

July 1968

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY REVIEW



OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Director's Message . . .



When Senator Robert F. Kennedy was struck down by an assassin in early June, the cause of law and order—and the International Police Academy—lost a strong champion.

Millions of Americans and others throughout the world mourn his passing in terms of the human qualities and potential which he had in abundance. However, we in the A.I.D. Office of Public Safety remember him particularly from the times he addressed graduates of the Academy—both as Attorney General of the United States and as Senator.

The first participants to graduate from the fledgling International Police Academy in February 1964 heard Robert Kennedy emphasize the need for internal stability as a requirement for progress. "People cannot achieve peace and security, cannot even insure their own personal safety, except under the rule of law," he said, and, paying tribute to the graduates: "Yours is a high calling—and a grave responsibility."

Robert Kennedy was a man of vigorous action, of strong beliefs, of outspoken thought. In recognition of his keen interest and strong support, as well as the role he played in the Academy's founding, we dedicate to his memory this issue of the IPA Review.

BYRON ENGLE, *Director*
Office of Public Safety

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**cover
photo**

A young citizen discusses sundry matters with a member of the Korean National Police



Free-World Symbol

NATIONAL POLICE OF KOREA

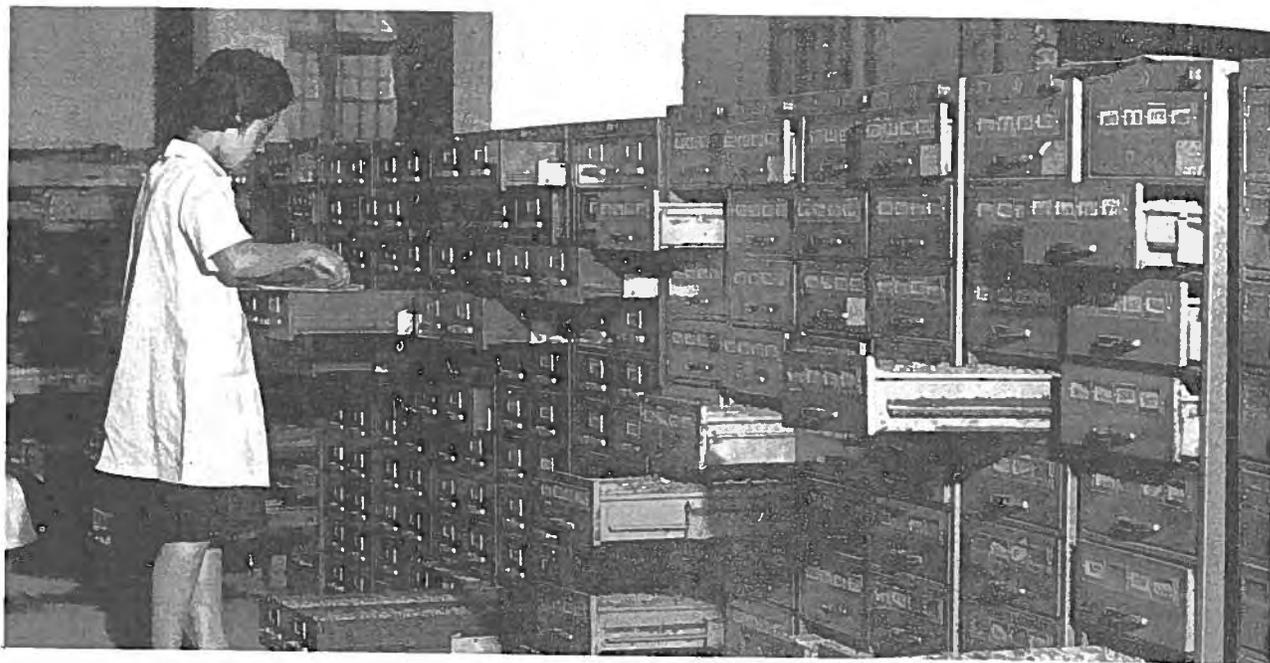
The National Police of the Republic of Korea have three ideals: to serve the people, to be a genuinely democratic police force, and to be a strong combat police in the continuing war against Communism. Geographically and politically, the Republic of Korea is on the front line, facing the aggressors from North Korea.

The Korean Peninsula is bordered by the Chinese mainland (Manchuria) and Russian Siberia on the north, by China across the Yellow Sea to the west, and the islands of Japan across the Korea Strait to the southeast.

The entire area of Korea, approximately 85,000 square

**Superintendent
PAK PYONG HYO
Chief, Inspection Section
National Police of the
Republic of Korea
IPA Senior Officer Class No. 6**





Policewoman checks fingerprint files of the Korean National Police

miles, is about equal in size to New England, New Jersey and Delaware combined. Until the country's division in 1945, the Koreans, an ancient and homogeneous race, could rightfully claim that they were one people with one language, one culture and one history. During the five hundred years of the Yi dynasty (1392-1910) the maintenance of public order under the Korean monarchy was generally the responsibility of local military garrisons. A small national police force was created during the middle period of the dynasty, but it served mainly to maintain order and safety in the capital. The family, clan and village combined to exert pressures to cause individuals to conform to traditional Confucian or other religious customs or ethical concepts.

Between 1804 and 1910, during the latter part of the dynasty, the traditional Korean police force was established, divided into two main bodies, each headed by a general who answered to the King. Each of the two commanders of the force was known as "the man of arresting", since he carried out the wishes of the King in such matters. The people often spoke of these men as "two generals: on the right side, an arresting general; on the left side, an arresting general." The duties of the members of this traditional force have now been assumed by the national police.

From 1910 to 1945 Korea, having been annexed by Japan, was a portion of the Japanese Empire

and was policed by the Japanese on a system modeled closely after the law enforcement organization of their homeland. The police presence consisted primarily of fixed posts distributed strategically throughout the country.

With the 1945 liberation—the end of World War II and Japanese rule—the whole Korean nation was overwhelmed with joy. However, there followed the division of the country along the 38th parallel, between American and Soviet forces, to facilitate withdrawal of Japanese troops. While not intended to be permanent, this soon formed a definite demarcation between the political and ideological differences of the two zones. In the south, social disorders, often fanned by infiltrated agitators, brought internecine strife to the land. A national police organization had been set up, but was very weak in numbers and equipment. Democratic attitudes were lacking, as was public support.

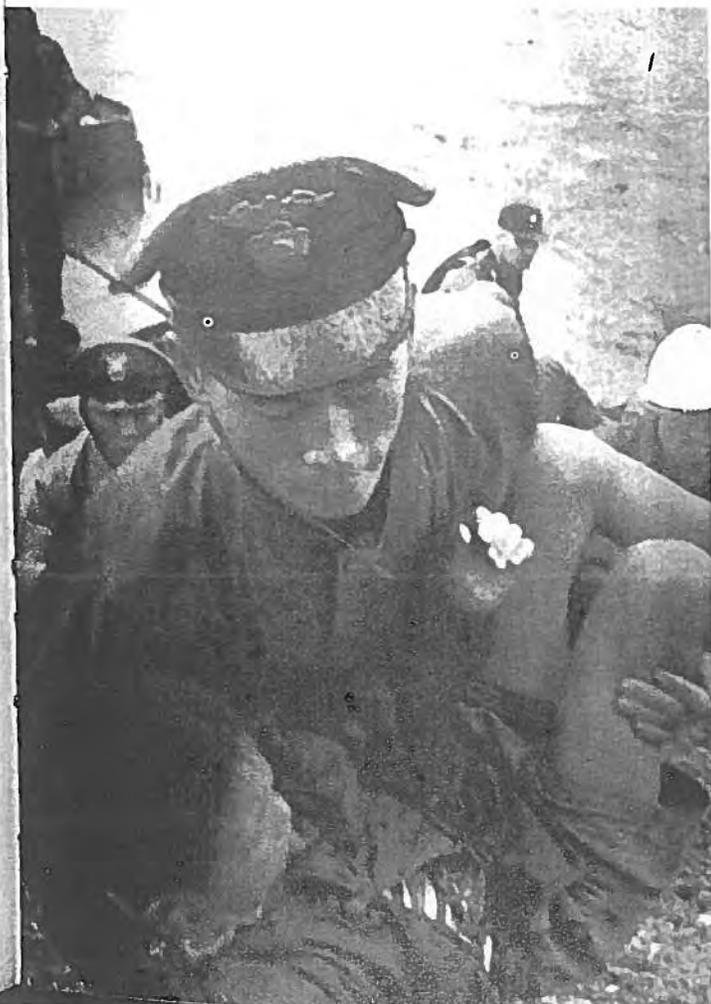
During the 1950-53 Korean War, however, the National Police of South Korea did much to redeem themselves in the eyes of the public by fighting bravely against the invaders from North Korea. With the restoration of public order and security after the war, there was opportunity to renew the police organization and personnel, but this opportunity was lost due to factional and political differences of opinion within the administration. Despite sacrifices in the war the police continued to lose public support and were so criticized that prestige and authority became almost nonexistent.

A political revolution in April 1960 was followed by another in May 1961, when widespread changes in governmental administration resulted in the police being officially removed from the realm of politics.

Today the population of the southern half of the peninsula—the Republic of Korea—is approximately 30 million. Seoul, the capital city, is a growing metropolis of some 4,000,000 residents. The National Police of the Republic of Korea is the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs, assisted by a Vice Minister whose sole duties are the administration and funding of the force.

The National Police commander is Director of the Police Bureau, which has nine main divisions: administration, planning, public safety, guard, fire protection, investigation guide, intelligence, communications and foreign affairs.

The Director is also responsible for the equivalent of eleven provincial police bureaus—the special capital city of Seoul, the direct-control city of Pusan and nine other provincial bureaus. Other police elements controlled by the Minister of Home Affairs are the Police College, the Scientific Investigation Laboratory, the Police Hospital, and the marine police, equipped with high-speed ships and light aircraft. Control of aviation and the nation's airports are also the responsibility of the Bureau.



Korean policeman and canine aide patrol suburban Seoul on a rainy night

Each provincial bureau has an Academy for training of rank-and-file policemen and police-women. Many university-trained students apply to join, and Korea prides itself on its highly-educated Public Safety forces.

All applicants for officer grades must take the training courses of enlisted personnel as well as advanced training before being appointed officers. Elementary training lasts twelve weeks; officer candidates undertake courses of a year's duration. Refresher courses lasting six to eight weeks are given regularly.

When criminals are arrested they are questioned to ensure that there is a prima facie case and then placed before a public prosecutor, with the dossier of evidence, for his investigation. If the case is considered a serious one, police continue inquiries under guidance of the prosecutor's officials.

The job of the police everywhere has become more complex and difficult than ever before. In addition to the many other problems in Korea, it is apparent that closer rapport is needed and must be developed between the 42,000 members of the

(Continued on page 11)

National Police rescue flood victims

POLICE PROCEDURE AGAINST SNIPER ATTACK



HENRY A. FITZGIBBON,
Commander,
Bureau of Services
Metropolitan Police
Department
City of St. Louis, Missouri

A sniper attack occurs when someone fires a gun at his intended victim from a place of concealment. In addition to the physical danger involved, such attacks can be highly demoralizing and may create panic among police officers subjected to an assault of this type, particularly if it is the first time and if they have not been trained in methods of dealing with sniper fire.

In the United States sniper attacks have occurred with increasing frequency in recent years. On November 22, 1963, U.S. President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by a sniper who fired a high-powered rifle from the sixth floor of a building in Dallas, Texas. On August 1, 1966, Charles J. Whitman, firing a high-powered rifle from the observation deck of the clock tower high above the campus of the University of Texas in Austin killed twelve and wounded thirty-one persons before police were able to break into the sniper's barricaded position and kill him in a close-range gun battle.

Reports of riots that occurred in the United States during the summer of 1967 in Newark (New Jersey), Detroit (Michigan) and Milwaukee (Wisconsin), tell of sniper fire directed against policemen, National Guard and Army troops and firemen on duty at the scenes of widespread looting and arson-induced fires. A number of policemen and firemen were killed or wounded by sniper fire. In some instances wounded police could not be reached immediately to be given first aid and transported to a hospital, due to sniper fire directed at rescue teams attempting to go to their assistance.

There were instances where firemen discontinued firefighting and retreated from the area after some were killed or wounded at the fire scene. Their absence allowed fires to rage unchecked in some riot areas until the area had been cleared of snipers and secured by police.

From these developments there emerges the necessity for police to adopt procedures to counter and control the menace of the sniper who may direct his fire against police, federal troops, firemen, dignitaries or the general public. Such action can occur at any time, and need not be connected with a riot or disturbance.

This article does not deal with measures which may be taken to discover and neutralize a sniper before he can engage in his deadly work, though this should receive all possible attention. If the possibility of a sniper attack in a given instance is known to the police, it is apparent that complete control of an area and the deployment of large numbers of police officers to rooftops, windows, doorways and other locations is required to provide protection against a well-planned sniper attack. Such coverage is virtually impossible—except in a very limited area—in the absence of unlimited manpower and equipment.

Action against a sniper must conform to established rules for making an arrest. This requires that the police plan the arrest, establish superiority of manpower and firearms, and develop specialized tactics to meet the particular problem of getting to and apprehending, or, if necessary, destroying the sniper.

In most police arrests where weapons are involved the criminal has become armed to defend himself. He will use the gun to try to make good his escape; its use is a defensive action on his part. Conversely, the sniper uses his weapon in an offensive action. He will carefully select his weapon, will often install auxiliary equipment such as tele-

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Mr. Henry A. Fitzgibbon was born in Iowa and is a graduate of Creighton University. From 1940 until the beginning of 1967 he was with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent, administrator, and Special Agent in Charge. He was a firearms instructor at the FBI Academy for three years. Retiring from the Bureau, he joined the St. Louis Metropolitan Police, served as Director of its Police Academy and later Commander of the Bureau of Services. He has been a lecturer at the International Police Academy.

Effective Communication

WADA-GIR

By

CAPT. ABDI NUR YUSUF

Somali Police Force

General Course No. 8

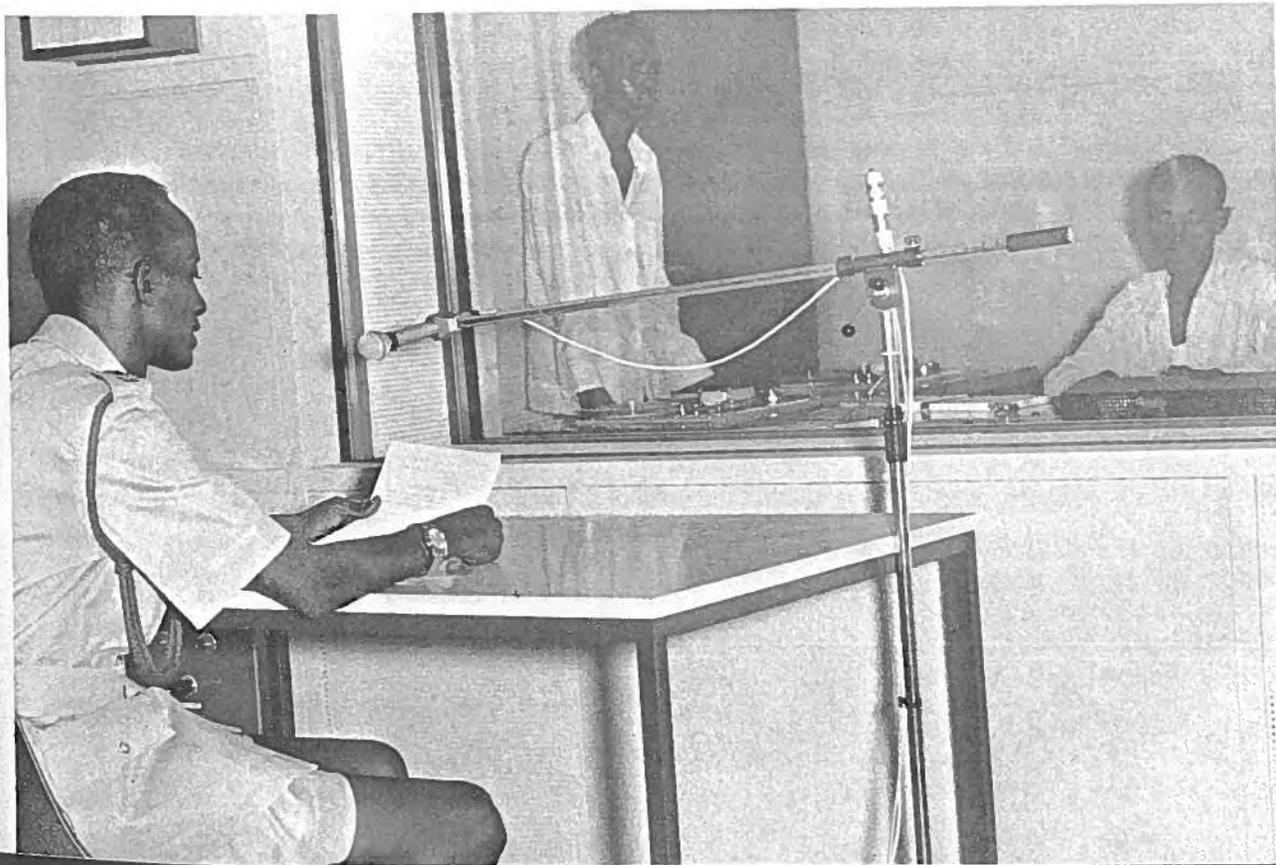
"Wada-gir" translated from the Somali is defined as "together." This is also the title of the Somali National Police (SNP) weekly radio program. The title is significant of the close ties the SNP have with the people. The Somali Republic is approximately 246,000 square miles in size and has a population of approximately 2,600,000 people, many of whom are nomadic. Communication with the nomadic population presents a continuous problem. Realizing that effective communication was vital for good public relations, the SNP decided that radio was the most appropriate means of mass communication. It is estimated that there are approximately 150,000 radios in the country including some 50,000 transistor sets. Radio is an important part of the daily life of a Somali citizen; almost every coffee house has a radio loudspeaker. To meet this public relations need, the SNP have created a weekly program which is informative, educational and entertaining. The announcer and producer of the program is a Somali National Policeman. He works closely with

the professional staff of Radio Mogadiscio. The program is balanced with information vital to the public, such as most-wanted-criminal descriptions, education involving new laws or traffic safety tips, and entertainment featuring the music and talents of the fine police band. The program has also saluted police heroes and given details about various police units and functions. A most popular feature of the program is the letters to the SNP. Listeners have written in questions and comments from all over the Republic and even from such distances as Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam. The most pertinent questions are answered on the air.

Radio Mogadiscio has a brand new installation the equal of any facility its size in the world. The 50 KW station has four spacious studios, two editorial rooms and a comprehensive tape/disc library. This short wave station operates on the 49 and 31 meter bands. The signal has been received in New Zealand and the United States, to mention only two distant geographical points. Utilizing these excellent facilities and the professional staff of Radio Mogadiscio, the SNP have been able to present a very popular program which has helped cement the already fine relationship between the SNP and the people. Thus the theme "WADA-GIR" is strengthened via the medium of radio.

Editor's Note: Captain Abdi, the author of this article, modestly neglects to say that he is the announcer/producer of the program "WADA-GIR." Congratulations to this outstanding graduate of the International Police Academy.

Reaching out to 150,000 receiving sets with a police public relations message, Captain Abdi conducts the weekly program



Centenary Celebration

JAMAICA CONSTABULARY FORCE

A. GORDON LANGDON
Commissioner of Police
Jamaica
Participant, 1967



The Jamaica Constabulary Force as presently constituted was established on November 28, 1867, its formation greatly influenced by the events of the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865. Prior to 1867 the first attempt to form a police force was in 1716 when night watchmen were appointed to serve the areas of Port Royal, Kingston and St. Catherine. The principal duties of these night watchmen were to detect fires and to prevent mischief. However, the need for an organized and permanent force became manifest and in 1832 an Act was passed creating such a force, military in character.

An attempt to coordinate the various police services was made in 1856 when new legislation was enacted providing for establishment of a general police force with wider powers. This lacked effectiveness, however, and the Morant Bay Rebellion in 1865 exposed the lack of discipline and training which enabled the capture of the police station, the seizure of arms, and the Force's inability to cope with the situation.

As a result a law was passed in 1867 "to constitute an improved Police Force to be called The Jamaica Constabulary Force." Recruitment was carried out on a more rigid and systematic basis and standards generally were improved. The strength of the Force was then 917. Its duties included "keeping watch by day and by night, to preserve the peace, detect crimes, apprehending or summoning a person found committing an offence before a Justice of the Peace, seizure of all goods liable for seizure, arrest of smugglers and the service of all important process."

To produce a "new breed" of policemen a Cen-

tral Training Depot was established in the Old Imperial Barracks at Spanish Town. At the outset, training was mostly along military lines, but the system was changed in 1870 when recruits were not only trained in police work but had to take an examination before being posted to stations.

Later the Training Depot was moved to Kingston, where it was established at 16 Lower Elletson Road. The Depot went out of existence in 1948 and a modern training school was opened, at which time the old method of selecting recruits was abolished. In addition to written tests in arithmetic, English and general knowledge, candidates were required to appear before a Selection Board and to take thorough medical examinations. Successful candidates then entered the Police Training School for a sixteen-week course in police law, self-defense, drill musketry, first aid and lifesaving. The school was transferred to more spacious grounds at Port Royal in 1957.

Training has become more comprehensive and is now organized in three phases over a two-year period. There is an eighteen-week basic course at the

To mark one hundred years of existence as an organized police force, the Jamaica Constabulary held a number of special functions in 1967, culminating in a week of celebrations from November 27 to December 3.

In a solemn and impressive ceremony amid an atmosphere of pageantry at the historic capital of Jamaica, Spanish Town, the Honourable Hugh Lawson Shearer, Prime Minister, presented the New Force Standard to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. G. Langdon, C.M.G., C.V.O., after symbolically receiving it from the British High Commissioner. This ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering which included Heads of State and a number of high-ranking police officers from Forces within the British Commonwealth, who were invited to attend the celebrations.

During the week, colorful parades at the National Stadium in Kingston demonstrated the work and versatility of the various branches of the Jamaican Force. An exhibition depicting activities and equipment of all sections of the Force was mounted at the National Arena.

The Jamaica Constabulary Force has a long tradition of service to the public. With increasing opportunities for training and the facilities of modern equipment, the Force now enters a new era in its increasing battle against the enemies of society.

school, after which the recruit is assigned for a period of nine to ten months to a rural station. He is then sent back to the school for a senior recruit course lasting six weeks.

In the 1950's an earnest attempt towards full Jamaicanization of the Force was made. Today all the officers except the Director of Music in charge of the Police Band, who is on contract, are Jamaicans either by birth, descent or naturalization.

The improvement of the Force did not keep pace with the development of the country nor with the population increase. The changing political and social structure made it necessary for the policeman to know and involve himself in psychology, sociology and political science.

Crime fighting had become more scientific and to keep pace with the rest of the world, the Jamaica Constabulary Force had to learn how to use modern police equipment. The need for reorganization once more was evident and at the end of World War II the Government brought down Superintendent W. A. Calver of the Metropolitan Police in London to investigate conditions in the Force and recommend improvements. Mr. Calver made far-reaching recommendations and his services were retained as Commissioner to implement them. The island was divided into five areas for better administration, each under the command of a senior officer answerable to the Commissioner of Police.

Without the general reorganization and improvements implemented during and since Commissioner Calver's administration the Force would not be the efficient organization it is today, clearing up 60% of serious crimes in 1966—a figure that rates high in police work in the world.

IPA graduate Asst. Supt. A. B. Lewis (right) presents new Force Standard to Commissioner A. Gordon Langdon during Police Week ceremonies, National Stadium, Kingston

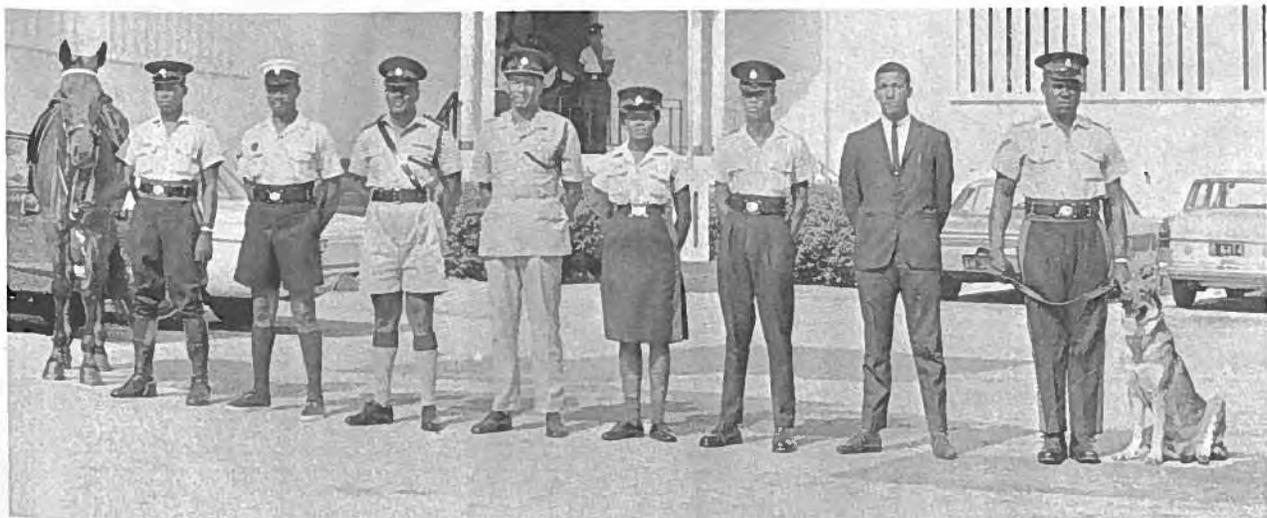


During the one-hundred-year history of the Jamaica Constabulary Force it has often been handicapped in its service to the country by lack of cooperation from the public. The attitude of certain sections of the population to the Force before the island gained independence and then self-government, was natural, since the Force was under the control of British Colonial authorities. The situation is quite different today. The Force belongs to the people and it can only be as efficient as the public wants it to be.

The Force has grown considerably both in size—

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Dress of Police units: (from left, Mounted Troop, Water Police, Inspector, Gazetted Officer, Women Police, Cadet, Plainclothesman, Police Dog Unit). A postage stamp of this photo commemorates Constabulary's century of service



Ambassador Delivers Address

JUNE GRADUATION AT ACADEMY

Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the respect and friendship of the people they serve, Ambassador-at-Large George C. McGhee told 91 graduates of the International Police Academy on June 28 that "this can be the most effective weapon in your arsenal when called upon to cope with criminal or subversive elements."

Representing 27 countries of the Far East, Africa, the Near East and South Asia, and Latin America, participants comprising three classes heard the comments of the former Assistant Secretary of State and Under Secretary for Political Affairs, who returned recently from assignment as U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. "One of the principal requisites for development," he said, "is a high level of capital investment. This, in turn, requires an atmosphere of confidence in law and order—confidence that the institutions and property rights on which economic progress depends will be properly protected."

If such confidence is lacking, stated the Ambassador, citizens will withhold investment in their



country's progress and the foreign investor will not be willing to entrust his capital into a country that cannot assure him fair and lawful treatment. "We have ample evidence from experience throughout the world that stability and security are the first requisites of successful development," he said.

Speaking of the mutual aims of the United States and cooperating nations, Ambassador McGhee said that "we seek to build a world of greater freedom and opportunity, but with this . . . comes greater responsibility on the part of individual citizens to act within the established legal framework." He added that it is the responsibility of the police to assure the orderly processes of government and to see that social and economic change takes place without disruption, but the police—in-



ternal stabilizers for the community, state and nation—must keep abreast of the changes in all areas of society.

"In my opinion, there has been no time in history when the stabilizing influences of the world, including law enforcement groups, have been as challenged as they are today. Not only Crime, but Subversion, Corruption and Terror make up the modern-day Four Horsemen that threaten to plague our lands. The police stand as the first line of defense against these forces . . . This line is being constantly tested and probed, but this line will hold so long as it has the support of the people," said the Ambassador.

Valedictorians selected by the respective classes were Acting Superintendent Anthony Petrus of the Royal Malaysia Police, who spoke on behalf of members of the English-speaking Sixth Senior Officers class, and Nelson Jose Lehmann Guedez, Assistant Director of the Venezuelan General Directorate of Police. Both touched responsive chords in the audience—particularly the graduates—when they spoke of the "savage, unjustified" assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, both having occurred during the participants' stay in the U.S. Addressing the Director of the Academy Mr. Petrus said the graduates "would deem it a favour if you would kindly convey, on our behalf, (to Mrs. King, Mrs. Kennedy and their families) our profound sympathies and our wish and prayer that both these ladies will find comfort in the fact that their gallant husbands gave their lives in the cause of freedom, justice and happiness for mankind."

Assistant Director Lehmann, representing Spanish-speaking Inter-American General Courses 35A and 35B, said: "I am sure that the preeminence given to human dignity by the police forces of this country cannot but affirm the ideals of democracy

and liberty in which we all believe." But speaking of subversive influences which deny dignity, freedom and democracy, he stated that "we should not underestimate this latent danger. It is real and threatens all nations, big and small, rich and poor, regardless of creed, race or national origin. To allow this cancer to spread its venom in another American country would be disastrous. To avoid this we must strengthen our police organizations, improve their technical abilities, encourage positive action, and enhance our image in the eyes of our peoples, always remembering Leon Duguit's words, 'Law without power is impotent and power without law is barbarian.'"

The Director of the Academy, Mr. Michael G. McCann, presided at the ceremonies, and Mr. Byron Engle, Director, Office of Public Safety, introduced Ambassador McGhee, who later assisted in awarding diplomas to the graduates.

Bronze and silver mementos were presented to the Academy by the graduating classes. Official Inspector Raul Ricardo Lapaz Cabrera of the Montevideo Police Headquarters in Uruguay, and Principal Official Francisco Rafael De La Riva of the Argentinian Police of the Province of Buenos Aires, unveiled the plaque on behalf of the two Spanish classes. The silver presentation of the Senior Officers class was unveiled by Assistant Commissioner Basil L. Robinson of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, and Commissioner Tran Quan An of the Vietnamese Directorate of National Police.

Music was provided by an ensemble of the U.S. Marine Band Orchestra, under the direction of Lt. Jack T. Kline. A reception following the ceremonies was attended by graduates, a host of friends, representatives from students' Embassies, and distinguished law enforcement and government officials.





Jamaican Prime Minister, The Honourable Hugh L. Shearer, inspects the Guard of Honour. Commissioner Langdon is to his left; man with sword is IPA graduate, Supf. S. O. E. Day, Parade Commander

Jamaica—*from page 7*

the strength is now 3,000—and stature, with a high degree of professionalism and the development of specialized services, which have progressed at a rapid pace.

The main specialist Sections are:

CID

One of the most important branches is the Criminal Investigation Department. Most of the detectives are stationed in Kingston but there are detectives in all main towns of each parish. In 1936, a Criminal Records Office and Fingerprint Bureau were established and the method of identification by fingerprints improved. A Photographic unit was also set up. The other sections of this Department which were added since 1948 are the Fraud Squad, Forensic Laboratory, Handwriting and Modus Operandi. The local Interpol unit is controlled by this Department.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The Special Branch works closely with the CID, but its operation is, for the most part, secret. Established in 1946 it is the intelligence arm of the Force and nation and makes security arrangements for visiting Heads of States as well as local personages.

MOUNTED POLICE

In 1960 the Mounted Troop was reorganized and does valuable work in maintaining order and safety in large crowds, traffic control and carrying out daily patrols in parks and suburban areas. It has given colorful performances on ceremonial occasions, and provides mounted escorts.

TRANSPORT

The first record of a vehicle being used in the Force was in 1921. The Transport Section was completely reorganized in 1948 and a Traffic and

Transport section set up under the command of a Senior Officer. A garage for the maintenance and repair of vehicles as well as a Motor Driving School were opened. Mobile Patrols were instituted throughout the island and an Information Room with its attendant Radio Car System and radio network, which now covers practically the entire island, was established, and includes Motorcycle units.

IMMIGRATION

This Department was formerly operated mainly by civilians. During the reorganization it was absorbed by the Police Department. All Immigration Officers are now members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force. In 1948 the Passport and Aliens Section was taken over by the Immigration Department and there is an Aliens section at each Rural Divisional Headquarters.

WATER POLICE

This unit has been in existence since 1912 and was reorganized in 1948 by the addition of several boats and extended to cover the main ports as well as Kingston. Besides the prevention and detection of crime, the duties of the Water Police are the enforcement of harbour regulations, rescue work in the area and general supervision over fishing and pleasure craft.

WOMEN POLICE

In 1949 the first three women were enlisted. Their training and police powers are the same as those of the men, with an added emphasis on juvenile work and dealing with cases involving women. This is the most important aspect of their work but they undertake normal patrol duties, work in stations and supervise school crossings. Each Division of the Force has its complement of Women Police, including the CID. The unit now has a strength of two Officers and seventy in other ranks.

MOBILE RESERVE

Established in 1962, this unit is now over two hundred strong. It receives special training in riot control and the use of arms of all types. Its operations are on an island-wide basis and, apart from dealing with disorders of all types, it is used for special patrols in heavy crime areas, searches of large areas, and the control of drug traffic. The unit is fully mobile.

POLICE DOGS

To keep pace with progress and keep ahead of wrongdoers, it was decided in 1954 to establish a Dog Section. Personnel were recruited and sent to England to attend courses for Dog Handlers. Dogs are used mainly for tracking after a crime has been committed, searching for missing persons, searching premises for criminals and for recovering articles connected with a crime. They are also used as an aid on ordinary police patrols.

The Jamaica Constabulary Force celebrated its first hundred years as an organized law enforcement agency in November 1967. It is not generally known that this is one of the oldest police forces in the Commonwealth. Indeed, the world-famous Metropolitan Police Force in England was founded in 1829, less than forty years before the Jamaica Constabulary Force came into being.

Training assumed greater significance as the demands for a better equipped police force increased. The Police Training School expanded its program to include in-service training at the Constable, Sub-Officer and Officer levels. The need for advanced training of Officers and Sub-Officers abroad was recognized and men were sent to the United Kingdom and Canada. Recently the United States of America opened its doors and has participated in the training of several of Jamaica's Police Officers and Sub-Officers. Both the United States and United Kingdom currently have representatives in Jamaica engaged in carrying out various training schemes under a program designed for further reorganizing the Police Force.

That the Jamaica Constabulary Force should be reorganized along modern lines to further increase its efficiency has been a matter of immediate concern at least since 1965. Since about the middle of 1966, this has been the task tackled through the combined efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development and Officers of the Force.

(Continued on page 16)

Korea—from page 3

Korean National Police and the public. Police officials conduct public relations campaigns directed at the citizenry, to aid in improving the public image of the police, who know well that crime prevention, fire protection, disaster relief, and other public safety services are elements of their responsibility. Each policeman recognizes that he is a public servant sworn to protect the entire community.

South Korea has been threatened constantly by Communist infiltration since the truce was signed on July 27, 1953. Accordingly, the nation must be continuously alert to know every act of the subversive elements.

These elements are becoming progressively more cunning and barbarous. Their craftiness was proved in January 1968 when thirty-one terrorists tried vainly to gain access to the Presidential residence in Seoul. Two days later, Communist patrol boats seized the U.S.S. Pueblo; simultaneously, North Korean infiltrators stepped up their attacks on U.S. outposts near the 38th parallel.

Consequently, the Korean truce is being jeopardized more than at any time since it was signed. The agreement merely suspended the shooting; a final peace treaty has never been signed. Under these conditions, South Korea has no choice except to remain on a wartime footing, alert and ready. The Korean Police has 24 combat companies, and nearly all policemen have had extensive training in guerrilla warfare.

The Korean National Police may well be called a symbol of the police in the free world. Of course, there are many improvements that need to be made in the country's police administration. Police power should be strengthened and made more effective in organization, equipment, budget, and morale. These are problems that face the police of many nations. There is reason to believe that, with time, Korea will solve these problems and will introduce additional innovations and improvements into its police system, to better assure the welfare and happiness of the people and the security of the nation's freedom.

The South Korean police are trying to be one of the best police forces in the world. They are—and should be—part of the show window of the democratic free world. The existence of a government depends on the confidence of the people, and this confidence will be much influenced by the manner and methods of law enforcement.

Sniper—*from page 4*

scopic sights and a silencer. He may plan his attack for months, which may include target practice to improve his marksmanship. He may engage in "dry runs" of getting into position to fire at his victim and escape from the area. He may be mentally deranged but he is usually cunning and resourceful.

How do police handle sniper attacks? It is a relatively simple though extremely dangerous operation.

Any officer being shot at or detecting sniper fire at others should take cover, report it immediately, and ask for assistance. If the sniper can be seen, the officer should shoot back with any available weapon if the sniper's location is within range. Otherwise, the officer should not fire as it will serve to pinpoint his location when the sniper observes the flash and smoke from his weapon.

Customarily, police officers are not likely to see an experienced sniper until he is forced from his hiding place by return fire or an assault is made on his position. The sniper will be well concealed. He may, during the day, be in a darkened room, firing through a relatively small opening from a position well back in the room. The officer will not see the flash or smoke or hear the report of the gun if there is any appreciable street noise at the location; the sniper could be several hundred yards away or close at hand. During darkness concealment for the sniper is more complete and even more easily attained. The person being fired at by a sniper may be aware of it only upon being hit, by observing or hearing the impact of a bullet on some object near him, or by hearing the telltale crack of a bullet passing close by. Unfortunately, low-velocity bullets do not make such a distinctive crack.

By observation from what he hopes is a safe position of cover, the officer fired upon should try to establish the location of the sniper. Having determined the location or possible location of the sniper, assisting officers should be directed to take up positions to prevent escape of the sniper from the building, rooftop or area. Arriving officers should be warned of the danger present by giving them the best information available as to the location of the sniper. Arriving officers should be wearing dull black steel helmets, dark clothing with all items that could reflect light such as buttons, badges, belt buckles, etc., removed. During hours of darkness, sources of light such as street lamps, car lights, or light from any source that could illuminate the officers at the scene should, if possible, be extinguished. Conversely, any action to illuminate the

sniper's area should be carried out if this can be done without unnecessary risk.

Observation posts, manned by officers with on-the-person radio transceiving equipment, should be established at strategic locations to spot and report sniper locations. High points for this should be utilized where possible. Some of the officers, at least, should be equipped with high-powered rifles and machine guns. A rifle utilizing a soft-nose bullet of not more than 110 grains, developing a muzzle velocity in the 3000-feet-per-second range is ideal. Such a bullet provides a high degree of accuracy in the hands of an experienced rifleman, has a flat trajectory, minimum penetration, and a tendency to break up on impact and thus reduce danger from ricochets. One or more of the rifles should be equipped with a variable power telescopic sight. A sniper is more likely to retreat when he is made aware that return fire is being directed at him. Officers utilizing these weapons should have prior training in their use.

Taking advantage of available cover, the officers should take up positions to prevent escape of the snipers from the area. If sniper fire continues to be directed at the officers the fire should be returned, but only at targets that can be identified as snipers, keeping in mind that many innocent people may occupy the building or area.

Continuous and intensive rifle fire from a large or multistoried building or extensive area is not sniper fire, and does not fall within the terms of reference of this article. Assistance of trained military personnel is recommended if such action becomes necessary.

When the sniper fire has been localized, the area effectively sealed off, and the sniper fire silenced, the following action should be taken. Utilizing a loudspeaker system, the officers should order all occupants of the building to come out. Those who comply should be taken into custody and moved as quickly as possible to a nearby area of safety. They should be questioned for useful information to help identify the sniper and his location. If no one responds to orders to come out, the use of teargas should be considered.

The other alternative is to go into the building and seek out the occupants, then handle as above. In either event, the building must eventually be entered. In this connection a plan should be established for systematically checking all individuals in the building and for searching all areas that could conceal a man or a weapon. The search of the

building should begin with guards being posted to cover all exits such as doors, windows and roof area, keeping in mind the necessity for placing such guards in positions where they will have maximum protection from sniper fire and at the same time be in a position to observe and prevent escape from the building. Actual search of the building should start with the ground-level floor, which should be secured by stationing guards where they can observe all activity on that floor. Officers should then search all floors below the ground level, securing each and stationing guards as above. When this is accomplished, all floor levels above ground level—second floor, third, fourth—should be searched and secured by placing guards. The search should proceed building by building as outlined above with guards being stationed in each building to secure it after search. Guards should be retained until the planned search of the entire building and grounds located within the sealed-off area has been completed. All weapons located in the area should be confiscated so they cannot be used again for illegal purposes. All individuals in the sealed-off area, both male and female, should be considered as suspects. One or more of them will be the sniper if the building has been successfully bottled up. Fingerprinting should follow, and latent prints from the gun, compared with the prints of those in the building, should identify the sniper unless he wore gloves.

A sniper shot directed from the street at police, firemen or others is, of course, more difficult to handle. The defense technique is, however, the same. The officer should immediately take cover and call for assistance, the area should be sealed off and a well-coordinated and exhaustive search conducted for the sniper and gun which he will often discard, particularly if he sees he will be caught.

When it appears that a sniper has fired from open terrain containing trees, bushes, and other natural objects the area should be surrounded and a thorough search conducted. This should be accomplished by setting up a line of officers stationed 20 to 30 feet apart, depending on the density of the undergrowth, moving in a line of march through the area wherein the sniper may be hiding. Searchers should be alert to the possibility that the sniper may be above the ground level in a tree or may have taken refuge in an underground passage.

It is important that communications facilities are utilized to enable all police units to be aware of developments and to insure coordination of the overall operation. Where available, trained police dogs can provide a valuable addition to the search mis-

(Continued on page 16)

In Memoriam

**Colonel FELIPE ANTONIO
VAQUIAX SISIMIT**
Chief of Second Corps,
National Police of Guatemala,
killed by grenade
thrown by terrorists
on June 9, 1968
in Guatemala City.

Member of
General Course No. 9A

Superintendent
SHAIKH IMTIAZ ALI
Police Service of Pakistan
died of a heart attack
on June 30, 1968.

Member of
General Course No. 6

Chief **FRANCISCO GIMENEZ**
Barquisimeto Police Department,
Venezuela,
died of a heart attack
in April, 1968.

Member of
General Course No. 9A

PARTICIPANT ACTIVITIES

There are few dull moments at the Academy for those participants who wish to avail themselves of the several activities that are constantly taking place. Tournaments and other competitions, usually originating at the suggestion of participants, are in either the planning or action stages, and participants seeking either mental or physical activity can readily find challengers among their classmates from many nations.

National Holidays

In brief but significant ceremonies, the Academy—since the last issue of the Review—has honored the Independence Day of six countries. Following established custom, IPA staff officers paid tribute to the nations' foundings, to their national heroes, and to the relationship between the U.S. and the particular country. Ranking members of the countries' IPA delegations responded in kind, emphasizing the importance of law enforcement in national development.

Independence Day ceremonies were held for Tanzania (April 26), Argentina (May 25), Gu- (June 30), Somalia (July 1), and Venezuela (July 5).

Sports Activities

Two tournaments—in volleyball and table tennis—were held during the Academy stay of Senior Officers class No. 6 and Inter-American General classes 35A and 35B. The volleyball tournament extended over a two-week period, after exhaustive training by the participating teams, of which there were two from each of the three classes. Team No. 1 of IAGC 35A emerged as the champion, but only after a crucial match with the Senior Officers team followed by a play-off match with Team No. 1 of IAGC 35B.

Participants in the winning team were Nelson Jose Lehmann Guedez and Edgar A. Lugo Pena (Venezuela); Marco A. Acosta Reyes (Honduras); Murilo Batista Franca, Anivaldo de Campos and Jose Osmar da Silva Feliu (Brazil).

The table tennis tournament also consumed two consecutive weeks, with each of the three classes providing two singles and two doubles teams. The popularity of ping pong with IPA participants resulted in recent acquisition of additional tables and they were all "hot" during the tournament. The rules established that the class whose teams won the greatest number of matches would become the champion, and the teams of IAGC 35B ultimately achieved this honor.

The singles teams of the winning class included Walter Eduardo Warner Saborio and Jose Ramon Montero Quesada, both of Costa Rica. The doubles teams were made up of Francisco Rafael De la Riva (Argentina); Jose Ramon Cardier (Venezuela); Wilson da Costa Vieira and Manoel Esperideoo Pereira (Brazil). An outstanding singles match was that between Messrs. Warner (Costa Rica) of IAGC 35B and Pak Pyong Hyo (Korea) of Senior Officers class No. 6. This match was watched intently by the students, who delighted in the lightning smashes and equally fast returns.

Firearms Competition

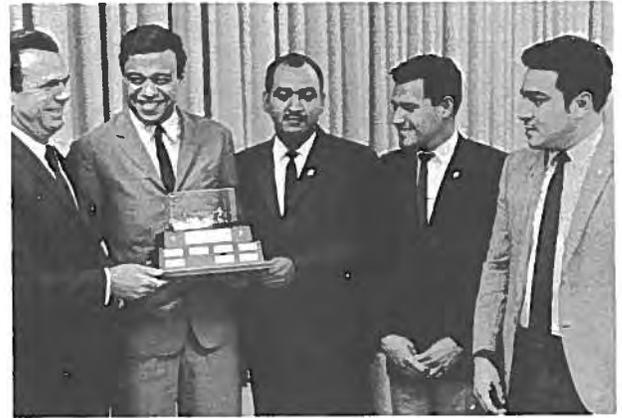
The pistol competition between the three classes was won by the team of IAGC 35A, composed of Rolando Antezana Perez (Bolivia), Murilo Batista Franca (Brazil), Benito del Carmen Castro Peña (Venezuela) and Marco Antonio Acosta (Honduras). Despite vigorous challenges, this team not only won the immediate contest with a score of 1,067 points but, in doing so, broke the previous Academy record by one point.

IPA perpetual trophies were awarded to the various winning contestants, who also received the warm congratulations of their classmates and the IPA faculty and staff.





Firearms trophy presentation



Volleyball trophy recipients

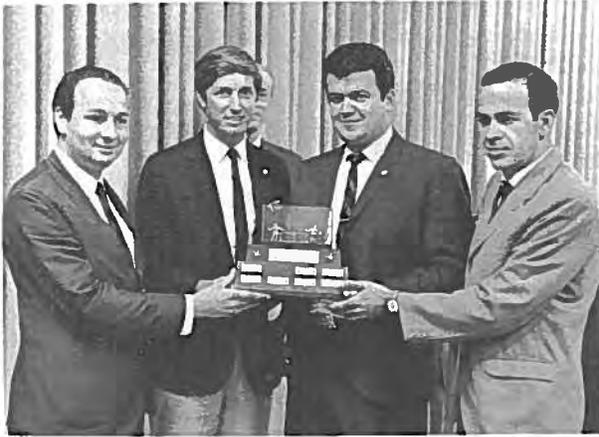


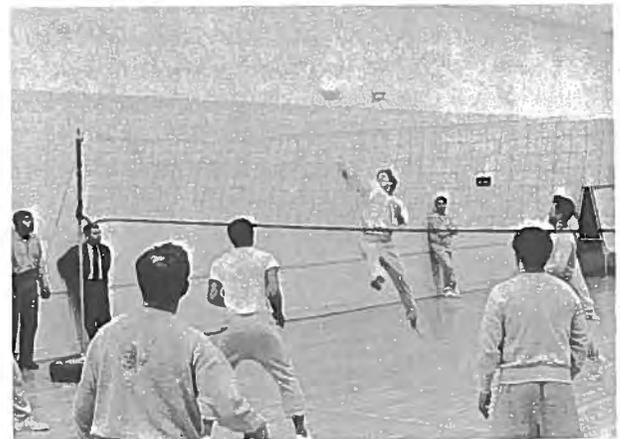
Table Tennis winners, with trophy



Ping pong trophy goes to tournament winners



Volleyball action, IAGC 35A vs. 35B



The winner, IAGC 35A

On facing page: Members of IPA Senior Course No. 6 being briefed by Bill Taylor, Kennedy Space Center Protocol Officer, on the Apollo/Saturn V space vehicle and NASA's moon landing mission. The Spaceport tour by the 35 police officials representing 19 countries was part of a 13-day technical visit to Florida and other southeast locations

Sniper—from page 13

sion. Use of so-called "cherry-picker" equipment consisting of a truck with a bucket on a long moveable arm capable of lifting a man to upper-story building levels has been utilized in some instances where available from construction firms. If used, the bucket should, if possible, be bulletproof.

To systematically search out and apprehend a sniper it is necessary that first action must be taken immediately at the inception of the attack, to surround the sniper and thus prevent his escape. A systematic and exhaustive search of the surrounded area must follow, and both of these contingencies require large commitments of manpower.

The training of a group of officers to act as a squad to search out and destroy or apprehend snipers will provide a valuable specialized unit to attack this problem.

Such a squad should be organized along the following lines:

Personnel

- 1 Command Officer
- 1 Equipment Officer
- 1 Canine Officer and dog
- 8 Officers (number is variable depending on mission)

Equipment

- Lightweight body armor
- Bulletproof shields (dull black color)
- Steel helmets (dull black color)
- Dark shirts and clothing (no metal objects to reflect light and no rank insignia)
- Miniature radio equipment with earpiece attachment for each squad member
- Rifles with and without variable telescopic sight; shotguns with suitable ammunition
- Tear gas supplies and gas masks
- Portable battery-operated loudspeaker
- Flashlights
- Binoculars

Method of Operation

- Police officer reports sniper fire
- Dispatch police to seal off the area
- Dispatch sniper squad and equipment to the scene

Sniper squad officer in charge gets all available information from officer in charge at the scene

Sniper squad moves into the sealed-off area and/or building, deploys to seek out and apprehend or destroy sniper and recover weapons being used by snipers.

All the equipment listed is useful and desirable to a mission of this nature, but the list is far from all-inclusive. Even so, all items listed are not essential to the success of the mission. Fundamental principles as enumerated for such an operation, employing available equipment and manpower, should enable the officers to proceed to a successful conclusion.

It is imperative that sniper squad members on mission be able to move as quickly, quietly, and inconspicuously as possible. To this end they should carry only absolutely essential equipment but other auxiliary equipment should be available, as near to the scene as practicable, to be furnished to squad members upon request.

There are, of course, many ways such a squad and its components may be employed against sniper attacks; it is believed they are apparent to experienced police officers. Members of a sniper squad should be well trained in the use of their equipment and should, on a regular basis, engage in practical training problems involving simulated sniper attacks in order that they will perfect teamwork, of paramount importance to the success of an operation of this nature.

Jamaica—from page 11

A Police Operations Control Center has been established at the Commissioner's Office in Kingston. Developments which may require the highest police action can therefore be controlled and directed by the Commissioner from this center. Previously, the Commissioner's Office was located at Police Headquarters but this was not a satisfactory arrangement as the Commissioner was forced to spend a great deal of his time on routine matters, lacking sufficient time to set policy and guidelines for the Force in general. In a new location, and assisted by a sufficient number of staff officers and administrative assistants, this should be corrected.

This quotation from a speech by Senator Robert F. Kennedy was a part of the eulogy delivered by his brother, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, at funeral services in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.