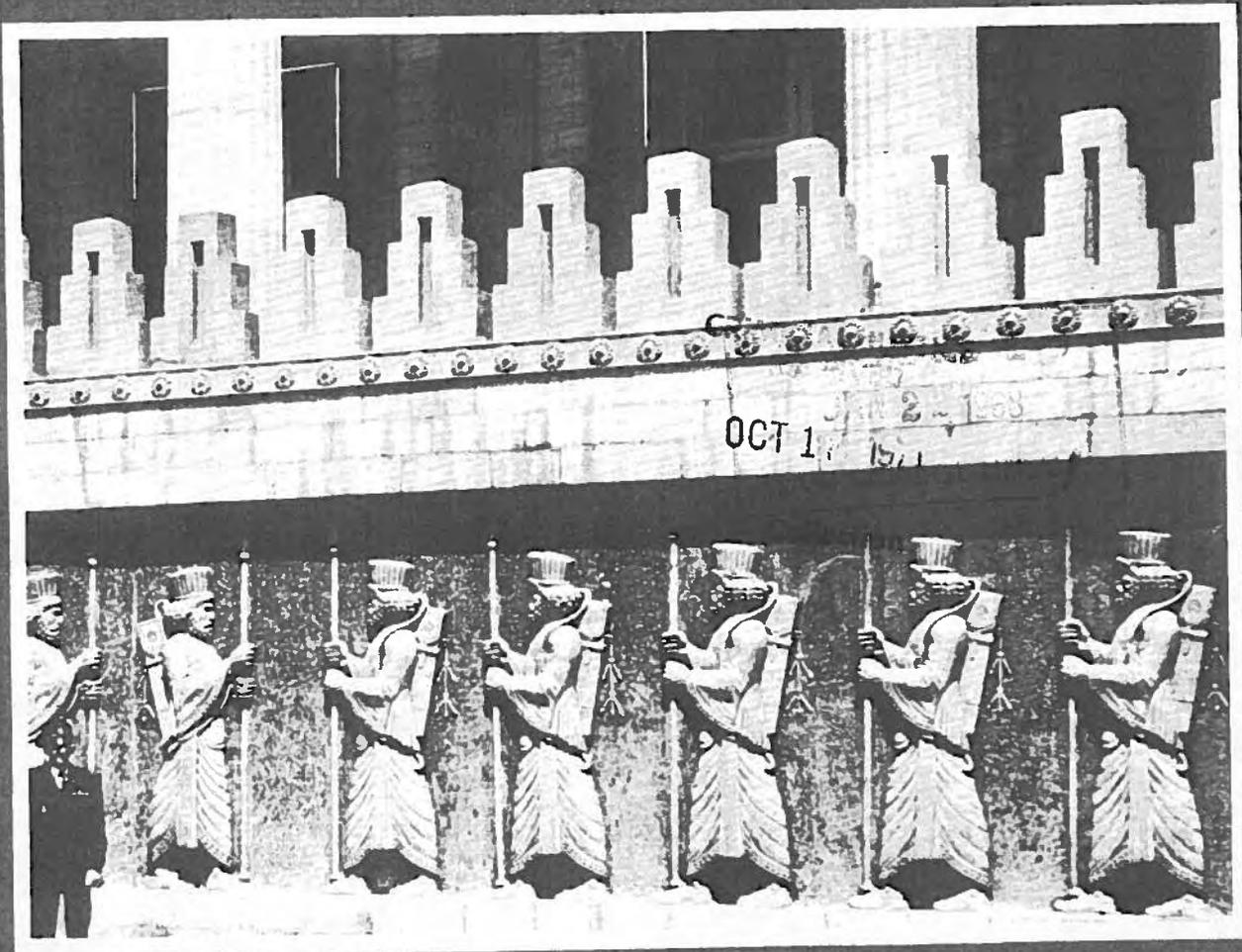


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January 1968

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY REVIEW



OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Director's Message . . .



This is a day of great testing of law enforcement and of law enforcement officials.

Daily we read or hear of challenges hurled at law and order, and of attitudes of disregard for peace and stability. Policemen are faced with attacks and riots and a steady increase in crime.

It is indeed a time that demands the best in us if we are to repel the forces of crime and disorder which threaten the existence of free nations. And, as stated recently by Colonel Brostron, Chief of Police of St. Louis (see the Graduation story in this issue), citizen apathy appears to be a creeping sickness afflicting our societies.

One of the most effective tools available for today's police officer is thorough training in human relations as well as police methods and concepts. We at the International Police Academy are convinced that the exchange of knowledge between police officials serves the free world in our mutual and intensified battle against crime and subversion.

BYRON ENGLE, *Director*
Office of Public Safety

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY REVIEW

vol. 2
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January
1968



Office of Public Safety
Agency for
International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523
United States of America

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Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget June 2, 1966.



**cover
photo**

Imposing entrance to National Police Headquarters, Tehran. Figures represent law and order functionaries of the reign of Cyrus the Great, (550-529 B.C.) based on a frieze found in the ancient Persian capital of Persepolis.



A Successful Transition

NATIONAL POLICE OF IRAN

The maintenance of law and order, the protection of life and property and the prevention and detection of crime in the 156 cities of Iran is primarily the responsibility of the National Police Administration. In addition to normal police activities, the National Police is also charged with the responsibility for passport and immigration procedures, issuance and control of identification cards, driver and vehicle licensing and registration, railroad and airport police, and prison management throughout the country. To accomplish these tasks, the National Police has approximately 30,000 officers and men under the command of Lt. Gen. Mohsen H. Mobasser.

By
**LT. GENERAL
MOHSEN H. MOBASSER**

Director

National Police of Iran

Participant, January 1967





Cadet class in judo exercise on Police University grounds

Initial impetus to the establishment of a modern police force for Iran was provided by His Highness the late Reza Shah the Great who laid the foundation for a National Police Organization. Under his direction specialized training in the then modern police techniques was established. It was under his leadership that the first police officers were dispatched abroad to study police sciences. This progress was continued with the constant and enthusiastic support of Reza Shah's son, the present Shah of Iran, His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, whose widely hailed Coronation took place on 26 October 1967. During the previous 26 years of His Majesty's uncrowned leadership, he spurred the evolvement of the National Police from its primitive inception to its present highly efficient, effective and respected status in Iran and in foreign police circles.

Initially conceived basically as a military force, the National Police is rapidly emerging as a well-designed, well-equipped, effective and modern civil police organization.

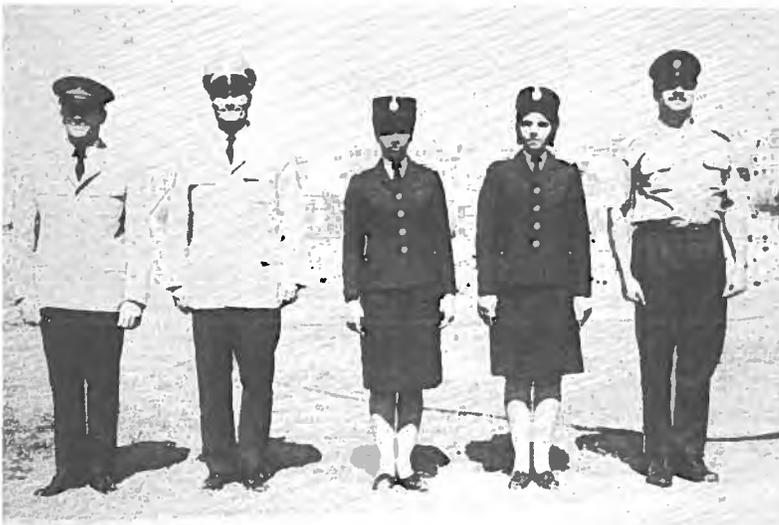
A significant indication of this development is the adoption of a traditional navy blue uniform with gold pants striping and light blue shirts in lieu of the former olive drab. A distinctive matching uniform cap (Traffic Bureau uses a white crown as a distinctive feature for visibility) with black tie and shoes completes the basic uniform. Following this trend away from military association, the traditional rifle and bayonet are being replaced by the generally accepted police sidearm, the thirty-eight calibre revolver.

As the name implies, the Police of Iran is national in jurisdiction with central control vested at Tehran Headquarters. Under the National Headquarters are the headquarters of the 12 Ostans and 4 Provinces. Falling within the jurisdiction of these units are the separate city headquarters. Generally speaking, all normal police activities are conducted at the city levels. Certain functions which exceed city jurisdiction are handled on an Ostan or Province level and, in turn, those which exceed Ostan jurisdiction or capabilities are handled on a national basis from Headquarters, Tehran.

Following are brief descriptions of the various Bureaus of the Police:

PLANNING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

This Bureau comprises four sections: Statistics, Organization and Methods, Budget, and Planning and Research. This Bureau, with all four sections working jointly, endeavors to adopt ways and means to most effectively utilize the organizations present capabilities and to provide a realistic estimate of future needs and projected costs.



Summer uniforms of officer, warrant officer, policewomen and patrolman

Through its analysis processes, the everchanging requirements of the National Police are charted and priorities assigned in manpower, equipment and funds. The Bureau is responsible for periodic situation reports to the Commanding General, which provide him with the up-to-date facts necessary for proper policy-making decisions.

SELECTION AND TRAINING

Unique among Police organizations is the National Police University of Iran, located in Tehran, which requires a high school diploma and exacting physical and agility standards from every applicant prior to an exhaustive entrance testing program. So selective are these requirements that only an approximate 10% of the candidates are accepted. The successful cadet embarks on a three year resident course in which virtually all police practices and sciences are taught, together with sufficient university level subjects to qualify the graduate for a Licentiate Degree upon completion. In addition to the degree, the graduating cadet is commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the National Police Administration.

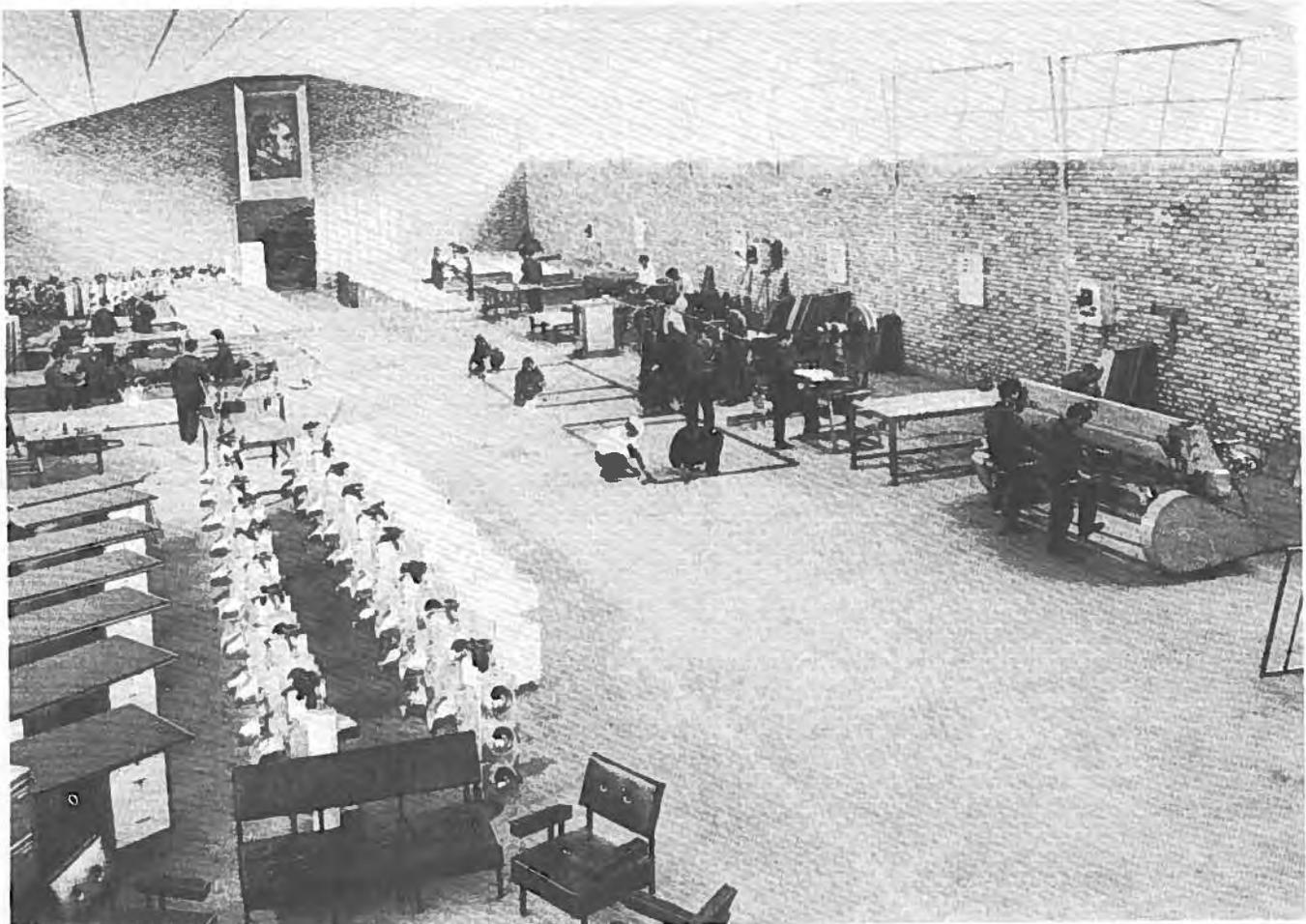
Successive promotion is dependent on length of service, the quality of performance and further training at higher grade levels.

Upon reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, the officer again enters the University for a nine month Senior Officer's Course, during which intensive training is given in the fields of modern police tactics, administration, organization and planning. In short, it is a Senior Police Management course, mandatory for higher promotion.

Prior to appointment as patrolmen, all applicants must pass a literacy test, show evidence of grade school education, successfully pass rigid physical requirements and agility tests, and demonstrate high moral character. In addition, the University has a three-month training program for recruit patrolmen, to provide them with that background of police operations necessary for a law enforcement officer. Promotion through enlisted grades to Warrant Officer is based on length of service and periodic evaluation of the patrolmen's records.

Along with the university level training there is a continuing program of specialist and in-service training for both officers and enlisted men. Among others, the following fields are covered in this activity: Civil Disturbance and Internal Security, Narcotics Control, Precinct Operation, Prison Management and Administration.

(Continued on page 12)



Prison metal workshop produces many useful equipment items

A Century of Progress

THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



By
JAMES J. ROWLEY
Director
U.S. Secret Service

The United States Secret Service was created in 1865 as a bureau of the Treasury Department to suppress the counterfeiting of American currency. At that time it was estimated that about one-third of all the money in circulation in the United States was counterfeit.

Since 1865 other duties have been added to the Secret Service jurisdiction—for example, protection of the President and the investigation of forged government checks and bonds.

The principal mission of the Secret Service today is safeguarding the life of the President and certain other U.S. officials and members of their families. The Service, headquartered in Washington, has offices throughout the United States.

After the assassination of President McKinley in 1901—the third U.S. President to be assassinated—the Secret Service was detailed to protect Presidents of the United States. Today, the Secret Service protects the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice-President and the Vice-President-elect. The Service is also authorized to protect a former President and his wife during his lifetime and the person of a widow and minor children of a former President.

The protection of these persons and the security arrangements conducted for their travel in the United States and other countries is a primary responsibility of the Service.

Further, investigations in the interest of protective responsibilities—investigations of those individuals and groups that threaten the President and others protected by the Service—also receive priority attention.

Since U.S. Presidents and Vice-Presidents find it important, as do other national leaders, to travel

to other countries, the Service relies greatly on the cooperation of the police of the nations visited. In this regard, the Service is most grateful for the excellent assistance it always receives.

Despite language differences, on visits to other nations there is always a mutual understanding and a respect for each other's responsibilities which result in a successful visit for all concerned.

The criminal investigative responsibilities of the Service are to detect and arrest persons engaged in the counterfeiting, forgery or alteration of financial obligations of the United States, as well as those of other governments. These obligations consist of currency, government checks, bonds and stamps.

Concerning investigative responsibilities, the Service is still combatting the identical crime which brought it into existence—counterfeiting. Although efforts against the counterfeiter have been quite successful, many people are still victims of counterfeit money because they pay so little attention to the currency that passes through their hands.

When viewed on a nationwide scale, counterfeiting is not a large or profitable business. Although more than one-and-a-half million dollars in counterfeit was circulated last year in the United States, this is not a remarkable amount in a national economy which handles over forty billion dollars in currency each day.

The Secret Service cannot, however, become complacent with this favorable ratio, since the possibility exists for an unfavorable balance between genuine and counterfeit currency. Since this potentiality exists, the Service must constantly maintain a tight and thorough control of the peculiar breed of criminal who specializes in counterfeiting.

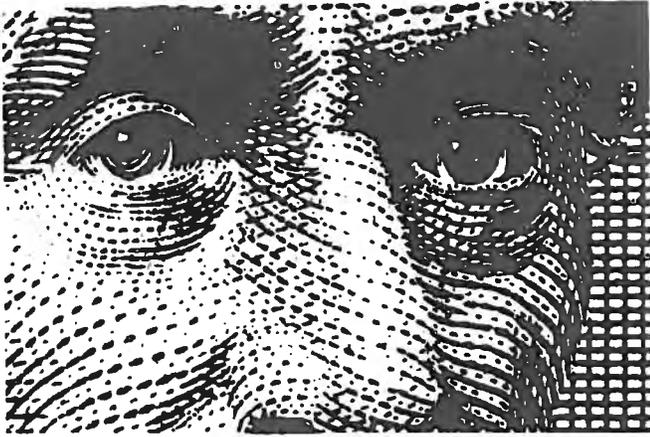
Counterfeit money is usually made by someone with photographic and printing ability. He may make it for himself and a few friends or he may print it on contract for a large criminal group. In either event, the object is to pass the product to an unsuspecting public without calling its attention to the manufacturer, salesman or distributor. Profit, of course, as in most criminal endeavors, is the motivating force. Premeditation, difficult to prove in some crimes, is very evident from the outset on the part of the counterfeiter.

The criminal who makes counterfeit money or has it made for him rarely passes the notes. He would rather sell the counterfeits to someone else—at a reasonable profit—and let this buyer take the risk of being detained by a suspicious merchant.

The average passer of counterfeit notes, who usually buys them from a manufacturer or distributor at prices ranging from 10 to 50 percent of the face value, can be a petty thief, prostitute, gambler, shop-lifter—in fact, anyone unfortunate enough to become acquainted with a counterfeiter. All he has to do is accept a proposition to make a “quick dollar.”

(Continued on page 14)

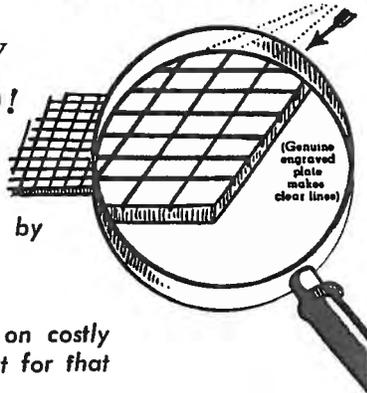
GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT



GOOD MONEY LOOKS GOOD!

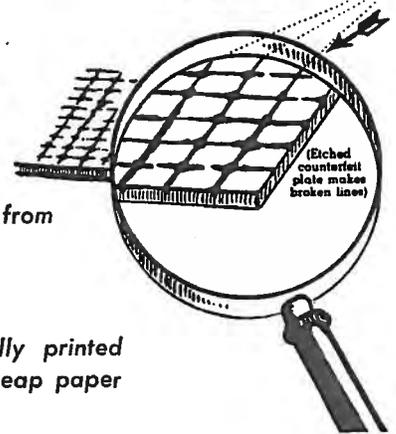


BECAUSE it is made by experts

BECAUSE it is made on costly machines designed just for that purpose

BECAUSE it is printed from steel plates produced by the finest engravers in the country

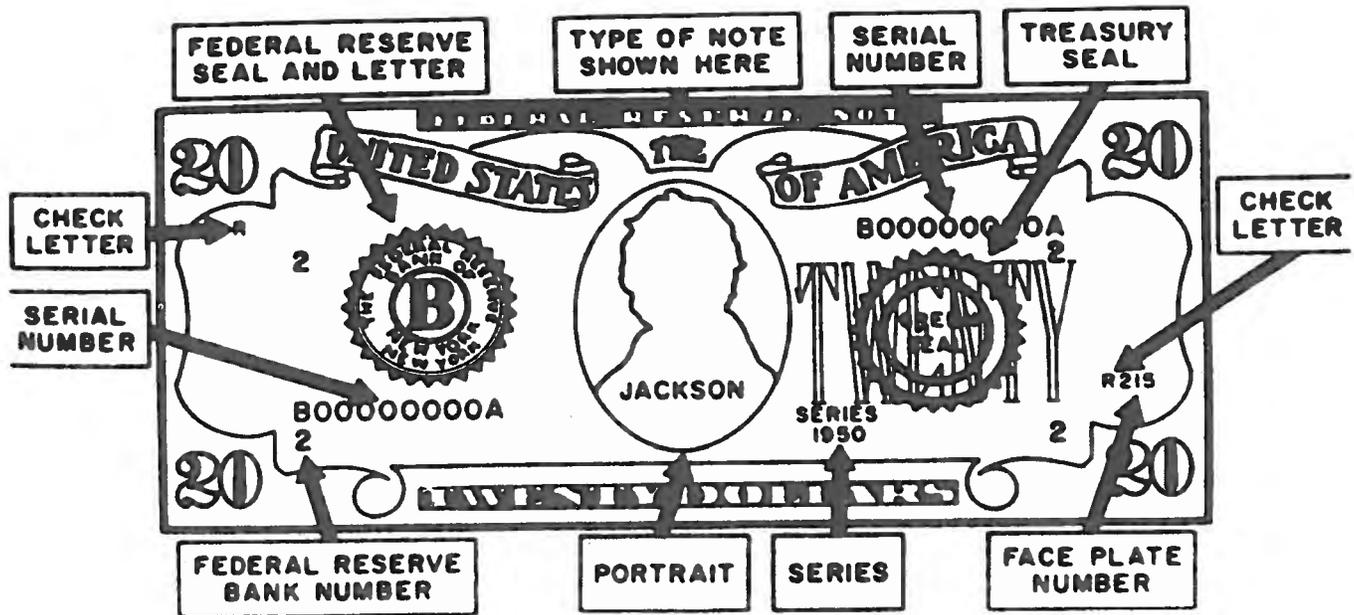
BAD MONEY LOOKS BAD!



BECAUSE it is made from defective plates

BECAUSE it is usually printed with cheap ink on cheap paper

BECAUSE it is usually made with poor equipment by poor workmen



Position of features of U.S. paper currency



Col. Curtis Brostron, Chief of Police, St. Louis, Missouri

Four Continents, 135 Graduates

NOVEMBER GRADUATION

"We are on the threshold today of a new era in law enforcement, which will be the most difficult and at the same time the most exciting in the history of the profession. Many of you will play a large part in shaping the destiny of your own departments and will be called upon to lead them into this era of increasing professionalism. I hope you will remember that it is only with the help and support of all citizens that a police department can do its most effective work."

This forecast was postulated by Colonel Curtis Brostron, Chief of the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department, in concluding the main address at the November 17 graduation ceremonies of the International Police Academy. Stressing the growing professionalism of the law enforcement fraternity and its dependence on society, Col. Brostron stated that "it is axiomatic that no police department can do an adequate job of protecting life and property and enforcing laws without the full cooperation and support of all law-abiding citizens."

Mentioning the technical and procedural advances of the St. Louis police in recent years, Chief Brostron continued his emphasis on professionalism and the important area of police relationships with the public. "In pursuit of scientific excellence in train-

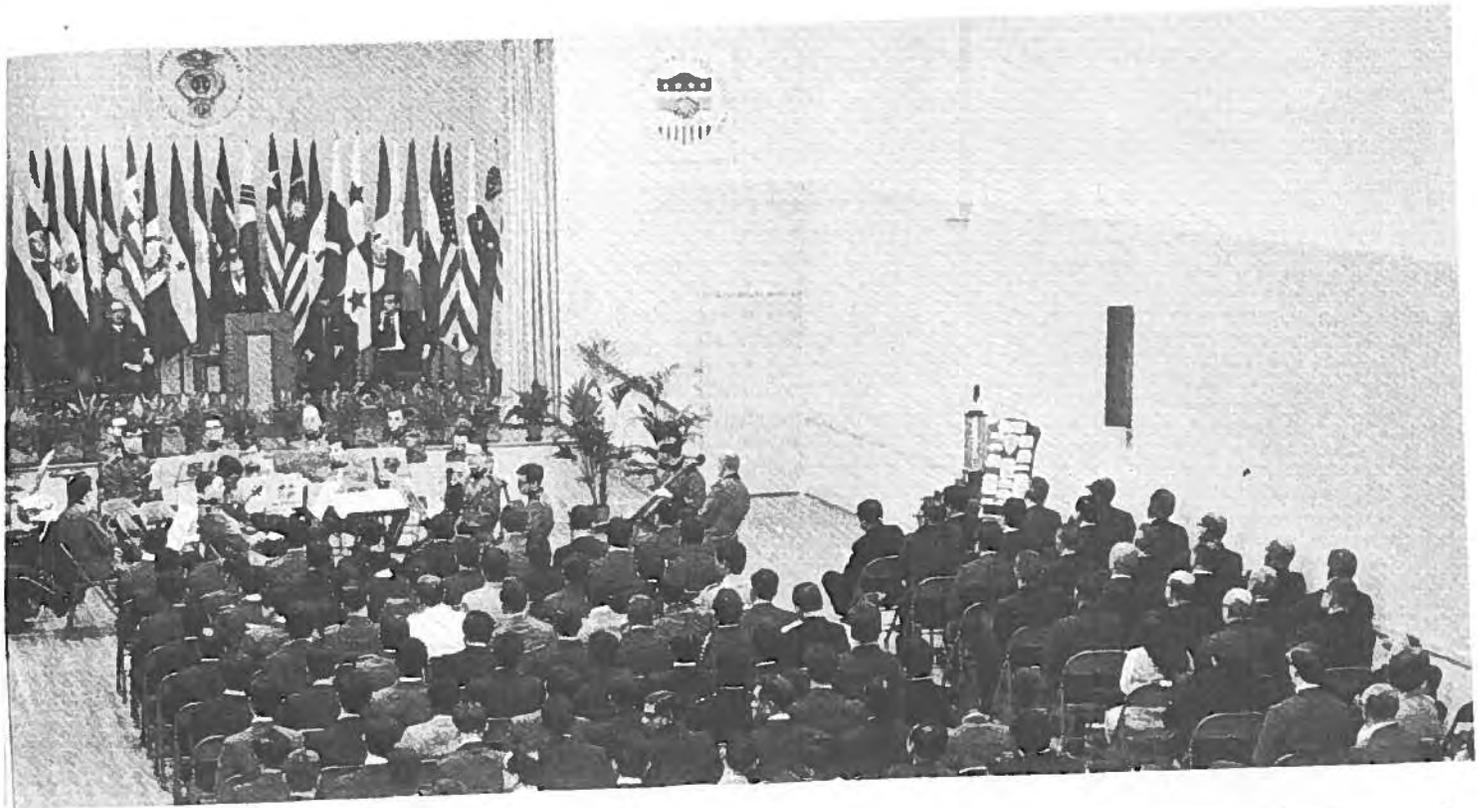


ing and equipment," he said, "we cannot neglect the important area of human relationships, with which our officers find themselves dealing daily in their contacts with citizens. Recruit training is the time to begin educating police officers in the ways people behave and the reasons behind their behavior."

"It is only when the citizens of a country realize that the policeman is their friend as well as their defender," continued the Chief, "that they will give police the degree of help and cooperation which is so necessary if a police department is to do its job well."

The graduating group comprised four classes: the 15th and 16th General Courses, which had been presented in English, and the 31st and 32nd Inter-American Courses, presented in Spanish. Valedictorians selected by the participants to speak on behalf of the classes were Superintendent of Police Fazal Ellahi Siddiqi of the West Pakistan Police Service, representing the English-language classes; and Major Alberto Charry Trujillo of the Colombian National Police, representing the two Spanish-language classes.

Both expressed appreciation to the Academy Director, Mr. Michael G. McCann, and to the faculty and Training Division staff. "We are indebted to this great institution in more ways than one," said Superintendent Siddiqi. "Here we have been introduced to some of the most revolutionary ideas of crime control, in which we not only attack crime itself, but also the basic causes of crime, such as social insecurity, unemployment, instable home life and lack of educational and vocational facilities. In this present context, therefore, a policeman will now



be not only a law enforcer but also a community service officer. These are indeed novel ideas, boldly conceived, and it is our good fortune to carry them home."

"No better selection could be made of Latin American police representatives than those who in this day of joy and satisfaction are successfully culminating another milestone of their public life, having furthered their knowledge with the latest technological developments in order to provide a better service to their communities," said Major Charry. "We do treasure the knowledge gained here, and rest assured that it will serve us in the policing and social guidance of our nations, because . . . we have learned the magnitude and nobility of the police function and the enormous responsibility with which it is invested."

Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety, introduced Chief Brostron and later awarded diplomas to the 135 graduating officers. Participants, representatives from their Embassies, distinguished law enforcement and government officials and friends of the graduates saw plaques presented to the Academy by the departing classes.

Lieutenant Vassilios A. Kostopoulos of the Greek Royal Gendarmerie Corps and Superintendent Benjamin S. K. Kwakye of the Ghana Police Service unveiled the plaque given by the 15th General Course participants, while that of the 16th General Course was presented by Major Hehdi Ardalan of the Iranian National Police Administration and Lieutenant Juan A. Paralejas of the Manila (Philippines) Police Department. Unveiling the plaque on behalf of the 31st Inter-American General Course

(Continued on page 10)



Supt. Fazal Ellahi Siddiqi of Pakistan



Major Alberto Charry Trujillo of Colombia



Oscar Armando MEJIA Peralta, Lieutenant (Infantry), Special Security Corps, San Pedro Sula, Honduras (IPA IA #30); Guillermo THUMANN Cordon, Lieutenant, Special Security Corps, Choluteca, Honduras—(IPA IA #29B); Joaquín ALVARENGA Sanchez, Special Agent, National Bureau of Investigation, Tegucigalpa, Honduras (IPA IA #29A); Mario FERREIRA Tomas, Captain, Police Headquarters Artigas, Bella Union, Uruguay—(IPA IA #29A); Juan Carlos LEMOS Silveira, Adjutant Officer, Department of Police, Montevideo, Uruguay—(IPA IA #29B); George H. Hernandez, I.P.A. Class Counsellor, U.S.A.

A WELL-TRAVELED MEMENTO

When Special Agent Joaquín Alvarenga Sánchez left his home in Honduras to attend General Course No. 29 at the International Police Academy last April, he brought with him an unusual request from his son. "Father, if there is a Uruguayan participant in your class, please ask him for a flag or coat of arms of his country. I want to offer it as a gift to my school". The young lad was attending the República Oriental del Uruguay School in Tegucigalpa.

Fortunately, not one but two Uruguayan participants were in attendance at the Academy, and Special Agent Alvarenga lost no time in making his request known to Captain Ferreira and Adjutant Officer Lemos. Without delay they wrote home to Montevideo and their families responded to the call to action.

Weeks passed. The thick envelope had been mailed in good time but not received at the IPA. Graduation and departure date was rapidly approaching. A strike of mailmen and postal clerks in the Uruguayan capital was the apparent cause of this delay.

With but a few days to spare the envelope arrived in Washington, and the photo shows the happy ending to the story. The flag and the coat of arms were gifts of Captain Ferreira's four children and Adjutant Officer Lemos' three to Special Agent Alvarenga's son; and the República Oriental del Uruguay School in Tegucigalpa now has a well-traveled memento from its namesake.

NOVEMBER GRADUATION—*from page 9*

were Major Nestor Barba Valdes of the Carabineros of Chile and Major Silfredo Oliveros Colmenares of the Venezuelan Armed Forces of Cooperation. The 32nd Inter-American General Course was represented by First Lieutenant Francisco Roberto De Olivira of Brazil's Military Brigade and Major Ramon Umana Arroyo of the Costa Rican Civil Guard.

Representing 28 countries of Latin America, the Near East and South Asia, Africa, and the Far East, the graduates brought to 2,424 the total number of foreign police officials who have completed studies at the Academy since its founding in late 1963. The U.S. Marine Band orchestra provided music for the event, which was followed by a reception in the student lounge where graduates and guests met informally with Chief Brostron, Mr. Engle, and the Academy staff.



Sgt. Santillan greeted by IPA Director McCann



Tour included Lincoln Memorial

PERUVIAN POLICE SERGEANT EARNS TRIP TO WASHINGTON

A parlay of exceptional merit and extreme good fortune resulted in a brief but strenuous visit to Washington, D.C. by Sgt. Armando Santillán Serván of the Lima, Peru Guardia Civil, last September. The Training Division of the Office of Public Safety was asked by Civil Guard officials to assist Sgt. Santillán during his flying visit, and the accompanying pictures depict highlights of his tour.

The 45th Anniversary of the Guardia Civil was celebrated on August 30, 1967, the day of Santa Rosa de Lima, patron saint of this fine organization. As a feature of the program a guardsman below the rank of officer was to be selected on a merit basis for an all-expense round trip to Washington, sponsored by Lima business firms. Six men tied for the honor, so the final choice was made by a drawing of lots. Sgt. Santillán was the fortunate winner.

The Sergeant was in Washington, D.C. from September 25 to 29, and his itinerary included many points of historical and cultural interest. He found time, also, to attend a Spanish-language class at the IPA, and to tour the facilities of this Academy.



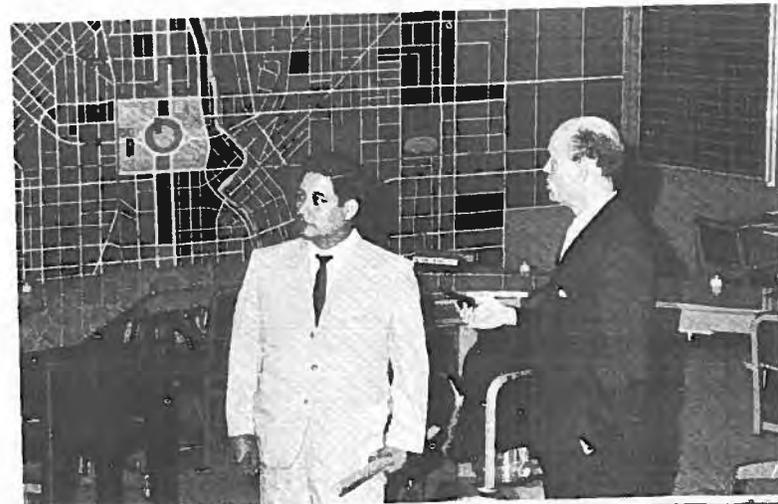
Inspects IPA Firearms Range



Friendly greeting from U.S. Park Police

Visits Academy Reference Center

P.O.C.C. briefing by IPA Staff Member



POLICE OF IRAN—*from page 3*

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Nowhere is the evidence of progress in professional competence more noticeable than in the National Police Prison system. In the last few years this has been completely reoriented from a punitive to a modern psychologically oriented and humane system.

Strong emphasis is being placed on the reformation and redemption of criminals so that upon their release they will be able to fulfill a useful role in society. With this goal, training in a wide selection of crafts is offered to prison inmates. The skills acquired during confinement prove to be a most welcome asset to a rapidly rising economy with its resultant demands for consumer products. In addition to mechanical skills, subjects such as elementary reading and writing, music and the arts, accountancy, rug weaving and even foreign languages are part of the curriculum.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

The Traffic Bureau of the National Police, in addition to normal regulatory duties, is also charged with the registration and inspection of vehicles and driver licensing functions.

The Bureau also has the responsibility for conducting mandatory mechanical inspections of all vehicles prior to licensing, at renewal of licensing or at other definite specified times. To accomplish this task, vehicle inspection stations using modern testing devices are in operation in nine (9) major centers of Iran. This program is being expanded and in the near future all major cities will be similarly equipped.

With the impetus provided by the industrial revolution of Iran, the dramatic betterment in the standard of living is reflected in the great increase of car registrations and driver licenses. Depending on the grade of license sought, the testing procedures are progressively more difficult both in subject matter and exactness in performance. In Tehran alone, driver tests average between 400 and 500 daily.

PRECINCT AND PATROL

This primary but most important facet of police operations is the responsibility of city-level headquarters. Throughout Iran cities are divided into Kalantaris (precincts). Depending on the individual character of the Kalantari, assignments of personnel and equipment are made. The three-shift system is employed. Foot, motor and motorcycle patrols are maintained on a 24 hour basis, emphasis being dictated by the peculiarities of the precinct. In outlying suburban areas, patrol is also provided by the Mounted Division during hours of darkness. The patrol effort, backed by an excellent radio contact system, has been responsible for a great decrease in burglaries, hold-ups and assaults.

COMMUNICATIONS

The National Police is justly proud of its Com-

munication system which has been pronounced as one of the most modern and extensive in Iran. With its hub in Tehran, it extends to every city and to every authorized point of entry in Iran. Through a combination of radio, wireless and teletype immediate contact can be made with or between any points in the police network. For the operation and maintenance of this system, two mobile repair units have been outfitted and make regularly scheduled inspections in addition to being available for emergency repair work. As need requires, training courses in all phases of repair and operation are conducted. This training has been incorporated into the in-service training at the National Police University.

TRANSPORTATION

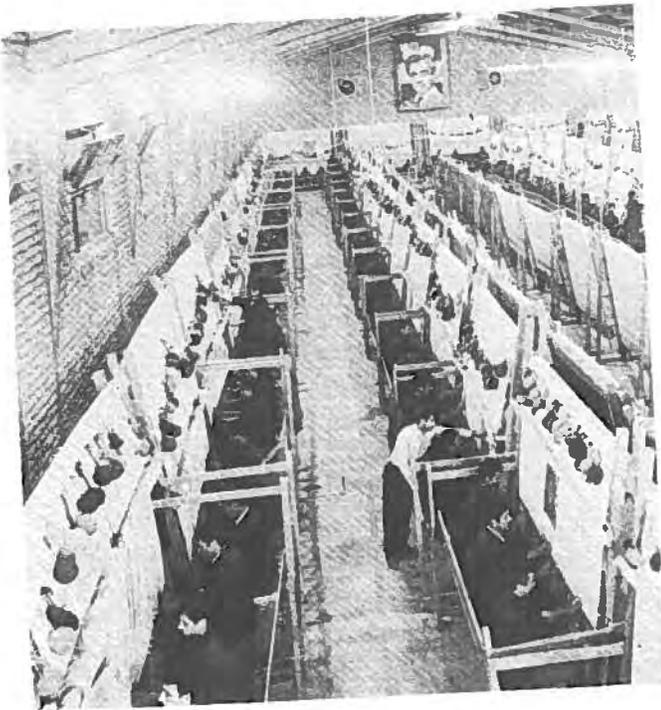
An important facet of every police organization is its transportation system. In Iran a total of 1050 vehicles is at the disposition of the National Police. This number includes heavy duty trucks for movement of equipment, light trucks for mass personnel movements, jeeps and sedans for patrol purposes, ambulances and emergency trucks. Special light armored cars for use in the event of civil disturbances are also included in the table of equipment. In addition, 150 motorcycles are maintained for traffic patrol and associated details and approximately one hundred horses are maintained in Tehran for ceremonials, crowd control and suburban patrol activities.

ANTI-NARCOTIC BUREAU

Not generally known is the fact that in the past decade the legal cultivation, manufacture, possession, sale and/or use of opium and its derivatives have been outlawed in Iran. From being a prime supplier Iran now has become a victim country. The enforcement of the Narcotic Control laws in the cities of Iran is actively pursued by the Narcotics Bureau of the National Police. Acting in concert with the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Imperial Gendarmerie (the agency responsible for law enforcement in rural areas *outside* the limits of the cities) a strong effort continues to be exerted in this field. New enforcement techniques such as roving flying squads have enjoyed great success. Selection and training of qualified investigators is being increased and the National Police will soon have 25 of these squads to intensify the war on narcotics. Recently these units uncovered 19.4 kilograms of heroin, one of the largest amounts of this drug ever to be seized.

BUREAU OF POLICEWOMEN

In January 1962 His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah proclaimed equal rights for women in Iran. The National Police was quick to seize on the opportunity to form a Bureau of Policewomen which today is proving to be a valuable asset in Traffic Control, Anti-Narcotic Enforcement, Prison Operations, Fingerprint and Identification procedures and Administration. A special training course has been established at the Police University and



Rug weaving aids prisoner rehabilitation

the results are extremely gratifying. Recruiting of qualified women is being stepped up and the response has been enthusiastic. The National Police of Iran is confident that its Corps of Policewomen will soon be second to none.

PASSPORT AND IMMIGRATION BUREAU

This Bureau has the responsibility for the control of all persons entering or leaving Iran, the issuance and control of all Iranian passports, residence permits and exit visas for all except Diplomatic personnel.

Units of this Bureau can be found at every international airport in Iran (6); along the Russia/Iran border and the Caspian Sea ports in the North; the Turkish and Iraqi borders in the West; the Persian Gulf ports in the South and the Pakistan and Afghan border control points in the East. Every unit is provided with single side band radio for immediate contact with Tehran Headquarters in any emergency or unusual situation.

The concept of this Bureau is one of service to all, as expeditiously as possible, with the utmost courtesy. All forms used by this Bureau have been standardized and streamlined to facilitate its operations. Specialized training is provided officers selected for this function, as these are usually the first officials of Iran met by visitors on arrival, making them important representatives for good will.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

This Bureau is the repository for all criminal records, with over 5,000,000 photographs and fingerprints classified according to the Henry system on file. These records are submitted daily by all

Provincial and Ostan Identification units. Given the proper classification, any card can be produced in fifteen seconds.

This Bureau also manages the Criminal Laboratory, currently being revitalized with new scientific investigative equipment and a program of training for its staff of specialized technicians. IBM equipment is being introduced to modernize the records of this Bureau. With locally trained staff and a supervisor trained in the U.S., a records system second to none will soon serve the National Police.

INFORMATION BUREAU

The National Police of Iran, as part of its internal security responsibility maintains a separate Bureau for this activity. Its primary duty is the collection of information on subversive elements or movements which might pose a threat to the internal security. It is staffed with selected officers who are highly dedicated and well trained for this mission. The Bureau boasts of the most modern equipment available for pursuing its mission.

RAILROAD AND AIRPORT POLICE

The protection and physical security of railroads and airports, the safeguarding of rights-of-way, rolling stocks and goods in transit is vested in these units which cover all rail facilities and airports in Iran. Since the assumption of these responsibilities by the National Police, there has been a noticeable decrease in losses due to theft, pilferage and malicious damage. Special courses are offered at the in-service branch of the Police University in subjects which pertain directly and uniquely to police work in this area.

OTHER DIVISIONS

In addition to the Bureaus outlined above are the following: (1) Health Bureau—provides outpatient and hospital care for National Police members and their dependents; (2) Welfare Bureau—assists National Police members and families in personal emergencies; (3) Personnel Bureau—handles all records and assignments of personnel and is responsible for initial recruiting program; (4) Budget & Finance—all financial matters; (5) Supply Bureau—contracting and purchasing of all materials; (6) Inspector General—provides internal policing and inspection of all activities; (7) Engineering Department—responsible for maintenance and repair of existing facilities and the design and construction of new physical installations; (8) Public Relations Department—responsible for favorable publicity and relations with the public, also the issuance of the monthly magazine and other publications.

The National Police is especially gratified that Iran has been selected as the site for the 1968 Interpol Convention. It will be privileged to accord a warm Iranian welcome to the distinguished delegates and to offer them the opportunity to visit and observe the installations and operations briefly set forth in this article.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE—*from page 4*

Sometimes the note passer receives his counterfeits on a consignment basis, promising to pay his source after he passes the notes. However, most buyers have to pay for their counterfeit notes in advance. Because of their basic ineptness and dubious background they make mistakes which cause a storekeeper to become suspicious and call a policeman. They are also inclined toward boasting of their new-found wealth, and this boasting often comes to the attention of police informants.

On the national scene this past year the Secret Service recovered an all-time high of ten million dollars in counterfeit currency and arrested over a thousand persons for counterfeiting violations. Fortunately, 84 percent of this record amount of counterfeit money was seized by U.S. agents before it could be passed on to the public. However, there is no indication that this criminal activity will lessen this year.

It is believed that improved methods of photography and printing have made it easier and quicker for counterfeits to be made and are responsible for the increased counterfeiting activity.

Although automation in the fields of photography and printing has been very helpful to the counterfeiter, his product is still merely a copy of fine engraving. Genuine currency printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing is of exceptional quality, utilizing special paper and inks. A counterfeit note cannot achieve this quality and, therefore, cannot stand close comparison with a genuine bill.

It is interesting to compare the counterfeiter of yesterday with his counterpart today. In the 19th century counterfeiters usually worked alone. The skilled craftsman who laboriously and painstakingly made a steel engraved plate for his counterfeit money usually did his own distribution. He was not too greedy, and seemed content to pass occasional bills only when he needed money. By controlling his greed, he lived longer as a free man. However, times have changed.

The mid-20th-century counterfeiters think in terms of producing large amounts of bogus currency. For the most part, they work in teams rather than alone, and the manufacturers usually leave the distribution of counterfeits to others. Depending upon the quality of their counterfeit bills, they sell them at a small percentage of their face value.

Once a large amount of counterfeit is purchased, the note-passing operation begins. With modern transportation facilities, passers of counterfeit notes can become nationwide in their operation in a short period of time. Further, wide distribution outlets which are readily available to these criminals also facilitate their operation. Passers usually dispose of their counterfeits in supermarkets, bars and small retail stores.

Sometimes this operation of infiltrating counterfeits into the mainstream of legitimate currency will

take days, weeks or months; sometimes it is completed in one day. Because counterfeits today are rapidly manufactured and distributed, it is increasingly necessary for the Service to take quick and effective action to suppress counterfeiting before it spreads.

Counterfeiting of U.S. currency is not always confined to the United States. United States currency is readily accepted in most countries. Consequently, more attempts are made to counterfeit it than most other currencies. The counterfeiters in other nations who counterfeit U.S. currency are aware that their countrymen are rarely familiar with the distinguishing features of the currency and they attempt to make the most of this advantage.

In recent years the counterfeiting of United States currency in other countries has increased. Because of this increase, the U.S. Secret Service established an office in Paris, France, in 1963. The Paris office maintains liaison with the national police agencies in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. This liaison keeps U.S. agents informed concerning the extent to which U.S. currency is being counterfeited in various countries. Also, it enables the Service to furnish information, and to be available to assist in any way possible the various national police agencies in the suppression of this crime. The Service is encouraged by the good efforts of police in other countries in suppressing the counterfeiting of U.S. currency and appreciates their effectiveness.

Secret Service tactics in suppressing counterfeiting include not only intensive investigations and the use of modern and improved enforcement techniques, but also the education of the potential victims of the counterfeiter. On the theory that an informed public is a strong foe of the criminal, the Secret Service seeks constantly to show the public how to detect counterfeit money and what to do about it. The following items are important in identifying United States paper currency:

- Genuine currency is printed on special paper manufactured under strict Government control.
- The paper contains many small red and blue fibers visible to the naked eye.
- The positions of the various features appearing on paper currency are important.

The best methods of detecting a counterfeit is to compare it with a genuine note of the same denomination and series, if available. Look for the red and blue fibers in the paper. Sometimes counterfeiters attempt to copy these fibers by printing colored lines on the paper. If the note in question does contain these fibers then, next, compare its other features with the genuine note. Look for differences—not similarities.

The counterfeiter does not have access to equipment as sophisticated as the government's; therefore, his notes are inferior. Most counterfeits are made by a photomechanical process. The printing appears flat and lacks the three-dimensional quality of genuine notes. Further, many of the delicate lines



Secret Service agents uncover a cache of \$200,000 of buried counterfeit currency

in the portrait of a counterfeit note are broken and often are missing. The lines in the portrait background, if you look closely, form squares; on counterfeits some of these squares are often filled in.

The Secret Service investigates the forgery of all U.S. obligations—largely government checks and bonds. Thousands of government checks fail to reach the people entitled to them because the checks are stolen and cashed by thieves posing as rightful owners. Every year hundreds of forgers are arrested by Special Agents of the Secret Service.

These, generally speaking, are the responsibilities of the Secret Service. The Service greatly appreciates the excellent assistance received from police officials all over the Free World in behalf of its protective and investigative activities and looks forward to any opportunity to reciprocate.

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viously straightforward case end in favor of the accused. In the federal criminal law of the United States of America I note that there is no period laid down for the detention of a suspect. Thus the courts are left to decide on what delay is reasonable.

There have been instances when the courts acquitted accused persons on the ground that there was unreasonable delay by the police which might have induced involuntary confessions. I fervently believe that an attempt to ameliorate this situation is in a period of gestation. The Mallory Case is an example and a grim pointer to the trend of affairs in this regard. In that case the police are accused of arresting people at large and then using interrogating methods in the police stations to determine whom they should charge. Such a statement throws the real essence of criminal investigation overboard. The courts must not falter in this aspect from the achievement of judicial equilibrium. In the Mallory Case, it is reported that the police must effect arrest on reasonable cause and also on "probable cause", but the words "arrest" and "charge" are two dif-

ferent and distinct entities. A "probable cause to arrest" is certainly different in meaning from a "probable cause to charge". Since the law empowers the police to arrest on reasonable suspicion without further qualification, it appears that the courts act ultra vires on the methods of police arrest. I shall presently expand on the two functions of the police—namely, the duty to arrest and the duty to charge a suspect.

The police must have probable cause to effect an arrest, but they may lack probable cause to charge. If they are forced to have probable cause to charge at the same time they effect arrest, it would invariably turn out that they may be charging suspects on the basis of incomplete information. What useful purpose would such a hasty line of action serve? The consequence would surely be that an innocent person might be injured if he is arraigned before the court, or a guilty person may not be presented for prosecution at all. The exclusionary rule of evidence has predominantly been a means by which the judiciary controls the work of criminal investigators. However it is necessary that the judiciary should not range beyond its bounds. It should concern itself only with the charges preferred against the suspect and not the circumstances of his arrest. The crux of this argument is that the duty of the policeman to arrest is purely an administrative exercise, and his duty to charge the suspect is a judicial enterprise over which the courts have full control in the trial of the case. In Ghana, as well as in the United Kingdom, the judges, in consideration and appreciation of the difficulties encountered by the police on the law of evidence, have laid down rules which govern the process of criminal investigation. These rules are known as the Judges' Rules. Thus the police officer is aware of what is required of him by the courts right from the moment that he decides to charge the suspect. It is interesting to note that the Judges' Rules do not set out what the police officer must do in the exercise of his duties of arrest. They explicitly state what the police officer must do from the moment he makes up his mind to charge the suspect with the offense committed. At this juncture, the police officer must caution the suspect by saying: "Do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing and may be given in evidence".

This statement is not administered immediately when the suspect is arrested, since the police officer must necessarily give the suspect the opportunity to exculpate himself. If the accused person's explanation is satisfactory, the police officer has no alternative but to release him. Further, if it becomes necessary to charge the accused and the caution is administered, the words "against you" are not added at the end of the statement for obvious reasons.

It will be recalled that the police officer has two distinct functions to perform during the period when

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the suspect is arrested and taken to the charge office—one being administrative and the other legal. The administrative function starts when the suspect is arrested and interrogated and ends at the time the officer investigating the case decides to charge him. The legal function begins when the decision is made to charge the suspect. Thus, in the former function the object of the inquiry is to ascertain who is the guilty party; in the latter, evidence is collected which may lead to establishment of the case against the person charged with the offense.

Therefore, the moment when the cautionary statement is administered marks the beginning of the battle. It serves at the same time to warn the suspect to gather his forces to defend himself at the trial in court. At this stage the police officer is not to put any questions to the accused who was, a little before, a mere suspect. Accordingly, the accused is at liberty to reserve whatever he has to say until he appears in court for trial. On the other hand, if the accused makes a statement and the police tender it in evidence, the court is entitled to ascertain its veracity. In normal circumstances, the police officer administers the caution when the suspect begins to make confessions, and this is the point at which the friction between the judiciary and the police should begin—not before.

The next question to be considered is: why should the caution not be administered at the beginning of the interrogation? I concede that such a step would absolve the police from the adverse comments they encounter during the trial of cases. However, this method could not be applied in all cases. It can only be applied when the party who committed the crime is easily identified and there is no question of charging another person except him. Further, the police cannot charge him until they have reasonable grounds for thinking not only that he committed the crime, but also that he was deliberately guilty in committing it. If in the case of murder it is ascertained that the accused did not intentionally mean to cause the slightest harm to the victim by this act, the charge should then be manslaughter and not murder. Again, in a case of rape the accused may say that the woman fully consented; if his statement is ascertained to be true, a different charge may be preferred against him instead of that of rape.

From the two examples given above it will be noted that the police officer has no alternative but to check the statement of the suspect before preferring a charge against him. Thus, when it becomes necessary that the caution should be given from the beginning of the interrogation, the police officer will have to engage in the twofold task of both ascertaining the guilt of the suspect and, at the same time, collecting the evidence which may be used to prove his guilt.

Once the accused person is charged with the offense, the police must have completed the investigation of the case. There should, therefore, be no

delay in presenting the case to the court. In this regard, if there is any delay, the courts require that it must be reasonable. If they decide that the delay is not reasonable, the accused is invariably acquitted. This is the point at which, I state with respect, the judiciary goes beyond its jurisdiction.

Detention is nothing more than continued arrest, and any arrest and detention not supported by law is false imprisonment. If a police officer is accused of this offense the victim is entitled to go to the civil court for whatever remedy he seeks. If a criminal court decides that unreasonable delay has occurred in arraigning a prisoner before it, the merits of the delay should not influence the pending decision of the case brought in by the police. The real essence of the administration of criminal justice is made a subject of ridicule when a prima facie case is quashed merely because there was unreasonable delay by the police in presenting the case.

It is a basic doctrine that government is of law and not of men. Thus, equal justice should mean the same quality of treatment for the poor or the rich, the weak or the strong, for the one as for the many. It is the duty of the judiciary to see to it that equality is maintained by interpreting the law. Judges should not set potential criminals free merely on the grounds that the police did not do their work well or that the police committed other offenses while investigating the cases. Consider a case of theft in which \$10,000 is involved. If the accused person is discharged on the ground that his house was searched without a warrant by the police—though the money was found—what sort of restitution will the court make to the person from whom the money was stolen? The court rules in favor of the accused. If the essence of such a decision is to protect the rights of the individual, then it appears that the courts in such cases fail to protect the property of other individuals just because they want to be stern on the police. The scale of justice must balance between the rights of the law-abiding citizens and the accused.

Finally, I must say that despite the difficulties and setbacks that form the lot of the police, we stand unique in the enforcement of the law. Our lot, it seems, is inherently enviable, for we form the real image of the Executive power in the government. As far as criminal cases are concerned, it is the police on whom the judiciary depends. Further, the police officer looks at the world from a different angle altogether, in the sense that he is disciplined and his code of ethics leaves nothing to be desired. He advances fearlessly in the midst of those who like and sympathize with him as well as those who hate him, and serves them alike. He does his best to serve mankind to the utmost degree. But yet, for what reward? For something much less to live on than what he would get from another field of employment. Indeed, the integrity of the police must be preserved, if the public—the individual and all sectors of the community alike—are to expect adequate protection of their lives and property.

IPA PARTICIPANT ACTIVITIES

Tribute was paid to participants celebrating their National Holidays in appropriate ceremonies at the Academy during the past quarter. Nations thus honored were Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica on September 15, Chile on September 18, Iran on October 26, Panama on November 3, and Thailand on December 5. The ceremony for the Central American Republics was held in the auditorium with Mr. Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety, officiating.

Other activities included tournaments in table tennis, volleyball and marksmanship. In table tennis Captain Abdol Hamid Shizari of Iran (G.C. 16) won the singles, while doubles were taken by Redactors Trinh Van Hien and Tran Tat Hien of Vietnam (G.C. 16). IPA IA Class 31 won the volleyball tournament, and also garnered the marksmanship trophy with a record-breaking team score of 1071.



Volleyball



Table tennis



Marksmanship



Central America—September 15



Chile—September 18



Iran—October 26



Panama—November 3



Thailand—December 5

