but in practice does not work.

Both penal and social laws are generally antiquated. Due to this lack of being up to date, they cannot serve to solve the present problems which lead to the spread of delinquency; on account of this reason, the Police lacks the legal protection for acting promptly and efficiently in the face of the new modern forms of crime, and on the other hand the Police lacks adequate legal backing for the actual exercise of its functions for social protection.

## B. POLICE TECHNIQUES AND PROCEEDINGS

The fulfillment of the police function implicitly requires the study of the social media within which it acts, either in urban or rural communities, in order to know the facts which incite in the spread of delinquency, and after having the information needed, to be in a position to prepare the preventive measures to lessen or to eliminate effects.

The execution of this planning brings with it different means of a technical order which develop within a continuous and permanent cycle, the stages of which do not follow, necessarily, a rigid sequence. These stages are:

### 1. Police Statistics

Through the study and registration of delinquent actions.

### 2. Localization of Criminogenic Areas

In urban and rural zones having the greatest anti-social influence and factors which condition crime.

### 3. Police Vigilance

Performed with the application of modern patrol techniques.

### 4. Investigation of Crimes and the Detention of Suspects and Criminals.

In the cases in which the punible transgressions have taken place already.

### 5. Steps before the Respective Authorities

To be effected after finishing the preceding stage.

### 6. Accumulation, Registration and Classification of Police Information.

Which originates Police statistics thus starting the cycle again.

III. RECOMMENDATIONSFIRST

To try to eliminate the causes of insufficient development, favoring the living standard of the population and assistance in the creation of work and wealth sources.

SECOND

To promote the cooperation of the jurist, the legislator and the sociologist, with a view to actualize and to improve the law as a paramount instrument for the fight against the spread of delinquency, the guaranty of police action, and finally to eliminate the causes of inhibition which jeopardize the work of the members of the Police.

THIRD

To modernize police methods and procedures through the exploitation of the material resources which science and technology offer to detect and prevent crime, to preserve the public order and to free the population from the ambushes of criminals.

Lima, August 1966

THE GUARDIA CIVIL OF PERU  
FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS  
OF  
UNIFORMED POLICE

THE POLICE FUNCTIONS, ITS SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS WITHIN  
DOCTRINARY ASPECTS

Lima, August 1966

THE POLICE FUNCTION, ITS SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS WITHINDOCTRINARY ASPECTSPRESENTATIONA. OBJECTIVE

To propose an interchange of police doctrines and legislation with the aim of achieving their unification in a manner compatible with the political and juridical structures of the different participating countries.

B. MOTIVATION

Although the learned writer of treatises expounds, almost invariably, that this concept is subject to many vicissitudes or that it has followed an irregular evolution when alluded to by authors or commentators - in an attempt to declare the lack of uniformity existing with respect to the matter - we believe that these difficulties cannot prevent the establishment of the concept itself, since only absolute values are undefinable. We agree with Bielsa when he states that the interpretative work with regard to the police function should always be made with reference to each political and social system or modality. However, this stipulation does not prevent us from gathering the concepts which have spread, to a greater or lesser degree, among the different countries. The study of the doctrines of other Nations should serve, precisely, as the basis for the elaboration of, or as the foundation of the most suitable doctrine for those places where it is lacking or in the process of being established.

1. The Doctrine of the Police Function

We consider it opportune to begin the present paper by presenting the most outstanding groups of concepts on what is understood by the term "police": the European or Continental doctrine (the narrow criterion) and the North American doctrine (the broad and plenary concept).

a) The European Concept. - According to this concept, the term "police" is understood to cover the administrative activities of the State having as their objective the maintenance of public order, which in turn traditionally consists of the following elements: peace, security and public welfare. For this reason, we may repeat along with Villegas that the juridical notion of "police" may be defined as the administrative function which has as its objective the protection of security, morality, and public welfare, and of public utility insofar as it affects the former.

b) The North American Concept. - This concept states that the notion of "police" has no ascertainable limits. Everything that tends to promote the public welfare is a matter for the police and for that reason its objective is extraordinarily difficult to establish and extends to such extremes that its definition presents insuperable obstacles. This manner of understanding the concept of "police" can only be conceived as being a very original outgrowth of this country, born primarily from the exacting nature of the judicial decisions in each case disputed.

## 2. Scope of the Police Function

The different manners in which the police function is approached determines the resultant scope. Thus we have:

a) According to the European concept the police function covers the following aspects:

(1) Administrative Police. - These have as their objective the maintenance of public order, for more exactness, called material public order. In this aspect, police activities manifest themselves in three ways: prevention, repression and observance.

(2) Judicial Police. - In those countries following the European concept, the so-called judicial police operate in a manner paralleling the administrative police. They are entrusted with the investigation of penal violations, the gathering of proof with respect to the violation committed as well as the arrest of the guilty parties to be placed at the disposition of judicial authorities. Such work evidently implies an auxiliary function of justice.

(3) Public Police Force. - Lastly, within the European concept the organizations with uniformed police have a third responsibility, as a public police force. In this third case, this group operates under the legal system which assumes the following components in all countries when the carrying out of a decision requires the aid of force, that is, the validity of the decision and the legal obligation of the agent of the public police force.

b) According to the North American concept, as we have seen before, the enormous extent of the police concept finds justification within the juridical framework of that country, but it is foreign to ours, so that we might well leave the analysis of its scope to one side to avoid confusions which would tend to serve as obstacles in the understanding of the theory of the Institution.

## 3. Limitations of the Police Function

The exercise of the police function, because of its relation to the individual and his liberty, runs the risk of bordering the arbitrary. For that reason, it should be interpreted and applied with discretion and

prudence. There are as many dangers in extending its scope as in limiting the field of its competence. In one case, liberty is at risk; in the other, social interests and the authority of the State lie at stake. Therefore, it is logical to admit that "police", understood as a function, should be subject to limitations, which, as Ramon Vasquez states, are the following:

- The guarantees established by the Constitutions of each country
- The limitations or restrictions of rights should be subject to due legal procedures
- Police measures should be neither arbitrary nor biased.

#### 4. The Police Function Carried Out by the Peruvian Police Force (Guardia Civil del Peru).

From an analysis of the regulations in force, it is seen that the Guardia Civil has entrusted to it the performance of the functions of administrative police, judicial police and public police forces. Article 2 of the Regulations of the Guardia Civil Services specifies all of these functions, which are also found in Supreme Decree No. 34 which establishes the coordination of the functions corresponding to the police force of the Guardia Civil and those of the Policia de Investigaciones of Peru.

The Guardia Civil organization is structured for the carrying out of these functions. The departments called "comisarias", "sectores", "lineas" and "puestos" are classic as examples of units where the preventive activities of administrative police, and eventually the preventive functions of the judicial police, are carried out. With regard to the performance of the Guardia Civil as a public police force this becomes apparent according to the circumstances, through the activities of an individual agent or through those of an organized group employing suitable techniques and having suitable organizations.

With respect to the limitations in the exercise of the police function, understood as an administrative activity of the State, it may be seen that these are established by Chapters I and II of Title II of our Constitution, in force, dealing with social and individual guarantees. These limitations are expressly completed by the existence of protective recourses, both of an administrative nature, within the different laws, regulations and municipal ordinances, as well as those of a judicial nature, such as the habeas corpus, considered within the text of our Constitution and which is extended to individual and social rights. We cannot fail to point out, also, the power considered by the Organic Law of the Judicial Power which states that "actions may be taken against the Judicial Power with respect to all acts of the public, departmental and municipal administrations which represent unlawful seizure, ignorance or violation of the rights recognized by the Constitution and laws".

All of this is in perfect agreement with the numerous provisions of the Regulations of the Guardia Civil Service wherein norms are established regulating the actions of the members of the Guardia Civil within the channels of justice and reason.

C. RECOMMENDATION

Since we take into consideration the basic premise, which needs to be repeated: that the analysis and criticism of the police function of each State should be made with reference to the prevailing political and social system within that country, it must be admitted that an absolute identity of the doctrines in all countries would not be possible. Therefore, we may establish the following conclusions:

1. It is recommended that the participating delegations interchange their knowledge of police doctrine and legislation so that, through these as a mutual basis for information, it will be possible to achieve, to the extent possible, the unification of these aspects, in a fashion compatible with the singular nature of the juridical situation.

2. It should be declared that the proposed unification will result in a positive improvement of the "police" understood as a state agency and function which are both so important to achieve order, as understood in the democratic sense, and which is a basic condition for the progress of men and institutions, and therefore, of nations.

Lima, August 1966

FIRST CONFERENCE OF UNIFORMED POLICE FORCES OF AMERICA

AGENDA

COOPERATION OF ALL POLICE FORCES OF AMERICA IN THE FIGHT  
AGAINST CONTRABAND

I. DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM

Contraband is an illicit activity whose perpetration attempts against the State's income, therefore, deeply affecting its economic aspect. This infringement of the law, which is practiced with greater or lesser incidence in all countries of the world, is becoming an urgent and serious problem in the American Continent, as one of the principal causes of its perpetration is the lack of adequate legislation to prevent and repress it, and the lack of a united effort from all American brothers, which, going beyond the frontiers would allow to present a united fighting front.

The magnitude and frequency of contraband that at the present time affects our countries lead us to think, with reason, that it is not the isolated case of a merchant who is trying to get rich outside the law, but of a well organized and widely extended system for the purpose of:

1. Undermining the State's economic base to prevent its fulfilling the social role which corresponds to a democratic country.
2. Delaying the steady progress of American States by establishing a perfidious competition against the rising industries and commerce in our countries, which justly require, economically as well as morally, the support of a strong State that will back them in their activities.
3. Creating through that economic chaos a favorable climate for the introduction and establishment of antisocial doctrines.

Consequently, we must consider the projections of contraband not only from the unilateral point of view of one of our States, but as a common problem. The Uniformed Police Forces of America, as part of the State's organisms in charge of the prevention and repression of contraband, taking advantage of the Conference of American Uniformed Police Forces which for the first time is taking place in the capital of Peru, must lay the foundations of an agreement that will provide for the prevention, persecution and repression of contraband.

II. PREVENTION OF CONTRABAND

It is understood that the specific mission of the Uniformed Policemen, due to the mere fact of wearing a uniform, is essentially preventive, and for that reason it is incumbent on them as a primary objective, to face the problem of contraband. The particular aspects of this delictive activity lead us to consider the necessity of organizing within the Institutions here represented, specializations with own and distinctive functions, that will enable them to efficiently fulfill their preventive role; we must bear in mind that in order to reach this objective, it is of primary importance to provide them with the necessary material means that will help them to adopt the required position to comply with the specific task assigned to them.

We suggest the creation of the following specializations:

A. Uniformed Air Police Force: The rugged topographical configuration of our territories, with large and steep undulations, from plains to high mountains, the great territorial extension of most American countries and the lack of proper means of communication in almost all of them, are negative factors that smugglers find useful to evade the not always effective police guard.

B. Uniformed Frontier Police Force: Having examined the contraband problem, we must acknowledge that the recurrence of this activity occurs preferably at the frontiers, because the antisocial elements who perform it try to take advantage of factors which evidently favor them; such as different customs legislation, different industrial production, demand of certain articles, and, in many cases, the difficulty to exercise a strict police vigilance. For this reason, if commercial or modus vivendi agreements are made for the purpose of promoting commercial activities in frontier sectors, in like manner and with greater reason, it is necessary to have the coordination and cooperation of frontier police authorities in order to carry out preventive activities and punish the transgressions of the law.

C. Uniformed Road Police Force: The progress of motor vehicles makes their use essential inland transportation and imperative the construction of good roads, as a tangible expression of a country's progress.

D. Uniformed Finance Police Force: As in European countries, and for the purpose of maintaining a close collaboration with custom authorities in the compliance of their functions, and in order to carry out the persecution and repression of contraband, it is necessary to create the Uniformed Finance Police Force.

Its specific duty would be to act in conjunction with the said authorities, even witnessing unloadings and the opening of parcels, so that with a thorough knowledge of customs legislation, the legal procedure for shipping merchandise would always be applied and a strict control by two institutions would be guaranteed, making it difficult for any officer to commit fraud or be negligent.

E. Uniformed Maritime, River and Lake Police Force: In the same way in which we have justified the specialization of the Police Forces mentioned above, we declare a necessity the creation of a Police Force whose field of action in the repression of contraband and in other activities pertaining to them would be the great extensions of water: sea, rivers and lakes. Due to the special characteristics of the transportation means to be employed, it is also necessary to have a special type of control. The existence of this special Police Force will be possible only if it is provided with adequate means and materials, that will enable them to exercise a constant vigilance to avoid clandestine unloading or transshipment of foreign merchandise, its unauthorized entrance to ports, etc.

### III. REPRESSION

We have stated that the Uniformed Police Force mission is essentially preventive, in accordance with their assigned function; consequently when a transgression of the law becomes known, it shall endeavor to capture the authors and accomplices and to place them at the disposition of the corresponding authorities; for that reason, in the case of contraband, the action of any Police Force of any State shall not be finished if transgressors are not punished in accordance with their country's legislation; consequently, the joint activity of American Police Forces must lead to facilitate the task of all, by adopting mutual agreements that will make it possible and will assure us that an effective control is being exercised to avoid the clandestine importation and exportation of merchandise as well as the evasion of taxes and custom duties.

But these dispositions must change with current progress and demands, making it necessary to bring up to date periodically this agreement, by increasing sanctions in some cases and legal responsibilities in others. Such is the case of Peru, where a new law of contraband repression is being discussed in Parliament, bringing up to date and unifying a series a dispositions and sanctions required to fight this delictive activity, which is seriously affecting our country. This is a tangible proof that the prevention and repression of contraband require, in accordance with modern penal doctrines, a constant renewal of concepts and sanctions which greatly vary in particular cases, as in the case of this project of law, whereby a simple monetary sanction has been changed to the loss of liberty, as demanded by the recurrence of the crime, the economic disturbances caused, and the exigency of the public sectors that carry their activities within the law.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Summing up this paper, which we consider a general suggestion, with a deep feeling of cooperation towards all American Police Forces who honor us with their assistance and who have responded to the fraternal call for the solution of common problems affecting the American society, whose interests, life, honor and inheritance we are obliged to defend in compliance with our sacred police mission; we state the following:

## A. Conclusions:

1. Contraband is a delictive activity common to all American nations and to all the world.

2. Contraband in American countries has grown to such an extent that there is reason to believe that it is carried out not only for the purpose of enriching a particular individual or institutions in a legal form, but that it constitutes a perfidious competition for commerce and industry in those countries, depriving the State of its fiscal income that is so indispensable to fulfill its social mission, and undermines its economic foundation in order to introduce anti-democratic doctrines.

3. There are organizations of an international nature, which profit from this crime and which have at their disposal competent and modern elements to carry out objectives.

## B. Suggestions:

1. To have a close cooperation among the Uniformed Police Forces of America, supported by agreements to fight contraband.

2. That in order to prevent this delictive activity, the following especializations be organized within the Uniformed Police Institutions:

- Uniformed Air Police Force
- Uniformed Road Police Force
- Uniformed Frontier Police Force
- Uniformed Finance Police Force
- Uniformed Maritime Police Force

3. To create an American Police organism (Organización de Policías Uniformadas de América-OPUA), for the purpose of centralizing information on all police activities taking place in any of the affiliated States, preferably those referring to contraband, so that having an exact idea of how they operate at international level, of the elements they employ and their illegal organizations, it may intervene directly or give the necessary directives to the Uniformed Police Forces of the interested

countries, especially when the delictive activity exceeds the repressing possibilities of local and neighboring police forces, in order to secure the punishment of transgressors and avoid thier impunity. This organism would be composed of members of the Uniformed Police Forces of all American States, which would undertake to provide it with the required means and to contribute to the preparation of the necessary regulations to govern it.

This is all we have the honor to express before the distinguished members of this Conference, and we call on their benevolence so that being conscious of the importance of our common mission, they interpret our feelings and give the necessary orientation to the urgent solutions of the problem, subject of our paper. We thank you for any suggestions you may wish to make.

ANNEX J

MERITORIOUS CIVIL GUARD OF PERU  
FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF  
UNIFORMED POLICE

THE CREATION OF POLICE ATTACHES AT THE DIPLOMATIC EMBASSIES

Lima, August 1966

THE CREATION OF POLICE ATTACHES AT THE DIPLOMATIC EMBASSIESA. STATEMENT OF REASONS1. General Considerations:

It is an evident fact that during the last times delinquency has reached certain features which distinguish it from other epochs.

One of them is its growing wider scope, and thus the perpetration of punishable facts can be observed daily with the participation of citizens of different states or while committed in one country, they have been originated in another. It will be sufficient to mention the case of illicit dope traffic wherein powerful organizations of different countries, participate implying nationals of the most heterogeneous origin.

As in the case of dope traffic, the same happens with the white slave traffic, smuggling and others. In face of this serious situation of the well organized alien delinquency, the question arises as to which is the position of the antithetical force against the evil which is embodied in the police. Are we going to continue to think along the terms in which we did forty years ago or are we going to give a new strength to our actions, in accordance with the progresses with which paradoxically delinquency is outmaneuvering us? The answer ought to be obvious, but in spite of it, so far nothing serious has been undertaken in this sense except for the isolated efforts made by some countries to improve their police organizations and even these efforts have met with great difficulties, both from the part of the governments, as well as from the public who does not consider with sympathy the improvements which are required by any plan of human and technical betterment. This attitude can be explained by the natural aversion towards existing systems and the indifference or the excessive confidence of the public who prefers to ignore, due to psychologic aberration, the serious advances of delinquency which they only take into account when becoming their direct victims.

The technical improvement of our police organizations like that of any similar activity, will always be subject to the same inconvenients, but precisely it behooves meetings like this one, to promote conditions which are needed to broadcast the danger and to create a state of conscience tending to obtain the assistance of the public and government in order to attain the technical improvement and its development, which goes hand in hand with the country itself, inasmuch as order is the budget of progress and, sincerely, I do not believe, that this progress can be attained within a situation of disorder, vice or crime.

Considering that the police organization is the natural depository of this order, it must be given all the material and financial means which it needs for the accomplishment of its burdensome aim.

Taking advantage of the improvement of communication means which have considerably shortened distances, it is natural that offenders avoid the action of the police by going to other countries, thereby avoiding the laws of their own countries. As the only remaining remedy there is that of the aleatory extradition which in many cases does not yield results. To this we have to add, in the case of international gangs, the use of their own means of transport and intercommunication, which in many cases are far better than those very modest ones of our own organizations, with exceptions.

To the common offenses we now have to add those of the political type, in other words, those helping international communism. They represent an actual menace to western culture, which is more dangerous than the former due to the fanaticism of their members and the purposes at which they aim.

We all know that the red world is unified for the visible purpose of fighting democracy, for which any means used are accepted, and they have exported their revolution, especially to the less developed countries in the most violent manner, with the evident purpose of threatening the peoples often availing themselves of the ignorance, laziness or the anxiety which is understandable within the process of development. They too have an organization for the attainment of their objectives and they have the material and financial means which are needed.

We know that this menace exists, we are fighting against it, because we know that it is with our own hands that we must forge our destiny. In the face of that isolated effort in which all police organizations of the Americas are engaged, is there anything which we have done to uniform procedures, even to exchange information? We do not think so and this is the weak point of our fight. We are offering a battle on many fronts, not knowing that before an enemy who is solidly united we have to admit that in spite of all we are fighting isolately which is an obvious advantage for them. The military forces of the Americas have already their doctrine and the sufficient means which are needed in the fight against international communism, not so the police forces which have to face it in the first place - allow us this juridical term - and even more important, must do it permanently even under the most apparent calmness, because our essential mission is precisely to prevent crime in all its forms.

B. PROPOSAL

On account of the reasons stated, the Meritorious Civil Guard of Peru proposes to the Congress: the appointment of High Uniformed Police Officers to carry out the work of police coordination and planning in the fight against organized delinquency in our hemisphere, in their quality as members of the high command of the police force of the countries of the Americas.

In order to attain these purposes, the officers mentioned, bearing the rank of Police Attachés, would be appointed as such to the respective Diplomatic Mission, as members of their diplomatic personnel.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meritorious Civil Guard of Peru, considering that the fight against national and alien delinquency demands from all and each of the countries of the Americas the closest cooperation, for the purpose of unifying police doctrine and procedures; to interchange and to uniform ideas and to set the bases of a better coordination which will ensure the maintenance of a permanent peace and social security recommend the Members here present at this FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE, the following:

1. To request from their respective Governments the creation of the posts of Police Attachés before the Diplomatic Embassies, as advising bodies, for the police coordination and planning in the fight against the organized delinquency in our continent.
2. That the appointment of Police Attachés be made following the criterion of each country, preferably in the neighboring countries with which a close and direct connection with such countries with which it is advisable to establish such posts of Police Attachés on account of their degree of progress and universal tradition.
3. That the hierarchy of the Attachés be bestowed on Higher Officers holding the degree of Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels of the Uniformed Police or their equivalents. To be an Officer at Arms, married and preferably having a knowledge of the language of the country to which he is sent and having followed studies of a diplomatic nature.
4. That the rules regarding the Mission, Dependency or Relations of the Police Attachés be developed by the Police Institution of each country which accepts or confirms Police Attachés.
5. That the functions of the Police Attachés, among others which could be established, be the following:

a. General Functions:

1. Extradition of persons subject to requisition by the common justice.
2. Reports on the whereabouts of persons.
3. Reports on the location of domiciles.
4. Reports on the identity of individuals.
5. Vigilance, protection, escort and security of high officers.
6. Interchange of confidential information on police matters.

b. Common Offenses:

1. Coordination for the persecution and capture of the perpetrators and accomplices of international crimes.
2. Illicit dope traffic.
3. White slave traffic.
4. Swindles.
5. Forgeries and adulterations.

c. Political and Social Offenses:

1. Interchange of information on communist agents.
2. Publication of communist techniques.
3. Coordination of campaigns and investigations on communist activities.
4. Inter-state coordination in the case of open fights against subversion in various countries.
5. Coordination on a continental level in the case of a generalized subversion in various countries.
6. Coordination of logic assistance in cases of subversion.

## d. It is recommended that the fourth field of action of the Delegates be the following:

1. The study of new techniques used for the prevention and investigation of crimes.
2. The adaptation of the progresses of technology and industry for the manufacture or improvement of police equipment and instruments.
3. The interchange of specialized literature.
4. The coordination for the acquisition of material and equipment for police forces.
5. Coordination for the performance of studies for training and professional improvement.
6. Coordination for the organization of Congresses, Conferences and similar events.

The above mentioned fields of action will not exhaust the different forms of action which said Delegates may carry out, considering the variety of facts and problems which the Police has to face, and the initiative and the approval of the respective country is left for the performance of other similar works.

ANNEX K

MERITORIOUS CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS

OF UNIFORMED POLICE

INTERCHANGE OF PERSONNEL FOR THE POLICE TRAINING AND  
INFORMATION AMONG PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

Lima, August 1966

FIRST CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICEINTRODUCTION

The creation of different international bodies for the performance of interchanges of diverse nature is one of the most important features of our times; we see that an ecumenical body has been created in our world: the Organization of the United Nations (ONU) the fundamental mission of which is to preserve world peace solving international conflicts and promoting by means of solidary action, the economic, social and cultural development of the peoples.

Also UNESCO was created for the protection of human freedom and the development of culture in the underdeveloped countries, so that the capacity, the technique and the experience of the industrialized countries are available for those countries which are not. Likewise FAO has been organized for the growing problem of food and agriculture. In the same manner, countries which have reached high levels of production, chiefly European countries, are seeking common solutions to their problems, either economic or of scientific investigation, creating bodies which meet those needs, such as the European Common Market, formed for the interchange and marketing of their products.

In Latin America, with the inspiration of the Punta del Este Charter, our governments are taking the first steps in order to convert into reality the economic integration and to try to solve, in part, the problems of this kind which afflict our countries. The Latin-American Congress has been organized and called to harmonize legislation in our continent. In the aspect of continental defense UNITA has been organized, in order to unify the doctrine, organization and training of the armies of each country of the Americas, to answer a common possible action of all its forces.

In the professional aspect congresses of teachers, lawyers, medical doctors and others are organized in order to study the common problems which are faced and for the interchange of new knowledge and advances in science and techniques.

The cases mentioned above definitely prove that countries cannot solve their problems anymore by themselves, but that they require mutual assistance and international cooperation.

All these previous steps may lead, perhaps in a not distant future, to the integration of our countries.

The Police cannot elude that current, which answers a need of the times in which the world has been reduced by the modern communications systems and in which many problems which were strictly local have become international.

We therefore think that Police institutions could join their efforts and create a system of Interamerican cooperation, which may allow not only an interchange of personnel but also of modern knowledge and techniques for the purpose of accelerating their progress through a joint action, taking into account that it is the desire of our organizations to reach, as soon as possible, a high level of efficiency which will positively contribute to the well-being, the progress and security of our peoples, under the principles of liberty and justice.

The excellent opportunity to reunite at a Congress, the Delegations of the Uniformed Police of the Americas, permits to present to the consideration of its members this proposal, which we are sure will be the subject of an interesting discussion, due to its deep contents and its great possibilities.

### PROPOSAL

#### 1. PURPOSE

To establish a system of cooperation among the uniformed Polices of the Americas for the interchange of personnel and information aiming at a common doctrine in the institutional aspect and in the adoption of techniques and procedures, both in the formative and professional field, and in the field of specialization.

#### 2. ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSAL

The mission of the police forces in all countries of the democratic world is essentially the same, and consists of safeguarding public order and the life, freedom and well-being of individuals and consequently the security of their property.

In order to fulfill its mission, every police institution requires not only the determination of its purposes by legal means, but also to be provided with highly trained personnel and the provision of indispensable material means. If the police mission is one, for the attainment of which common means are required, it is necessary that the uniformed police of the Americas, which act in more or less homogeneous environments, respond in a general way to similar prepared organizations, a basis which is strengthened by the social and political reality of our peoples, which without doubt should determine similar police organizations. We find, however, that our institutions show marked differences with regard to their structures and working methods or systems, as well as with regard to their attributions and dependencies.

Our times, the feature of which show serious problems of internal security which are faced by the countries of the Americas, which on one side are originated by dissociating ideologies and activities which aim at undermining juridical structures and which are going

beyond national borders to become international problems and on the other hand, the increase of common crime in its different aspects, due chiefly to the demographic explosion, poverty and the destruction of moral values, which have generated new forms of crime and the refinement in their perpetration, demand the modern police to have a better professional training, better working systems and material means, in order to control criminal actions which, when appearing with international features, will need a joint and efficacious action.

Due to the reasons stated above, we believe in the imperative need of joining efforts to attain an adequate organization of our police forces, preparing them to fight advantageously against national and international delinquency and to be able to secure the peace for the citizenship, this permitting the normal development of social activities and social perfection. It is not a question of uniforming the organization of police institutions, neither the training nor the attributions of its personnel, but what we must try is to put at the disposal of each institution the information which the others do have in the different aspects of the police function, for each corps, in accordance with its juridical organization, freely to adopt what it considers best. This suggests the convenience, if not to uniform procedures, at least to publish the best of each of our police organizations to be used by each country in accordance with its particular idiosyncrasy and needs, through the exchanges of personnel at the different levels and of information of different kind, as well as to organize congresses, forums, and so forth. In this manner our system of cooperation will be improved and our institutions will become more homogenous, thereby contributing to the efforts of our governments to strengthen American unity.

### 3. CONTENTS TO THE PROPOSAL

The system of cooperation which we favor may be summarized as follows:

#### A. Interchange of Personnel, directed to obtain that any system or procedure be applied to the improvement of professional training, including, at its different levels, the following aspects:

##### (1) Instructors

A country which may need an instructor in any one area or specialty may request it from an associated institution, furnishing information on the duration, the level of the cycle and other information, bearing besides, travel expenses and lodging.

##### (2) Lecturers

Institutions having personnel of a high level of knowledge in certain specialties of the police function may authorize, if this conforms with its interests or with the interest of associated institutions, the organization of conferences within the country which requests them, which might be held in the training or improvement centers or wherever the applying country considers it convenient.

(3) Observers

Member countries interested in studying the organization of other institutions, the work of their general services, specialized agencies, their training centers or other centers; may send observers after consulting with the country visited, personnel of the different levels in order to perform the studies which they may consider convenient, in order to adapt them to their respective countries.

(4) Students

In the condition as students they may attend:

- a. Training centers (Police Institutes or Academies), the students of High Schools (Cadets or their equivalent).
- b. Improvement centers in the countries which have them, the higher Officers (Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors), subaltern Officers (Captains, Lieutenants and Majors) and subaltern personnel (Troops, Police Men or their equivalents) to follow courses, among others of:

Instructors

Transit

Control of Disturbances

Highway Police

Subversive Warfare

Radio Patrol

Intelligence

Administration

Criminal Investigation, and so forth.

The personnel which has been favored with special instruction, shall on re-entering the country of origin, put into practice the acquired technique or specialty, in a training or improvement center, making the consultations to the Center where the training took place, in order to obtain the best results; on the other hand, the Center which gave the training shall keep contact with the trained instructors in order to inform them of new techniques or experimented procedures, for the training to be kept up to date.

- B.. Interchange of Information, on experience in the application of plans and training programs, on investigation and development which might be spread among the institutions requesting them. Information subject to interchange from one institution to another may be grouped considering the following aspects:

(1) Academic

The purpose being:

- a. To propitiate and develop the training plans and programs in the formation, capacity or improvement centers, which are the result of pedagogical experience obtained. This will permit to form a uniform doctrine in the professional ability of the personnel in each institution.

- b. To establish a list of forums, seminars and other collective working techniques with the participation of the member states of the organization, dealing chiefly with subjects which are not the object of special cycles and courses. Conclusions obtained shall be recommended to police institutions for their application.

(2) Techniques and Proceedings

All those techniques and proceedings which have been sufficiently tested in the country of origin shall be interchangeable, permitting their incorporation in another institution, in order to renew or to increase those in use.

(3) Publications

Completing the aspects mentioned, it will be of interest to interchange publications or printed matter such as texts, statistics, bulletins, magazines, reports on conferences and so forth, the convenient spread of which will permit in due time to know the improvement or progress which each of the institutions is reaching in the different aspects of the police function and the formation of its members.

4. RECOMMENDED ACTION

There is no doubt that the items proposed will not fulfill their purposes and aims mentioned at once, and therefore they should be applied progressively and on a long range, in accordance with the following ends:

- A. The creation of a permanent Secretariat for the purpose of maintaining a coordination with all the member states of this Congress and to propitiate the approach to the countries which did not attend. Besides, it would be the agency to carry out the plans which might have been structured as conclusions of this proposal.
- B. The creation of an Interamerican School of Police Improvement for post graduates, considering that many Latin American polices do not have schools of that sort and their maintenance is expensive when the number of students for the different specialties is low. To their work would contribute not only financially but with instructors for the different specialties, in order that the interested countries may send their personnel to the different levels to follow those courses, and in this manner it will be cheaper than to try to maintain different improvement centers in each country.

ANNEX K

- C. Possibility of achieving a fraternal approach of the uniformed polices of the Americas, based on the homogenization of their organizations, attributes, working methods and systems, through the creation of an Inter-American Magazine of Uniformed Police, in the hands of the proposed Secretariat, selecting, at the beginning, the most important articles of police magazines which are published in the different countries of the Continent and, later on, with special collaborations.
- D. The formation of a common doctrine, both in the professional field and in the institutional aspect, inspired in the system of cooperation which we favor in this proposal.

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX L

HONORABLE CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS

OF UNIFORMED POLICE

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF EXTREMIST ELEMENTS IN WORKING CENTERS

Lima, August 1966

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF EXTREMIST ELEMENTS IN WORKING CENTERS

Our present world is divided into two perfectly determined fields: those having a democratic organization and those of a socialistic structure. The coexistence of both is an actual fact, but it is also true that communism covets world hegemony. The Latin American countries with their agricultural essence, present themselves before the eyes of communist strategists as covetable preys; above all if on account of the unequal development of their structures they constitute permanent sources of contradictions which are ably exploited by marxist leaders. The procedure applied is the "cold war".

Communism avails itself of the following methods:

- a) The formation of labor leaders.
- b) Propaganda by means of folders, meetings, conferences and so forth.
- c) Workers' and students' meetings.
- d) Mural inscriptions
- e) Fellowships abroad for outstanding active leaders.
- f) Infiltration of foreign agents.
- g) Seizure or integration of union leaderships.
- h) Psychological training.
- i) Contributions with funds, weapons and propaganda.
- j) Attacks and holdups to obtain money.

They further avail themselves of campaigns destined to disrepute the real nationalistic revolutionary movements, which the governments are carrying out. Generally they provoke the hate of the majorities against the leading political groups, accusing them of surrender, corruption, etc. even knowing that the accusations are groundless. They try to introduce elements in certain positions of the Armed Forces and government organizations and agencies in general, in order to act efficiently whenever the opportunity arises, trying to neutralize their action. For the purpose of creating difficulties to industrial enterprises, they sabotage the installations. They also act on the rural population distributing arms and money and training it in guerrilla warfare in such zones which on account of their geographical configuration offer facilities for actions of that type.

Finally at all times and places they use violence and agitation. The motives and the spheres within which they act do not matter; their preoccupation is to magnify conflicts and to pursue them by violence.

## ANNEX L

Communist action in working centers is favored by the following circumstances:

- a) The precarious living standards of the working class and the rural workers.
- b) Considerable increases in living standards, without the proportional increase of wages and salaries.
- c) Excessive desire of gain on the side of employers, which limits a policy of improving the living standard of the workers.
- d) The existence of deficient government hierarchies, either due to the lack of technicians or due to personal interests.
- e) The lack of adequate laws ruling the formation of unions.
- f) Indifference of the workers in face of the action of organized minorities which take over union leadership.
- g) Unequal land distribution.
- h) The existence of large estates with feudal working conditions.
- i) The formation of slums, with miserable living conditions, which turn them into fields propitious for communist indoctrination.
- j) The lack of adequate solutions for pending labor problems.

Within the communist objective to disrepute the government, they give a special importance to disrepute the actions of the police, because the latter represents the materialization of the former's power and action; because it maintains a continuous contact with the people, in all spheres and in all the zones of a country, daily, without rest. But account must be taken in that its action will fail or will at least be greatly hampered, if the Police does not maintain its prestige of being a just power at the service of society, free of coercions, willing to help, not propitiating nor maintaining odious preferences, not stopping before the powerful or the influential individual; while this happens, the communist action to undermine its prestige, will be very difficult.

The Police must be fully and permanently informed of communist activities; however, inconvenients may arise for a full information due to general impediments and other circumstances such as:

- a) The lack of capable elements, personnel and intelligence service.
- b) The inaccessibility to the zones where the communists are operating.
- c) The lack of adequate communication means.
- d) Deficiency of the operations systems available.

The Police must do its best to control the activities which the extremists are performing in working centers. An efficient intelligence service shall be in a position to know the action of agitators, their identity, and to follow their activities step by step in order to adopt all such measures tending to neutralize their action. A valuable information to alert the government on probable excesses from the side of employers which might lead to labor reactions will immediately be used to lead them through means of violence and anarchy. What really matters

for communist plans is to create a feeling of uneasiness, economic unsteadiness, intransigence, to delay and to increase conflicts; to face the labor force with the forces of order, trying to create a victim among the ranks of the workers which will later be used as a flag of hate in order to disrepute the government and its police institutions.

### R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

#### IT IS RECOMMENDED:

1. To organize, within the working centers, intelligence services to detect the action of extremist elements, either local or foreign. This work includes the investigation of the antecedents of the leaders, their activities, connections, and everything else that might place them in their actual situation.
2. The police planning in order rationally to face future strike cases, meetings, stoppages and so forth, in working centers, in such a way that all the possible action can be foreseen, as well as the solutions for each case.
3. The police advice in working centers, stating the reforms, modifications, or pointing to the most adequate provisions to be able to count, at a given moment, with a minimum safety coefficient, as well as with the material positions and means to maintain the order, thus permitting the control of subversive actions and to stop the sabotage or the destructions which might take place.
4. To have the police investigation to establish motives, to identify the leaders, to determine their actions, their connections with other bodies and organizations, financing, technical help, employers' attitude and other facts in the case of a protest, uneasiness or strike in order to inform government agencies in charge of the solution of labor dispute; these informations will assist in directing an adequate action helping to obtain just solutions and, in any case, in neutralizing extremist objectives.
5. That, in such cases where labor disputes demand police intervention, this to be fair, rational, and not falling in with the communist play which favors violence in order later to demonstrate "police brutality", with the evident purpose to get the disreputability of the Police which is one of their principal aims.
6. To strengthen public relations campaigns, both internal, in order for each member of the Police Force, thanks to his irreproachable appearance, his professional training, courtesy, willingness to serve, correct interventions, etc., to be the best agent of his Institution; as well as external public relations in order to project the significance and the value of police action to the exterior to their being appreciated by the community and as a means to obtain its cooperation and also to gain prestige.

ANNEX L

7. Permanently to organize plans of civic action for the benefit of the people. This will be possible through the dissemination of the personnel within the whole national territory. This work is performed already by many police institutions of the Americas, covering the fields of sanitation, the fight against illiteracy, agriculture, community action, etc., with excellent results. This is one of the means to gain prestige in the popular concept.
8. Finally, the interchange of information and experience among all the uniformed police of the Americas on the aspects dealt within this proposal.

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX M

HONORABLE CIVIL GUARD OF PERU

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS

OF UNIFORMED POLICE

TREATMENT AND PROTECTION OF MINORS

Lima, August 1966

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE FORCES

TREATMENT AND PROTECTION OF MINORS

SUMMARY

- I. - General Considerations
- II. - National Legislation
- III. - Foreign Legislation
- IV. - Social Function of the Police Force
- V. - Recommendations

COMMITTEE

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In people's life there is no problem of greater projection and transcendence for man than one related to the treatment and protection of minors during their infancy and youth, who in all their formation process many times have to suffer the deviations imposed by elements and circumstances of the modern world with all the evaluation that agitates today the new generations; and it is primarily their parents and teachers, and society with its great responsibility, who have to prevent this danger in order to save them from crime and vice.

The conduct problems of minors present to the Community a serious and difficult mission for its own future, as it is the Community which has to undertake defense of minors who constitute the future of the nations.

In everyday life, the press frequently relates in the police pages criminal events with minors as protagonists; reality shows to us with all crudeness the pitiful and sad situation in which thousands of minors with conduct problems find themselves, with legislations which, due to their inefficiency and lack of proper regulations, are impotent to help them. These problems began to appear since the First World War of 1914, when orphan children, with their homes destroyed, suffered the hardships and consequences of the war and were left in the most complete moral and material abandonment. All this misery hit the conscience of men, and humanitarian feelings were awakened in the face of all the suffering and affliction that had fallen on so many innocent children, who never knew a happy childhood and became adults without enjoying their youth, carrying with them a physical trauma after witnessing the lack of understanding of men and the ravages of the First World War. A current of goodwill and deep human sensitiveness surges then, for the purpose of protecting these children, because they represented the future of humanity, as its destiny rested in their hands. It is fit, therefore, to mention here that famous saying: "The hands rocking the cradle shall rule the world," which in itself is eloquent and which contains a deep philosophical significance.

Hence, some outdated laws were amended and protective institutions were created: courts for minors, modern reformatory schools, children's homes, etc. This conquest culminated with the proclamation of the Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child, on November 21, 1923. Since then, the enthusiasm for studying the problems of childhood has spread all over the world. Forty three years have passed, and in this first Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police Forces we call the problem: "Treatment and Protection of Minors." We are honored to present this paper as it covers a subject of primary importance, especially in our condition not only of men and fathers, but also of uniformed policemen. We know the problem very closely, as one of our more important missions in the service of society is the protection of people's life and property, minors in their infancy and youth coming in the first place.

## II. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

1. Law 13906, which penalizes abandonment of the family, was promulgated on January 24, 1962. It stipulates punishments for those who neglect to support their minor or incapable children under their charge, and abandon their wives (or concubines) in critical situation. This law ensures family stability and tries to prevent the multiplication of broken homes, punishing irresponsible procreators of children who do not take care of them. This law represents an efficient instrument for women to regain possession of their rights, and a defense for the innocent victims of the actions of their fathers.

Law 13906 has eight articles and was ratified by the National Congress with the celerity that the case demanded, as family stability, which is the foundation of the social structure of the Peruvian Nation, was in danger.

2. The Minors' Code was promulgated by the Executive Power, by virtue of an authoritative law No. 13968 passed by the National Congress, on May 2, 1962, and became in force on July 1st of the same year. It has a preliminary Title and contains 147 articles, and was prepared by the Commission of Organic Laws and the Commission of Women and Minors Legislation.

a. Basis and Doctrine. - The Minors' Code in force has as basis and doctrine the following:

- Political Constitution of Peru (Arts. 51 and 52);
- Civil Code (Family Rights);
- Geneva Declaration on the Rights of Children, of November 21, 1923;
- Agreements of the XI Conference of the United Nations;
- Rights of the American Child, OEA.
- Code on the Declaration of Opportunities for the Child, VIII Panamerican Conference on the Rights of Children held in 1942.
- Chart of the Rights of the Peruvian Family, First Peruvian Conference on the Protection of Infancy held in 1943;
- In Peruvian legislation, the State's Constitution is the principal source of the Minors' Code, and in articles 51 and 52 it stipulates the regulations which govern the intervention of the State in the child's defense.

b. The National Council for Minors. In accordance with Art. 1 of the Minors' Code, Section One, Title I, with regards to Administrative Organisms it states that the National Council for Minors is the central organism which outlines the national policy with respect to the assistance and protection of minors, as provided by the Political Constitution of the State; this Council is in charge of supervising the compliance of the Minors' Code regulations and related legislation.

### III. FOREIGN LEGISLATION

In almost every country of the civilized world, the problem regarding the Treatment and Protection of Minors has as basis the same principles and reasons, and in each country there only exist some differences in connection with the solution of this social problem, due to economic considerations, poor legislation on the subject, lack of human and social sensitivity, and other causes.

In general, legislation on the protection of the family and child, has as basis the Political Constitution of each country, so as to comply with the objectives of the State. One of the most efficient laws regulating this activity is the Minors' Code - a specific norm "par excellence". In Peru, before the present Minors' Code was promulgated, the Penal Code considered in one of its parts the Treatment of Minors.

The study of comparative legislation on the subject, among others, was discussed by the prominent criminal lawyers Luis Jiménez de Asúa and Francisco Carsi, in "Códigos Penales Ibero-Americanos". In this work they consider the different Penal Codes, and their corresponding projects of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela and Peru.

This study of the comparative legislation on the Treatment and Protection of Minors, in their legal aspects, corresponds to experts in the field; notwithstanding, we are not going to neglect to mention it in this Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police Forces, in the part pertaining to the Treatment and Protection of Minors, due to the importance it has for all of us.

### IV. SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE POLICE FORCE

The social function of the police force, in the face of the stated problem, is of primary importance; to the police force, the social defense of the child constitutes one of its generous missions, which it executes in silence with the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency.

The social obligation to assure the child a happy life, imposes on our policemen a specific function in defense of the life, health and moral formation of minors.

The prevention of juvenile delinquency must be attained through the maintenance of the family home and "continuous action against vice centers, urban and rural, gambling, the assistance of minors to see improper films at cinemas where proprietors have no scruple to allow their entrance in spite of existing prohibitions, the circulation of pornographic magazines and books, which attempt against the spiritual formation of the child, films for adults passed in T.V. which parents allow their children to see, entertainment centers, nightclubs, dancing academies, pseudo sport clubs, cafes, public dances, and other places, which for their nature, put the attending minor in moral danger; the police function in this respect must be of constant vigilance in their preventive mission, in accordance with their own regulations on the subject.

In view of these social considerations, it is necessary to organize the early detection of the symptoms of disturbing influences, and plan a program of activities and other means to fight these influences. The problem of the treatment and protection of minors not only concerns teachers, judges, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists and other professionals, but its study and investigation also concerns the uniformed police forces who carry out a preventive mission; there must be a police patrol service in the streets of surrounding districts, suburbs, public squares, market places, docks, etc., which are the most propitious places for the formation of potential delinquents. For that reason, the police function in this respect must be oriented to know thoroughly the minor's psychology in order to treat him properly at the first contact that takes place without affecting his dignity with the purpose of gaining his confidence instead of his fear, helping him before using force. With the use of persuasion the most accustomed and precocious juvenile delinquent may be subdued.

Under these conditions, it cannot be denied that the police function performs a social work in the community, and is the guaranty to guard the legal rights of the people, represented by children as the greatest human value.

#### V. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the exposition submitted to this Conference, the following recommendations are made:

1. That it is necessary to carry out an effective campaign by all Uniformed Police Forces of this hemisphere to get closer to the community, through a joint and combined action of public relations in each country, for the purpose of changing the negative attitude of the community, especially with regard to the Treatment and Protection of Minors. The annual results of these campaigns will be reported through bulletins, pamphlets, programs and other publication means to the countries participating in this Inter-American Congress.

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2. To promote a campaign of goodwill, regard and approach in all teaching centers of American countries, such as schools, academies, etc., where children receive instruction and education, through special courses, seminars, talks, etc., so that the formation of the child be positive, and he comes to regard the policeman as his best friend.

3. That the countries represented in this Congress of Uniformed Police Forces suggest to their respective governments, the necessity to have the channels of information: radio, television, press, etc., provide space for the publication of information, in order to promote a closer relation between child and policeman.

4. Recommend to all countries assisting this Conference, that Uniformed Police Forces be represented in all National Councils for Minors or similar institutions that undertake the mission to study the problem of the treatment and protection of minors.

5. That the different Study Programs for minors in school age, include obligatorily, the regulations relative to transit security, endeavoring to establish School Patrols, that have had so much success in Peru.

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX N

THE GUARDIA CIVIL OF PERU  
FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS  
OF  
UNIFORMED POLICE

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR RECIPROCAL POLICE AID FOR THE  
IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF COMMON CRIMINALS AND EXTREMISTS

Lima, August 1966

ANNEX N

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR RECIPROCAL POLICE AID FOR THE  
IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF COMMON CRIMINALS AND EXTREMISTS

A. REPORT

The objective of this report which is submitted for the consideration of the assembly is to seek, at the international level, a greater degree of reciprocal police aid so as to permit the more effective restraint of the rising tide of criminal activities being witnessed in our continent, particularly those crimes committed by extremist criminals of a political type. This greater reciprocal aid would be obtained through the review and updating of systems such as extradition which serve to establish and guide such aid.

An alarming phenomenon is occurring, that of the so-called extremist's activities. The perpetrators of such acts commit crimes which stand annulled, politically speaking, because of the very baseness of the means employed. As these parties are favored by the light sanctions established by the penal codes and by the merely defensive position adopted by democratic countries, which do not carry out a coordinating and effective plan of action to restrain their activities; they seek to evade the act of justice by fleeing to other countries.

The system of extradition (a procedure to which the States resort as a means to obtain the surrender of the individual and permit his being brought to judgment) has come forth in Latin America, becoming defined and consolidated on the basis of groups of agreements, treaties, pacts, covenants, etc.

Our proposal is that the organizations to whom it corresponds to carry out the review at the international level should seek greater reciprocal police aid through expeditious treatment of the extradition procedure for the immediate surrender of extremist criminals.

It is evident that the extremist criminal, who reveals a moral baseness which is unparalleled, employs anarchy and terrorism as fundamental weapons with which to overthrow the established order and constitutes a constant threat to the lives of the democratic countries.

## ANNEX N

The cold-bloodedness and extraordinary sadism with which these extremists murder defenseless people and the defiant form in which they act, fleeing from danger and seeking to remain unpunished obliges us to consider this type of criminal as someone very special who should also receive a special treatment.

Furthermore, we must take into account that it is communist indoctrination, which is extending terrorism to this part of our continent through the employment of a vigorous international organization and means of a colossal magnitude.

The American Republics are, then, obliged to take defensive measures not only against common criminals, but also against those who show themselves to be a social threat, such as extremists. Treaties and conventions which are aimed at facilitating the capture of common criminals and political extremists who with their excesses trespass the frontiers of the normal ideological conflict through acts that profoundly disturb the social and judicial order are the most proper means of action in the light of our experience.

Presently existing agreements are showing themselves to be insufficient to act against international communism which seriously threatens the security of the American Republics, some of whose lands are at present the bloody theaters of war of the so-called guerrillas. To crystallize the general feeling of our police organizations, this Congress should take advantage of the opportunity to recommend to our governments that they carry out the advocated review, utilizing their technical organizations with the aim of expediting the extradition procedure so that it would permit the immediate surrender of such criminals, with the speed and timeliness required by justice and thus facilitate the investigation of their crimes and the determination of the ties and ramifications which such individuals might have on the American continent.

This is the substance of this presentation and therefore, before arriving at definite conclusions justifying the sentiment expressed, we shall make a brief analysis of the system of extradition and leftist extremism in Latin America, from which it is possible that the formula might develop which would lead to the achievement of firm advances in the task of counteracting the international activities organized by the common and political criminals in our territories.

### B. THE SYSTEM OF EXTRADITION

Juridical doctrine unanimously proclaims the legitimate nature of this system which in essence consists of the surrender made by one State at the petition of another, of a criminal which has been accused or sentenced for having committed a criminal act in the territory of the petitioning State. This practice, deeply rooted in nations, and by virtue of the clarity and preciseness of its multiple provisions, has served as a sure means of combining efforts in the fight against crime in general.

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Peru was incorporated into this system by an Act of October 23, 1888, which is still in force and whose first article establishes that the Executive Power may surrender to foreign countries, on the basis of reciprocity, any individual accused or condemned by the courts and tribunals of the petitioning nation, as long as it is a crime or violation such as specified by the present Act, and which has been committed in its territory or in territorial waters, on merchant ships in the high seas, or on warships wherever they might be.

Later, and tending to develop the said Act fully, Peru entered into a series of bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition, among which the following may be named: with the U.S.A. in 1889; with Spain in 1898; with Great Britain in 1904; with Belgium in 1888; with Brazil in 1919; with Chile in 1932; with Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela at Caracas in 1911; in the Treaty of Montevideo in 1889 and 1939; and finally, in the Bustamante Code, signed by all Latin American countries.

It may be affirmed that the justification for extradition is based on the following reasons:

- a. That, in the interest of natural justice, an individual cannot escape from justice although he might take refuge in a foreign territory;
- b. That there is a duty with respect to the solidarity of the States against crime;
- c. That there is interest on the part of the States to maintain the social order, that laws be obeyed and that justice be respected.

However, we may assuredly state that the experience we are undergoing demonstrates that it is no longer operative against the colossal and comprehensive action being carried out by extremism. Furthermore, we may state that it is necessary to take the required steps through the corresponding channels so that there be a complete review of this system, so that it may become an instrument of more expeditious and coordinated action of the police forces, which, upon being provided with a very new and effective legal instrument can then obtain positive and definite results in this mortal struggle.

### C. LEFTIST EXTREMISM IN LATIN AMERICA

The Latin American Republics seeking the peaceable reform of their structures to overcome underdevelopment and the deep internal stresses prevailing in the ideological, social and economic orders, have become a favorable field for the spread of communism.

## ANNEX N

The communist take-over of Cuba and its intense desire to impose Castroism as a revolutionary philosophy in Latin America as well as attain leadership and eventually political control of Latin America has increased Communist extremism to such a scale that it has become the most serious threat facing the Continent. Its subversive actions favors ideological penetration in the Universities, schools, unions and institutions of all types and its violent actions seek the conquest of power. Its agents, who assimilated the experiences of World War II insofar as the new mode of battle called "subversive warfare" or "revolutionary warfare" are trying to undermine democratic regimes, at times placing even social and political stability in danger. No one ignores the fact that this terrible threat has had to be restrained through bloody struggles in those countries where the activities of its members reached uncommon extremes.

We have then, that in our continent a new type of criminal is acting. It is the political extremist who in attempting to impose his ideas of international politics, practices terrorism as a normal activity. His intense mode of action, enthusiastic and fearless in nature, leads him to commit crimes with an absolute lack of mercy and respect for human life, the family and the Nation. His attacks keep the peaceful people in constant turmoil with the threat of a violent death at work, in the street, or at home.

The fact of having killed innocent people, practically without the risk of being attacked by his victims or being judged in the courts of justice, lends character to the terrorist agents and makes them appear as individuals of extraordinary strength, yet aided by an extensive organization which prepares their mission and helps them to carry it out.

Trained in the bloody undertakings carried out by International Communism, they prove to be the basic element of the strategists for Communist penetration. Since they are capable of organizing themselves and fighting back under such conditions, although limited in arms, they are capable of placing potentially superior forces in serious difficulties and of carrying out intense activities to achieve their political ends and to carry violence and crime to levels never seen before.

As a consequence of the birth of the Communist doctrine--which is the one that most employs this system--and due to the pronounced growth of extremism, it has become an imperative necessity to defend oneself against this social threat by modifying the treaties and conventions so that they include the political crimes of extremists in the extradition procedure.

Historically, the Institute of International Law in 1892, agreed that "The political acts directed against the basis of any social organization and not only against any given State or given form of Government, shall not be considered as political means from the point of view of the rules that follow" and in the II Panamerican Conference in Mexico in 1901, it was declared that political crimes committed by anarchists were not considered as political crimes and the Washington Conference in 1907 adopted a similar resolution.

The foregoing leads us to the conclusion that it is necessary that the governments of the Latin American nations should provide their police organizations with more practical legal recourse in keeping with the demands of the times so that these organizations may efficiently combat this new criminal modality.

D. CONCLUSIONS

1. A new type of criminal is operating in Latin America. It is the extremist, who, to impose his international political ideas, practices terrorism as a normal activity and acts under the shelter of communist party fronts of an international structure and seeks impunity through flight to foreign territories.

2. In our continent, the practice of extradition is deeply rooted and in full force and the established procedure satisfies legal requirements insofar as it refers to common criminals, but not with respect to extremist political criminals.

3. It becomes necessary, then to request the American governments to review, update and modify the legal provisions which support the practice of extradition so as to achieve more expeditious action and to permit its provisions to become more effective and the police action to become more efficient against extremism.

4. The present congress represents an opportunity for the participating delegations to agree to the carrying out of the necessary steps so that the proposed review may be carried out through the corresponding channels and serve as the basis for a more extensive pact which might be used to facilitate the struggle against extremism from the juridical and police plane.

5. The crystallization of this recommendation and its later success will permit the police organizations on this side of the world to close ranks and attain definite achievements and to take an additional step forward in the struggle against extremism.

Lima, August 1966

MERITORIOUS CIVIL GUARD OF PERU  
FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF  
OF UNIFORMED POLICE

CONCORDANCE OF POLICE LEGISLATIONS OF PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

Lima, August 1966

CONCORDANCE OF POLICE LEGISLATIONS OF PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Peru approved by Supreme Resolution of April 12, 1966, the organization of the Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police which has its site at the city of Lima. The Command of the Meritorious Civil Guard of Peru, has provided, as a contribution for the success of the Congress, the preparation of different informative articles on the items of its agenda.

Item number six refers to the "Concordance of Police Legislations of Participant Countries"; the members in charge of this work have faced the problem of not counting with the necessary bibliography, inasmuch as no agreements exist among the different Polices of the Americas to interchange not only informations regarding this service, but also the legislation which directs and rules the development of each corps.

2. EXPOSAL OF MOTIVES

No interchange of principles methods and experiences except for some light exceptions has been performed among the Police of the countries of the Americas, which could permit the forces of order to uniform their procedures to face the elements working against public peace and safety. This dispersion in the manner of acting of each one of the Polices of the Americas, has prevented the efforts and progresses of each one of them to be made available for the others with the benefit which this convergence of efforts means in the daily task to protect order and internal peace as well as the life, honor, and the property of the citizens.

Many of the points on which it is necessary to coordinate the actions of the Police have been and will be presented in this Inter-American Congress of Uniformed Police, and for this reason we are going to insist on the necessity of regulating and coordinating the different legislations which set the norms in accordance to which the Police complies with its function.

The selection of personnel, its recruiting, training, the ways of its services in cities and rural districts, the control of sea, river and lake ports as well as of airports, the repression of smuggling, the watch on the borders, the control and the regulation of transit and all other activities directed to respect the law, should be studied comparatively, regulating experiences and legislations in order to achieve either through interchange or through the work of joint commissions, the unification of means of action of the modern Uniformed Polices of the Americas.

However, we believe that in spite of apparently being alien to the subject, we consider it necessary and convenient:

- a. To uniform the concept of Police and Public Order.
- b. To determine the field of action of the Uniformed Police and whether the latter should limit itself only to:
  - The preservation of public peace.
  - The protection of life and properties.
  - The prevention of criminality.
  - The compliance with the law.
  - The arrest of offenders and the recuperation of property.
- c. To establish which in the future shall be the dominant aspect of the police function.
- d. To attain that in all countries the police career be considered as a profession, considering that besides of the stimulus which this involves, it also means the acknowledgement of an efficient preparation and the level of studies performed to obtain the title of officials. Fortunately many countries, as for instance our own country, have already recognized that status.
- e. To obtain the acknowledgement of the importance and influence which the Police has and exerts within the life and development of society, as a directing Institution for the community. Another aspect which we believe necessary to be considered is to determine whether the principles which Sir Robert Peel established as a basis for modern police systems are still being followed or whether, to the contrary, taking said principles and the present experience, others have been established to serve as norms for the service; the following to be mentioned as examples:
  - To have and to train adequate personnel as a basis for its efficiency.
  - The same importance is the task to maintain public peace thereby avoiding crime, as it is to discover and capture offenders.
  - The decrease of delinquency is the best proof of the efficiency of the police service.
  - An indispensable quality of the police officer is the perfect control of his emotions; a gentle decided attitude is more efficient than a violent action.
  - Public security demands that every police officer be given a number.
  - The broadcasting of criminal news is essential to assist the observance of the law.
  - The distribution of men, by hours and shifts is imperative during night and day.
  - A good appearance commands respect.

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Some are mentioned which may be the subject of interesting discussions in order to establish the points on which the Uniformed Police may form a unity of doctrine and concord for the pertinent legislations:

- FIRST : Clearly and precisely to establish the concept of Police and Public Order.
- SECOND : To agree on and to establish the field of action of the Uniformed Police.
- THIRD : To study and to plan the dominant aspect of the police work for the future.
- FOURTH : In some countries the Police is not yet considered a profession, and if it fulfills the requisites needed for an activity to be called a profession, that concept should be uniformed in order to consider the police career at that level.
- FIFTH: : It should be agreed that in its essence the Police is a directing Institution within the Community.
- SIXTH : To establish fellowships and the interchange of officers in order to study the particular problems of each of the Police Forces.
- SEVENTH : To establish agreements in order to interchange legislations, rules and professional works.
- EIGHTH : Once the concepts have been established and the criteria unified, the legislations of the countries of the Americas will be coordinated and regulated. We believe that the most feasible manner to put this last recommendation into effect - which is the basis of this paper - is to appoint a Committee to present the respective draft at the next Congress.

Lima, August 1966

## INTER-AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM OF UNIFORMED POLICE

Presented by Colombia

ANALYSIS:

The common problems of crime that we can consider inherent in the life of society are, in the case of America, and particularly in Iberia-America, similar in all our countries and are being developed with the same characteristics, the same procedures, and the same effects. The subversive criminality, which all countries in this hemisphere face in greater or lesser degree, is an evolution from impulses outside the activity of the peoples affected. It obeys a well-planned organization unknown in its details by us, that causes us grave damage through orders outside our control.

The criminals, whatever be their inclination or delictive form, are available of complete liberty to move easily past the frontiers of our countries. Crime has ceased to be a local phenomenon and has converted itself into a more extensive evil, that does not recognize frontiers and selects its victims without regard to race, religion or nationality. Mobility assures it, for our part, a high index of impunity and therefore encourages crime.

The modern communications systems, and that which is being known as the revolution of transistors, has benefitted the criminals who use them to maintain themselves informed of the activities of those who pursue them and of the progress in the investigation of the crime. The radio has become to our peoples the most important instrument for the purpose of divulging all events and to maintain the citizens informed, in a matter of seconds, of the most important happenings in the world. Before the radio, the Press was responsible for forming public opinion but this media, although it continues to be important, has been superseded by the radio which is infinitely superior, more immediate and with the possibility of reaching all persons without the limitation of illiteracy imposed on newspapers which unfortunately is bad in our countries. We cannot deny the importance it represents for our police institutions to receive information immediately; to be informed in permanent form of the development of crime in our brother countries, and particularly our frontier neighbors, and to be provided an efficient instrument for collaboration that our agreements and the necessities of our work demand. Communications is a means, for which there is no substitute, for the persecution of criminals, in order to limit their action, in order to avoid that they make fun of our power, taking refuge clandestinely in another country and perhaps thus totally eluding the action of justice. We must remember that no country is interested, nor will ever be, in exporting criminals and much less in importing them. Opportune communications facilitate agreements of cooperation and permit team work in order to liberate with success the common battle in which we, those of the North, the Central, and the South, are involved.

Finally, we must remember that each day the necessity of union among the peoples becomes more imperative, that in our America this exigency is more visible every day and that all our governments look for it more hurriedly and that perhaps, where it is more imperative and therefore more urgent, is without any doubt in what we refer to as the fight against crime that interests us equally in all countries since the success we may derive from this battle gives birth to happiness in our people.

Colombia already has made several moves in this respect and has consulted with the United States the possibility of economical assistance for this purpose. This request is now found at the consideration of authorities in Washington who have demonstrated keen interest in this project and have insinuated the possibility of establishing something similar to that which is already functioning in the Central American Republics. In this form, it seems that this obviates the most important part of the project, that related to its financing. The United States only awaits a concrete request from each country in which is manifested its willingness to establish the service and formulate the request for the donation of the respective equipment. Colombia has advanced these gestures for communication between Bogota, Panama, Caracas, Quito, and Lima.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

A. We believe there is no doubt that it is imperative to reach our forces of order through the means of efficient communications that assure the success of our mission and that this means is, without any doubt, the radio liaison between the headquarters of Police Corps and particularly between those with common borders.

B. There exists the possibility that the United States of North America will provide the technical and economical assistance necessary for realizing this project.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. To study on the part of the police with common borders the possibility of radio liaison between the headquarters of the police corps.
2. To recommend to the respective governments the approval of communication networks for the exclusive purpose of cooperation in the fight against crime.
3. To recommend that the interested countries negotiate with the United States of North America for technical and economical assistance in order to make viable the project in the immediate future.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

OF

UNIFORMED POLICE FORCES

SUMMARY OF AGENDA:

AMERICAN SOCIO POLITICAL PROBLEMS FROM THE POLICE ASPECT

Lima, August 1966

AMERICAN SOCIO-POLITICAL PROBLEMS FROM THE POLICE ASPECT

1. MOTIVE EXPOSITION

The theme to be developed is ample and very complex; it is impossible to study its innumerable aspects, not even in synthesis, and even less to find adequate solutions; first, due to the limited time available, and second, because it would be an unjustified pretension to try to deliver in this conference a perfect and complete work within the limitations of the agenda.

However, bearing in mind that the changes in the social structure, political reforms, international policy, political party supremacy in governments, economic differences between social classes, illiteracy, food shortages, demographic explosion, etc., influence all manifestations of civil activity, it is our duty to study the different socio-political problems in order to condition our institutions to the changes that may take place, improving the procedures and the purposes for which they have been designed.

To this end, the following sociological factors have been analyzed: POPULATION, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE, LABOR FORCE, and the STANDARD OF LIVING; also the following political factors: POPULATION, in its quantitative and qualitative aspects, TERRITORY, as a tangible expression which materializes and limits the scope of sovereignty, AUTHORITY, and LEGAL ORDER.

2. SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

a. Introduction

Considering the socio-political factors which are present in all manifestations of civil activity - some due to changes in the social structure, political reforms, international policy, political party supremacy in governments; and others, to economic differences between social classes, illiteracy, malnutrition, demographic explosion, lack of appropriate housing in several social levels (proletarian, farmers and bourgeoisie), etc. - some of the American nations appear, before the eyes of the world, diminished in their integral form; others, strong

and vigorous; the majority, united, proud, and determined in the face of danger, it being possible to observe that every day the American feeling is stronger, and is a coherent and integrating force which secures for all of us a common destiny.

b. Explanation

(1) Sociological Factors. - These are: population, social structure, education and culture, labor force and standard of living.

The Latin American population grows at an accelerated rate, bringing - this biological phenomena - sociological consequences which influence all Latin American life, with more emphasis in the areas of native population, and even including the mestizo (half-breed) sectors. From this unrestricted birth rate arises a problem which becomes socially dramatic due to economic differences, illiteracy, low standards of living, under employment, unemployment, etc. In a sociological sense, it is possible to understand what the presence of a sector of society eliminated from the economic society means, a sector which, nevertheless, has full participation in the political life and in all social activities of the community. Its presence and activity undoubtedly becomes full of resentment and rebellion. This phenomena could appear in the marginal districts which grow around the great metropolitan areas and in the cities of medium importance, to which millions of people who vegetated in the villages have made a massive contemporary migration. Demagogues and communists have made this misery the theme of their attacks and the object of their accusations and furious claims in their speeches and incitement to subversion.

The Social Structure that Latin America still has seems to be nearing its end, because it is rapidly reaching its full consciousness even though it is almost paralyzed by resentment. At the beginning of the century the Latin American society had no medium class with a direct participation in the social organization. During the first years of the century, the people continued being the active participants of political gatherings and the public demonstrators in election meetings. At the present time, the medium class is an acting and powerful sociological category, intellectually as well as politically, economically and in numbers; but it is different from the medium classes of developed countries in that it is made up of a minority of technicians and a majority of persons with no specialization whatsoever, but as it is strongly moved by new social conditions, it suffocates in the bottleneck of backwardness, with the resulting dissatisfaction caused by frustration and communism cunningly taking advantage of the situation. On the other hand, today's people is made up not only of the labor class, neither is it the episodic alliance of social groups, sectors or stratus; but is a force which agglutinates heterogeneous sectors, in a social, economical and political sense. Its mental and organic structure, its dynamics and activities are new phenomenon in today's society, exhibiting the attributes of contemporary masses. It is now easy to understand the explosive charge that this division carries, and of which politicians and demagogues take advantage, creating climates of permanent tension.

In connection with Education and Culture, the universities in Latin America comprise an heterogeneous human group due to: differences in and short periods of schooling, diversified occupations of professors, vehemence to complete a career - by students - , demographical pressure, and, especially, the difference between the university graduate and the common citizen, which makes of the university student an apprentice leader instead of an efficient professional and a capable researcher. In this way, Latin American Universities have become the hatching centers of poorly trained professionals and technicians. This rises the need to make a thorough, authentic and deep university reform, so that all graduating professionals are lead to a perspective that offers them future security, in order to avoid resentments for lack of well remunerated employments, which gives communism another opportunity of complaint. Regarding primary school, which in principle should be general, it is not yet sufficient - there is still a high rate of illiteracy - in spite of all efforts. We are perfectly aware that our future depends on the solution of this problem, because whatever we do to obtain results in the socio-economic field, success will depend on what has been done to match education with progress. It should be noted that - in this respect - the BCCP cooperates patriotically with this program through the Grandes Unidades Escolares for children of subaltern personnel and the specific task of alphabetization through GC posts.

The Labor Force in Latin America - and this we have to acknowledge - is growing very rapidly due to population growth, massive internal migration from rural zones to urban centers, and, especially, to the changes that have taken place in social habits and which tend to incorporate into the labor market many women which previously did not belong to it. As only a part of the labor force which moves into the urban areas is able to find full time employment, due to its poor preparation, productivity is low and costs, on the other hand, high. Hence, the future of the Latin American labor force depends on the future economic development of all its regions and on its ability to develop a modern labor force; both processes, although closely related, are interdependent. On the other hand, those who find permanent employment become sub-employed personnel, which now constitutes an element of growing importance in our young nations. And, from the police view point, we must be on guard to avoid the perpetration of delictive activities which attempt against life and property, in an intent to compensate what they could have earned through permanent work.

The Cost of Living in Latin America is low in comparison with the cost of living in industrialized countries, especially due to low productivity and limited industrialization; and particularly to the price levels of raw materials - which are the basic exports of Latin American economies - which are very low in comparison with the prices of imported manufactured goods. The problem is complex and cannot be solved with salary increases but with the increase of produced wealth per person; for this purpose, it is necessary to adopt new principles and techniques, and to have modern equipment. In this manner we will attain the industrialization which is so necessary and which is not only in the interest of individual States but for the benefit of all free men, because it is one of the most powerful means to stop communism, which is seriously threatening our civilization.

(2) Political Factors. - These are: population, territory, authority and legal order. They constitute a set or system of elements which conforms collective action when it represents a will or capacity to take decisions.

When population gives rise to the political factor, it may be considered in two aspects; quantitative (by sex, age, racial breakdown, foreign population, etc.) and qualitative (when those elements which due to their relative permanence may be called historical and among which are tradition, habits, etc., are taken into account).

For the purpose of studying the political factor, the Territory is considered only as a tangible expression which materializes and limits the scope of sovereignty. On the other hand, when considering the Authority, we refer to the system from which power stems for the supreme purpose of maintaining the spiritual and material welfare of the Nation.

At the base of Legal Order, we find - in American democratic countries - a fundamental law called Constitution that comprises the set of institutional norms which have evolved and been perfected through the years.

#### c. Conclusions

From the analysis of the sociological and political factors which have a bearing on the police aspect, we can reach the following conclusions:

- That the life of man in social groups is a biological and spiritual need which creates new forms of human behavior and, at the same time, collective and individual problems.
- That the individual as a center of biological activity and as a free content of feelings and ideas, does not disappear; yet social coexistence shows itself over and above him as a permanent action of limitation, relation, and dependence.
- That the Police Force - instrument of legal realization - appears in its functional totality as an instrument created for the social intelligence of man in order to maintain the equilibrium, either by reestablishing or overcoming the differences between the individual and social coexistence.
- That in order to foresee or solve collective or individual conflicts, it is necessary to be aware of the different socio-political factors which are related to the police function.

#### d. Recommended Action

(1) That the Uniformed Police Forces of Latin America make a thorough study of the socio-political factors in their respective countries, for the purpose of determining their higher or lower leading to delictuous activities, exchanging communications in order to coordinate measures and procedures.

(2) Collaboration with the State higher organisms in their task to promote social welfare and civic activity, within the limits of our own spheres of action.

## FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE

## RESOLUTION ONE

THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF UNIFORMED POLICE,

## WHEREAS:

The deliberations of the Congress have strengthened, in all those present, the conviction that the constant exchange of ideas to improve the systems that each institution has for the purpose of adequately combating crime is not only necessary but essential.

It is necessary to promote the cultural and professional development of all police corps, and mutual cooperation is essential in order to improve the police systems of the Americas.

It is desirable to place these deliberations on a permanent basis and to hold meetings at least once each year in order to make it possible to form a united front against crime by adopting similar procedures, the constant exchange of information, and the close cooperation of police corps with those who are imbued with the same purpose and pursue the same aims of security and peace, which are necessary for the material and cultural development of our peoples.

The best way to give these fraternal meetings a permanent character is to form an association of all the police corps of the Americas in order to promote cooperation and the understanding that is necessary to fulfill our aspirations and achieve our purposes.

## RESOLVES:

FIRST: The police institutions of the countries of the Americas shall establish an Inter-American Police Association for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of friendship uniting the peoples of the Hemisphere and as a means of jointly promoting adequate programs to guarantee tranquility, security, and peace in the Americas.

SECOND The main objectives of the Association shall be to combat crime, to study and recommend to the member countries the best systems, procedures, and methods of preventing crime, and to help the judicial authorities properly to control crime; cooperation among the institutions in order to make proceedings effective and rapid; to exchange information, criminal files, and experiences on a continuing basis; to help improve police corps by technical assistance; and, in general, everything that will contribute to the formation of a united front against crime in any of its forms.

RESOLVES: (continued)

THIRD: The police organizations of the countries that are members of the Organization of American States (OAS) and that officially express a desire for membership may join the Inter-American Police Association.

FOURTH: The Association shall have a permanent secretariat, the headquarters of which shall be determined by the Association at its annual meeting.

FIFTH: In order to expedite the coordination procedure for setting up the Association and preparing for its first meeting, the members of the Congress have, by acclamation, selected Lima as the headquarters of the Secretariat and have agreed to entrust the distinguished Civil Guard of Peru with the responsibility of organizing its work.

SIXTH: The regulations of the Association shall be prepared by a committee appointed by the Congress; the committee must submit them to the Secretariat within ninety days in order that they may be distributed to any countries expressing a desire to join the Association. The police institutions may make written objections to the draft regulations within sixty days thereafter; if they fail to do so, they shall be considered to have accepted them. If there are any recommendations, the Secretariat must communicate them to the member institutions so that they will have sufficient information [on them] at the first plenary meeting and that they may be definitively adopted.

SEVENTH: The Secretariat shall send all the police institutions of the Americas a copy of this Resolution; it shall extend to those institutions whose countries are not represented at this Congress a cordial invitation to join the Association.

[Signatures]

Approved in the city of Lima, on this thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.