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INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY REVIEW



**OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Director's Message . . .



The response to the initial issue of the International Police Academy Review has been most gratifying. The launching of any new publication is accompanied by some trepidation as to its reception and the meeting of its objectives, but reports from readers both at home and from the field have been complimentary and reflect a burgeoning interest in the magazine.

In Issue No. 1 we described the Academy and its purpose in order to bring up-to-date news of its progress to those participants who received their U.S. training prior to its creation or who contributed so valuably to its fledgling growth.

With the current issue we are featuring articles written by former participants about interesting activities of their own departments. Our lead article concerns the fine police force of the Somali Republic, others describe the new Police Communications Center in Caracas and the tourist policewomen of Uruguay. We sincerely hope that other readers will be inspired to accept assignments to prepare similar stories of their organizations for future issues.

We are also in constant search for technical articles designed to update the professional knowledge of our readers. Starting with this issue is a three-part series on the international traffic in narcotics, written by Mr. Henry L. Giordano, Commissioner, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics.

Here, then, is issue No. 2. We sincerely hope it contains something of interest to all our "alumni" regardless of where you are standing on the globe when you read this message.

BYRON ENGLE, *Director*
Office of Public Safety

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY REVIEW

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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**

Academy students enjoy a snow battle with photographer before boarding motorbus outside the International Police Academy. Some participants from tropical countries are seeing snow for the first time.



THE BLUE BERETS *of the Somali Republic*

The gleaming symbol worn on the blue beret of every Somali policeman is a silver laurel wreath encasing the head of the greater kudu, with its magnificent set of horns. The greater kudu is an intelligent, agile and customarily peaceful animal, but one which defends its young with great bravery and enormous strength. Prior to the nation's independence the Somali Police Force badge depicted a leopard's head, but this was dropped because the leopard is a predatory animal. The greater kudu was selected as emblematic of the philosophy and desired attributes of the Somali National Police (SNP)—attributes which are necessary since the policing task in the Republic is extremely difficult.

By
COL. HUSSEIN CULMIE AFRAH
Chief of Staff
Somali National Police
IPA Senior Officer Class No. 3





His Excellency, Aden Abdullah Osman, President of the Somali Republic, inspects Darawista unit of the Somali National Police

To appreciate these difficulties it is necessary to know some background of the nation. Somalia consists of approximately 246,000 square miles and a population of about three million people. Topography varies from hilly areas in the north, with elevations over 5,000 feet, to flat central and southern areas. Harsh deserts and lush tropical areas provide strong contrast. The climate is warm, the sun strong, but monsoon winds make living conditions pleasant throughout the majority of the year. The second longest seacoast in Africa, equivalent to the U.S. Pacific coast, offers a unique policing problem.

Somalia is one of the few nations in Africa that has a common religion (Islam), a common spoken language, and identical customs and traditions. Somalis are of Hamitic origin and have evolved through associations with Gallas (in Ethiopia), Persian, Arab, Portuguese, Italian and British influences. On the Horn of Africa the Somali has been able to adapt many of the constructive points of other cultures, yet retain his identity. A nomadic people, the Somali has a great measure of individualism and a strong sense of independence. The colonial powers in the past ruled the few cities, but the Somali in the bush with his rifle and herds was never completely controlled. Sayid Mohamed Abdalla Hassan, known as the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, fought the British for over 26 years at the beginning of this century. Sir Richard Burton, the great 19th-century British traveler, described the Somalis as the "Irish of the Horn of Africa."

In 1950 Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations Trusteeship and was granted independence on July 1, 1960. British Somaliland received its independence on June 26, 1960, and the two former colonies united to form the Somali Republic.

The Somali Police have long had traditional ties with both the British Colonial Police and the Italian Carabinieri. National independence cast a heavy burden on the police. Previously, they could rely on the extensive resources and manpower of these two developed nations, but with independence the police had to become self-reliant. They have succeeded to a great degree, managing to maintain standards set in the colonial period, and, in some instances, surpassing them. There has been assistance from other nations but the burden of the total operation has had to be shouldered by the Somali.

Italy in particular has continued to aid the Somali Police, with whom they have a close kinship. Italian advisors work with U.S., West German and United Nations advisors in assisting the police. The majority of the advisory personnel are involved in technical aid in such fields as communications, motor transport, and training. Somali officers have been trained in a variety of police subjects in Kenya, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States.

The numerical strength of the Somali National Police is 6,000 men. Jurisdiction is divided into eight geographical divisions with 49 police stations

and 67 police posts. A modern radio network connects all regions with headquarters in the capital, Mogadiscio. The force is commanded by General Mohamed Abscir Mussa, well known in international police circles.

Under the Constitution the police are part of the armed forces and are responsible for the internal security of the nation. They are responsible for all fiscal investigations and enforcement of fiscal laws. Tribal quarrels among the large nomadic population concerning grazing and water rights, and the long-unsettled borders, are the foremost problems. Much of the SNP's energy is devoted to anti-smuggling operations. The 1500-mile coastline and the rugged interior borders make enforcement extremely difficult. Mobile police patrols and utilization of the Police Air Wing have made inroads on the smugglers, but the problem remains severe. There have been many incidents where armed gangs of smugglers have engaged in vicious fights with the police. As General Abscir stated on Police Day, December 20, 1966, "The fight against contraband constitutes one of the main tasks of the police force and, indeed, of the Government . . ."

The Darawista, or mobile police, are assigned the task of border security. These police are given very rugged training since they must operate against gangs in the bush. The men of the Darawista are durable and hardy since their assignments involve considerable personal hardship. Their motto is move fast, hit hard, and live rough.

Crime in Somalia differs from that of many countries. There is no widespread problem of crimes of violence. There is violence, to be sure, but it is not of the scope of many other nations. There are no crime waves as such, and since the population is almost totally Moslem there is no problem of drunkenness. A high rate of burglary and theft exists only in the densely populated areas. Vagrancy and juvenile delinquency are serious because of unemployment in the urban areas, but this is being studied and active steps taken to control it. Naturally this is not solely the problem of the police, but involves many social and economic factors and other organizations.

Traffic safety is of growing concern to SNP administrators. Somalia, with a nomadic tradition, is faced suddenly with a transitional problem which no developed nation has fully solved—traffic. As vehicles multiply and highway construction increases, the Somali traffic problem becomes increasingly severe. Sharing the highways with modern diesel trucks and buses are camel caravans and herds of livestock, presenting the necessity of educating both the driver and the nomad. Currently a traffic safety program is being conducted by the SNP.

(Continued on page 16)



Inspector Shirwa (General Class No. 10) and another officer examine khat, a contraband. When chewed, its effect is similar to marijuana.



An ill civilian is evacuated by the SNP Air Wing, an emergency police service



Orphanage school for sons of police killed in line of duty

*Inter-American
Efforts Progressing*
**NARCOTICS
CONTROL**



*This is the first of
a series of articles by
HENRY L. GIORDANO
U. S. Commissioner of
Narcotics*

For thousands of years people have used narcotics to escape the pressures of daily living. But instead of avoiding reality they are trapped by the very device they choose for escape. The drug habit nestles warmly within an insecure person while it destroys the body, impairs the brain, and corrupts the human spirit. Such shells of men have burdened societies from the ancient Babylonian Empire to the modern day.

For it was not until the beginning of the 20th Century that governments made a formal effort to halt the problem of drug addiction. In 1912 the first international conference was organized. It launched a series of international treaties and established narcotics control under international law. As another result, nations began to organize enforcement agencies for the specific purpose of combatting narcotic traffic in their countries and throughout the world.

Thirty-seven years ago Congress established the United States Bureau of Narcotics under the Treasury Department as this country's enforcement arm against the illegal narcotics trade. Over the years, the Bureau has gained the reputation of a compact and hard-hitting organization on the national and international level.

The Narcotics Bureau is charged with the task of bringing to justice the cunning and ruthless individuals and groups engaging in the illicit narcotic drug and marijuana traffic. This responsibility is carried out in the United States by following:

1. A strong, vigorous law enforcement policy aimed at exacting stringent punishment for illicit traffickers in narcotics.

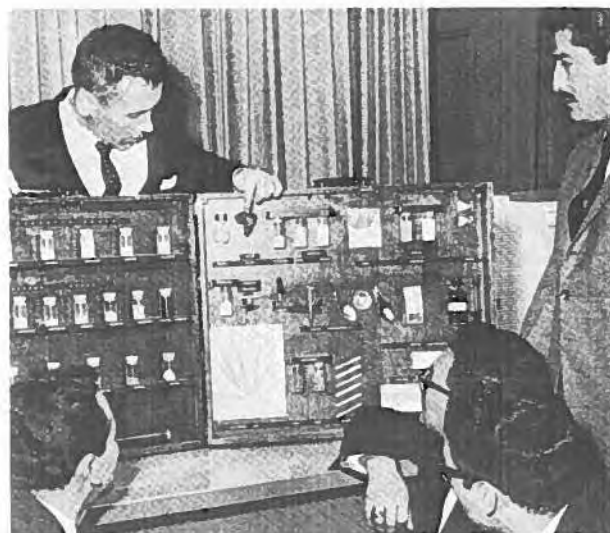
2. Proper treatment and effective rehabilitation of addicts with a view of curing addiction.
3. International and national cooperation with enforcement agencies to help eliminate the local violators and the foreign sources of supply.

With a force of 301 narcotic agents, the Bureau of Narcotics has achieved an outstanding record of limiting narcotic traffic in the United States and abroad. Concentrating on international syndicates and country-wide rings, the Bureau has an unrivaled record for sending the largest number of criminals identified as members of organized crime syndicates to prison.

In compliance with various international narcotic treaties and protocols concluded between 1912 and March 1963, individual countries are bound to adopt appropriate legislation, administrative and enforcement measures, and cooperate with national and international control organs. This scheme of international controls resulted from the need for close cooperation with other nations to fulfill obligations under international treaties. The United States has continually sought close cooperation with other countries in accord with these treaties, and in recent decades this country has intensified its mission to Latin American neighbors.

Narcotic agents assigned to our offices in Mexico City and Lima work constantly with skilled enforcement officers from Latin American countries to track down, expose, and punish narcotic traffickers who profit by preying on the weaknesses of others.

The following examples taken from our extensive files will illustrate the cooperation between the Americas in the war against narcotics:



A Bureau agent demonstrates narcotic samples to Latin American students



Patrick P. O'Carroll, Assistant to the Commissioner, discusses with students the organization of enforcement agencies in the Americas

The combined efforts of U.S. narcotic agents stationed in Mexico and the Mexican Federal Police resulted in one of the largest seizures of marijuana (3½ tons) on record. In the United States, the value of the marijuana seized in this investigation would be well over a million dollars on the retail market.

Chilean police and U.S. narcotic agents worked together for two years to halt the operation of a large clandestine laboratory. They arrested five persons and seized a total of 14 kilograms, 67 grams of cocaine.

Assisting Peruvian authorities, a U.S. narcotic agent investigated a group of violators who were supplying large quantities of cocaine to illicit market in the United States. Three men were arrested as they delivered 3½ kilograms of cocaine. A clandestine laboratory was seized, and later a second laboratory located, which resulted in the arrest of two additional defendants and the seizure of 7 kilograms of cocaine paste.

Such examples of cooperation between the northern and southern neighbors of the continent are results of a mutual desire to rid the hemisphere of the narcotics problem. This cooperative effort is being enriched in the classroom.

In 1965, the Bureau of Narcotics and the Agency for International Development held a special narcotic training conference in Caracas, Venezuela. The conference answered a request by Venezuelan officials who saw the need for Latin American law enforcement officers to receive specialized narcotic training. Twenty-five Venezuelan officers found

new insight into the narcotic problem through the conference.

The follow up to this successful project was a Latin American School included in the 1965 curriculum at the Bureau of Narcotics Training School, Washington, D.C. The special school, patterned after the Venezuelan pilot project, was also a success. Now, the Bureau of Narcotics and A.I.D. have scheduled the school as an annual course.

The Latin American School in Washington teaches students the controls against narcotics through formal lectures, applied training, and simulated practice sessions—all conducted in Spanish by experienced Bureau officials. This year, the curriculum was revised to include on-the-job training. After students complete classroom study in Washington, they will transfer to New York City to observe and participate in enforcement techniques at the international port of entry.

Since the first Bureau of Narcotics Latin American School, 97 officers have graduated. Law enforcement officers are selected to be students in the Bureau's school by the A.I.D. representative in the student's home country. Many students receive specialized training at the Bureau's school following graduation from the International Police Academy. In fact, all Latin American students at the Academy receive some instruction from narcotic officials before graduating. A total of 1,092 Academy graduates are now better prepared to cope with the narcotics problem in their own countries.

(Continued on Page 17)

Answer to Tourist Problem

FEMININE POLICE CORPS

On a suffocatingly hot day in January the sun beats down mercilessly as a plane glides to a halt on the concrete runway. When the whining of its jets dies, there is the usual bustle of activities—airport personnel going about their duties, customs formalities, and a wave of people, speaking different languages, hastening to leave. In the midst of the turmoil and confusion a smartly dressed girl in a pearl-gray uniform and a narrow-brimmed hat smiles courteously as people question her. From her blue bag she produces maps and tourist guides as she renders assistance.

“Young lady, please . . .” “Yes, sir? . . .”
“Mademoiselle, écoutez moi!” “Qui, Monsieur.”



By

**EDUARDO MOLINA
FERRARO**

Deputy Commissary

**Montevideo Police
Department**

Inter-American Class No. 20



Who is this efficient—and obviously official—
young lady, and what are her duties? What is she
telling the people? Let us move closer and see
what more we can learn. We see that on one sleeve
she wears an emblem with the words: Feminine
Corps—Police Department—Montevideo.

In airports, railroad terminals, interstate bus
depots—nerve centers of the nation's feverish tour-
ist industry—we see these charming young women
performing their duties. We are in Montevideo,
capital city of the Republica Oriental de Uruguay.

A contemporary writer, Santicaten, has entitled
one of his latest works “Atlantic Ocean and River
Plate Streets.” We stand precisely at this intersec-
tion now, in a city of dense buildings rising skyward,
with 1,300,000 permanent residents and an enor-
mous transient population between the months of
December and March.

Uruguay is the smallest country in South America,
approximately 187,000 square kilometers in area,
deriving its name from the river which is the coun-
try's western border. Nature has been generous, en-
dowing it with natural beauties that attract travelers
and lure them to its shores. Spreading prairies,
deep forests, smooth rolling hills and rugged moun-
tain ranges offer attractions for many, but its most
precious gift is the immense shoreline that ex-
tends northward from Montevideo to the Brazilian
border, a distance of more than 400 kilometers.
Along this beach are more than 50 internationally
renowned beach resorts, including Punta del Este,
Piriapolis, Atlantida la Floresta, Parque del Plata
and La Paloma. It is the so-called “Sunpath”,
where architecturally daring but tastefully designed
buildings vie in providing comfort to tourists from
all over the world.

Hundreds of thousands of people are attracted
during the beach season, enjoying the golden sands
and the comforts available in this tourists' paradise.
They transform this golden strip into a cosmopoli-
tan center where beauty contests and motion pic-
ture festivals equal those of Cannes, Venice and
Acapulco. These elements entice visitors to return,
keeping the young and powerful tourist industry
strong and constantly growing.

Between December and March thousands of foreign tourists arrive daily in Montevideo, jamming hotels and other lodging facilities. The overflow necessitates enlisting the cooperation of local families in providing accommodations for visitors. Such an influx, while desirable for the economy of the city and nation, understandably creates problems. The congestion of housing, transportation facilities, stores and recreational areas is intense. Sources of information are strained; millions of tourists' questions must be answered properly. And, inevitably, purse snatchers and other criminals who customarily operate in crowded situations pop up. At this point, tourism becomes a police problem that must be solved efficiently.

The Uruguayan Police are organized by departments or districts, coinciding with the political subdivisions of the country. Montevideo police operate in one of the smallest but most complex areas—528 square kilometers.

The decision to create the Feminine Police Corps was publicly announced in late 1965. Nearly 300 high school graduates reported for the entrance examinations which included physical and educational tests. Included in the latter were typing and knowledge of English, French and Portuguese. Those selected were given a basic training course which included Police Procedures, Penal Law, Special Legislation, Military Drills, Personal Defense and other subjects, supplemented by a "city familiarization" and "tourist information" training course at the National Bureau of Tourism. There members of the new Corps received the printed materials they required for their job—guide books, maps and other items. *(Continued on Page 17)*



Members of the Feminine Police Corps in the parade grounds of the Police Training Academy



Two members of the Corps provide information to tourists at an interstate bus depot

Ready on the Firing Line

NEW ACADEMY INDOOR RANGE



By
DONALD C. OLIVE
IPA Range Officer

Efficiency and safety are features of the beautiful but highly functional indoor firing range recently constructed at the International Police Academy, and Public Safety participants are already reaping the benefits of this excellent new facility.

The firearms training program of the IPA has always been considered by the faculty and participants as an important sector of training. However, in the past there have been serious logistical problems: transportation to military posts, arrangement of training periods to avoid scheduling conflicts with



A range instructor at control panel maintains visual and audio supervision of students and target area

their personnel, and other problems common to use of borrowed facilities. Inclement weather also interfered with classes on occasion.

Now, however, the international police participant has only to don proper attire and descend to the basement of the Academy where, surrounded by enormously thick walls, he may learn and practice proper firearms procedures conveniently and safely, regardless of weather. With a completely centralized system, the rangemaster-instructor supervises all shooters and controls all target movements.

The new facility is more than a firing range. It is also a classroom where theory can be followed immediately by demonstration and application. Allied subject matter, such as ammunition reloading procedures, is presented in adjacent classroom workshops.

Construction features of the new range permit the training of participants to be accomplished with a minimum of discomfort. Acoustical materials reduce noise to an acceptable level, and acoustically-insulated bulletproof partitions between shooters minimize distractions. Indirect lighting provides glare-free illumination. Targets are backed by quarter-inch steel plates placed at a 45-degree angle, providing an excellent bullet trap where lead may be retrieved quickly and easily for reloading.

Reactions of participants using the new range have been enthusiastic, and improvement in their shooting performance has been impressive. For example, a recent firearms specialization class achieved 100 percent qualification upon completion.

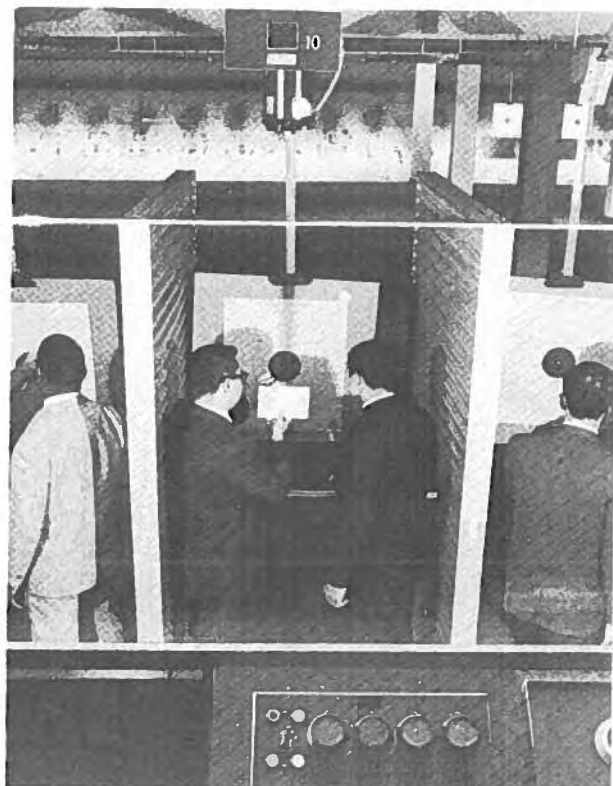
The firearms program is consistent with the humane, enlightened police philosophy which characterizes training at the IPA. Participants are instilled with the importance of when not to shoot. Marksmanship is taught as a skill which is sometimes necessary for the safety of the officer in carrying out his function, but more important, as a skill necessary to minimize danger to innocent bystanders. Participants are taught to hit a bullseye target—a point rather than a broad area. Contrary to the “familiarity breeds contempt” philosophy, range instructors take the attitude that the more training a person receives in firearms, the less likely he is to use them indiscriminately. A new type of Practical Pistol Course is in process of development on the new range.

Capable of .30 caliber carbine and 12-gauge shotgun slug training and firing, the range is used by all police participants, American Public Safety technicians, IPA and other Office of Public Safety staff.

The Academy is understandably proud of this new facility and of the fact that it is instrumental in contributing to the efficiency and safety of police officers in many nations of the Free World.



A student strives for a qualifying score on the new IPA range



After retrieving target, range instructor checks participant's score

142 Receive Diplomas

JANUARY GRADUATION

Officers in General Course No.12, Inter-American General Course 25A, 25B and 26 received diplomas in graduation ceremonies at the International Police Academy on January 13, 1967. Michael G. McCann, Director of the Academy, conducted the ceremonies which included presentation of diplomas to 142 foreign police officers representing 23 countries. This combined graduation of four classes brings to 1,989 the total of foreign police officials who have studied at the IPA.

Principal addresses were delivered by Major General Mohsen Mobasser, Director of the National Police of Iran, and John



The U. S. Marine Band Orchestra provides music for the IPA graduation ceremonies



Excerpts from Speech by

MAJOR GENERAL MOHSEN MOBASSER

I look upon the International Police Academy, where students from all over the world are gathered together, as a forum where mutual police and internal security problems are discussed and answers sought. However, the Academy also permits development of a spirit of brotherhood and close friendship, regardless of nationality, religion, race, and the traditions of our various countries of origin.

As Director of the National Police of Iran, I have observed the results of participation by many of my own officers in this Academy. We are proud of this participation and their contribution to the mutual exchange, the give-and-take of experiences which highlights the Academy's work. This sharing of knowledge is playing an important part in the development and growth of our national police department.

I am sure that the interchange of ideas, as well as the techniques learned, are reflected in the attitude of our officers. We are showing our people that the police are not a controlling element or force. They are guardians, protectors and friends of the people they serve.

Major General Mohsen Mobasser
Director
National Police of Iran



Excerpts from Speech by
MR. JOHN C. HILL, JR.

Most of you will return to countries in various stages of social, economic and political development. We have learned through long experience the importance of internal security to progress during this period of transition. There are few, if any, positions in the public service which require so much dedication and competence and, simultaneously, demand so much sensitivity and understanding as does the job of being a police official, for yours is the task of maintaining, of preserving law and order in a changing and explosive period in the world development.

Obviously a police officer's first responsibility is the maintenance of public order and the protection of citizens and their property, but today's policeman is much more than this type of guardian. You are an essential and probably the most frequent contact between government and the people, and in this capacity you have a very special role to play. The attitude of the people toward the government, their acceptance of and allegiance to it, are closely related to their attitudes toward the police forces. Through you the government projects its image to the people, and their reaction and behavior toward the government will, in no small measure, mirror their confidence in you or their lack of it. If they think positively of you, they will in all probability think positively of the government you represent.

John C. Hill, Jr.
Department of State

Calvin Hill, Director of the Office of North Coast Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State.

Captain Waldyr Soares, Military Police, Brazil, representing all the graduates, gave the valedictory address.

The speakers were introduced by Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety, who also awarded the diplomas. Music was provided by the orchestra of the U. S. Marine Band under the direction of Master Gunnery Sergeant Rusinak.

Commandant of Police Yahia Hussein Ali Nur, Ministry of Interior, Sudan, General Course No. 12; Inspector Narciso Ramon Correa, Technical Corps of Judicial Police, Venezuela, Class No. 25; and Inspector Cristobal Marroquin Kathee, Judicial Department, Guatemala, Class No. 26, made presentations of mounted plaques to the Academy as mementos of their respective classes.

Guests included members of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives from the Embassies of the graduates, distinguished members of various law enforcement agencies, and friends.



Graduates and guests assembled for the exercises



For Latin-American Officers

MARCH GRADUATION

Following a moving address by Brigadier General Bernardo Camacho Leyva, Director General of the National Police of Colombia, 57 police officers from nine Latin American countries received diplomas in graduation ceremonies at the International Police Academy on March 10. Academy Director Michael G. McCann presided, and Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety, presented the diplomas

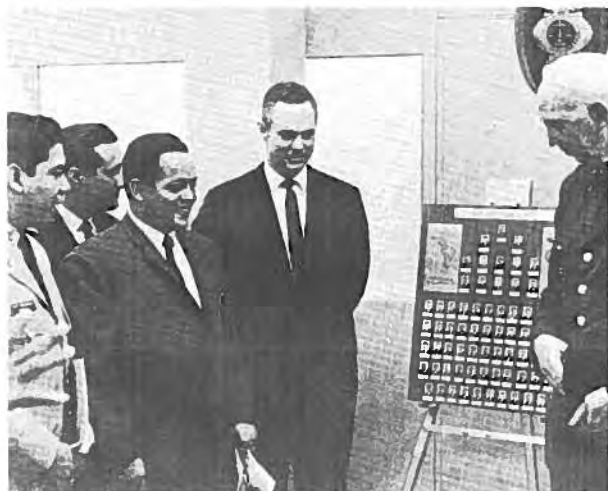
to the members of the 27th Inter-American General Course.

General Camacho, introduced by Mr. Engle, stressed the interdependence of the nations of the western hemisphere in combatting "international delinquency . . . a force which recognizes no territorial borders". Criminals, he said, become more dangerous daily because of improved techniques, more experience, and better training in illegal activities. Solidarity of police forces around the world, and especially in the Americas, is necessary, he stated, if they are to promote "that social peace, that personal security and tranquility, that internal peace of nations which constitute the goal and the task of police".

Guests attending the ceremonies included representatives from the students' Embassies and the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished law enforcement



Graduates and guests at March ceremonies. At front left is Captain Pedreanez, valedictorian



Graduates and guests admire plaque presented to IPA by class



Excerpts from Speech by GENERAL CAMACHO

If the responsibility for security rests in our hands and in the hands of the institutions we represent, it is obviously convenient to exchange our points of view, to make our friendship closer and to give our mutual cooperation, indispensable to reach common objectives.

The most important thing for nations, the dearest principles for people and the highest ideals of men, are based on social peace. There will not be science, nor art, nor religion where social peace does not show itself. Men will not be able to love their fellowmen, to progress or exercise virtue while they do not enjoy personal security and tranquility. Nations will not be able to work for their

most elementary needs unless they find the internal peace that forms the very same basis of progress. That social peace, that personal security and tranquility, that internal peace of nations constitute the goal and the task of police. . . . This is the reason why the most meaningful institution in a nation is the police, because its mission is to seek that co-existence which constitutes civilized nations.

This Academy, in its teachings, points the way for the continent to acquire, as time passes, a police concept that permits a united front to reject the common enemy of social disorder and of disorganization of groups and persons.

Countries and governments have the serious responsibility of strengthening their police institutions to make it possible for them to fulfill their obligation of guaranteeing peace, security and tranquility to all citizens. The effort has to be made immediately despite its gigantic size. When the situation becomes more difficult and the struggle surpasses police capabilities, it will not be easy to calculate the damages and the heavy cost of our failure.

Before all people and governments we must vow to renew our police institutions. . . We must be fully aware of our importance, of how much humanity needs us and of the need that they and we work closely together. . . We must make humanity understand that if it has been careless of its protective institutions for a long time, it is indispensable that it support them now because the problem is more serious each day and soon it will be too late.

Brigadier General Bernardo Camacho Leyva
Director General
National Police of Colombia

and government officials, participants enrolled at the Academy, and friends. The valedictory address was given by Captain Evelio Antonio Pedreanez Barboza of the Armed Forces of Cooperation, Venezuela. Presentation of a plaque as a memento to the IPA was made by Captains Adolfo de Castro of Brazil and Germanico Oswaldo Navarro Felix of Ecuador, on behalf of the graduates.

Graduation of this group brought to 2,046 the total number of foreign police officials who have completed studies at the Academy. An added feature of the event was the diploma presentation to the 2,000th graduate, Captain Jose Manuel Diaz Villalobos of Costa Rica.

Music was provided by an ensemble from the orchestra of the United States Marine Band. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the student lounge.



Captain Diaz of Costa Rica, 2000th IPA graduate, is congratulated by General Camacho (left) after receiving diploma from OPS Director Byron Engle

Assures Immediate Response

CARACAS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The Municipal Police Communications Center of the Federal District was developed to confront the problems inherent in the activities of a large city, with particular emphasis on the problems of delinquency and of public order and security. It is equipped to deal with any emergency and to operate in conjunction with other police organizations.

It is the central nerve system of police communications, linking all other metropolitan law enforcement agencies, including the Army Forces of Cooperation, when combined action is required.

The Center has been organized and equipped to insure it against total failure which could prevent the police from carrying out their functions effectively. Consequently, maximum use of telephones and radio networks or a combination of both facilities is possible by means of the most advanced and efficient technology.

Radio communication consists of a series of radio networks which can be operated separately or in conjunction under a central control on a 42-megacycle band, permitting greater flexibility and potential expansion.

The telephone system utilizes four distinct networks: the administrative network, the operations network, network 80, and the police telephone box network.

The administrative network was created to assure the flow of regular administrative communications within the police organization with greater efficiency and speed. By channeling emergency, complaint and traffic calls through a separate network, taxing the administrative workload was prevented and flexibility in police functions was attained.



By
**COLONEL MANUEL A.
COHEN ZABALA**
Chief, Municipal Police
Participant, October 1966



The public gets an immediate answer on "Network 80" which receives 20 calls simultaneously

The operations network supplements the police phone boxes installed in some areas of the city and is used to gather additional information on need for action by either foot patrolmen or patrol cars. Designed to provide the public with continuously open lines of communication with the police, it has ten lines connected with the public telephone service, which makes it possible to call the police from any telephone location.

Network 80, better known as "Your friend 80," is a special phone number which may be dialed to request service, make a complaint, or report an emergency to the police. Twenty lines, linked through five parallel automatic switchboards capable of handling twenty calls simultaneously, assures communication with no busy signals. The system permits the telephone operator at the switchboard to transfer the incoming call immediately to a dispatcher who in turn will direct the nearest radio patrol car to answer the emergency. On occasion, a patrol car has reached the emergency scene before the person making the call had hung up the phone.

Installed conveniently throughout the city for the exclusive use of the policeman, the Police Telephone Box Network permits the foot patrolman to relay information and reports to headquarters about assignments entrusted to him, or to request reinforce-

ments and aid when necessary. This system provides the police operations with greater speed and security, since help could be summoned immediately by lifting the phone installed in a box, the key of which is given to the policeman patrolling his assigned beat.

The new radio network consists of five separate networks which can be linked together if necessary. The Patrol and Command Operations networks have both fixed and mobile radio stations, to facilitate command decisions and actions and provide effective service. It is composed of one, two, three and four-channel radio receptor-transmitter units, and a multi-channel Absolute Control Unit. Mobile units are installed in all motorized patrol units; in cars assigned to Police Unit Chiefs: in personnel carriers, particularly those used to transport men assigned to maintain order in public functions, and those to support regular units in need of it; and in vehicles used in intelligence and investigation assignments.

Fixed radio stations (base stations) are used to maintain liaison with the several police organizations and with nine other civilian and military organizations or services.

The Absolute Control Network is a multi-channel system which permits mobile and fixed units that are integral parts of it to communicate with all Caracas police organizations. From any of its radios installed in an office or a patrol car, contact with the other organizations can be made through a dial and tone system. By dialing the digits assigned to each organization these units can open the channel of communication.

The use of this system is limited to high ranking officers, including Cabinet Ministers entrusted with the state's security, the Governor of the Federal District, the Police Chief and others.



The Master Control Board enables one officer to operate all radio and telephone networks simultaneously at the new Communications Center



An officer uses the radio system installed in all mobile units to assure faster service

The Parish (Precinct) Circuit Network is designed to maintain liaison and communications between the civil officers and the police regarding police operations. It is also linked with the Prefectures of Liberador and Vargas Departments, and operates as a free network when dealing with administrative matters.

The Vargas Department's network operates ordinarily as a free network. When necessary its control is taken over by the Communications Center. Its function is generally similar to the Patrol and Command Operations network, excluding the absolute control feature.

Emergency Network consists, generally, of mobile units assigned to maintain liaison in certain operations, such as maintenance and restoration of public order, security and protection during parades and processions, and rescue operations in disasters such as landslides, floods and fires. It may be used either as a free network or under control of the Communications Center.

Networks assigned to the Technical Judiciary Police, the Traffic Police Unit, the Police General Directorate, the Armed Forces of Cooperation and the Financial District's Municipal Police are all independent operational networks serving the individual organization. Together they constitute the basis for the Unified Police Command's operational

(Continued on Page 19)

The Blue Berets—*from page 3*

Patrol operations in the capital city of Mogadiscio are conducted on a modern metropolitan scale. From a police operations control center located in the heart of the city, an operations officer directs the patrol force of blue Volkswagen station wagons, via radio. The patrol also relies heavily on the policeman on the beat. During rainy seasons many of the streets are impassible to vehicles and the foot patrolman must be utilized. In emergencies the operations center controls deployment of the Birmadca (riot police), and for special events such as security for visiting heads of state, directs and maintains radio and phone contact with all participating units. The center is called "888", which is the police emergency telephone number the public can call and receive assistance 24 hours a day. The center has ambulances which can be dispatched immediately, as well as a Criminal Investigation Division team available for instant assignment.

The CID is well equipped with modern laboratory and photographic equipment. The case clearance rate is excellent. The biggest weakness in the CID has been lack of a proper records system, but this has been rectified by introduction of a new system.

Training is one of the most vital facets of a police force and tops the Commandant's priority list. The SNP have started an ambitious training program within the country. The Police Training Academy was constructed in 1964 and provides a fine physical plant for recruit and in-service training. The gruelling nine-month recruit course provides the Askari with the basics necessary to operate as a Somali policeman. After nine months at the Academy the recruit spends two years with the Field Force. More important, perhaps, than the basic professional knowledge supplied is the fact that he is imbued with a sense of duty to the public and the nation.

This dedication is evident in the physical demeanor of the individual policeman. Foreign police visitors invariably comment on the uniform appearance of the SNP. Even in the most remote bush outposts the Askari's khakis are clean and pressed, the beret is worn regularly and his total appearance is sharp. The uniform of the police, including the officers, is quite simple and functional. Another tradition of the SNP is that of smartly saluting upon any contact with the public, which provides favorable reaction from the citizen and the visitor.

In the field of public relations, the police have a weekly radio series which is broadcast throughout the nation on Radio Mogadiscio. The program has gained considerable popularity, not only for the

musical selections of the Police Band but for the educational and informative subject matter offered. The latter involves traffic safety, most-wanted criminals, new laws, answering questions from the public, current problems and other pertinent topics. Fortunately, the SNP have extremely good relations with the public, due to a genuine tradition of public service. A visitor to the country can ask a taxi driver, a merchant, a nomad or any citizen what he thinks of the police and the answer will almost always be complimentary—not always true in some parts of the world. Yet the SNP cannot, and does not, remain complacent since there are as in all nations, forces which seek to attack and weaken police. Public support is the life blood of a police force in a democratic country, and Somalia realizes the police are all but impotent without the assistance and cooperation of the people.

The Somali National Police practice the philosophy of "self-help" to a great extent. Utilizing their own manpower and brainpower, the police constructed a badly needed administrative headquarters building, dependent housing, a training school administrative building, a motor transport workshop and many other projects. Currently, one of the major problems is the refurbishing and rebuilding of police posts in the rural areas, many of which are in poor condition. To increase the morale and maintain high health standards, the SNP have embarked on an ambitious housing program for policemen and their families. The force recently voted for a deduction from their salary so a police hospital can be built by self-help. The SNP also maintains an orphanage for children of policemen killed in the line of duty, supported by voluntary payroll deductions of all members of the force. These children, upon reaching the age of 13, are eligible to enter the Boy's Brigade in Mogadiscio or the Boy's Brigade of Manderla in the north. These are SNP preparatory schools whose students, aged 13 to 18, are the sons of policemen. They receive an excellent general education while maintaining a close association with the force. Upon graduation, the students are not required to join the SNP, but the majority follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

There are many problems which confront the SNP, not the least being that of economics. The Somali Republic is a developing nation, and, like most others, is struggling to achieve a viable economy. Therefore, police salaries and money for equipment and installations are problems of the first order. By offering such fringe benefits as housing and medical assistance, the police are able to attract and retain personnel despite a comparatively low salary scale. The "self-help" schemes are of great assistance in this field. A problem which is becoming more acute as the SNP progresses is the

retention of highly-skilled personnel such as communications, technical and clerical personnel. They can often double or triple their base salary by working for private industry. This problem is not unique, and fortunately there are many dedicated policemen who stay in the service because they believe benefits will increase as Somalia progresses economically. They realize the importance of the police in protecting the democracy so that the growing economy will have a stable, free political foundation.

The SNP admit their weaknesses and are moving to correct them. They proudly proclaim they are the servants, not the masters, of the people. This is a force which epitomizes democracy, as emphasized in the words of its Commandant, General Abscir, "The Somali Police Force serves the nation and does not serve political parties nor tribal factions. Neither does it choose the Government; but when the legally constituted Government assumes power, each member of the Police Force gives his unswerving loyalty . . ."

Living in very troubled times, the Somali Police Force has been able to live by its Commandant's credo. In a world where so many are not free, this is a proud accomplishment.

Narcotics Control—*from page 5*

Along with excellent on-the-job and classroom cooperation between countries in the Americas, our Latin American friends merit praise for their own efforts to control narcotics within their borders. The Mexican government is conducting an intensive enforcement campaign against the illicit growth of opium and marijuana. Other nations, specifically Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, are enforcing controls outlined by the 1966 Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board, with commissions to control production and consumption of coca leaves and extensive educational programs.

The progress achieved by the Americas during the last few decades is impressive, but the battle is not yet won. It will be many years until the war is over. We, in the Americas, must continue our task. We must all work together toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of narcotics traffic and the suppression of drug addiction.

For more information, write: U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, 633 Indiana Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20226; U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, c/o American Embassy, Apartado Postal 88 Bis, Mexico, D. F.; U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, c/o American Embassy, Lima, Peru.

Feminine Police Corps—*from page 7*

Their work produced immediate results. They were seen in all those places frequented by visitors—walking the city's main thoroughfares, railroad stations, bus depots and other tourist-crowded areas. Their knowledge of foreign languages facilitated their task, their broad general education contributed readily to fulfillment of their goals, and their presence resulted immediately in unique public acceptance. Many a foreign visitor gave evidence of this with words of praise or bouquets of flowers expressing gratitude for cordial and efficiently supplied information.

Corps members recently completed a "rank promotion" course at the Professional Teaching Institute (Police Academy). The difficult 90-day course included 236 hours on the subjects of Administration, Constitutional Law, Public Relations, Interrogation and Vigilance, Police Methods, Firearms and Personal Defense. As a result of this additional training some will be promoted to patrolman first-class, others to non-commissioned officers.

The Feminine Police Corps has professional police duties as well. In addition to regular functions, members (1) interrogate female delinquents; (2) escort female juvenile delinquents from police custody to courts (the Children's Advisory Board) or elsewhere; (3) cooperate in transferring adult female delinquents to courts, coroner's office or elsewhere; and (4) guard hospitalized female delinquents. They can be assigned to patrol areas where it is necessary to curb child mendicity, vagrancy, and similar problems, watch areas where feminine agglomeration attracts female delinquents—department stores, certain public events places and public offices. Because of these duties, it was deemed necessary that Corps members learn the use of firearms as well as unarmed defense techniques in the event of attack.

Tourism, truly a national industry, produced disproportionate problems requiring improved law enforcement. Women appear to be an appropriate police solution in Uruguay. Perhaps some of the ideas expressed here will have applicability to similar situations in other countries.

CONGRATULATIONS go to the National Police of El Salvador who, in early July, will begin celebration of their first century of work. The decree creating the nation's Civil Guard, predecessor of today's National Police, was signed July 6, 1867.

CIVIC ACTION BY DOMINICAN POLICE



Victims of Hurricane Inez, which struck the Dominican Republic in the fall of 1966, line up to receive food and clothing distributed by wives of officers of the National Police. The police organization collected the items as a Civic Action effort. This received wide local acclaim and added to the image of the police as public servants and friends of the people.

NEWS OF FORMER IPA PARTICIPANTS

Chile

General Gilbert Bunting, Senior Officers Course # 3, Carabineros de Chile, was promoted to Inspector General on February 1, 1967.

Korea

Chong Woo Shik, Senior Officers Course #2, has been appointed Governor of Chejudo Province, Korea.

Pakistan

The Inspector General of the Special Police Establishment retired in September 1966, and was replaced by former IPA student, Muhammad Idris, Senior Officers Course #2, who was Additional Inspector General of the East Pakistan Police.

In Memoriam

Killed in line of duty:

Captain Cesar Augusto de Leon Rodas, Inter-American General Course # 14, Chief of Police of the town of Retalhuleu, Guatemala.

Antonio Silveira Regalado, Inter-American General Course # 20, Chief of Police Radio Patrol Service, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Jose Ramon Antunez Braco, Inter-American General Course # 13A, of Venezuela.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.

