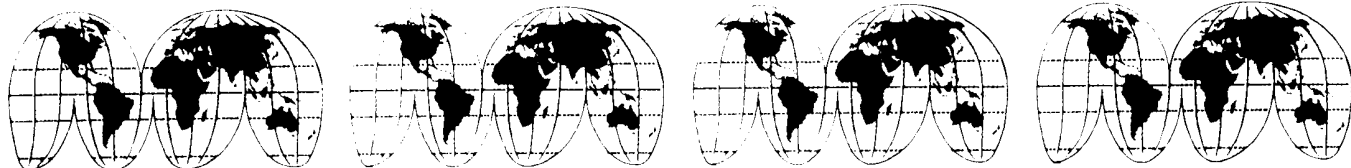


Policing England ■ 9 Danube Dining ■ 4

Watching the Buck ■ 5 Sri Lanka Terror ■ 3

An Interview with Sir Kenneth Newman ■ 17



C.J. INTERNATIONAL

INDEX

Vol. 2, No. 6
Nov.-Dec. 1986

- **International**
- Interpol at 40..... 1
- Editor Chastises Press
for Coverage of
Terrorism 8
- **News and Notes**
- Sri Lanka
Fighting Terrorism,
Poverty, and
Divisiveness..... 3
- **Dining**
- Along the Danube 4
- **United States**
- The Secret Service:
Where the Buck
Doesn't Stop..... 3
- **Of Interest** 5
- **Off The Beat** 8
- **United Kingdom**
- On Her Majesty's
Service: Policing
England and Wales 9
- **Privileged Information**
- An Interview with
Kenneth Newman
Commissioner of the
Metropolitan Police 17
- **Books** 19
- **Publications** 20
- **Meetings** 21
- **People** 23

INTERNATIONAL

INTERPOL AT 40



*World Body Charts
New Directions in
War on Crime*

**Terrorism, Drugs
and Finances
Dominate Meeting**

INTERPOL traces its history back to 1914, when the first International Criminal Police Congress brought representatives from fourteen countries to Monaco to discuss joint cooperation. But it was not until 1946, after the passage of two world wars, that the

BELGRADE - Representatives from more than 100 countries gathered together here last month to chart what amounts to a new course for the International Police Association, more commonly known as INTERPOL. In adopting reform measures last year under the leadership of John Simpson, a member of the U.S. Secret Service, who is serving in his second year of a four year term, member countries have begun to move decisively on such issues as international terrorism, international drug trafficking, and the implementation of management reforms and increased dues to support the activities of the association.



John Simpson

organization began its major thrust as a significant world body in criminal justice.

According to informed sources the group voted strongly in favor of two resolutions in the area of international terrorism, establishing guidelines for member countries which increase information, intelligence and cooperation. A resolution by Chile to help crackdown on the trafficking of arms and explosives also reportedly received widespread support from the group, which consists of senior police officers from all

Continued on page 22

Continued on page 22



CJ INTERNATIONAL

CJ International (ISSN 0882-0252) is published six times a year in cooperation with the center for Research in Law and Justice, the University of Illinois at Chicago. \$15 yr. \$25 2 yrs. International rates on request. Address all correspondence to *CJ International*, 1333 S. Wabash, Box 55, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

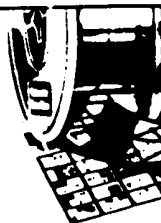
Richard H. Ward, Editor; Harold Smith, Joseph Peterson, Jane Buckwalter, and Gordon Misner, Associate Editors; Julie Smith and Tonya Matz, Production Managers; Ilene O'Connell, Subscription Manager; Dave Sorter, Advertising Manager.

Permission is granted to copy and quote *CJ International* in connection with educational and training activities. All other rights reserved.

INTERNATIONAL RATES

	1 yr	2 yrs
Argentina (Austral)	12.30	20.50
Australia (Dollar)	19.80	33.00
Austria (Schilling)	221.85	369.75
Belgium (Franc)	649.350	1,082.25
Brazil (Cruzerio)	205.50	342.50
Britain (Pound)	9.81	16.35
Canada (Dollar)	19.50	32.50
Colombia (Peso)	2,880.00	4,800.00
China (Yuan)	48.30	80.50
Denmark (Krone)	117.00	195.00
Finland (Markka)	73.05	121.75
France (Franc)	100.80	168.00
Greece (Drachma)	1,875.00	3,125.00
Hong Kong (Dollar)	110.25	183.75
India (Rupee)	184.20	307.00
Ireland (Pound)	10.35	17.25
Israel (Shekel)	19.35	32.25
Italy (Lira)	21,551.70	35,919.50
Japan (Yen)	2,369.55	3,949.25
Malta (Lira)	5,970.00	9,950.00
Mexico (Peso)	7,281.45	12,135.75
Netherlands (Guilder)	38.25	63.75
New Zealand (Dollar)	26.55	44.25
Norway (Krone)	107.55	188.50
Peru (Sol)	208.50	347.50
Portugal (Escudo)	2,026.95	3,378.25
Saudi Arabia (Riyal)	53.55	89.25
Singapore (Dollar)	33.15	55.25
South Korea (Won)	13,278.00	22,130.00
Spain (Peseta)	1,978.80	3,298.00
Sweden (Krona)	101.55	169.25
Switzerland (Franc)	26.25	43.75
Taiwan (Dollar)	526.20	877.00
Venezuela (Bolivar)	262.65	437.75
W. Germany (Mark)	31.65	52.75

This publication is available in microform from University Microfilms International.



Call toll-free 800-521-3044. In Michigan, Alaska and Hawaii call collect 313-761-4700. Or mail inquiry to University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

NEWS & NOTES

CANADA

The suicide of a defendant in a sexual assault case in British Columbia, has sparked a legal debate on freedom of the press because a weekly newspaper, the *Goldstream Gazette* printed the man's name after he died. The suspect had slashed his wrists and throat after a radio broadcast named him, which prompted a Provincial Court judge to ban use of his name. After the suspect's death the *Gazette* printed his name, alleging that he had sexually assaulted children in Victoria.

CHINA

Transportation experts from the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) and the city of Chicago travelled to the People's Republic of China in October to help officials there modernize roads and public transit and relieve urban traffic congestion.

The four-man team presented a series of general lectures on transit issues in Shenyang. Subse-



quent on-site tours and workshops on local problems are scheduled for Shenyang, Beijing and Shanghai.

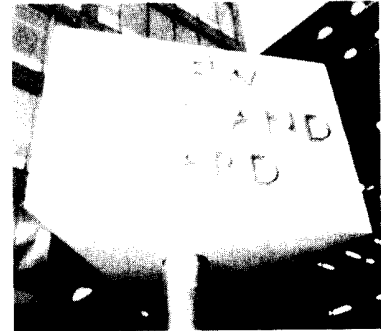
Robert E. Paaswell, director of UIC's Urban Transportation Center and organizer of the Conference, said the lectures are designed to acquaint the Chinese with American approaches to transportation problems and to enable the lecturers, transportation engineers and policy-making government officials to discuss matters informally.

A newspaper account from the Portuguese ruled island of Macoa recently reported that a convicted murderer, Kwong Mai-Hung, 24 years old, was executed before a crowd of 4,000 in nearby Zhuhai, a port city in the Canton Province of the P.R.C. Kwong was paraded

through the streets before he was executed by a bullet in the back of the head.

ENGLAND

A prisoner escaped and was on the run after being 'sprung' by a "gun gang," who ambushed a prison van in a busy London street. The escaped prisoner was 30 year old Rifat Mehmet, who was jailed for 18 years for robbery and fire-



arm offenses.

One of the three prison warders guarding Mehmet was hit over the head and a second was threatened with a gun. Police said the warder was not seriously hurt.

The ambush took place in Marylebone Road after Mehmet had been to Bloomsbury County court from Albany jail on the Isle of Wight. A car drew up just as Mehmet was being put in the van. A black man waving a gun jumped out and threatened the prison officers as Mehmet began struggling. Two men were seen jumping the central reservation fence and disappearing down a side street and later running into Marylebone Tube Station.

HONG KONG

The police here have increased the number of personnel in the fight against the Triads, according to Deputy Director (Crime) Brian Webster. Citing concern over the Triad problem in schools, he said that there has been an increase in robberies of goldsmiths, and in commercial burglaries for the first six months of 1986. There was also a slight increase in the use of firearms and simulated firearms, but that overall robberies had dropped 15 percent in the first six months.

Citing a related action, the Hong Kong Bar Association has attacked the more controversial

Continued on page 3

NEWS & NOTES

Continued from page 2

options proposed by the Fight Crime Committee to combat Triads as being "horrendous." [See CJF Vol.2, No. 4] A Bar Association report stated that there are no "mafia type" criminal organizations in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the police have set up task forces to combat Triads, which are "secret societies" involved in various types of organized crime.

INDIA

Indian authorities stated they have captured a man they suspect of assassinating General Arun S. Vaidya, a former Indian Army Commander in Chief.

General Vaidya, who retired early this year, was ambushed and killed recently in the western Indian city of Poona, apparently in retaliation for his role in the military assault on the Sikhs' Golden Temple in 1984.

India's Central Bureau of Investigation said the suspect and one of his associates were arrested in Poona, 72 miles southeast of Bombay. Both men were Sikhs.

The authorities said the suspect was also wanted for questioning involving 23 other killings, they did not immediately identify him.

Gunmen firing automatic weapons in a crowded bazaar killed the judge of a special anti-extremist court in central Punjab, police said.

Police in Jullundur said Judge R.P.Gaind was shot dead as he entered a store to make a telephone call. The gunmen escaped on a motor scooter.

Judge Gaind, age 50, sat on a special court set up to deal with extremists in the north state, torn by violence sparked by extremists demanding an independent Sikh homeland.

ISRAEL

Israel's Supreme Court upheld, by a two to one ruling, the pardons granted to Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom and two senior secret service officials, accused of allegedly ordering the killings of two captured Palestinian terrorist and

Continued on page 18

SRI LANKA

Fighting Terrorism, Poverty, and Divisiveness

Terrorism takes many forms. The current conflict in Sri Lanka, formally known as Ceylon, has virtually torn this relatively small tropical paradise asunder. The conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese has its roots dating back hundreds of years ago when the Tamils from south India invaded the island kingdom periodically.

Historically the Tamils in Sri Lanka have sought a separate state or regional autonomy over the years. Although the



Violence in Sri Lanka takes many forms, from bombings to assassinations. Above - a "lamp post murder", setting an example.

Tamils have been represented in government-the chief justice and the attorney general are both Tamils-and many Tamils hold professional positions in law, medicine, and the arts and sciences, there has been enough dissatisfaction with the governmental structure to fuel the separatist movement, which has resulted in acts of terrorism over the years.

In recent years the conflict has increased to what some refer to as a guerrilla war. The number of attacks against innocent civilians has increased as, it is alleged, have atrocities by government forces.

Negotiations between a group of Tamil leaders and government negotiators ended on a hopeful note this fall, and now await another round that will

bring several of the active terrorist leaders to the table. The most prominent, Vellupillai Prabhakaran, who heads the largest and most vicious group, called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, has reportedly referred to the Tamil negotiators as traitors.

Sri Lanka is an island located about twenty miles from the south coast of India, in the Indian ocean. Its population of approximately sixteen million people is about 75 percent Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, and about 20 percent Tamils who are largely Hindu. There are small Christian and Moslem populations. It is a very poor country, with an average income of about three hundred and twenty dollars a year. However, it is also a country in which the people live relatively well when compared to many other people of the third world. It has a literacy rate comparable with the most advanced industrialized countries.

Many of the customs and traditions in Sri Lanka can be traced to roots in India. There is, for example, a strong caste system, particularly among the Tamils. In Sri Lanka you are either rich or poor, and there is no well-defined middle class.

Corruption among government officials and business leaders is said to be common, although this is not unusual for a third world developing country. The city of Colombo, with a population of almost 1.5 million has quite a few high-rise buildings, including modern hotels. It is located in the southwest part of the country, which has been relatively untouched by the conflict in the north and east. There have been several bombings in the city, but these have been relatively few by contrast with the violence in the north.

Although the quality of life in Sri Lanka is considered good, it has one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Most of these are related to romantic failure rather than poverty, and one of the common forms of suicide is imbibing insecticide.

The police in Sri Lanka are not well trained. There are some exceptions to this among the officers, several of whom have studied in the United States and other countries. But as a whole, the country is too poor to provide sophisticated training for its law enforcement personnel.

This is generally true throughout the criminal justice system. People are kept

Continued on page 4

DINING

ALONG THE DANUBE

Perhaps we were won over by "Lara's Theme" from Dr. Zhivago, or the moonlight walk along the Danube, but music and setting are always a nice complement to a fine meal. The Zlatan Oroni Restaurant in the Yugoslavia Hotel in Belgrade offers all three, in a city noted for its cuisine.



We recommend you query the waiter on the best cut of meat of the day, but begin with an appetizer of caviar, it's a lot cheaper here than in New York, and perhaps a bowl of chicken soup, seasoned to perfection. Oddly enough, we found the spaghetti bolognese to be a tasty meat dish with its own touch of this part of the world.

Having worked your way through these dishes turn now to your choice of fish or meat, each prepared individually to taste. Although we didn't sample the fish, it was obvious from the reactions of our neighbors that satisfaction was guaranteed.

We found the "veal princess" to be good, although a thinner cut would perhaps have been more tasty. The veal medallions, a house specialty, were just right.

If beef is your fare, order the stuffed ribsteak, a good sized cut of meat, sliced and filled with ham, onions and cheese.

For dessert there are a wide range of choices. Take your pick.

There was no quarrel with the house wine, or the local *pivo*, or beer, and the service was elegant, if a bit slow. Then again, most American restaurants are in too much of a hurry anyway. Relax and enjoy the music, which ranges from European to American, but always soft.

For the more adventurous, the gambling casino opens at 9:30, and they're always anxious to capture those *dinars* that you saved on dinner.

Continued from page 3

in prisons most of which are more than one hundred years old. They are tried in the first instance by judges with relatively little formal training in judicial administration. There have been some important attempts to change this in recent years, most notable by the government's establishing a judge's institute for continuing education. The current attorney general, S. Pasupathy, is an activist in support of education and training for all his state's attorneys. According to sources, "there are people here keenly interested in improving the criminal justice system, but it takes hard work to find money, talent, and cooperation with other countries."

A similar, perhaps worse, situation exists in the military. Sri Lanka went from an army of five thousand to one of fifteen or twenty thousand in a relatively short period of time. The army is poorly trained, poorly equipped, and taxed by the current conflict.

Most of the terrorists are young and are referred to as the "tigers." But their youth belies their tenacity, and they have arranged terrorist attacks which require skill and imagination.

Probably the most vicious attack was against an Air Lanka plane resulting in the death of sixteen civilians, most of whom were tourists from France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and England. The Tamil tigers are credited with the attack.

There are other atrocities. It is estimated that several thousand people have been killed in the violence, many of whom are innocent civilians on both sides of the conflict.

Incidents of abuse by the army and the police, particularly in the northern and eastern parts of the country, have been widely rumored.

Informed sources indicate that the Tamils are being supplied through nearby India, and that many are being trained by military officers of the Indian government. "The Tamil refuged camps in India are frequently located near military bases," according to one source, "and they hire military officers off duty to help provide training." Exactly how much support India is providing is uncertain. There are also indications that much of the monetary support to purchase weapons comes from Tamils who have migrated to other countries. The government of India is pressuring moderate Tamils to settle the conflict. This has resulted in the series of meetings in Colombo between the government and exiled Tamil leaders. The Tamil leaders are pushing for a separate state or at least some form of autonomy. The government has countered with a proposal to give the existing provinces considerably more autonomy. Despite the talks, each day brings a new report of violence. The terrorists have taken to

robbery, rape, and murder, according to several informed sources.

"They are driving the Sinhalese out of the north," said one police official, "and they currently control the roads." Mining roads and waiting for an army or police vehicle to come along is a common practice. The country has very few helicopters, so most of the military forces in the north are not very mobile.

Many observers believe that the country's economic future depends on the ability of the government, with India's negotiating support, to solve the current crisis. The conflict has resulted in a sharp drop-off in tourism, and foreign investments have slowed down to almost nothing.

There are also those who believe that, even with a political settlement, the terrorism will continue. The guerrillas are young, with no policies for the future, and they have had a taste of blood. The only thing to do with them, said an observer, is to put them in the army. Estimates of the number of active armed guerrillas range from two to four thousand.



Police Officers in Colombo.

There is some evidence that some of the campaign is being partly funded through the international narcotics trade. Although there is not thought to be a significant drug problem on the island itself, there are those involved in the drug trade who have been linked to international trafficking.

American officials who are familiar with the political situation do not see an escalation of the conflict through U.S. involvement.

The island itself is relatively small, about 265 miles long and not more than 135 miles across at the widest point. It served as the headquarters for British forces during the Second World War and is famous for its spices and Ceylon tea. It is rich in vegetation, with thick jungles, although the northern coast is relatively barren. There are good fishing grounds and an abundance of shellfish in the area. It is not a country with great strategic importance to the powers of the world.

Nevertheless, some form of conflict is likely to carry into the next decade, and beyond, unless the government can come to terms with the moderate Tamils and find a way to curtail the terrorist.

OF INTEREST

World Terrorism Conference

The Tactical Response Association (TRA) will present A World Conference on Terrorism, Ordnance and Safety Equipment in Arlington, VA., from February 8-13. It will bring together professionals from law enforcement, the military, and private and public security.



The exposition will include five days of seminars, three days of manufacturers exhibits, and an association business meeting and awards banquet. Seminars will begin February 9 and will focus on such subjects as terrorism, improvised weapons, explosive entry procedures, rappelling, hostage negotiations, and their tactical response-oriented subjects. Internationally recognized speakers will bring the latest techniques, procedures, and events into the classroom. Hands-on training will be conducted when appropriate. For example, the repelling class will be off the 18th floor of the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

The manufacturers will exhibit the latest in tactical response equipment, ordnance, safety, and law enforcement equipment. Featured will be new weapons, laser devices, bomb robots, communications equipment, and computerized target systems.

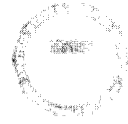
Although it is a new organization (founded in 1985) the TRA has continued to grow worldwide and has filled an obvious void. It's a nonprofit association with the main goal of educating its members in the area of tactical operations. The organization has developed a network of members that includes administrators, planners, trainers, analysts, investigators, intelligence officers, special weapons team members, hostage negotiators, law enforcement officers, researchers, security professionals from the private and public sectors, and others having an intimate and necessary interest in tactical response operations.

For information, contact: The Tactical Response Association, 304 Oaklawn Ave., South Pasadena, CA 91030. Phone (818) 799-7960.

UNITED STATES

The Secret Service: Where the Buck Doesn't Stop

by Gordon E. Misner



In an earlier introductory article, the point was made that policing in the United States is the responsibility of a multitude of autonomous agencies. These are found on not only the local and state levels, but also the national, or federal, level. The U.S. government has a series of policing/investigative agencies, each having a distinct mission: the Secret Service; the FBI; the U.S. Customs Service; the Postal Inspection Service; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Coast Guard; etc. Each of these agencies, along with several others that are lesser known, are important enforcement and investigative arms of the national government in the United States.

Many foreign readers have only fragmentary information about the U.S. Secret Service (USSS). It is known, of course, that the Secret Service has responsibility for protecting the president of the United States or that it is responsible for investigating crimes of counterfeiting U.S. currency and coins. The purpose of this article is to give a more detailed explanation of the agency, its organization, jurisdiction, and training.

History

The U.S. Secret Service is a part of the Department of the Treasury, a cabinet-level department in the U.S. government. Along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Customs Service; and the Internal Revenue Service, the Secret Service represents the enforcement and investigative arm of the Treasury Department.

The agency traces its history back to the period immediately following the American Civil War. During that war (1861-65), counterfeiting of U.S. currency had increased to the point that it was jeopardizing the political and governmental stability of the relatively new nation. There are estimates that as much as 50 percent of the currency in 1865 was counterfeit. On July 5, 1865, the U.S. Congress created the Secret Service as a division of the Treasury Department.

Its primary mission was the investi-

gation of cases of counterfeiting. Because the Secret Service was the principal investigating agency of the national government, other types of criminal cases, including counterespionage, were inevitably assigned to the service. It was only after the creation of other general investigative agencies that the jurisdiction of the Secret Service was restricted to the investigation of frauds against the treasury of the United States.

The "protective services" of the Secret Service may be better known than its investigation of forgery and counterfeiting. Actually, however, this mission is of

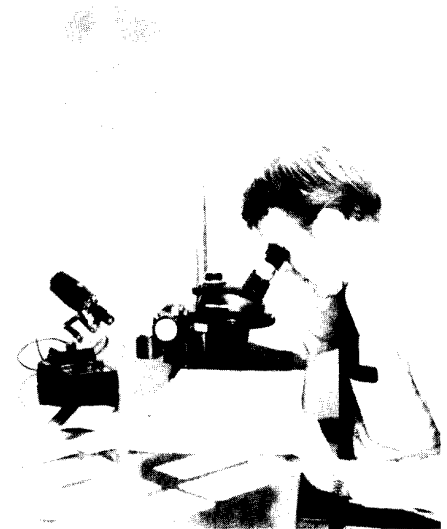


Photo: Secret Service

The Secret Service Laboratory is recognized worldwide for its expertise in document examination as well as counterfeit identification.

rather recent creation. After the assassination of president William McKinley in 1901, Congress assigned the Secret Service the responsibility of protecting the physical safety of the president.

Three presidents had been assassinated in a period of only thirty-six years: Lincoln (1865), Garfield (1881), and McKinley. Responding to a "rash" of attempted and actual assassinations, Congress determined to provide increased protection to the head of state. Until that time, the protection of the

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

president had been either assigned to private detective agencies or to the military.

Figure 1 shows the current organizational chart of the U.S. Secret Service. The Secret Service has a total of approximately 4,000 employees, nearly half of whom are classified as special agents--the investigators who are responsible for carrying out the primary mission of the agency.

Without minimizing the organizational importance of either the "inspection" or the "administrative" functions, the U.S. Secret Service is composed of three primary operational divisions: Protective Operations, Protective Research, and Investigations.

The Office of Protective Operations consists of both a uniformed division and special agent investigator personal. Both groups are responsible for protecting the personnel safety of the president and vice president. The uniformed per-

government visiting the United States.

A contingent of Secret Service agents accompanies the president and vice president--or anyone else they are assigned to protect--whenever they travel, either in the U.S. or on foreign trips. These trips are preceded, or course, by trips for Secret Service personnel who inspect places where the president or vice president will visit as well as their living quarters. These "advanced party" personnel serve as liaison's to the protective forces of foreign nations the president or vice president are visiting or to members of the security details of local police agencies if the travel is within the United States.

When the president is in Washington and living and working at the White House, the protection detail is composed of members of the "White House detail". When the president is traveling in the United States, Secret Service agents from field offices in the regions he will be visiting supplement the White House

the president may direct.

Personnel of the Office of Protective Research are responsible for not only the research that is necessary for the mission of protection but also the intelligence analysis that is such an essential part of the function. Personnel of this office are responsible for research data and findings on any subject which affects the ability to protect important officials and also for evaluating strategies, policies, and procedures.

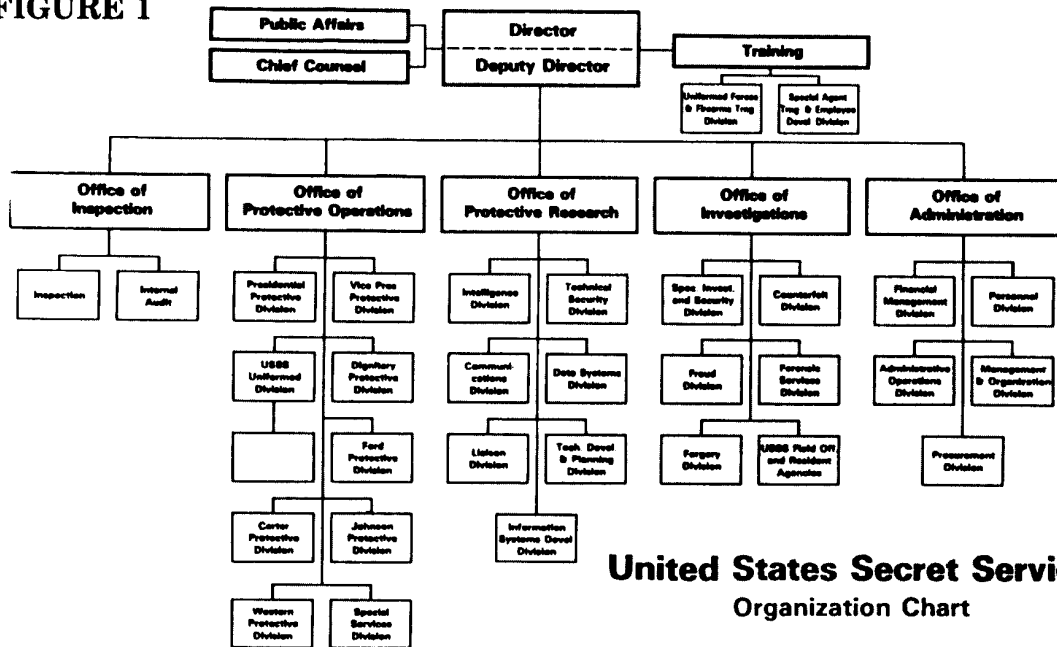
The third operational division is the Office of Investigations. The *raison d'etre* for the Office of Investigations is the work of the special agents at headquarters in the various field offices throughout the United States. From its beginnings, the Secret Service has been responsible for investigating the crime of counterfeiting of money and any financial obligation of the United States, including checks drawn on the U.S. Treasury.

In 1984, Congress gave the Secret

Service responsibility for investigating frauds perpetrated by credit or debits banks (e.g., Visa and Master Charge, etc.). The secretary of the treasury has recently added the responsibility of investigating crimes involving the electronic-computer transfer of funds between banks and other financial institutions.

The Secret Service is a relatively small agency, with personnel allocated not only to its headquarters

FIGURE 1



United States Secret Service Organization Chart

sonnel are responsible for protecting the White House and the residence of the vice president, plus any other offices in which the president and vice president may be working.

In recent years, the Secret Service has been assigned responsibility for protecting the physical safety of an expanding number of persons: the president and vice president and the members of their immediate families, former presidents or their widows, major candidates for president and vice president, the president and vice president elect and their spouses, and such other U.S. officials as the president directs. In addition, the Secret Service is responsible for the protection of foreign heads of state or

detail and concentrate on "protection" rather than upon their normal investigative duties. *Versatility*, therefore, is an attribute the typical special agent must possess; the ability to switch from one type of assignment to another.

The uniformed members of the Office of Protective Operations are members of the USSS Uniformed Division. These are the personnel who are responsible for guarding the White House or the vice president's residence, and the offices in which either the president or vice president may be working.

Members of this uniformed force are also responsible for guarding foreign embassies and missions in the Washington, D.C., area, or any other locale

in Washington, D.C., but also among its many field offices in the United States and Europe (Paris and Milan). The service has a heavy work load, with special agents generally responsible for both primary missions of the agency: executive protection and criminal investigation. Table 1 shows some agency data for the years 1984 and 1985, the last years for which we have complete data.

Selection and Training

In order to be appointed as a special agent of the Secret Service, applicants must meet the following position requirements:

Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6

Age: twenty-one to thirty-five years of age at the time of appointment.

Education

1. Possession of a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university; or

2. A minimum of three years experience, at least two of which are in criminal investigation; or

3. A comparable combination of experience and education to meet 1

School in Washington, D.C. The center is now responsible for basic training for all federal police and investigative agencies except the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The center, therefore, provides training for more than thirty federal policing/investigative agencies representing ten different departments of the national government. It administers basic, generalized courses appropriate to this diverse range of employees. In addition, it conducts

Table 1: Secret Service Activity

	1984	1985
<i>Cases received</i>		
Counterfeiting	16,874	17,307
Check forgery	115,455	92,373
Bond forgery	7,003	5,420
Protective intelligence	14,103	13,129
Other criminal and noncriminal	52,786	80,413
Total	206,221	208,642
<i>Arrests</i>		
Counterfeiting	1,579	1,738
Check forgery	3,862	4,719
Bond forgery	61	67
Protective intelligence	514	709
Other	1,087	2,002
Total	7,103	9,235
<i>Arrests dispositions (in percent)</i>		
Convicted	94.3	93.5
Acquitted	0.8	0.7
Nolle prosequere	0.4	0.5
Other dismissals	4.4	5.4
No bill*	0.1	.0

*No bill means that the Grand Jury refused to issue an indictment.

or 2 above.

Physical fitness: must be in excellent physical condition, pass a medical examination and have vision be 20/40 and is correctable to 20/20 in each eye.

Polygraph examination required.

The training of new special agents of the Secret Service takes place in the new agent's field office, at Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and in Georgia at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco. Newly appointed special agents are immediately assigned to one of the agency's field offices for a period of one or two months, until the completion of an orientation period and the beginning of a new training class at Glynco. During the orientation, newly appointed persons become familiar with operational policies and practices in that field office, learn some of the rudiments of agency report writing, and become familiar with both the rules and regulations of the agency and also with the specific laws defining jurisdiction of the Secret Service.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established in 1970 to replace the former Treasury Training

highly specialized courses for specific agencies. On a *space-available* basis, the center also conducts training courses for a large number of local police departments throughout the southern region of the nation.

Recruits of the Secret Service and many other federal investigative agencies must complete the generic Criminal Investigator Training Program, a course of instruction lasting for a total of eight weeks.

After completion of this course at Glynco, the new Secret Service agents return to their field office and for the rest of their training-work mode divide their time between that office and headquarters in Washington.

An agent's entire first year, therefore, is spent in one form of training or another. In the field offices, the new agents are assigned to a senior, specially selected special agent who has been designated essentially as a field training officer. Under that senior agent's supervision, the new special agent must satisfactorily complete a series of different types of forgery and counterfeiting investigations.

After two or three months at the field

Continued on page 8

The Middle Manager's Voice Must Be Heard



POLICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

1001 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 833-1460

A Professional Membership Organization for Law Enforcement Personnel, Sergeant or Above; from Federal, State, Country or Local Police Agencies.

Membership in International Organization Management Training Seminars

Discounted & Complimentary Publications Membership Directory

Police Manager Newsletter Discount at Annual Conference

Savings on Various Products

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

YES! Enroll Me Immediately As A PMA Member. Please charge my \$25.00 annual dues to:

VISA Master Card Choice

ACCT.: _____

EXP. DATE: _____

Signature _____

Preferred Mailing Address:

BUSINESS HOME

NAME: _____

RANK/TITLE: _____

DIVISION: _____

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

COUNTRY: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Check made Payable to **POLICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

Continued from page 7

office, the agent is then sent to Washington for an intensive, specialized Secret Service Training Course. Here the agent becomes immersed in the fields of protective services and protective intelligence. It is also during this

protecting both the president and other executives of the national government, and also the nation's monetary system.

It is important to remember that the Secret Service is one of many police and



Photo: Secret Service

period that the agent's knowledge of Secret Service jurisdiction, policy, law, and rules become refined. The remainder of the agent's first year is spent back at the field office, completing the supervised training.

Conclusion

The U.S. Secret Service is a prideful agency, the oldest general investigative agency of the government of the United States. Today, it has a more restricted set of responsibilities than when it was the only such national agency. Nevertheless, it has a crucial twofold mission,

investigative agencies of the national government in the United States. Periodically, there are study proposals recommending the integration of all of these agencies into a single, multipurpose protective agency. Governmental decision makers in both the legislature (Congress) and the executive branch have realistically refused to adopt this recommendation.

Essentially, the officials in power have preferred having a separate, relatively small and elite agency responsible for these important protective functions.

OFF THE BEAT

Vice Units Take Note

According to *Business Traveler* magazine the best "fleshpots" of the world can be found in the following places: the red-light district in Amsterdam; in Bangkok in the Patpong district; in Berlin near Lietzenburg Strasse, Nollendorfplatz, and along the Kurfurstendamm. One can "windowshop" in Hamburg along Herbertstrasse. Soho is the hot spot in London. M.H. Del Pilar Street in Manila is where the action is. In Tokyo the Yoshiwara district is also known as the "Turkish massage" section. And in Paris one can find sin along the rue St. Denis.

Sleuths at Work

They ply their trade monthly in the back room of Adamo's Restaurant, according to informed sources at the *New York Times*, plotting murder and mayhem. They are mystery writers, whose deeds include more than one hundred novels. They meet to discuss the craft of mystery writing, at a round table. So far the group appears to have survived the menu, due in no small part to the elegance and fine cuisine offered by Mr. Adamo.

INTERNATIONAL

Editor Chastises Press for Coverage of Terrorism

In news coverage of terrorism, television has overstepped the line between reporting and making the news, according to Michael J. O'Neill in *Terrorist Spectaculars: Should TV Be Curbed?*, a Twentieth Century Fund paper.

Driven by the need to provide entertainment, O'Neill points out that television news focuses on the visually dramatic. Its coverage of terrorist activities highlights the tears of anguished hostage families, the angry demands of captors aiming guns at the innocent, and the bloody carnage resulting from indiscriminate bombings.

By giving a voice to terrorists and stimulating an emotional

response from viewers, O'Neill claims that television coverage can force the government to "respond to immediate public pressures rather than act in the longer-term interests of the nation."

O'Neill, a veteran print journalist who was editor of New York's *Daily News* and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, argues against government regulation of television coverage of terrorism. Instead, he believes that public pressure-through criticism that is strong enough to motivate change out to self-interest or of sense of responsibility-can bring about reforms in television coverage.

He is also critical of the resort to payola, which can, as in the case of networks flying hostage families to the scene and arranging for them to confront terrorist leaders, create news rather than report it.

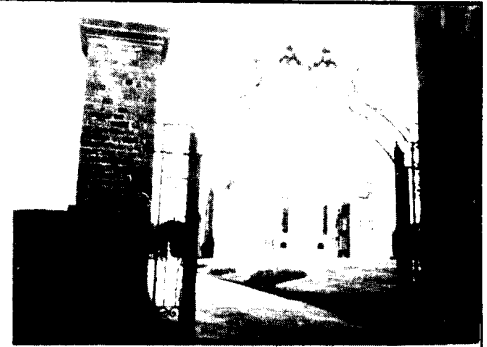
O'Neill sees a need for a change in the editorial value system which "the power of public opinion" can bring about.

Terrorists Spectaculars: Should TV Coverage Be Curbed? was published for the fund by its subsidiary; Priority Press Publications, 41 East 70th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

UNITED KINGDOM**On Her Majesty's Service:
Policing England and Wales**

Part 2*

By Dennis Rowe

**Police College (Bramshill)**

The present organization of police forces is similar throughout of the United Kingdom (Figure 1). Some of the practices vary because of the differing legal provision in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland changes have been brought about due to efforts to combat the terrorist activities of those who oppose the existence of Ulster (Northern Ireland). Organizational size also leads to some variations, although the fundamentals remain the same.

Following the Maud Report on the Management of Local Government and the Royal Commission Report on Local Government many of the boundaries and responsibilities of the various levels of local government were altered. Due mainly to economic considerations, the number of police agencies was reduced to 43 in England and Wales and to 8 in Scotland. For England and Wales, this represented a considerable reduction from the 226 police forces of 1856, although that figure had already been considerably eroded at the time of the Second World War when there were 183 police forces.

These changes to police boundaries occurred during the late 1960s and early 1970s with sometimes protracted and petty negotiations involving the power-conscious local politicians. The number of personnel in the police forces in England and Wales had increased as the number of forces declined; following these changes, forces ranged from approximately eight hundred to eight thousand personnel, with the much larger London Metropolitan Police having twenty-five thousand sworn officers (Figure 4). The minimums and maximums have since been increased, and, in addition to the sworn personnel, each force has its complement of nonsworn civilian support staff.

Aside from the London Metropolitan Police area and some of the areas bordering on London, boundaries of police forces coincide with local government boundaries. However, where there either was agreement or the home secretary deemed it desirable for purposes of efficiency, two or more local government authorities combined policing arrangements and amalgamated the formerly separate forces or parts of former forces to produce one larger police force. Recent changes in local government, such as the abolishment of the powerful councils that control the larger metropolitan areas, may well lead to moves to split those police forces again, however, this cannot be done for three years. Economic factors will limit the ability to create many new forces.

Of the forty-three police forces in England and Wales, two are responsible for the policing of London: the ancient City of London Police, with seven hundred and ninety-eight sworn officers responsible for an area of approximately one square mile in the financial heart of the capital, and the much larger London Metropolitan Police, with its headquarters at New Scotland Yard.

New Scotland Yard, is not a police station where arrested persons are taken. The majority of personnel engaged at N.S.Y. are nonpolice. The building houses the commissioner's office, which is why metropolitan police refer to it as "C.O." Other high ranking officers also have their offices there, and most of the administrative offices of centralized departments are also housed in the building. The control rooms for dealing with major events and traffic are also located there as are conference rooms

Part one appeared in the Sept. Oct. issue

and the central briefing for the briefing of supervisory officers, drawn from all over London, preparatory to major planned incidents. The reputation of N.S.Y. owes much to Sherlock Holmes and the centralized expertise built up in specialist squads, the members of which would, in former years, have gained experience in London, that was not available in other parts of the United Kingdom. This is no longer the case.

Both of these forces have a commissioner in charge, while all the other police forces, including those in Scotland and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (R.U.C.) in Northern Ireland, have a



Photo: Metropolitan Police

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

chief constable in control. The posts of commissioner and assistant commissioner in the London Metropolitan Police are filled by royal appointment on government recommendation. Chief constables are appointed by local police committees, which are comprised of two-thirds politicians and one-third justices of the peace. It was thought that the inclusion of the justices would provide a voting balance of non-political persons; recent developments, however, have seen the erosion of this impartiality due to the might of the party caucus.

In London, the Common Council for the City of London is its own police committee, whereas the metropolitan police is in the unique situation of having the home secretary as its police authority. The home secretary can be questioned in the House of Commons about his direct responsibility for police matters where the metropolitan police are concerned, but he can defer on issues involving other police forces. However, the home secretary does have a say in the appointment of chief and assistant

(Continued on page 10)

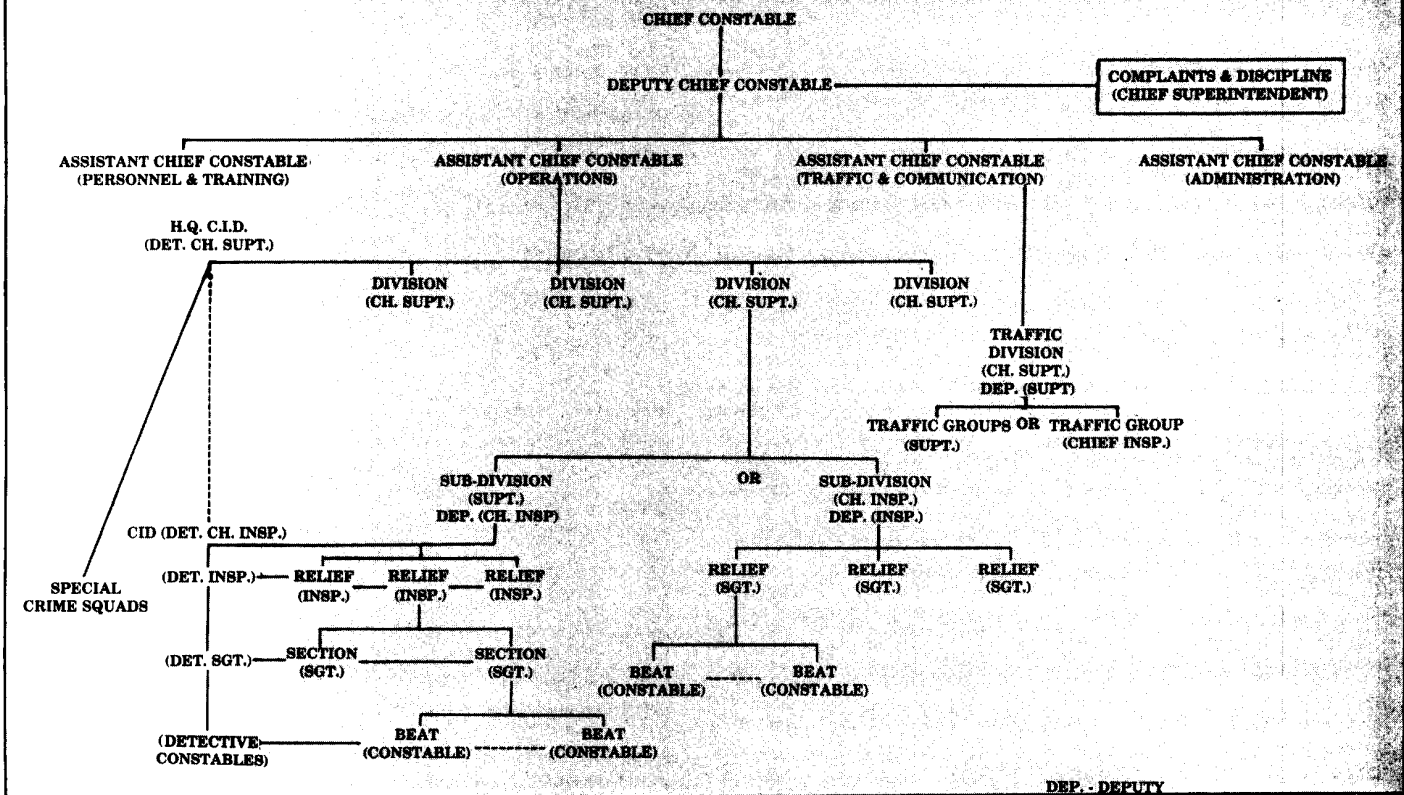
Continued from page 9

chief constables in the other police forces because he is required to approve the appointments. In practice, he receives a short list of candidates and, following consultation with his inspectors of constabulary, will return the short list of candidates to the local police committee with an indication of those candidates he would approve. The final choice is then left to the local committee. He also has other significant responsibilities in national policing, including:

- a. calling on a chief constable to submit a report on any aspect of policing;
- b. approving the grant to forces of approximately one-half of police expenditures from central government funds;
- c. recommending the appointment of the chief inspector and

ciency are maintained. For purposes of encouraging conformity, cooperation, and efficiency, the Home Office issues Home Office circulars for the guidance of those who manage the criminal justice system. This is not a new practice, but the number of circulars issued annually has accelerated and causes one to question whether the balance between local and central control has now shifted dramatically toward the center. Chief constables and commissioners remain in office irrespective of the changing flavor of local politics and can only be removed as the result of misconduct or inefficiency. While this is not unknown, it is a rare occurrence, and a recent instance has resulted in the new Police Complaints Authority being given a role to play in this area. The consequences of the "Stalker Inquiry," involving allegations about senior offices of the Royal Ulster Constabulary

Figure 3
Typical Organization Chart of Provincial Police Force



inspector of constabulary;

d. making regulations relative to organization and administration, including hours of duty, pay, promotions, authorized establishment and qualification for service;

e. assisting the Police Complaints Authority to perform its function;

f. acting as the appellate authority for police who have been disciplined;

g. regulating the authorization of buildings and equipment to be used by forces;

h. requiring a police committee to remove a chief constable for incompetence;

Although the powers of the home secretary are considerable, traditionally they have been exercised with circumspection, and local police committees have been allowed to play their part without too much interference. The home secretary relies on the chief inspector and inspector of constabulary to provide the dialogue between his office and the forty-two forces for which he is not the police authority, thereby ensuring standards of effi-

and Greater Manchester Police, may well introduce a further challenge to the status quo.

At this stage, it may be appropriate to examine the police from the view of a prospective chief constable or commissioner. None of the present chiefs of police have been appointed from outside the regular police, so all have experience at the different levels of a police organization, having started at the lowest rank of the ladder. To become a member of the police service, a person may apply to any of the police forces in the United Kingdom. There are certain minimum physical standards set in relation to height, weight, vision, and, fitness with an age range from 18 1/2 years to 30 years. The upper age limit can be exceeded at the discretion of the chief of police, under certain circumstances.

University graduates can take advantage of the Graduate Entry Scheme, through which they can apply to the force of their choice. Only twenty places are allocated annually across England and Wales. Applications are reviewed, and selected graduate applicants are invited for interviews over a three-day

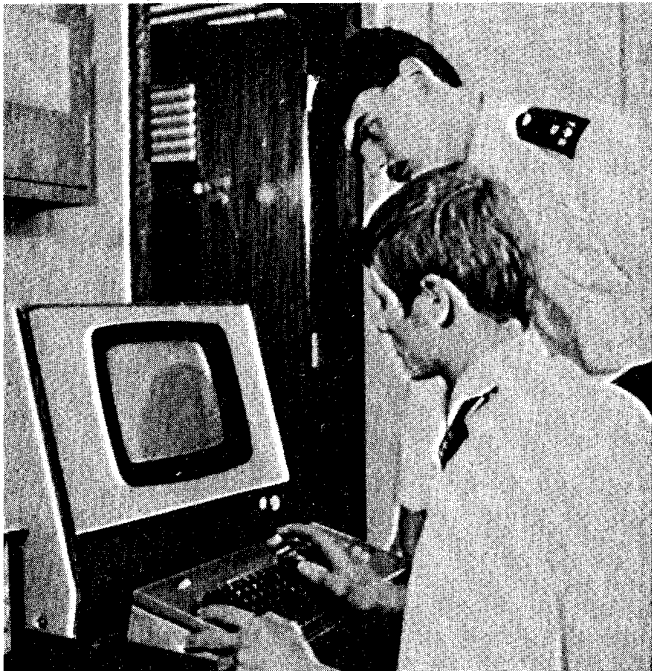
Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

period. If successful, they are accepted as probationer constables. Following completion of probation, if they pass the promotion examination at the first attempt, they then attend the accelerated promotion course (Special Course) at the Police Staff College. More will be said about the staff college later.

Enquiries are made about the character and background of all applicants. Applicants are also required to take a written examination, unless they have obtained passes in at least four examinations at "O" level in their school life. The examination is intended to evaluate the ability of the applicant to move to the next stage rather than to eliminate and reduce the competition.

While some forces will have their own order of events, usually, after the background checks and physical and educational examinations have been completed, the applicant is called for an interview by a panel of experienced officers from the police force concerned. If accepted, he or she will be given a date to report for attestation as a constable in accordance with Sec. 18,



Interrogating the National Police Computer.

Police Act 1964. In the Metropolitan Police of London the constable will make a declaration before either the commissioner or one of his assistant commissioners; in all other police forces the declaration is made before a justice of the peace for the police area. The declaration reads:

"I (name) of (address) do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the office of constable, without favor or affection, malice or ill will; and that I will to the best of my power cause the peace to be kept and preserved, and prevent all offenses against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all duties thereof faithfully according to law."

A number of the entrants to the police service may already have been engaged as police cadets in a uniform. They will have received some in-house training in police duty and been afforded the opportunity to both improve their education and obtain additional qualification. As cadets they are employed as civilian personnel, so they must meet the required standards in order to be accepted for the regular force.

The recruit is initially accepted into the service subject to satisfactory completion of a probationary period of two years. During these first two years, attendance at a residential course of twenty weeks for metropolitan officers and fourteen weeks for

others is the initial step in the training program. The metropolitan police, being such a large organization, has its own residential facilities at Hendon in North London, whereas recruits to other police forces attend one of the six district police training centers near their home force area. The training centers are part of a national scheme to improve police training and were

National standards of pay, conditions of service, and particularly, pension rights, remove impediments to interchange between forces...

established in various parts of the country under what became known as Central Services. The police committees served by a particular district training center play a major role in its management. The chief constables appoint the staff; planning of the courses and training of the instructional staff are the responsibility of the Central Planning, Instructor Training, and Police Promotion Examination Unit situated in North Yorkshire.

Subjects taught at these district training centers include: law for police duty, human awareness, community relations, and first aid. Simulation techniques are used in addition to the lecture and study approaches. As many of the recruits will not have any experience of marching, the need for a uniformed body to be able to present itself adequately results in some military-style drills being included as part of the training program. To have the ability to apprehend or restrain individuals means training in self-defense skills, but shooting is not included at this stage.

On completion of this period of training, the recruits will move on to be trained within their own force through classroom and operational activity. A record is kept of all the duties and kinds of incidents with which they are required to be conversant, and for some time they will be guided by a more senior constable or sergeant. There may be a further visit to the district training center before the completion of the two-year probationary period, and for all police officers, training will continue throughout a career.

The area of the police station where a constable is assigned is divided into beats. Although different styles of policing are employed in various parts of the country, the patrolling beat constable will be given responsibility for a beat or beats during his tour of duty. In rural areas, the responsibility may be fixed for months or even years. In some of the busy cities, particularly London, demands for manpower to deal with demonstrations or other major incidents make it extremely difficult to provide that continuity, even though its importance is recognized. Some regular transfers are made during an officer's career, and in London, constables will be considered for transfer at intervals of five years if they have not been moved for other purposes during that time.

All forces have specialist duties to be performed (e.g. crime investigation, traffic patrol, dog handling). This results in many of the constables applying to leave the beat patrol, after completion of probation, when vacancies arise. All forces have a personnel appraisal or career-planning system to assist in the selection of the specialist officers and for promotion purposes. Training for the specialist duties is provided at various centers throughout the United Kingdom, and some forces have their own in-service training schools. Promotion is from constable to sergeant, inspector, chief inspector, superintendent, chief superintendent, assistant chief constable, deputy chief, and chief constable. The much larger metropolitan organization differs at the upper levels and has deputy assistant commissioners, assistant commissioners, a deputy commissioner, and a commissioner. A deputy assistant commissioner roughly equates to the deputy chief constable in rank, but, as any manager knows,

Continued on page 12

Continued from page 11.

In the smaller organization duties will usually be broader in terms of variety, whereas volume dictates more specialization in the large organization.

Promotion from constable through to inspector is by examination and interview. Potential examination candidates in the London force are eliminated by the refusal of the local supervisor to issue a certificate to take the exam. Thus, the numbers of applicants successful in the examination in London are usually at a level that virtually guarantees promotion to sergeant. The Central Planning Unit has introduced courses to develop the newly appointed sergeant and inspector and is currently reviewing the provision of training at the inspector level.

It is perhaps unfortunate that police use the rank of sergeant, as there is a tendency to equate it with the military rank. Without wishing to appear disparaging toward those well-qualified and responsible military personnel in the sergeant rank, the authority of the constable and the sergeant constable or the inspector constable right up to chief constable is exceptional in relation to individual responsibility, and it cannot, therefore, be equated with any similar rank in other organizations. The delicate balance of power associated with the office of constable probably makes it undesirable for there to be a "commissioned" rank, even though the solemn affirmation declares service to the sovereign in the office of constable.

Selection to ranks above inspector are generally by interview. Police officers who join one force may be able to move to another police force, provided there is a vacancy and they make a successful application. It will be obvious that as there are more personnel at the constable rank, it is probable more vacancies will exist or arise in that rank. Above the constable rank, one generally has to await an advertisement by a police force that is intent on bringing in new blood. Positions of assistant chief constable and above are advertised regularly in accordance with the policy of the Home Office as a means of encouraging cross-fertilization and avoiding nepotism and stagnation.

National standards of pay, conditions of service, and particularly, pension rights, remove impediments to interchange between forces, thereby encouraging some to discount other problems, usually of a domestic nature, and apply for transfer. An explanation of how the senior positions are filled and approved by the home secretary was given earlier.

In addition to the training courses provided in the district recruit training centers, specialized training centers, and in-house training departments, there exists in Britain a Police Staff College at Bramshill in Hampshire. This is also financed under the umbrella of what is now Central Service, as are the forensic laboratories spread throughout the country, the National Computer System and the research services. The idea of the college came to fruition at Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, outside Coventry, in 1948, and the Police College, as it was then known, moved to Bramshill in 1960.

Despite the misgivings of many, the Police College has become a national and international institution, a center of focus for police throughout the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. The influence has perhaps developed gradually but has, nevertheless, been positive. Police students and staff alike are treated to the teachings of many leading thinkers and personalities, some of whom are not always favorably inclined to police. The value of debating with such people, sometimes in group discussion over a meal or even a "pint" in the bar, cannot be quantitatively measured, nor can the value of informal conversations among professional police officers with varied backgrounds and experience; however, it is a learning opportunity of great significance.

A number of different courses are held at Bramshill. Academic staff join with professional police staff in the conduct of these courses. The Special Course should be considered at the very earliest stages of a police career because it is designed to offer the best young men and women within, or seeking to join,

International Crime Prevention Training



By Ian A. Lovestock

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Edmund Burke

Contemporary crime prevention has been defined as the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce that risk.

In 1822 Sir Robert Peel's appointment as home secretary heralded the concepts of modern policing, culminating with the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829.

The first order of the metropolitan police indicated that "...it should be understood, at the outset, that the principal object to be attained is the prevention of crime."

In 1963 the Home Office Crime Prevention Center (HOCCPC) was established at the Staffordshire County Police Headquarters, with its first course commencing April 22, 1963, and lasting four weeks. The aims and objectives of the course were defined as:

- to furnish detailed information about crime prevention equipment, services and techniques
- to stimulate thought and action about crime prevention measures and methods
- to improve crime prevention officers' abilities to impart their knowledge to the public and fellow police officers
- to provide a center for the collection and exchange of experience and knowledge of all aspects of crime prevention.

Since the establishment of the center, and as of July, 1966, 3,500 crime prevention specialists have graduated from

160 standard courses of four-weeks duration.

Students from Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Cyprus, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Gibraltar, Holland, Hong Kong, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Oman, Portugal, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Tasmania, the United States, and Zambia have completed one of the several different courses offered by the center.

The center also offers two courses per year for private sector personnel, and approximately forty students annually attend these courses. The center has arranged such courses over the years for organizations and associations from the banking world, the security industry, commercial managers, architects, and insurance industry personnel.

The directing staff of the center is comprised of currently serving police officers from various forces in the United Kingdom, because of their expertise in the specialized field of crime prevention.

Recently, the position of director of the Home Office Crime Prevention Center has been elevated to the rank of assistant chief constable from chief superintendent. Currently, Assistant Chief Superintendent Phil Veater is acting director of the center and the directing staff includes two chief inspectors and one inspector. Support staff includes three civilian (without warrant) personnel.

In 1971, after attending the Home Office Crime Prevention Center on a Ford Foundation grant to study burglary prevention, John C. Klotter returned to the University of Louisville, where he was then dean of the School for Police Administration, and convinced the university's regents to establish a National Crime Prevention Institute based on the

Home Office Crime Prevention Center's concepts. In the fall of 1971, the first four-week course training crime prevention officers in modern crime prevention concepts was under way.

Other crime prevention training centers soon were established, the most notable of which is the Texas Crime Prevention Institute in San Marcos, Texas.

To quote the former director of HOCCPC, Chief Superintendent Brian Ridd, "Crime prevention was initially promoted as a subject for physical security measures. It has taken time and experience to appreciate that such an approach, important though it is, can only form part of an overall prevention strategy. The prevention of crime involves the community at large working together with the police. In this way, crime prevention becomes a concentration of police and patrol strategies, physical prevention measures, public awareness, and involvement."

The key in the education of the public as well as the reduction of police officers to be aware that their role is not solely to react to criminal activity but primarily to be proactive in the prevention of crime.

About the Author

Ian S. Lovestock is the regional crime prevention specialist for the Alamo Area Council of Governments (San Antonio, Texas) and is a graduate of the National Crime Prevention Institute and the Home Office Crime Prevention Center. Lovestock holds the Certified Crime Prevention Specialist (CCPS) designation from the state of Texas.

the police the opportunity to gain accelerated promotion. University graduates can gain a place in this Special Course, but the course was not devised with them in mind; many of the places in the courses are filled by police officers who have entered in the normal way. They must have proven themselves as police officers and, through the promotion examinations, have qualified to be interviewed with a view to selection. The police service is a popular career nowadays. It attracts many graduates who choose to enter in the normal way. Some of them will find their way to the Special Course, along with a number who have never attended a university.

The course formerly lasted for one year and had between thirty and forty students undergoing training in the rank of sergeant or acting sergeant, depending on whether they had been promoted to the rank by their own force. Successful completion of the course resulted in the award of a certificate. If the individual performed the duties of sergeant back in his force in a satisfactory manner, there was automatic promotion to the rank of inspector.

The present commandant of the Police Staff College has brought about a change in the format of the course and is now a sandwich type course with three months spent at the college and, dependent on progress, either one or two years back in the student's home force, during which time the promotion examination for the rank of inspector must be passed. If performance is to the desired standard, then another four months will be spent at the college and at conclusion successful completion brings confirmation in the rank of inspector. Unless a chief constable shows good reason for doing so, promotion to chief inspector will follow within two years.

Other courses at the college include a Junior Command Course for officers at the chief inspector or inspector rank who it is anticipated will reach the rank of superintendent, an Intermediate Command Course for officers who are likely to become a Senior Command Course for those likely to reach assistant chief constable rank or above. For this latter, course selection is by interviews and recommendation of the chief officer. A few places are retained for high ranking officers from foreign police services.

An Overseas Command Course for senior officers from overseas forces is held in collaboration with the British Council and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Officers from overseas are also accepted in some of the other courses. The staff of this course have responded to demands from other countries and have developed additional courses, including one to train trainers. A fairly recent innovation has been the introduction of a carousel of short courses designed to respond to the need for specialist training where senior personnel are involved. These courses are of particular value when transfer of responsibilities occurs.

There are pressures on Bramshill to undertake the training of more senior personnel from police forces. There can be little doubt this is a desirable objective where space and time allow. Although the question of how far elastic can stretch before it ceases to be functional may be equated with the "peter principle" in management, the consequences of failure at Bramshill will be more serious for the management of the British Police.

The image of the unarmed British bobby has been severely caricatured in the eyes of those living outside the islands, who have seen media coverage of armed police at Heathrow Airport and other reports in terrorist activities in Ireland and on the mainland. The progressive policy changes with regard to the availability and deployment of arms owe much to the incursions of terrorists, but even now efforts are still made to limit the use of firearms. The beat constable, performing the traditional routine of policing on foot or bicycle or in a vehicle is still unarmed, despite a trend to ward more violent crimes. Weapons (hand guns) are available in locked cabinets in the main police stations and can be issued by the authority of a senior officer. In the event that greater firepower is required to deal with nonpoliti-

Continued on page 14

Page 14

Continued from page 13

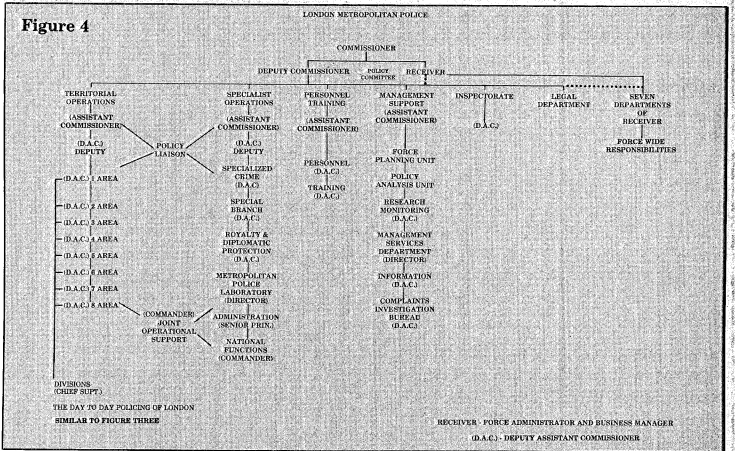
cal crime, there is a specially trained central squad to call upon in most forces.

All police officers are not authorized to use firearms in the course of duty. Some recent occurrences highlighting shortcomings in the use of weapons by police have led to revision of the selection and training of police who are to undertake such responsibilities. This has meant more stringent controls in an effort to ensure greater safeguards. In cases where there is a political element to an incident, provision has been made to use the military. Procedures are strict, and police have training exercises along with the military to enhance the decision-making processes through a better understanding of each other's roles.

The chief constable or commissioner has to request permission to call upon military aid, and the decision as to whether the military will be deployed remains with the chief of police. There are a number of advisers available to him, but the responsibility is his until he hands the zone over to the military commander.

It is not only military might the police may request of the armed services. Provision has also been made for military aid to be given to the civil powers in cases of emergencies such as floods, industrial strife, etc. Police act as the liaison on many of these occasions, such as when the Fire Brigades went on strike and the army, denied the use of modern equipment, responded with World War II green goddess fire vehicles. Police escorted the army personnel to the scene of the fires, as the soldiers had no knowledge of the geography of the area. Senior military and police personnel have regular, but not frequent, meetings to discuss such arrangements.

In each police force there are one or more police officers assigned to special branch duties. The primary duties of the officers are to conduct enquiries into the application for naturalization and to monitor the activities of individuals or groups who may pose a threat to public order and the security of the state. The nature of their duties does mean that they sometimes have to collaborate with the British Security Service (M.I. 5).



In the past, this has been carried out by any informal means, such as an entry on a blank piece of paper signed by the parties, but whatever form it takes, the zone becomes a military responsibility until the military operation is completed and the military commander hands it back to the chief of police.

In accordance with democratic principles, police then investigate the manner in which the military have performed their task, including examining the weapons used. The decision to call for military aid is determined by the threat of firepower rather than the political situation, and the transfer of authority for policing to the military is viewed as a very serious step by both parties.

Efforts are continuing to aims at securing the supremacy of the R.U.C. in the policing of Ulster. In order to do this, it has been necessary to equip the R.U.C. with some sophisticated weaponry, making it a paramilitary type of police force. Some brave individuals in that force still persist in their community style of policing in many parts of the six counties.

For example, in espionage cases, police special branch officers will carry out the arrest procedures in order to minimize exposure of the Security Services.

However, the special branch is not a national organization in the same sense that police forces are separate organizations. The links can probably be said to be stronger, but the chief of police who disagrees with general policy can place his own interpretations on the extent and nature of his officers' duties. He can still limit the activities suggested by either his own enthusiastic staff or from some more central source. This ability to put a curb on certain intelligence-gathering activities is an important part of the democratic process requiring careful judgment and proper concern.

The Security Service is headed by a director general and handles internal counterintelligence for the defense of the country. It is divided into branches, but apart from the necessity to collaborate with special branch officers on some matters, the

Continued on page 15

Continued from page 14

personnel of M.I. 5 have very little contact with police and no influence on general policing. Very few police officers even know what the role of M.I. 5 truly is. Special branch officers in individual forces are prone to encouraging an air of mystique about their duties, so it is perhaps understandable that there has been, and continues to be, speculation about a political arm of the police.

The growth in the size and budgets of police forces has added to the requirements of accountability. Police chiefs have generally managed to avoid becoming identified with party politics, but they have not escaped the increasing intrusions of political activity into everyday life. The quest by the media for a news story to support the sale of their product must inevitably touch the most visible authority that interacts with all sections of the public twenty-four hours a day, three hundred sixty-five days a year. It would be unrealistic to expect those stories to concentrate on the noncontroversial side of policing, and the Britain of today contains many vociferous factions seeking to further their self-interests. In order to respond to the criticisms, allegations, and innuendo, a greater degree of sophistication that goes beyond a willingness to listen or an attempt to understand problems is required of the police.

In a Britain troubled by economic change and a growth of factious elements, selection, training, and leadership for the policing task have become significant. The recent decision by Sir Kenneth Newman to secure the availability of more robust vehicles and weapons for the discharge of plastic bullets clearly illustrates the concern with which he views the future for policing in London. His decision was supported by the home secretary, but this does not detract from the importance of the decision and its possible consequences.

Riots are not a new experience for Britain's police, and change has not left this aspect of policing untouched. Mutual aid is a policy fed from the Home Office; each police force now has the ability and responsibility to send officers to aid other forces who may come under pressure as the result of public disorder or some other emergency. To facilitate these arrangements, each force trains its officers to operate as part of a support unit that can be quickly dispatched in a purpose-built vehicle in response to a call for assistance. In London, these units have been used as a flexible means of reinforcing the usually meager manpower patrolling in the normal way. The units were used extensively during the miner strike of the summer of 1984 when the mutual aid provisions were coordinated at an office in New Scotland Yard referred to as the National Reporting Center. The officer in charge of the operation was the president of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

It was denied that the collective initiative was taken by government, although one cannot avoid asking what assurances were given about meeting the costs of such an expensive operation.

A previously formed London mobile force known as the Special Patrol Group (S.P.G.) existed as a unit to superimpose a kind of "team" policing on the normal policing arrangements in troublesome areas. Its team ethos and apparent lack of attachment to the areas being policed brought problems and criticisms. The scope of this London group has been limited. Greater emphasis is now placed on the more localized support units.

Police officers operating in the support unit vehicles are equipped with shields and helmets for protection. The vehicles used up to now were fitted with protective devices that have been found to be less than adequate.

Women police officers are expected to share the same duties as their male colleagues. They were traditionally excluded from membership in the support units, although some have now been trained in these hazardous duties. Women do have the same career opportunities as male officers, but the average length of stay in the service is not great, the vast majority leaving prior to the completion of ten years. This reduces the number of women competing for the higher positions and increases the percentage who are at the operational patrol levels. There has not yet been

a female chief constable but women occupy the ranks of assistant chief constable and the metropolitan police equivalent of commander rank. Pay and conditions are the same for men and women except for pension arrangements. A police woman may gain benefits on qualification for pension, usually after thirty years of service or after twenty-five years of service and age fifty. This offer is of little benefit for the majority of women, who do not even complete ten years.

Conditions of service are negotiated on behalf of police by three representative organizations acting for the different ranks. Officers of the ranks of constable up to and including chief inspector are members of the Police Federation. The



A bobby uses his initiative and his helmet.

Superintendents Association represents superintendents and chief superintendents. The Association of Chief Police Officers acts for those ranks above. In practice, these organizations usually agree on their approach to the government negotiators beforehand, but there are always exceptions and interests differ with length of service as well as levels of responsibility.

There are no separate organizations to represent black or other minority police groups, although a woman officer will always be included in the committees of the organizations previously mentioned. When it was suggested that some efforts be made to encourage more black officers to join, many of the black officers already serving objected to what they viewed as a threat to their own professional standing. They feared being labeled second-rate officers and were opposed to reducing standards. Despite a number of intensive recruitment campaigns, the British Police Service as a whole has not managed to make any marked improvement in the numbers of minority officers joining. Much of this failure is attributed to resistance from the communities and must, therefore, reflect some disenchantment with or poor perception of this clearly visible blue body of authority.

Surveys have indicated that young black males, a large proportion of whom are without jobs in a time of high unemployment, are resentful of the way police approach them on the streets. Police responded to some of the criticism by increased training in the sensitive area of what they initially termed "human awareness." More recently, another committee con-

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

vened by the local government council at Tottenham and chaired by the socialist lawyer Lord Gifford strongly criticized police for their actions leading up to the riots at Broadway Farm Estate, Tottenham, London, in October 1985 when Police Constable Keith Blakelock was murdered.

Distrustful police had declined to give evidence before the committee, and the reaction of the general media was not one of wholehearted support for the committee findings. Nevertheless, the report remains an instrument with which to attack police, a police that insists it can only operate with the consent of the majority of the citizens it serves. To preserve this consent, Sir Kenneth Newman had previously published a Statement of the Principles of Policing and Code of Professional Ethics, as a positive reference for his metropolitan police officers. Included in the booklet, issued to each officer, is a section headed "Respect for Individual Rights" and another headed "Duties of Method."

When a member of the public wishes to lodge a complaint



The Bobbies March - The way they went to their beats.

against a police officer, the complaint will normally be made at a police station, although many complainants engage lawyers or send letters to political representatives to take up issues on their behalf. All complaints must be recorded and most will be forwarded to the independent Police Complaints Authority. Investigations of complaints are carried out by senior officers who are not in the chain of command of the officer or officers named in the complaint. There is provision for minor complaints to be dealt with informally by mediation if the complainant agrees. The Police Complaints Authority has the power to appoint or change an investigating officer in a case if death, serious injury, or special public interest has to be considered.

Where there is an allegation of crime by a police officer, the investigating officer's report is forwarded to the director of public prosecutions, who will decide on any action to be taken in the criminal courts. The Police Complaints Authority can require that disciplinary action be taken under the Police Discipline Code. Although the Police Complaints Authority, as opposed to the Police Complaints Board which preceded it, has greater powers to direct and supervise investigations, there are still those who are seeking to introduce a fully independent system and will never be satisfied with what they view as a halfway house. Police officers accused under the discipline code of offenses for which the punishment can be dismissal or a reduction in rank may have legal representation.

The police of Britain are under considerable pressures. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984 has introduced important changes to their powers and responsibilities, resulting in a massive retraining program. These changes are intended to provide a better balance to the system of justice, with emphasis on the rights of the individual.

Viewed from across the Atlantic, where the royal wedding received much favorable media coverage, the police in Britain

would now appear to have much in common with the noble Duke of York's men in the nursery rhyme.

The noble Duke of York, he had ten thousand men,
he marched them up to the top of the hill
then he marched them down again
and when they were up they were up
and when they were down they were down
but when they were only half way up
they were neither up nor down.

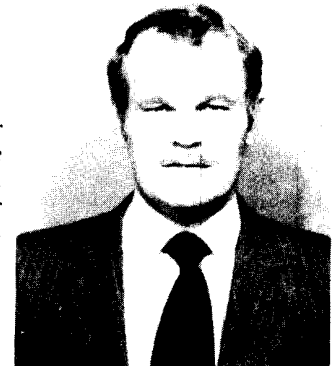
Criticism of policing is essential for its development and accountability to the democratic principles it must follow, but the concluding paragraph of part 4 of Lord Scarman's report also contains a message for reformers. It reads: "Before we pass judgement on the quality of our policing, let us remember their many excellences even while we note and seek to remedy such defects as there may be."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Austin, Hal. et al., "Smack, Crack, Crime," *The Sunday Times*, July 13, 1986.
- Bellen, Sir George. **Britains Kings and Queens**, London: Pitkin Pictorials, 1974.
- Bentham, Jeremy. **The Works of Jermy Bentham**, ed. Sir John Bowring, 11 vols. (Edinburgh 1833-43) Reprint N. Y.: Russell and Russell, 1962.
- Broeker, Galen. **Rural Disorder and Police Reform in Ireland 1812-36**, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970.
- Colquhoun, Patrick. **A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of River Thames** (London, 1800) Reprint Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1969.
- Colquhoun, Patrick. **A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis**, (London, 1795) Reprint from 7th ed., Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1969.
- Creasy, E.S. **The Rise and Progress of The English Constitution**, 4th ed. N.Y.: Appleton and Co. 1869.
- Criminal Law Review*, "Case and Comment", Jan. 1973
- Greenwood, Royston et. al. **Patterns of Management in Local Government** Oxford: Martin Robertson, 1980.
- "Introducing a Handbook for the Met," *The Job*, April 5, 1985.
- Langer, William L. (ed.) **An Encyclopedia of World History**, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1968.
- Le Brocq, E. H. **The Island of Jersey and its Police System**, (TS), St. Helier, States of Jersey Police.
- Pringle, Patrick. **Henry and Sir John Fielding: The Thief-Catchers**, London: Dobson Books, 1968.
- Reiner, Robert. **The Politics of the Police**, N.Y.: St. Martin's Press, 1985.
- Rutherford, Malcolm. "Women in the News: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second," *Financial Times*, July 19, 1986.
- Sampson, Anthony. **Anatomy of Britain**, New York: Harper and Row, 1962.
- Sanders, Andrew. "The Uncertain Power of the Crown Prosecutors" *New Law Journal* 135, No. 6196, 1985.
- Scottish Law Commission, "The Legal System of Scotland", Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1975.
- Stead, Philip John. **The Police of Britain**, N.Y.: Macmillan, 1985.
- Wilson, Vincent, Jr., ed. **The Book of Great American Documents**, Brookeville, Maryland: American History Research Association, 1982.

About the Author

Dennis Rowe is a former Chief Superintendent with the Metropolitan Police in England. His thirty-one year career brought him into contact with virtually every aspect of law enforcement.



PRIVILEGED INFORMATION**ENGLAND**

An Interview with Sir Kenneth Newman Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police

Sir Kenneth Newman, a former Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, is the 20th Commissioner of London's 26,148 strong Metropolitan Police force. He was born in rural, south-east England and entered RAF Cranwell on leaving school at 16, in 1942. Two years later he joined South East Area Command and served as a wireless operator in Ceylon, India, Burma, Malaya and Singapore.

CJI: Since becoming commissioner, you have introduced a number of significant organizational changes. What importance do you attach to the structure of the organization as a means of improving efficiency and effectiveness and why?

KN: Structure is a function of purpose. The structure of the organization must be periodically reviewed and if necessary reformed to ensure that it is symmetrical with the demands on the police service. There are limits to the resources that can be provided for policing, yet the demands grow inexorably. So it is imperative that we continue to improve the way in which we organize our efforts. The changes I have introduced, among other things, aim to free more officers for street duty, slim down the bureaucratic structure, and make the lines of communication between the senior management and the constable on patrol shorter and more effective.

CJI: The British Police Service has been renowned for its ability to perform duty without firearms, but recent events have made it clear that this is no longer possible. What thoughts do you have about the dramatic change and the way it reflects on the image of the British "bobby"?

KN: The British police remain unarmed in the normal course of duty. This is the settled wish of both the police and the public. The issue of firearms has to be authorized by a senior officer, and the case for doing so has to be established - i.e. the police are dealing with armed criminals or terrorists, however, I have to say that the growth of violence in our society, and especially outbreaks of public disorder, is bound to affect us. I have to see to it that our officers have the necessary equipment and protective clothing to cope with violent disorder, and all this does project a somewhat different image from that of the traditional "bobby." Yet for most everyday purposes that image remains close to the reality. The basic principles of British policing

have not changed. The number of officers - specially trained in firearms is not being increased, it is being slightly reduced.

CJI: You are known as an advocate of strict observance of "due process." How realistic is it to expect your police officers, now faced with serious problems originating from outside your "cricket ground," to play the game of law enforcement strictly according to the rules?

KN: Law enforcement is about observance of the rules. If the police themselves were seen to break the rules and go unpunished, no amount of "enforcement" could prevent a decline in



respect for the police and the law. There will always be the temptation to break the rules, and some will yield to it. Yet the training and discipline of the Metropolitan Police are geared to meticulous respect for due process. The proportion of encounters between police and the public which give rise to complaint is so small that I can see nothing unreal in this expectation. We aim always to improve standards, never to relax them.

CJI: Chiefs of police in Britain emphasize their political neutrality. You recently commented about certain factions within the Labour party, and the chief constable of Manchester has warned of factions seeking to undermine the police. Is it realistic to expect that the general public view the police as being apolitical, and why is it of importance?

KN: The police service is a public service ministering to the common desire for peace and order, the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime. These are political aims only in the broadest sense of the term. The question of whether to have a professional police was voted a lively

political issue in the years before the act of 1829, although acceptance followed quite quickly.

The basis of public confidence in the police - which remains impressive - lies in the perception of the police officer as a representative of the law and society as a whole. This means we are neutral as between the constitutional political parties. However, should politicians make false or misleading statements about the police, political neutrality does not mean we should be publicly silent.

CJI: What effects do you see membership in the EEC having on policing, and do you believe there are any parallels to be drawn from the experiences between states in the United States?

KN: There can be no direct parallel between the EEC and the American federal republic. Policing is not covered by the Treaty of Rome. However, we look for cooperation with our European colleagues in tackling common problems, especially terrorism and the traffic in drugs.

CJI: The Police College has been used as a catalyst for police management training in the United Kingdom but has it stifled opportunity for individual police forces to build up contacts with universities?

KN: No. Nothing has been done to prevent contacts between the universities and the police forces. Moreover, every encouragement is given to suitable police officers to read for university degrees. We also aim to attract suitable university graduates into the police service.

CJI: What do you view as the most important and necessary task which the head of a large police force must ensure is performed?

KN: A police force has a number of different but related tasks to perform. At any one time the most important practical task will appear to be in the area where the problem is most serious, for example, the growth of street crime in certain inner-city districts. However, standing back from everyday operational pressures, it becomes clear that the various activities of the police service relate to the central purpose of maintaining public order and security, or public tranquillity. This is the great prize, and whenever it is in danger it automatically has first claim on our resources and our energies.

NEWS & NOTES

Continued from page 3

then covering up the murders.

The court rejected appeals seeking a high-level commission of inquiry into the alleged cover-up, stating that a police inquiry ordered by the attorney general was sufficient.

The dissenting justice, Aharon Barak, was strong in his criticism of the unlimited power to grant pardons, stating that it undermines Israeli democracy.

JAPAN

Two young policemen, Hideyauki Tome and Naohisa Goto, were stabbed by a man they questioned on a street in Kobe, and Tome was killed. Goto sustained slight injuries requiring a week's treatment.

The two unarmed policemen, in painclothes, were looking for clues to a series of thefts going on at snackbars and shops in a shopping and amusement district.

When the policeman saw a man carrying a paper bag and inquired as to its contents the man suddenly ran and the two officers gave chase. When they apprehended the man, he whipped out a knife and stabbed Tome in the stomach. Goto was stabbed on his left side. Both officers continued to give chase but Tome fainted and fell. He died of loss of blood about an hour later in the hospital.

PORTUGAL

Four terrorist bombs shattered the facades of buildings at three posh seaside tourist complexes in apparently coordinated attacks, police said. Two groups claimed responsibility for the bombings; the ultra-left Armed Revolutionary Organization and a previously unknown group, the Armed Comandos for Liberation.

The explosions, one near the vacation home of President Mario Soares, occurred along the southern Algarve coast.

RUSSIA

A dying Soviet policeman lay for fifteen minutes in an apartment complex suffering from stab wounds, ignored by residents, according to a recent *New York Times* article. Although people heard the officer calling for help after he was attacked by an escap-

ing burglar in the city of Rostor, no one came to his aid. Public apathy in Russia is a source of concern to authorities. The officer died in the hospital where he had been taken by other officers. Two suspects were later captured.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's national police force is hiring 1,000 blacks and sending them to patrol black townships, with guns and full police powers after three weeks of training, according to Johannesburg news reports. Regular police officers, who include blacks and whites, usually receive one year of training.

The Sunday *Star* quoted an unidentified "high ranking police source" as saying the recruits, who are called special constables, would be used to combat militant youths, who call themselves comrades and whom the Government blames for most violence in the townships. The newspaper further quoted the police as saying the constables would have the same powers as regular members of the force. This would include powers to detain people without charge for indefinite periods under the national emergency declared June 12.

SRI LANKA

Thirty nine cases have been filed against the Sri Lankan Government by the parents of Tamil prisoners killed in the Welikade Prison by other inmates during rioting in July, 1983.

They are claiming the equivalent of 5,000 (pounds) each, alleging negligence by prisons officials in not taking sufficient precautions to prevent the incidents. In all, 43 Tamil prisoners were killed in two separate outbreaks. The Attorney General has denied the claim according to *The Times* of London.

UNITED STATES

The urban strangler in the inner city is crime, writes National Institute of Justice Director, James K. Stewart, in a recent issue of

Policy Review. Crime is destroying



our cities, but it can be turned around if government and business interests work together, Stewart says. He cites successful examples of projects in Brooklyn, New York; Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; and Los Angeles, as examples which have worked. "Crime is a hazard to everyone in our society, but it hurts the poor the most," says Stewart, who is a former chief of detectives from Oakland, California.

U.S. - CALIFORNIA

A Contra Costa Superior Court judge, Coleman Fannin, ruled that a reporter did not have to give up unpublished photographs to a defense attorney in a case where a police officer was killed. The officer was off duty, and the defense sought to show photographs to indicate his client's demeanor and view of the officer. Although the published photos were ruled admissible, the others were protected under the U.S. Constitution and a state law.

US-TEXAS

Trailers that were used to house oil-field workers during the construction of the Alaskan Pipeline could be a temporary solution to the Texas prison overcrowding problem, officials say.

The Texas board of Corrections Chairman, Al Hughes, said the prison system is considering the purchase of enough trailers to accommodate 2,000 inmates at a cost of about \$4.5 million.

US-WASHINGTON

The Law Enforcement Steering Committee, made up of the nation's thirteen principal law enforcement organizations, has urged Congress to oppose any attempt to repeal its recently enacted ban on the sale of new machine guns.

The committee, whose member organizations represent 500,000 police officers, said that "the 99th Congress made a vital contribution to crime control and to the safety of law enforcement officers and the citizens they serve when it enacted the ban. Now, through the news media, the National Rifle Association says its highest priority will be to repeal the ban.

BOOKS**JUDGING THE JURY**

by Valerie P. Hans and Neil Vidmar
New York: Plenum Press (1986)
Pp. 285

This insightful book provides a behind-the-scenes look at some of the most sensational and intriguing trials in recent years, including the trials of John DeLoach, Jean Harris, and John Hickley. The authors combine their expertise in both law and psychology to answer some of the most persistent and provocative questions concerning this vital subject. Are juries competent to evaluate increasingly complex cases? Does a jury know enough about the law to reach an informed decision? How much of a role does prejudice and sympathy play in the minds of jurors? Do lawyers manipulate the unsuspecting and unassuming? How much is the jury influenced by the media, glamour and popular culture? Is a trial a lamp of liberty or a placebo?

Presenting a wealth of information in a highly readable fashion, the authors provide a brilliant and compelling account of what makes juries tick, and how they may often come to fair-minded and complex decisions that can seem absolutely baffling to the casual observer. Special attention is focussed on how juries deal with controversial issues, including the death penalty and insanity defense.

Hans Zeisel, of the University of Chicago Law School, says of the book, "Judging the Jury, has reassembled and critically reanalyzed the old and new knowledge that we have of that intriguing institution, the jury.

"By weaving these research findings into the forever exciting narratives of actual jury trials, the authors have written both an attractive and an important book."

Harold E. Smith

MANHUNT: The Incredible Pursuit of a CIA Agent Turned Terrorist

by Peter Maas
New York: Random House (1986)
Pp. 301

In the murky world of spies it is frequently difficult to sort out reality. When coupled with a criminal investigation of international proportions in which governments and agencies are reluctant to cooperate, the task may be

close to impossible. Peter Maas has drawn upon a wealth of experience as an investigative reporter to tell the story of Edwin Wilson, a former CIA employee gone sour. It is a detective story, a treatise on international arms dealing, and an expose of the complex society in which we live, where truth is elusive.

Manhunt reads easily, and the author has put many of the jigsaw pieces in this case together in a way that leaves few loose ends. The hero of the story is Larry Barcella, a U.S. attorney who doggedly pursued Wilson across continents, putting a case together and then going out into the "cold" to spring the trap which eventually resulted in capture and trial.

This is also the story of a wheeler-dealer who managed to wreck the careers of quite a few people in government and whose greed outweighed common sense. Perhaps there were a few people who were duped into working for Wilson, but not many. They were lured by the power and the promise of a quick buck, and Maas lays the wreckage bare.

Just how close Wilson was to Khadaffy may be speculative, but his involvement in supplying C4 (a form of plastic explosive), weapons, and other supplies and information to Libya is a matter of record.

Manhunt is a fascinating book that delves into the netherworld of intelligence and espionage and couples this with an insider's view of the federal criminal justice system in action.

Dick Ward

**INSIDE THE BRITISH POLICE:
A Force at Work**

by Simon Holdaway
Oxford: Blackwell, 2nd Ed.
(1984) Pp. 186

The author is a former police sergeant from Sheffield, an industrial city once famous for its production of steel and cutlery. His inside dealings and position enabled him to bring an acute insight into the world of policing, despite the fact he appears to have had some pangs of conscience about what he describes as "covert research."

Occupational culture, or for the police, common sense is seen as a central core to the way in which police justify their actions.

The chapter on the police station is revealing, not only for the way it brings to life the reality of police work but also because it highlights inherent problems within a force that was the subject of headlines some years ago following

accusations about brutality. Comments about perceived territorial boundaries and the way in which they influence the behavior of officers is a fascinating outcome of the research.

In his examination of policing the "ground", Holdaway is not as revealing and has a tendency to make too much of the comments of a few officers. Nevertheless, his identification of sources of trouble being viewed differently by lower and senior ranks clearly illustrates one of the fundamental problems of communication within any police organization. The differing attitudes of women police officers and male officers toward the use of violence is also a point well made.

One cannot help wondering whether the extrapolation of material drawn from Sheffield justifies a title that encompasses the whole of Britain. The author is also unfair to the lower ranks when he lays the blame for the failure of unit beat policing at their door. Such reservations should not discourage students of social control from selecting this book for its valuable contribution in the pursuit to acquire some understanding and appreciation of police and policing.

Dennis Rowe

OUR COPS: Their Stories

by Iris Gadd with Roger Gadd
Canada: Bulldog Press
(1986) Pp. 275

This purports to be "a simply incredible, explosive book of what goes on in many of our police departments in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States."

Although interesting in part, it does not live up to its billing.

This is a collection of anecdotes and vignettes printed verbatim. Unfortunately, the authors do not usually distinguish from which police department, or which country, they have drawn each anecdote. The book does tend to support the hypothesis that police work is similar everywhere in the world, although even this is difficult to prove because the reader is not told how many interviews were conducted in each country.

Many of the statements are amusing, and some are brutal. The authors note that "these stories are allegedly true." Obviously, the verdict was not in when the book went to press. Unfortunately, the verdict is not good.

R. Hurley

PUBLICATIONS

NEW JOURNAL SEEKS AUTHORS

A new publication, *The Justice Professional* is now seeking papers on the topic of criminal justice education, ethics, and professionalism for possible publication in future issues.

Any footnoting style is acceptable, although papers should be typed double spaced on eight and one-half by eleven inch paper with normal margins.

Send three copies of manuscripts to: Dr. Frank Schmallegger, Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC 28372.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Annual Report

The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice has released its first annual report. The report is organized around the key issues facing criminal justice policy makers today. There is a section on victims, another on sentencing, one on prison crowding, and so on. Each of these sections presents the most current national data available on the subject and summarized BJS data collection and analysis activities on the topic.

Single copies of the report are available free of charge from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The Clearinghouse can also be reached by a toll-free telephone number (800) 732-3277. Persons in Maryland and Washington, D.C., metropolitan area should dial (301) 251-5500. Please cite the report's number, NCJ-100182, when ordering.

Communications Manual Available from APCO

The Public Safety Communications Standard Operating Procedure Manual, published by APCO, the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc. has been printed in its 21st edition. The book is a guide for any emergency communications center for Public Safety. Cost of the book is \$13.50 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling. More information and price breakdowns for multiple purchases is available from the APCO National Office, P.O. Box 669, New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32070.

Racism is Subject of New Book

The charge of racism is often directed at police officers and police administrators. Most officers and administrators do not believe the charge is valid but are not sure how to respond to such charges. A recently published book, *The Myth of a Racist Criminal Justice System*, reviews and critiques the available research and literature on this issue and concludes that racism is not systematic and pervasive among the police and in the criminal justice system from arrest to parole.

The book is a guide to a defense of the police and the criminal justice system against the charge of racism. It is written in non-technical language for students and those who work in the criminal justice system. The book includes a bibliography of over 700 articles and books on racial discrimination and the criminal justice system.

The author is Dr. William Wilbanks of Florida International University in Miami, FL. For information call Brooks/Cole of Monterey, California, 1-800-354-9706.

ABA PUBLISHES COURT DELAY REDUCTION GUIDELINES

The President's Task Force on Victims of Crime found scheduling practices in criminal proceedings to be unnecessarily detrimental to crime victims and witnesses. The American Bar Association Section of Criminal Justice has just published a set of guidelines, for use by criminal justice practitioners, aimed at reducing the "heavy, unpredictable, and long-lasting demands" of the system's scheduling practices on victims and witnesses.

The twenty-three guidelines are the product of an ABA Criminal Justice Section Victims Committee study, which was undertaken after the presidential task force reported that victims and witnesses around the country were voicing concerns about the effects of scheduling practices on their personal and professional lives. These concerns ranged from frustration and inconvenience to economic and psychological devastation.

For further information, contact Susan Hillenbrand, Project Director, Victim Witness Project, Criminal Justice Section, American Bar Association, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., (202) 331-2260.

Protecting Children

Laws intended to protect children from unnecessary incarceration instead prevent authorities from locating and assisting runaway and other missing children, according to a report released by the Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children.

The Board recommended that Federal and State laws be changed to allow law enforcement agencies and others to take such children into custody when necessary for a child's own safety.

"We believe that children have a right to custody with parents or legal guardians who provide care, support, discipline and love," the Board said in its report. "They do not have a right to freedom from custody."

The Board said restrictions on detaining children who have not been charged or convicted of delinquent conduct have made it virtually impossible to hold a runaway child for more than a few hours or, at most, a few days.



The report identified four categories of missing children: those taken in non-family abductions, those abducted by a family member, runaways, and throwaways. While the approaches for dealing with each of these categories differ, it said, a common factor in all missing children's cases is the danger of physical and emotional injury and the threat of sexual exploitation. The report said these children are "prime candidates" for drug and alcohol abuse, petty crimes, and recruitment into sex rings.

"The longer children are gone from their homes, the greater the probability that (1) they will *not* be reunited with a family in a stable home environment, and (2) they *will* be victimized on the streets," the report said.

Copies of the report are available by writing the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, JJC/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The toll-free number is (800) 638-8736. After hours contact: Anne Voigt (703) 971-4871.

Educating minors is a major league concern.



...to receive positive guidance and support at home and in school to achieve their maximum potential.

...to provide role models, to show responsibility to show the benefits of good health and education.

...to make and energy with neighborhood school. This is an important message to our staff. And it just is the best education you can give.

...Winfield
...League



MEETINGS

POLICE OFFICIALS MEET IN ITALY

MILAZZO, ITALY--More than 145 police executives and officials of ministries of interior and justice representing some 43 countries gathered in this coastal town in Sicily in October to address the prevention of crime from a national perspective. The IXth International Course of Higher Specialization for police was sponsored by Intercenter, which is based in Messina.

Sidney Pleece, assistant chief constable of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary in England, was among a number of international experts who addressed the congress. He discussed the various models used to provide police assistance

ficking is a high priority for INTERPOL, he said, noting that the organization also works closely with other international bodies to help draft legislation and conduct research. "The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs," at its February 1986 meeting, adopted a resolution calling for adequate sanctions for drug offenses and urging member states to promote mutual legal assistance in the investigation and prosecution of offenses related to drugs," Karantilleke said.

The conference, which is simultaneously translated into four languages (Italian, French, Spanish, and English),



Members of INTERCENTER'S Board of Directors convene the opening session of the conference (L-R) Miguel Gallego from Spain; Giacomo Barletta, vice president of the Center, from Italy, and Edouard Janssens from Belgium.

for citizens in need of individual protection. The need for public awareness cannot be overemphasized, he said, pointing out that repetition of campaigns and themes is very important. Pleece also addressed the involvement of police with youth who are in moral danger or at risk. The Devon and Cornwall police and social service model brings together police officers and social workers to work with youngsters.

Kesera Karunatileke, representing INTERPOL, outlined the organizational structure and many of the programs being run by the international police organization. International drug traf-

is sponsored in part by the Italian government, and attendees spent three days in Rome being briefed by law enforcement representatives from the National Police force and the Carabinieri.

The American delegation drew 15 representatives from California, Florida, Georgia, and Illinois. In addition to speeches, a series of workshops was held for each language group.

Plans are currently under way for the Xth Congress, which will be held in Sicily in the Fall of 1987. Persons interested in attending should write Ms. Denise Nykiel, U.S. Scientific Section (m/c 777), 715 South Wood, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

Coming in CJI

- Corrections in Scandinavia
- The Michigan State Police, U.S.A.

Page 22

INTERPOL MEETING*Continued from page 1*

over the world. Each country has one vote in the annual meeting of the general assembly. Apparently those supporting the measures included representatives from Libya, Iran and Yugoslavia.

According to reliable sources the delegate from Libya spoke out against terrorism at a meeting of the committee on terrorism. Reporters are excluded from most meetings of the general assembly and the various committees.

In his opening remarks to the congress, Dobrosav Culafic, the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs, said, "The frequency and variety of terrorist acts, beginning with individuals and groups and ranging up to states and beyond, make it clear that no country, regardless of its socio-political orientation, size or economic power, can regard itself as completely safe. That is why no country can stand aside in the fight against this evil."

INTERPOL's president, John Simpson, referring to the bombing of the organization's headquarters in St. Cloud, just outside Paris in May, said, "If anyone ever doubted the effectiveness of this Organization and its impact on the terrorist world -- the bombing should be ample proof that the terrorists are very aware of it."

There was a time, not too long ago, when there was considerable doubt about the effectiveness of INTERPOL, by governments and by police officials alike. The organization, which is viewed by many as the United Nations of Law Enforcement, has a budget which is inadequate to support a medium sized police department, and was bogged down by a lethargic, and frequently uncooperative membership. The organization lacks adequate computer facilities, it retains many files which are of little or no value, and the cumbersome nature of the organizational structure and processes for decision-making have all contributed to its ineffectiveness.

Article 3 of the organization's charter prohibits it from becoming involved in investigations which are of a "political" nature. Although the article still stands, the group's approval of broader interpretation will no doubt provide greater latitude in working on terrorist related incidents.

The appointment of Ray Kendall, a British career police official as secretary general is also viewed by many as an important step in the day-to-day management of INTERPOL.

Indeed, one familiar with the workings of the United Nations or the Council of Europe would have been amazed at the relative ease with which this international body operated over the week long conference.

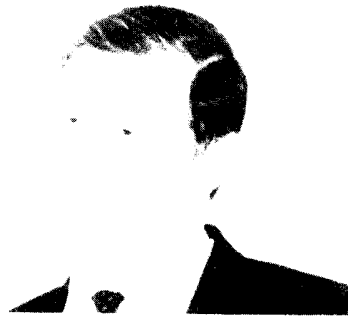
WORLD BODY*Continued from page 1*

There were seventeen countries represented at the 1946 meeting in Brussels (the United States was not one of them) but renewed its membership that year, and this number had grown to fifty by 1955 and one hundred in 1967.

The current secretary general, Raymond Kendall, who is from Great Britain, notes that "INTERPOL has become an irreplaceable instrument in the fight against international crime."

INTERPOL's primary aim is to "promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." The organization also aims to "establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes."

The organization is prohibited from intervening in political, military, religious or racial matters. This prohibition had, until 1984, officially kept the

**Ray Kendall**

organization out of activities involving terrorism, although there are indications that in some cases involving terrorist incidents INTERPOL provided assistance. At its General Assembly meeting held in Luxembourg in 1984, INTERPOL committed itself to fighting terrorism.

INTERPOL is funded by its member states on a "budget unit" basis through which countries pay a share set by the General Assembly.

Currently, INTERPOL is located in St. Cloud, France, in its own facility but will move to a new facility, now under construction, in 1988.

Organizationally, the backbone of the INTERPOL system is the NCB located in each country. There are three divisions which provide central support, one for general administration, one for police, and one for research and studies. The General Assembly meets yearly, and the Executive Committee usually meets three times a year.

Critics of INTERPOL argue that it is poorly funded, mired in bureaucratic red tape, and far behind in the use of modern

technology. Insiders tend to agree but point out that the organization is changing, becoming more responsive to the needs of member states. They cite as evidence the decision to move to more modern headquarters in Lyons, France, where they will have modern computerized systems and adopt much of the new technology available to many police forces.

The primary function of INTERPOL is to serve as a clearinghouse for information. "It is only as good as the information we receive," said one ranking INTERPOL executive. The secretariat also issues a series of "notices" which identify wanted persons, warn of criminal activity including terrorism, and point out new types of crimes and the *modus operandi* of criminals.

Within the headquarters groups under the Police Division, there are three subdivisions based on criminal activity: crimes against persons, economic and financial crimes, and drug trafficking. A reorganization study is under way which will likely change this structure. An extensive fingerprint file is maintained, as are other forms of document-related specimens for comparison purposes.

At the operational end of its crime fighting mission are the individual police agencies themselves, for INTERPOL does not have its own staff of field investigators. Working through the NCB, a local agency may call on the resources of INTERPOL, but this will not bring out a dozen sleuths in trench coats. Nevertheless, the organization has been effective in helping to solve thousands of cases and, perhaps more important, making police agencies aware that international criminals may be operating within their borders.

INTERPOL has also played a key role in the investigation of international drug trafficking. Here the successes have been phenomenal, according to highly placed sources.

The rapid mobility and relative ease with which a person can move around the world make it difficult to keep track of the offender who may drop in and out of a country occasionally to commit a major crime.

The general secretariat currently employs about 250 persons from about forty countries. Some employees are police officers attached to INTERPOL, and others are staff employed directly by the organization. It is a small staff that has been given a large amount of responsibility.

In 1985 the organization handled information in over 50,000 cases, which generated more than 635,000 radio messages. It maintains a file of more than four and a half million records, including more than a quarter of a million fingerprint files, and almost 10,000 photographs.

PEOPLE

Zhenxiang (Joe) Zhou, a lecturer in the Office of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois, is currently on assignment to the Bureau of Investigation as a tele-



Zhou

present a paper on the Chinese justice system at the University of North Carolina School of the North Carolina School of Criminal Justice.

He is an education of the highest priority in the state and the federal government, and the highest priority in the state and the federal government.

He is a state University of North Carolina, Charles E. Bledsoe, Director of the Center and the School of Criminal Justice.



CJ editor Dick Ward, recently taught a course on Justice and the Media in the School of Journalism at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, where he also delivered a speech, "International Terrorism: Assessing the Threat."



Webb Bossard Amir Grassi Ezeldin Crawshaw

Experts from around the world participating in a conference on terrorism held in Chicago included **Simon Crawshaw** and **David Webb**, England; **Ahmed Ezeldin** and **Nabil Hilmy**, Egypt; **Aldo Grassi**, Italy; **Menachim Amir** and **Mordechai Yerushalmi**, Israel; **Andres Bossard**, France; **R.**

Dierkens, Belgium; **Kees Sietsma** and **Herman Kater**, Netherlands; **Benny Mandalika**, Republic of Indonesia; and **Ron Ferri**, Canada.

The conference drew more than one hundred practitioners and researchers.

Three police pipers bid farewell last month to Commander **Ron Dowling**, Commander of the C1 Squad, upon his retirement after 33 years in British policing. Dowling received best wishes from as far away as the FBI in Washington, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The C1 Squad serves as an international link with other departments. During his career he received 22 commendations, including a Bow Street Award for bravery.

The University of South Carolina hosted **Ian A. McKenzie**, a retired London police official as a visiting

professor in criminal justice. A former Superintendent in the Metropolitan Police, McKenzie played a major role in introducing human awareness training and helping to develop the use of psychological principles in policing. He holds a master's degree in psychology from Exeter University.

Joining the faculty of the College of Criminal Justice for the fall semester at Sam Houston State University is **Dorothy Bracey**. Professor Bracey holds the Beto chair

Charles Poe



Bracey

in criminal justice. She is an internationally recognized scholar, having taught at the British Police College and the Police Study Center in the Netherlands. She is the editor of *Police Studies: The International review of Police Development*, and a professor of anthropology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

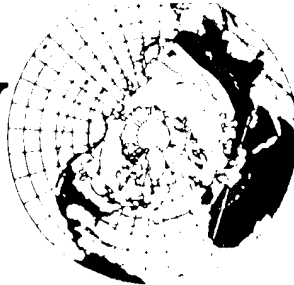
Former New York City police commissioner, **George P. Monaghan**

passed away in September at the age of 85. Prior to serving as police commissioner from 1951 to 1953, he served as the fire commissioner for just nine months. Monaghan began his career as an assistant district attorney in 1938 under Thomas Dewey and served as head of the homicide bureau under Frank Hogan. He is probably best known for his efforts to clean up New York's harness racing.

CORRECTION

The July-August issue of *CJI* was in error in naming "John McFarlane" as the predecessor of the current Deputy Director for Central Intelligence, Robert Gates. Mr. Gates succeeded John McMahon, who retired after 34 years of service. Mr. McMahon, in a retirement statement said, "I have been dismayed and angered by the reaction of those in the press and special interest groups who have sought to interpret my retirement from the CIA as an expression of discontent with the President's policies. Nothing could be further from the truth." He went on to say that he supports the President's policies in Afghanistan, Nicaragua and the Third World.

CAPTURE THE WORLD



America's Police 13 Islamic Justice 15
 Policing Terrorists 16 Hong Kong Brew 18
 FRANCE: A Police State? 9



CJ INTERNATIONAL

INDEX
 Vol. 8, No. 3
 July-August 1988

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

AMERICA AT THE BARRICADES

By the author of 'The American at the Barricades'...

By the author of 'The American at the Barricades'...

Philippine Policing 9 Policing the Emerald Isles 13
 Taiwan Conference 7 The Fiction of Criminal Justice 14
 Travel to Britain 20



CJ INTERNATIONAL

INDEX
 Vol. 8, No. 2
 May-June 1988

INTERNATIONAL

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

By Steve Horner

...the United States and its...
 ...the United States and its...
 ...the United States and its...

China's Legal System 11
 An Interview with Nazi Hunter Simon Wiesenthal 12



CJ INTERNATIONAL

INDEX
 Vol. 8, No. 1
 May 1987

UN Congress Sets Justice Standards

...the United Nations...
 ...the United Nations...
 ...the United Nations...

The world seems to get smaller and more complicated each year. *CJ International* is a newsletter devoted to comparative criminal justice. Emphasis is on providing readers with a wide range of interesting and informative material about all corners of the world.

Each issue contains a pull-out section devoted to some aspect of comparative criminal justice. This is ideal for educational or training purposes, or just to build one's own international library.

News, features, and other items of interest are drawn from over 100 publications, as well as from foreign correspondents in countries all over the globe. For the most part, the emphasis is on brevity, bringing the reader as much information as possible in condensed form, but also providing references for further research.

In today's rapidly changing world the criminal justice expert requires a working knowledge of systems and events, just to maintain the pace. *CJ International* will help you capture the information you need, in an easy to read format.

If you've taken a trip abroad, are contemplating one, or just want to know what's going on in the world around you, *CJ International* is a good investment.



CJ INTERNATIONAL

- 1 year - \$15.00
- 2 years - \$25.00

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Position or title _____

- Bill me
- Payment Enclosed

Mail to: CJ International
 1333 S. Wabash — Box 55
 Chicago, IL 60605