

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (IPA)

The United States has an interest in the creation and maintenance of an international atmosphere of law and order under humane civil concepts of law enforcement. When there is a need, U.S. assistance in training the police of developing nations to meet their responsibilities in this regard promotes and protects U.S. interests. The training programs are offered on the premise that governments should train and employ their civil police to protect persons, property and the rights of citizens against unlawful acts and threats. This has been the function of the IPA under the Public Safety Program since its inception in 1963.

A worldwide Public Safety participant training project A.I.D. funded in the amount of \$1.5 million has been established for FY 1975. This will provide training for 400 A.I.D. funded participants from about 53 foreign countries. In addition, it is estimated that 50 self-funded participants and 100 participants funded through the International Narcotics Control Section of the FAA will be trained at the IPA.

Purposes of the IPA

1. Impart to the police leaders of Free World countries democratic concepts of responsible and humane police administration.
2. Provide them with knowledge that will assist them in strengthening the ability of their police forces to enforce the law and maintain peace and order with a minimum of force.
3. Teach them to improve the character and image of their forces and bind them more closely to the community.

Criteria

A collateral objective of all International Police Academy (IPA) courses is one of developing an appreciation and capability in the student to organize and conduct training programs within his own police organization upon his return to his country. Therefore, in all such training, the participants are prepared to "multiply" the training that they have received to subordinates within their own organizations.

Criteria against which training programs' appropriateness and suitability are measured include the following:

1. The character of training offered must include modern professional concepts and procedures. It must foster the concept of "public service" as the proper role for the police in society and the use of humane procedures in carrying out police responsibilities.

2. It must meet the needs of the people of developing nations and must be presented in terms of the demand on the foreign police by their own culture, laws and peoples.
3. Special training offered must respond to contemporary police problems.
4. IPA training programs must not duplicate training offered to foreign law enforcement officials by other U.S. agencies.
5. The IPA training must be consistent with the U.S. objectives of developing a greater and more professional ability of the police to serve the people, and being prepared to cope with criminality having international implications (terrorism, skyjacking, and narcotics).

Curricula

The curricula of the Senior and General Courses covers comparative police administration; police organization, management, operation, research and development; police/community relations; communications; administration of justice; crime prevention; criminal investigation management; instructor training; and prevention and investigation of criminal violence. Leadership, command and management science are studied in the widest police context.

The Police Management with Narcotics Orientation Course is designed to provide a total concept study of application of the entire resources of the civil police and law enforcement institution to the narcotics and dangerous drug control and enforcement effort. The content is geared to all supervisory, mid-management, and executive management police personnel who are not full-time, direct-line or operational narcotics resources and/or support, integration or assistance to the law enforcement effort. Application of the entire civil police resources to narcotics and dangerous drug control and enforcement effort are discussed. Course content includes: police organization and management, personnel management, international drug treaties, nature of international drug problems, police leadership, criminal investigation management, police image and ethics, and border control and smuggling of narcotics.

The Prevention and Investigation of Contemporary Violence Course explores the forms and methodology of current extremist violence, including kidnapping, bomb threats, assassination, bank assaults, and airline hijacking. It develops methodology for preventing such actions and for investigating accomplished criminal acts. The course promotes the concept of a total force reaction, using Records and Identification, Crime Laboratory, Investigative Division, Patrol Force, Tactical Units and all other resources of the police force to combat such actions.

Board of Trustees

The establishment of a Board of Trustees will provide counsel and advice regarding the functions of the IPA generally: the management of its resources; the administration of its staff toward maximum effectiveness and economy; the most appropriate course content and presentation to assure full consideration of U.S. policies; contemporary and professional substance of course presentations; and full emphasis on human dignity and rights under the law. The role of the Board of Trustees will be as an advisory body to the Director of the Office of Public Safety. This would provide the Director with valued advice in decisions affecting conduct of the IPA, and would provide the Administrator, when appropriate, with professional and technical information and views useful in forming administrative policies and decisions.

It is planned that the Board of Trustees will include representation from the following:

1. Academia: Educators actively involved in Public Administration and the social sciences.
2. Judiciary: A member of the Federal Judicial System, if appropriate under the Canons of Judicial Ethics, and/or an eminent member of the legal profession and member of the American Bar Association.
3. Law Enforcement Professional Association: An eminent official of one or more professional associations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police or the National Sheriffs' Association.
4. Federal Law Enforcement: A senior official of a Federal agency having law enforcement responsibilities, e.g., Department of Justice, Department of Treasury, etc.
5. Private Foundation: A representative of a privately financed, publicly oriented foundation having international perspectives, such as Brookings Institute, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Rand Corporation, etc.
6. The U.S. Department of State: A senior official of the Office of the Undersecretary for Security Assistance, or the Undersecretary for Political Affairs.
7. The U. S. Congress: One or more members of each house with committee responsibility in the field of international affairs.

The formation of the Board of Trustees would be in accordance with A.I.D. Regulation 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations which was placed into effect on January 20, 1973, and published in the Federal Register on August 8, 1973 (38 FR 21398). Details are under Title 22, Chapter II, Part 214 - Advisory Committee Management. In sum, these provisions set forth procedures for public hearings to fully satisfy the intent and provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Curriculum Advisory Committee

During the organization and development period of the IPA, a U.S. interagency advisory committee provided guidance and assistance in curricula formation. Agencies represented were largely Federal agencies having law enforcement responsibilities. Planning is now underway to reestablish a Curriculum Advisory Committee with responsibility for periodic review of all training conducted by the IPA and recommendations for revisions and improvements. The Committee would act to assure that IPA training was within established policy guidelines in all respects. Committee recommendations would go directly to the Dean of the IPA, but the Committee would be responsible also for providing observations, opinions and recommendations to the proposed general overseer group constituted as a Board of Trustees. The Curriculum Advisory Committee membership should include, as a minimum, representatives from:

1. Academia: Educators actively involved in Criminal Justice, Police Science and Police Administration education.
2. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration: One or more senior officials of the LEAA Institute for Criminal Justice.
3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation: One or more senior officials of the FBI National Academy.