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October 1967

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

REVIEW

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Director's Message . . .



Among the many and increasing number of tools available to the law enforcement officer, professional training is obviously the most important. Equipment and techniques are vital, but they have little value unless police forces are adequately trained in their use.

This fact is becoming more readily apparent with each passing day. Without exception, police officials are calling constantly for improved training facilities and better education of their police forces at all levels.

The quantitative increase of crime in most nations, as well as the introduction of modern communications and transport make it imperative that public safety officers keep abreast of the changing requirements. In addition, improved understanding of the role of the police and their relationship to the public they serve is an urgent requirement in the rapidly-changing societies in which we live and work.

The International Police Academy plays a challenging role in providing professional training for police officers from many nations of the Free World. However, Academy offerings cannot remain static but must change and adapt to include the new ideas and technical advances necessary to the modernization and improvement of police forces. The duties of public safety officials everywhere grow more demanding. The Academy pledges its most earnest effort to share the up-to-date knowledge needed by police officers if they are to accomplish their task of maintaining law and order.

BYRON ENGLE, *Director*
Office of Public Safety

INTERNATIONAL

POLICE

ACADEMY

REVIEW

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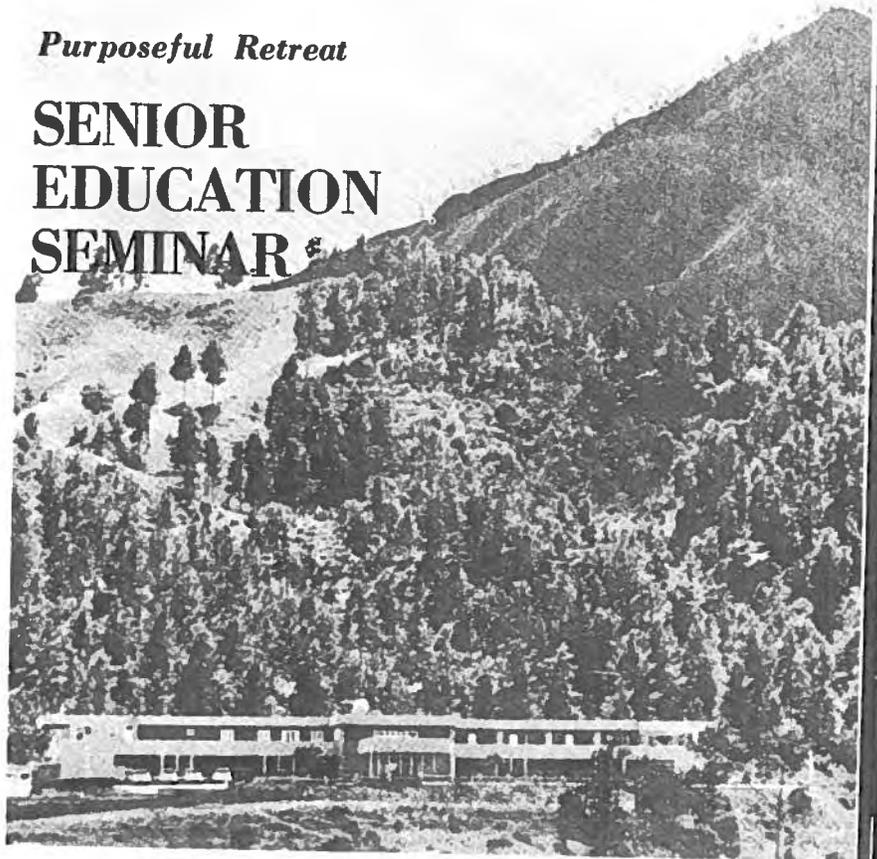


cover
photo

Police Male Choir from Guyana entertains at Academy. See story, page 16

Purposeful Retreat

SENIOR EDUCATION SEMINAR



The broad objective of our Public Safety program is to help develop the Dominican National Police into a modern, professional law enforcement organization, capable of maintaining law and order and of constituting an effective first line of defense against subversion. It is desirable to create a posture of readiness to meet the incipient threat of insurgency and guerrilla activities, utilizing the minimum level of force required to meet the situation. Achievement of these goals can be an essential factor in the economic, social and political development of the Dominican Republic.

The National Police Academy was established in January 1964, under the direction of a graduate of the Inter-American Police Academy, formerly operated in Panama by the Office of Public Safety of the Agency for International Development.

By

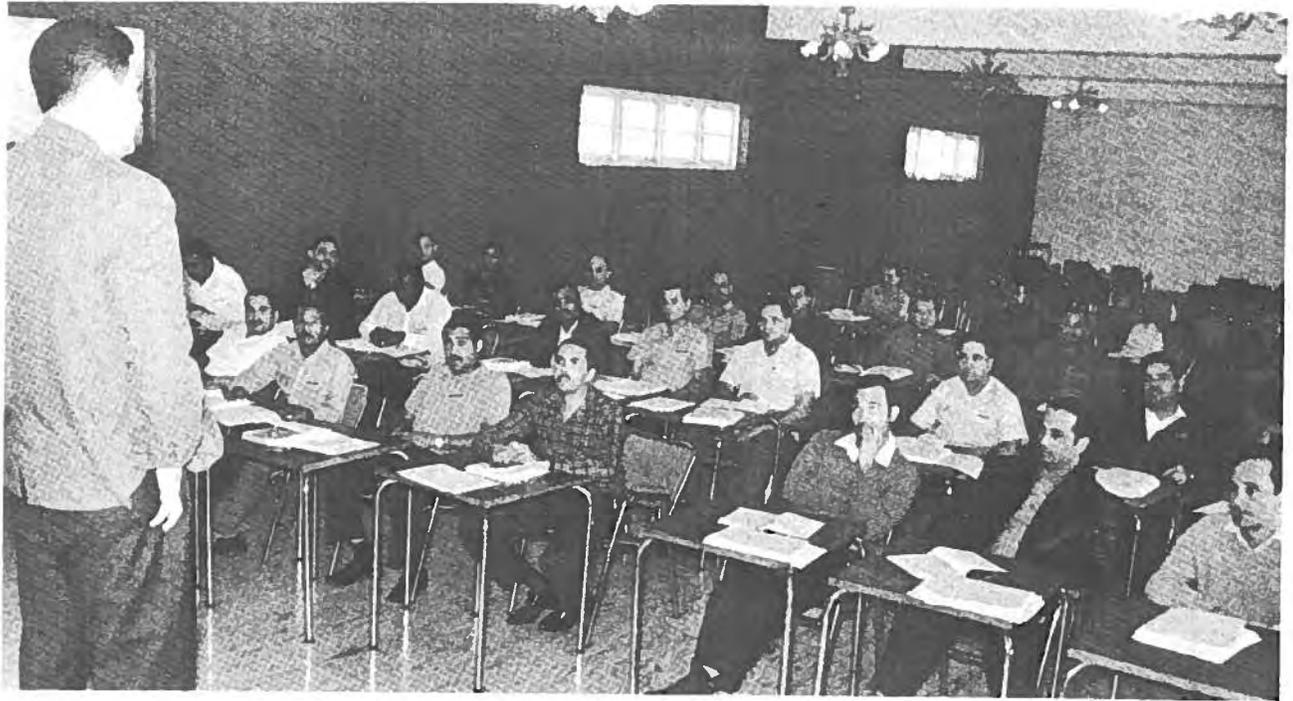
COL. RAFAEL GUZMAN ACOSTA

National Police

Dominican Republic

Inter-American Course No. 24





Instructor addresses senior seminar at mountain retreat

However, the professional education of police leaders remains one of the major needs of the National Police. A limited 40-hour course of supervisory training was given to 15 police executives during January 1966. Most officers and some enlisted men have had military training, which, while useful, has limited application and often conflicts with police concepts.

A physical plant, separated from the enlisted men's training area, designed and constructed for leadership education, does not exist. The planned High Command School will be oriented to seminar and case study methods of education, with major participation and research by the students. It will usually offer one-week workshops, repeated at intervals, in the broad field of assessment of management problems. Classrooms will be designed for executive education, and quarters, dining facilities and other arrangements will be especially planned for senior officials in a calculated effort to create a superior esprit de corps.

Immediate action was needed, however, to keep currently employed officers oriented on matters presented to the enlisted men, and to give them an understanding of how to manage human and material resources at their command. Accordingly, it was determined that these massive problems should be segregated into relative "bite-sized" increments in order that they might be more readily digested.

In early 1967, under the administration of Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, President of the Republic, and the leadership of Brigadier General Luis Ney Tejada

Alvarez, Chief of the National Police, it was apparent that the major issues were Finance, Programming, and Public Relations. Little was really understood about finance by the various unit Commanders of the police organization, since this had been a task of the Police Comptroller's office. The previous method of budget preparation had been that of taking the seven units of expenditure from the previous year, adding 10-20% to the former figure, and submitting this in the hope that funds would be forthcoming. Little effort had been made in previous years to program or plan for and justify these expenditures.

The police had become infamous during the years of dictatorship, as they were used as a tool of repression and their obvious lack of professionalism did little to enhance their image in the public eye. Another important factor was the historical local proclivity that all decision-making should be in the hands of the top man, whose decisions, made unilaterally, gave little thought to identification of a problem and a managerial assessment of the various alternatives so important to proper decision-making. In short, it was believed that important and urgent "surgery" was necessary in order to begin to open the many fine intellects in the National Police to new ideas and creative thinking.

Approximately 100 Senior Officers, ranging upward to the rank of full Colonel, were involved in the top management of the National Police. Accordingly, it was decided that three seminars would be conducted at a retreat away from the capital city and the headquarters operations. The

men would form a captive audience, devoting their full waking hours to learning and resolving hypothetical but topically oriented management problems. These men would all be busy executives, and it was difficult for the Chief to make the decision to separate his key men from his center of operations for a full week. It was realized, however, that unless the seminars were remote, obviating personnel recall to the capital, 50% of the students would probably be called out of class by mid-week. Likewise, it was important that they be removed physically from the many distractions of the city, prevalent not only in Santo Domingo but in other metropolitan centers. Family distractions were another factor considered. It was also believed advisable to locate a spot at an altitude higher than the tropical climate of Santo Domingo, which, while wonderful for ocean bathing, is detrimental to an academic atmosphere. People simply study better in cool weather. Isolation also would make student control and discipline less of a problem.

The site located was at a place called Constanza, some four hours by automobile from Santo Domingo, located at an altitude of 3700 feet above sea level. A tourist hotel, the Nueva Suiza, proved to be an excellent facility for the school. A representative library of books ranging from police administration to financial organization in a labor union were available for research. The seminars were established for five days beginning at eight a.m. on Monday and terminating with graduation ceremonies on Friday night. Classes ran from eight

a.m. to ten p.m. daily with two hours for lunch and two hours for dinner.

Immediately following the afternoon session, from six to seven p.m., a "Happy Hour" was inaugurated. Here the officers and the faculty, which consisted of four National Police officers and four A.I.D. Public Safety Advisors, were able to associate informally with the seminar participants and talk shop outside the formality of the classroom. This not only produced additional discussion, but clarified a number of issues.

The agenda was divided into two major portions. The first half of the week, ending at noon on Wednesday, was given to lectures and orientation. Much of this was designed to broaden the social and intellectual base of the officers in attendance. Lectures included subjects ranging from police financing, programing and the history of the Dominican national budget, to press problems discussed by a newspaper editor, public relations, and the building and maintaining of the National Police image as a public servant.

"How to Plan" was emphasized in detail. The 24 students assigned to each seminar were divided into three eight-man workshops. Each of the units was given a hypothetical problem in police finance, police programing, and police public relations, and was required to develop a formal plan for implementing solutions to these problems. The problems were modified during the three seminars, but were within the broad range of subject matter.

(Continued on page 15)



Dominican police officials discuss problems informally

International Approach

NARCOTICS CONTROL



This is the last of a series of three articles by HENRY L. GIORDANO, U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics.

In this final article of the current series on narcotics, we cross the continents and seas of time and space to reach the Far East, where narcotic controls began.

While international narcotic controls were only dreams in the minds of a few men, American Bishop Charles H. Brent was writing to President Theodore Roosevelt from his mission in the Philippines. His letters, dating back to 1906, described the deplorable opium situation in the Far East, but it was not until 1908 that Bishop Brent's concern began to have results.



Addict prepares opium pill for smoking

President Roosevelt, interested in the matter, canvassed the globe for governments concerned about the opium problem and on February 5, 1909, representatives from 13 governments gathered in Shanghai for an 11-day discussion. The Shanghai Opium Commission, as the meeting was named, was not intended to establish binding obligations, but it was destined to become the forerunner of nine international treaties. The farsighted delegates at the Commission meeting lifted the first barriers for nations to acknowledge the need to work together in the fight against illicit narcotic traffic, and took the first steps to unify the actions of governments under international narcotic controls.

Since that 1909 meeting, narcotic controls have made significant dents in the abuse of narcotic drugs—specifically opium. For example, in the first quarter of the century there was one narcotic addict among 400 persons in the United States, but today the ratio is one addict to 3,300 persons. In addition, the amount of drugs comprising the illicit traf-



Loading the pipe



Heating pipe over lamp while smoking

fic is much lower than it was 30 years ago. During a three-year period (1934 to 1937) cooperating governments reported a production of 18,500 metric tons of opium, 15,200 of which were diverted into the illicit traffic. This was approximately 5,066 tons a year, but in 1966 the United Nations Permanent Central Narcotics Board stated that only 1,200 metric tons of opium became available for misuse—a reduction of nearly 4,000 tons.

Despite efforts to control illicit opium, a narcotic problem still exists in the lands where seeds of narcotic controls were first planted. Nearly 1,000 tons of opium emerge annually from clandestine production areas peppered throughout Southeast Asia. Although much of this opium is consumed locally, the amount reaching illicit markets elsewhere is sufficient to supply several million addicts. In fact, it is estimated that opium originating from the poppy-cultivation region in Southeast Asia can be converted into 100 tons of morphine which will produce 10 million doses of therapeutic morphine or 20 million doses of heroin.

Today, as in the earlier part of the century, governments of the Far East recognize the need for economic and social changes. Working closely with successors of the Shanghai Commission—the U. N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)—they have delved into factors making opium a way of life for their populations. Two goals have been established by most Far Eastern governments: (1) the elimination of economic dependence upon opium through substitution of alternative marketable crops; and (2) more effective enforcement at local, national and international levels.

Most governments of the area are pushing toward these goals. Since 1949, cultivation of the poppy has been outlawed in the Far East. This ban was followed by a 1959 prohibition against the sale and use of opium for non-medical purposes. The opium-growing tribes of the area have been advised to replace the opium poppy with other cash crops and are receiving guidance on replacing the old crop with new ones such as coffee, tea, cocoa and beans.

These countries have been actively participating in United Nations conferences to exchange information about current narcotic problems and controls. Among the most recent of these meetings were the Seminar of Narcotic Control for Enforcement Officers from Asia and the Far East, and the Consultative Group on Narcotic Problems in Asia. At each of these conferences a U.S. Bureau of Narcotics representative attended to learn, advise and help in any possible way. Such participation at international meetings is part of the Bureau of Narcotics' continuing program of communication and cooperation with nations of the Far East.

(Continued on page 14)

26 Countries, 129 Officers

AUGUST GRADUATION



Assistant Secretary of State Covey T. Oliver



Superintendent Norman G. McLean of Guyana



Chief Inspector Angel Felix Jimenez of Venezuela



"All of your responsibilities add up to one thing—to make the world, or at least your part of it, a safe, wholesome place in which to live. I feel confident that you will return to your respective countries imbued with a renewed spirit of dedication to your high calling as guardians of life, liberty, and the happiness of your people."

So stated the Honorable Covey T. Oliver, recently-appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, at the August 4 graduation ceremonies of the International Police Academy. In his dual capacity as Assistant Secretary and U.S. Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, Mr. Oliver was the principal speaker at the event which saw the awarding of diplomas to 129 foreign police officers from 26 nations of Latin America, the Near East and South Asia, Africa, and the Far East.

Two class-selected valedictorians also addressed the assemblage, which included participants enrolled in other IPA courses, distinguished law enforcement and government officials, representatives from the students' Embassies, and friends of the graduates. Chief Inspector of Traffic Angel Felix Jimenez of Venezuela spoke on behalf of Inter-American General Course classes 29 and 30, and Superintendent Norman G. McLean of Guyana



represented English General Course 14. Both extended appreciation to the Academy Director, Michael G. McCann, who presided, and spoke of the heavy responsibilities which face their colleagues in law enforcement.

Bronze plaques were presented to the Academy by the graduating classes. Major Manuel Gonzalez Duarte of the Colombian National Police and Major Oscar Vallejos Alvear, Carabineros of Chile, presented the memento on behalf of Inter-American General Class No. 29. Officers representing Inter-American Class No. 30 were Sub-Inspector Mario Rene Vignoli of the Buenos Aires Federal Police and Second Officer Felix Ramon Toro of the Land Traffic Vigilance Corps, Caracas, Venezuela. Presenting the token of friendship for English General Class No. 14 were Senior Superintendent Neville

Barrington Hernandez of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and Senior Superintendent Habib-Ur-Rahman Khan of the Police Service of Pakistan.

Introduced by Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety, Assistant Secretary Oliver emphasized the importance of the policeman's role in a period of world transformation.

"Change is the watchword of our world today," he said. "The role of the policeman is a most difficult one. The policeman must be highly sensitive and responsive to public sentiment as manifest in everyday behavior, whether it be on the street corner, in large groups of people, dealing with adult as well as juvenile problems or counseling a wayward member of society.

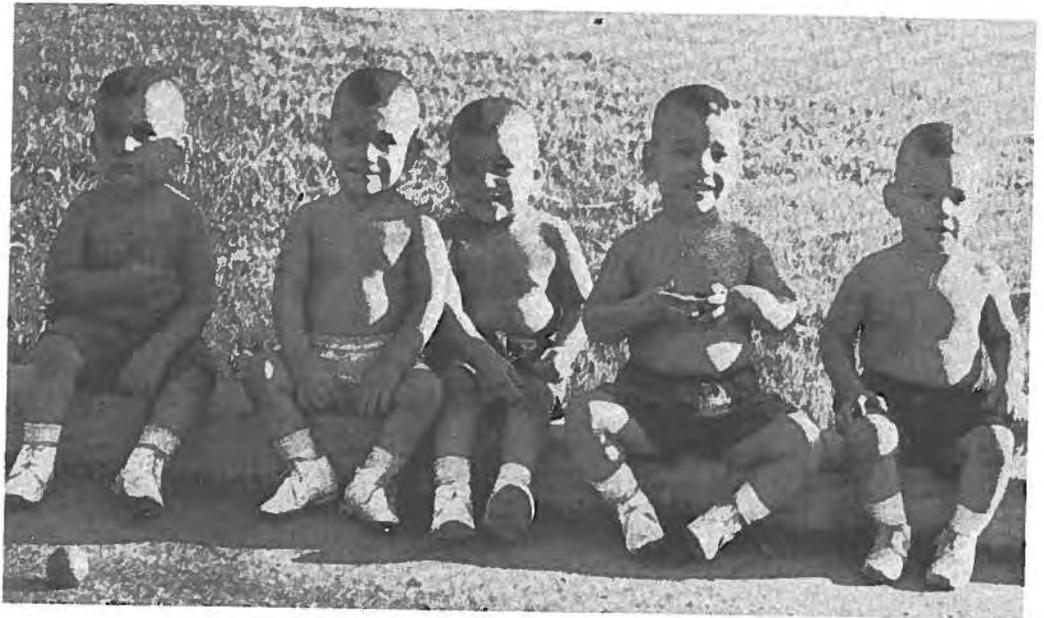
(Continued on page 15)

The Honorable Covey T. Oliver presents diplomas to graduates



Venezuelan Quintuplets

INDIVIDUALITY OF FINGERPRINT PATTERNS



One of the basic precepts of fingerprint identification is that patterns from different fingers are never the same. This fact was established many years ago by men in fields other than law enforcement, and it was not until much later that law enforcement adopted fingerprinting for the identification of criminals. The non-duplication of friction ridge patterns is now so well-known that the question of possible duplication is seldom raised among scientists and in law enforcement. It is so universally accepted that at least one court in the



Fingerprint expert Arturo Rodrigues Borges takes print as quintuplets' father assists

United States (*Grice v. State*, 142 Tex. Crim. 4, 151 S.W. 2d 211, 1941) has declared that the prosecution no longer has the burden of proving fingerprint individuality; if the defense wishes to dispute the fact, it is up to the challengers to prove otherwise.

Nevertheless, newspaper reporters still write fantastic stories occasionally stating that people with identical patterns have been discovered. Anticipating that such stories would eventually find their way into the public press concerning the Prieto quintuplets of Venezuela, the Institute of Applied Science decided that it would be wise to publish the prints of the five boys before any such fantasies appeared.

The school contacted its long-time friend, William E. Cashin, then stationed in Caracas, Venezuela as a Public Safety Advisor with the Agency for International Development. Mr. Cashin is the retired director of the New York State Division of Identification and a past president of both the parent body and the New York State Division of the International Association for Identification. During his long career in law enforcement, he had seen numerous articles claiming that duplicate patterns had been discovered on different fingers, so he appreciated the value of proving the impossibility of such an occurrence.

Mr. Cashin replied to the suggestion that the Prieto quints' fingerprints be published in *Finger*

Print and Identification Magazine, saying that he would contact the proper Venezuelan authorities concerning the request. A couple of weeks later he wrote that Dr. Rodolfo Plaza Marquez, Director of the Judicial Technical Police in Caracas, Venezuela, had authorized the recording of the boys' fingerprints.

When IAS Director T. Dickerson Cooke attended the annual conference of the International Association for Identification in Long Beach, California, Mr. Cashin, who had returned to the United States for the conference, introduced him to two delegates from Venezuela, Mr. Jhan R. Palma and Mr. Edgar Jose Moreno of the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police. The two presented Mr. Cooke nine beautiful exhibits of the fingerprints of the five Prieto quintuplets, the prints of the father and mother, and several dozen photographs of the family taken during and after the fingerprint recording session.

Dr. Marquez' chief fingerprint man, Mr. Arturo Rodrigues Borges—who later, in 1967, attended the International Police Academy in Washington as a member of General Course No. 29—had flown to Ojeda, Venezuela, where the Prietos live. The technician spent five hours recording the prints of the mother, father and the five boys, while a photographer busied himself taking a series of pictures.

It is easily determined from a study of the illustrations that no doubt exists about the individuality of the boys' prints. In fact, their fingerprint classifications are not even the same. As any fingerprint technician knows, there can be no duplication of patterns when the classifications vary.

Those familiar with the Henry system of fingerprint classification are aware that there are 1024 possible primary classifications—the primary classification being the first division of sets of prints in the filing system. All the sets of prints of persons, living or dead, and all those of people yet to be born could first be divided into 1024 groups or divisions.

While it is possible for millions of people to have the same primary classification, this does not mean that their prints are identical. It only indicates that their prints fall into the same primary section of a fingerprint file.

If two sets of prints were to be identical, they would first have to have the same primary classification. In the case of the Prieto quintuplets only two of the boys—Robinson Ramon and Juan Jose—have the same primary classification of 29/32. Fernando Ramon's primary is 25/5, that of Mario Ramon is 25/18, and the primary of Otto Ramon is 29/31. As a point of interest, the father's primary is 21/17 and the mother's is 5/19.

Of the two boys whose primary classification is the same, Robinson Ramon and Juan Jose, their full classifications are similar (not the same), but even if the full extension classifications were exactly the same, this would not mean that the prints were identical.

Fingerprint classification and identification are two entirely different things. The former is the assigning of formulas to sets of prints to provide

(Continued on page 13)

Right thumb prints of parents and quintuplets



Father



Mother



Juan Jose



Fernando Ramon



Robinson Ramon



Otto Ramon



Mario Ramon

REFERENCE CENTER

Communications—Criminalistics—Criminology . . .
Patrol — Penology — Photography . . . Traffic —
Training . . .

Communication is the main objective of the International Police Academy Reference Center: the communication of knowledge. Housing over 7,000 volumes, the Reference Center or library is truly a center of activity for participating police officers during much of their time when not engaged in formal classes.

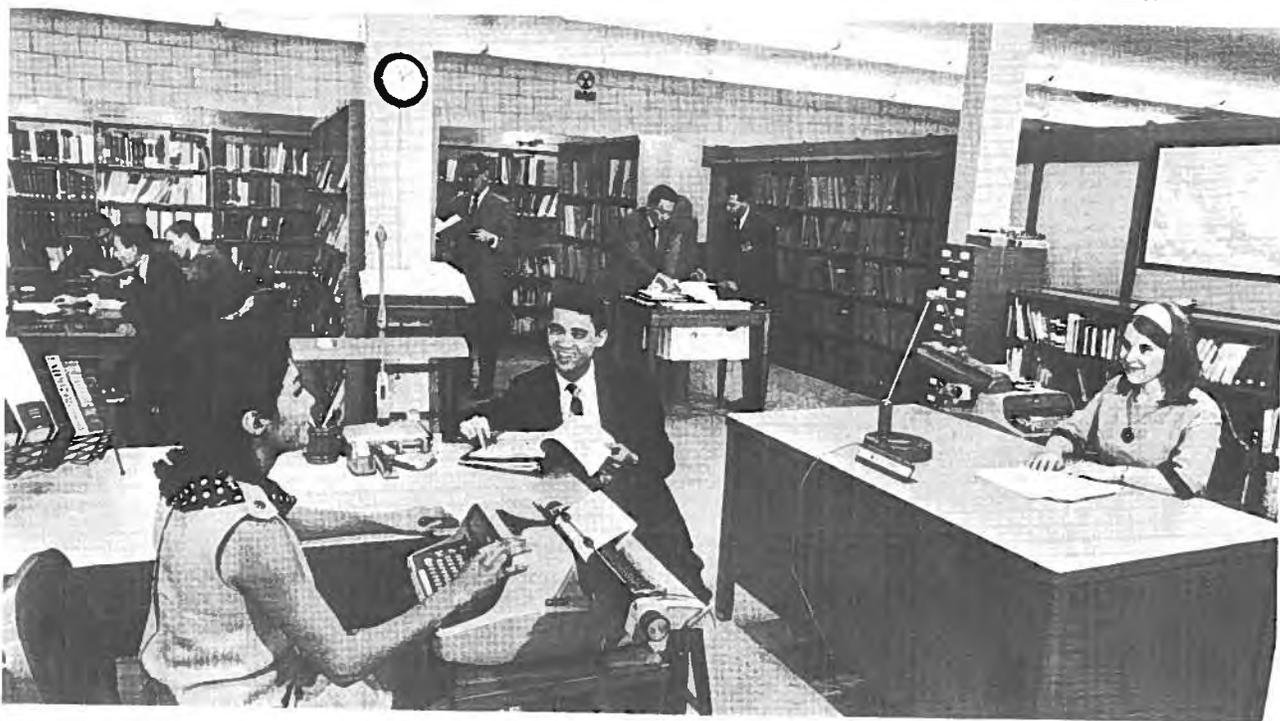
A wealth of knowledge may be found in the abundant technical literature available in a variety of languages. Works in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French form the backbone of the Center. Other publications include works in Thai, Arabic, Vietnamese, Farsi and even Japanese. In fact, many visitors at the Academy are impressed by the availability and extent of such material.

A secondary but valuable source of information may be identified as the student thesis collection. Approximately 2,000 theses written by police officials who have attended the Academy are shelved and catalogued in the Center, and the fact that they are in continual use asserts their unique value. Their di-

versity of subject matter is extraordinary, since subjects range widely—from a newly created police system in one nation to the protection of visiting heads of state in another. These theses form a source of knowledge used frequently by participants at the Academy seeking to learn of comparative police systems, methods and techniques.

Without the generosity of Academy participants, however, the Reference Center would be lacking. Frequent presentations from student police officers augment its worth. Contributions include technical books and pamphlets, newspapers and other foreign periodicals, and pertinent publications on regional geography or anthropology. Since technical material in languages other than English is sometimes difficult to obtain, the growth of the various language sections of the Center depends heavily on the incoming flow of participant contributions. So, partly in recognition of their sojourn at the Academy coupled with an awareness of the value to future participants, officers attending the IPA give unselfishly of their home-country publications.

Particularly attractive is the colorful display of police periodicals from the participating countries. There is always a copy of "Carabineros" (Chile), "The Detective" (East Pakistan), or "Minas Policial" (Brazil) on hand to supplement one's interest in a country. These are but examples; numerous others are available, providing current and timely information. Contents of these periodicals include excellent photography and up-to-date articles that can assist students in keeping abreast of the development of police systems of various nations.





Police publications of many nations are available for participants

Other material includes reference books such as encyclopedias and dictionaries, yearbooks, maps, bound magazines, and newspaper photographs and clippings. Bibliographies and other catalogues are used to assist the participants with personal publication needs. A number of paperback books which are popular for leisure reading are donated periodically by both participants and friends of the Academy.

Although it surprises most newcomers to the Academy, the Reference Center does not adhere to the age-old motto, "Silence is Golden," so often applied to libraries. Instead, a relaxed and uninhibiting atmosphere prevails, promoting creative discussion and intellectual stimulation. While ample "quiet hours" may be found in the Center for concentrated study, the daily person-to-person contact involving country-by-country comparisons offers valuable experience for each officer.

Directly adjoining the Reference Center is a lounge area which lends itself to an even more convenient environment for getting better acquainted with the customs and culture of other nationals. Brightening this area are mementos of graduated classes in the form of engraved plaques with names and countries represented, and showcases containing art objects typical of the participants' homelands.

The Reference Center, then, remains a focal point of knowledge, providing an ever-present opportunity for professional communication between students, staff and faculty.

Quintuplets—from page 11

for simple and orderly filing and searching. Identification is the comparison of the friction ridge characteristics within two fingerprints to determine whether or not they are the same. Many people can have the same fingerprint classification, even using the full FBI extensions, yet their patterns will not be identical. This distinction between classification and identification is little understood by many laymen.

So far we have concerned ourselves only with the classifications. Now let's turn our attention to the patterns and analyze the pattern on the same digit of each boy—the right thumb. On his right thumb Robinson Ramon has an elliptical whorl with a clockwise spiral and an inner trace. The right thumb of Otto Ramon shows a quite long elliptical whorl with a slight clockwise spiral and an outer ridge trace. Juan Jose's right thumb shows an elliptical whorl with hardly any spiral flow of the ridges, and an inner trace. On his right thumb Fernando Ramon bears an ulnar loop with a ridge count of 18. The right thumb pattern of Mario Ramon is a spiral-type whorl, going counter-clockwise, with an outer ridge trace.

Without even making a study of the friction ridge characteristics of these five digits we can see that they have no similarity. In fact one is not even of the same pattern type as the other four. It is apparent, therefore, that the right thumb of each boy is different from the rest.

We could go through all the digits of the five boys and make a similar gross study of the patterns, but having seen how greatly the right thumbs vary it seems unnecessary to go further. However, if any skeptic remains unconvinced, it would not be difficult for a fingerprint technician to make enlargements of the corresponding thumb pattern of each boy and chart out ridge characteristics—the Galton details. The same could be done with all ten patterns of each boy.

The Prieto quintuplets add further undeniable proof that Nature never duplicates—even when it comes to the fingerprints of such closely related human beings as quintuplets.

In our study of the Prieto quintuplets we have been concerned only with the non-duplication of fingerprint patterns. We have made no study of the hereditary traits that might be shown in the patterns. This has been left to the geneticists, but it should be pointed out that what these scientists will be looking for in the dermatoglyphics of the boys' fingers and palms are general hereditary traits. Regardless of their results, we can be sure that such scholarly persons will make no claim of pattern duplication.

Reprinted from the December 1965 issue of "Finger Print and Identification", by permission of The Institute of Applied Science, Chicago, Illinois.

Narcotics—*from page 5*

Nations have also progressed unilaterally toward the suppression of illicit narcotic drugs. The National Police Academy of Japan has organized and conducted police training in investigation and identification of narcotics and has held a seminar on prevention of narcotic crimes and smuggling, which provided another opportunity for enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia to exchange narcotic control information. In addition, the governments of Burma and Thailand have conducted extensive surveys as part of their respective campaigns to suppress opium production.

As in Latin America and the Near and Middle East, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics by mutual agreement has posted a handful of top agents along the Far Eastern lanes of illicit narcotic traffic. Headquartered in Bangkok, Thailand, with branch offices scattered throughout the region, the Bureau's Far East representatives have participated in cases resulting in seizures of well over 10,000 pounds of opium, morphine base, and heroin.

Day-to-day enforcement activities of U.S. narcotic agencies and Far Eastern enforcement agencies established a strong link in the chain of cooperation in international narcotic control. A recent case illustrates the excellent cooperation at the enforcement level. U.S. narcotics agents teamed up with the Thailand Central Bureau of Narcotics to

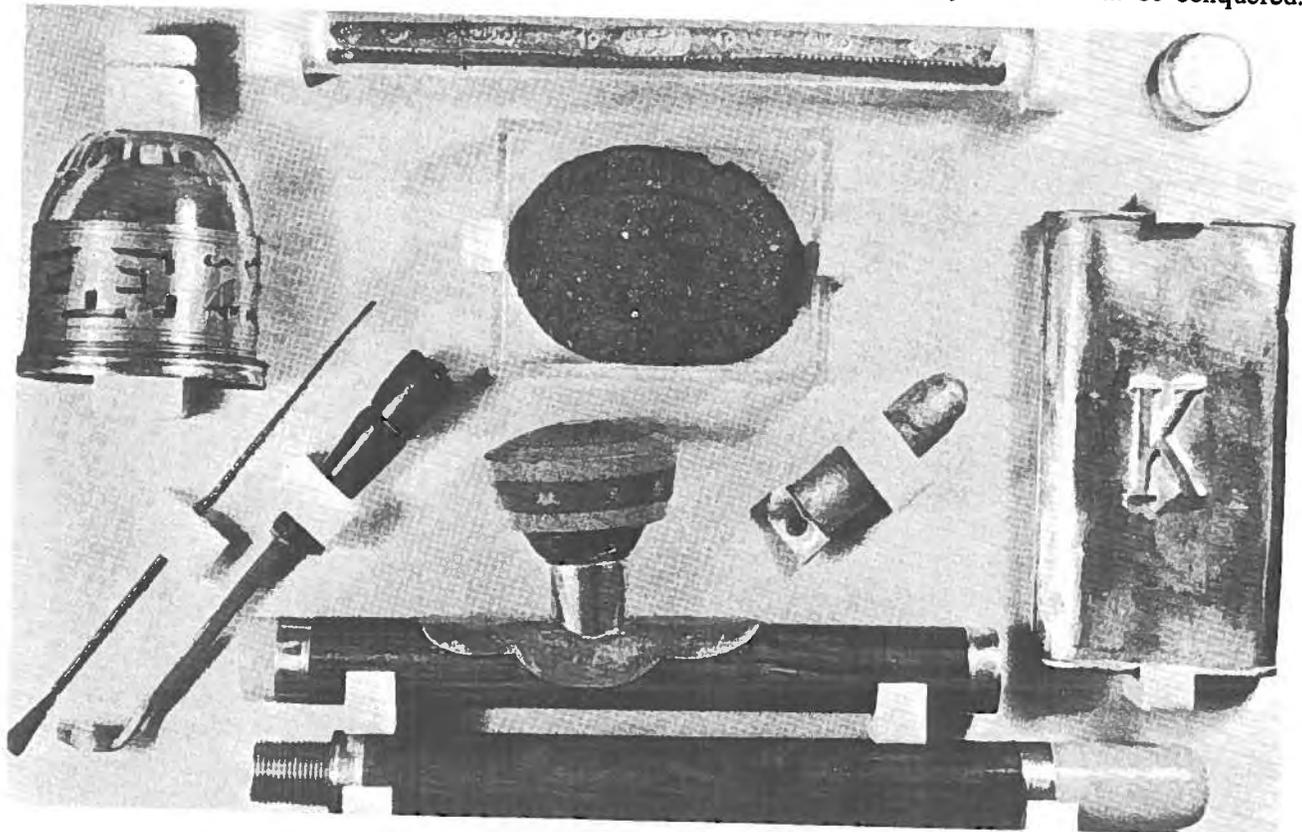
seize well over 25 kilograms of "999" morphine base in a single investigation.

It is appropriate to conclude this series of articles with a tribute to the nations of the Far East, where narcotic controls were born almost sixty years ago. It cannot be denied that controlling the narcotic problem is difficult in this vast area, but these nations have significantly reduced the proportion of the problem in their own countries and throughout the world, and they deserve much credit for their efforts. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics is proud to have made a contribution to this success.

Throughout this series we have repeatedly emphasized the word "cooperation". Because the international nature of illicit narcotic traffic demands continued assistance from all nations, cooperation cannot be overstressed.

Thomas Paine made an astute comment many years ago that applies to our mission: "It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle or by degrees, the consequences will be the same."

We are not trying to end the cultivation on only a few fields of opium, but the entire problem of narcotic addiction. The battles will be many, but with the reinforcement of international controls and cooperation the enemy can and will be conquered.



Typical opium smoker's kit, confiscated by narcotics officers

Graduation—from page 9



Mr. Oliver chats with Uruguayan graduate at reception

"The policeman is much more than a queller of riots or a restorer of order. At his best a policeman isolates problems before they can develop and nips them in the bud . . . As such your preventive role is probably as important—equally important—with your role as enforcers of the law." Pointing to the world population explosion, Mr. Oliver stated: "These new citizens—predominantly young people—will clamor for education, jobs, homes, land, food and other basic human needs. If social justice cannot be provided, crises will occur. It is our job . . . to help avoid serious potential upheavals. The old adage, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' is particularly applicable in this aspect of our work."

"Your position," said Mr. Oliver, "calls not only for wisdom but a great deal of self-restraint. Above all, you must maintain rapport with the population you serve, keeping the necessary channels of communication to them open. Walls of distrust and hate must never be raised between the policeman and the people."

Diplomas, awarded by Mr. Oliver, brought the total number of graduates to 2,289 since the Academy opened in late 1963. Music for the graduation was provided by an ensemble of the U.S. Marine Band orchestra. Following the event, a reception was held in the student lounge where Mr. Oliver, Mr. Engle and Academy staff met informally with the graduating class members and other distinguished guests.

Seminar—from page 3

At the end of the week the seminar leaders who had been elected by the members of each individual workshop made a verbal presentation of their particular plan to the entire student body. These presentations were critiqued by the group. These written plans, after auditing, will be published in book or pamphlet form in order to make available for others the thinking and hard work that went into their preparation at the seminar. It is believed that these plans, while hypothetical, can serve not only for educational purposes, but as courses for police action. Other collateral results were reflected in the enthusiastic reception by the members of the National Police. Graduation ceremonies received favorable press and TV comment as well as informal notice from public-spirited citizens, and it is believed that the entire exercise made a major contribution to the better understanding of police problems by the general public.

Dominican authorities are confident that these simple techniques, including the somewhat incisive "surgery" involved in removing a large part of the police top management to a retreat for quiet contemplation of their management problems, will set a pattern for future operations of this nature. At a cost of \$62.50 per student, exclusive of salaries but including faculty per diem, this is a small investment to pay for the positive results obtained.



Relaxation during seminar

In Memoriam

Killed in line of duty 31 August 1967

Captain Puro Vicente de la Cruz y Cruz
Dominican Republic National Police
Inter-American General Course No. 8.

Participant Activities

GUYANA POLICE CHOIR APPEARS AT ACADEMY

Among the extra-curricular activities at the International Police Academy in recent months, the most gala was the July 19 appearance of the 32-member Guyana Police Male Choir. Fresh from a performance at Canada's famed Expo '67, the Choir, at the special invitation of IPA, entertained the student body and IPA staff and gained the plaudits of all who heard it.

The event, held in the adjoining Hall of Nations of Georgetown University, coincided with the U.S. study tour of two distinguished law enforcement officials of Guyana—Commissioner Felix W. Austin and Deputy Commissioner B. Neil Isaacs, enrolled in an Executive Training course of the Office of Public Safety.

Founded in 1944, the Guyana Police Male Choir has acquired a reputation for excellence through its many appearances, including participation in numerous international competitions. Among the accolades have been championships in the 1956 Music Festival in Trinidad, the 1967 Guyana Music Festival, and command appearances before the Royal Family of England.

Under the able direction of Assistant Superintendent Joseph Jarvis, the Choir entertained IPA participants with selections which included Cesar Franck's "Panis Angelicus", Schubert's "The Ardent Shepherd", and "Down in Yon Summer Vale" by Charles Wood. Soprano soloist Mrs. Evelyn John, appearing with the group at Expo '67, accompanied the Choir in subsequent performances in New York

and Washington, receiving appreciative applause. Following the IPA program, a reception honoring the Choir and the visiting officials was held in the Academy lounge.

Extra-curricular activities at IPA are the norm rather than the exception, and numerous sports programs or other non-technical events are scheduled for the pleasure of the participants. Many of these activities are planned by them or require their participation. Among the latter are the marksmanship contests conducted on the IPA indoor range, and the most recent of these involved Inter-American classes 29-A, 29-B and 30 and English-speaking class 14.

Supervised by IPA range officers, the contest, utilizing .38-calibre revolvers, consisted of two courses of single-action slow fire and one of timed fire, at distances of 50 and 75 feet. When the smoke had cleared, the team of class 29-B was clearly revealed as the winner, having acquired the highest score ever shot by participants on the IPA range—1,042 points.

The winning team was composed of First Officer Ramon Parra of Venezuela, Major Alvaro Gonzalez of Colombia, Lieutenant Milton Duenas of Ecuador, and Major Oscar Vallejos of Chile. First Officer Parra achieved the added distinction of qualifying with the highest individual score—279 points out of a possible 300. A perpetual trophy, on display at the IPA, will record the names of team winners in this and subsequent contests.



IPA Range Officer and Deputy Chief, Training Division, present team marksmanship trophy to First Officer Ramon Parra of Venezuela



Venezuela—July 5

Last but not least among recent Academy activities has been the custom of celebrating the National Independence Days of the nations represented by IPA participants. In brief but significant ceremonies, IPA staff officers recognize the Independence Day of the particular country, pay tribute to its national heroes, and reaffirm the ideals on which the nation was founded. The ranking member of the country's IPA delegation usually responds, stressing the importance of law enforcement in national development and emphasizing the close ties between his nation and the United States.

Since the last issue of the Review, Independence Day ceremonies have been held for Venezuela (July 5), Colombia (July 20), Liberia (July 26), Ecuador (August 10), Korea (August 15), Malaysia (August 31), and Brazil (September 7).



Liberia—July 26



Korea—August 15



Brazil—September 7



Malaysia—August 31

