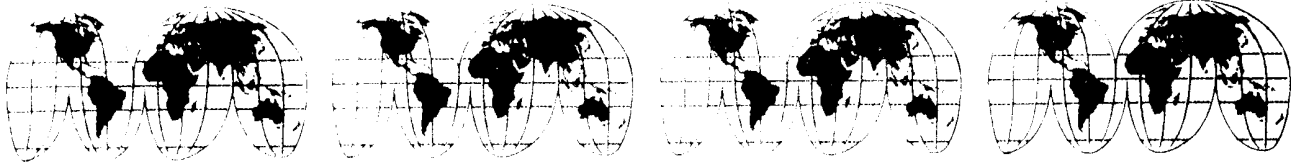




America's Police.....3 **Islamic Justice.....13**
Foiling Terrorists.....8 **Hong Kong Brew.....18**
FRANCE: A Police State?.....9



C.J. INTERNATIONAL

INDEX

Vol. 2, No. 4
 July-August 1986

- **International Terrorism**
- America at the Barricades 1
- **News and Notes**
- Chile, France, Guatemala, India 2
- Iran, Malaysia, Puerto Rico 3
- South Korea, Soviet Union 5
- Turkey, U.S.-Chicago, Florida, Oregon, Virginia, Wash. D.C., Wisconsin 6
- **United States**
- Policing America: A National Perspective 3
- **People** 7
- **Travel**
- Foiling Terrorism 8
- **France**
- Is France a Police State? 9
- **International Law**
- Crimes and Penalties In Islamic Criminal Legislation 13
- **Publications** 15
- **Books** 16
- **Dining**
- Hong Kong Brew 18
- **Meetings** 18

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

AMERICA AT THE BARRICADES

He is undoubtedly American, probably a marine, most likely attached to the American embassy. He stands grazing out at the Nile, one foot up on the embankment. One hand rests on his knee; the other holds a bottle of beer. Hardly the vision of American power in this corner of the world. He is only a block away from the embassy, where they are constructing high concrete walls and lining them with large cement "flower pots" to make it impossible to drive up alongside the wall. Every twenty or thirty yards an Egyptian soldier stands holding an outdated automatic weapon or rifle. The soldiers were there before the bombing of Libya, but there is no doubt that security has been increased dramatically since then.

This is a scene repeated around the world as Americans on foreign soil fortify themselves, knowing they are targets, waiting for the worst.

Interviews with intelligence and terrorist experts lead to one conclusion: there will be more terrorism, and Americans will be the targets. There is disagreement about where the next terrorist acts will occur.

Some think there will be an outbreak of terrorism in the United States. Others, including one of Egypt's leading experts,



An Egyptian soldier guards the United States Embassy in Cairo.

think that Europe will be the battleground

Continued on page 12



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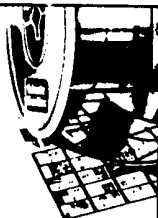
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Sweden (Krona)	101.55	169.25
Switzerland (Franc)	26.25	43.75
Taiwan (Dollar)	526.20	877.00
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NEWS & NOTES

CHILE

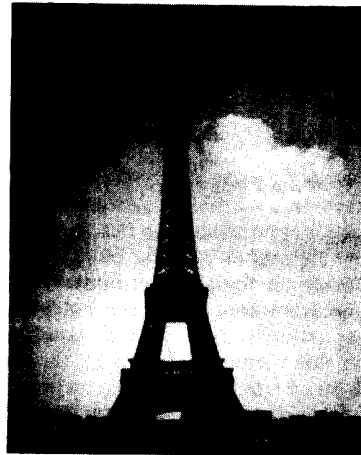
Santiago police reported recently that one man was seriously wounded by gunfire and a hundred people arrested in street skirmishes in the capital city. Bombs destroyed three utility towers, blacking out much of Chile after tank-backed troops crushed a planned protest march against the military government.

Three electric power pylons south of Santiago were shattered by explosives, cutting off service for ninety minutes along a 1,457-mile zone of the central sector, the army reported. The blackout was total in Santiago, Vina del Mar, and Concepcion.

A Marxist guerilla group, the Manuel Rodrigues Patriotic Front, telephoned news agencies and said its members had set off the bombs.

FRANCE

According to the *New York Times*, a woman and a pistol-wielding associate flew a helicopter into the La Sante Prison in Paris, lowered a cable, and carried away a prisoner who had been serving an eighteen-year sentence for armed robbery. According to



M. Placynski

the *Times*, it was the thirty four-year-old prisoner's fourth escape in a long criminal career and "easily his most spectacular." This was only the second escape by helicopter from a French prison.

The escapee, Michel Vaujour, appeared to have made a clean getaway. Witnesses and the police told *Agence France-Presse* that an Alouette II helicopter piloted by a woman appeared over the prison, hovered for several minutes, and a cable was lowered to Mr. Vaujour.

A few minutes after the escape, the helicopter landed in an athletic

field belonging to a student dormitory complex in the Porte d'Orleans area of southern Paris. Students sunning themselves on the lawns of the complex said they saw two men and a woman run from the helicopter to a waiting car.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala will receive \$16 million in foreign aid to equip and modernize its national police force, Interior Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta has announced. "We want to change from having a repressive police force to one that is dedicated to public safety and crime prevention," Mr. Rodil said at a news conference.

Mr. Rodil recently visited Spain, Venezuela, and Mexico, and he said all three countries had agreed to provide police aid to his country. He has indicated that the fourth country he visited, West Germany, was considering his request for aid.

Mr. Rodil said Venezuela will extend a \$10 million credit to Guatemala to be used for police purposes to buy patrol cars, jeeps, motorcycles, and radios. In addition, Venezuela will send advisers to Guatemala to instruct police officers and to draw up plans for a new administrative structure for the police.

Spain will also provide vehicles, radios, and anti-riot equipment, including plastic shields, batons, and vehicles that carry water canons.

The minister of the interior said that the restructuring of the police force would probably take about five years.

INDIA

"I've tortured people thousands of ways. Chillies stuffed into the rectum of a man. Or we tie him to the four corners of a rope bed and stretch him to limits that are unendurable. It leaves no marks or injuries." The words are those of a police superintendent described in a *Middle East Times* article as "well mannered, urbane, and a family man, with a taste for classical literature."

The author of the article, Richard S. Erlich, notes that brutality is a common phenomenon in India. Women are sometimes raped, assaulted, or verbally abused while undergoing questioning or

Continued on page 3

NEWS & NOTES

Continued from page 2

making a complaint, according to women's rights groups and court testimony.

The idea is to break a man completely, says the superintendent, who also says there is some remorse if a man is later found innocent. "Then you feel very ambivalent. You give him money, or help him in some way. If it was really bad, you get his nephew a job or something."

There are no national statistics on torture, according to Erlich, but he cites the police superintendent's figures; for every person caught, three or four people have to suffer.

IRAN

The Ayatallah Hossein Ali Montazeri of Teheran has issued wide-ranging pardons for "common criminals," *The Ettelaat* reported.

The pardons, which become effective on August 16, 1986, offer releases and reductions of sentences by up to two-thirds. Exceptions include rapists, large-scale embezzlers, and narcotics dealers. Other exceptions are all private cases, for which in Islamic law the plaintiff's consent must first be obtained before a pardon.

The new pardons do not apply to political prisoners.

MALAYSIA

Two convicted drug traffickers and a man sentenced to death for illegal possession of firearms were hanged at Kuala Lumpur's Pudu jail, the *Bernama News Agency* reported. A prison spokesman said a truck driver and a car salesman were sent to the gallows for trafficking 22 pounds of raw opium, 14.7 ounces of heroin, and 2.6 pounds of morphine. A thirty



nine-year old man convicted in 1984 for unlawful possession of four pistols and thirty rounds of ammunition also was hanged.

PUERTO RICO

A former police undercover agent, who eight years ago figured

Continued on page 5

UNITED STATES



Policing America: A National Perspective

by Gordon E. Misner

The casual foreign observer of policing in the United States generally has two false impressions: (1) policing in the U.S. is "impossible," with no one really in charge, or (2) policing in the U.S. consists of thousands of large departments, with New York, Los Angeles, or Chicago being typical. Unfortunately, these false impressions are constantly reinforced by television syndication of a variety of "police shows" featuring the police departments of a small number of selected large cities: Miami, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

Neither impression is correct. The purpose of this brief introduction is to give an accurate picture and broad overview of policing in the U.S., placing it in an appropriate sociopolitical context. The first point to be made is that policing reflects the complex *federal* character of government in the U.S. There is a

from enacting anything except miscellaneous statutes (ordinances) carrying simple misdemeanor sanctions.

"Universal," *mala in se*, felonies such as murder, robbery, kidnapping, arson, etc. are the province of the national or state legislatures. In practice, the federal government's criminal law is further restricted to those offenses committed either on, or against, federal property, or against federal officers who are engaged in official duties. For example, the murder of a U.S. senator during a burglary of his residence in California would be classified as a felonious violation of California law—not federal law. The murder of the same individual while engaged in the performance of official duties in Washington, D.C. would be a violation of federal law.

A number of other federal felonies involve preventing threats to "national"



The patrol officer represents the backbone of American law enforcement. The scope and diversity of this role varies significantly throughout the country.

division of power and authority in the United States, with many functions being delegated by the U.S. Constitution to individual states and to local governments.

In the criminal law sector, each unit of government is entitled to enact its own criminal law and regulations for the protection of the public. Technically, criminal laws are found on all three levels: national (federal), state, and local. Through the doctrine of *pre-emption*, state governments have essentially monopolized the enactment of felony violations of the law; local units of government have been, practically speaking, precluded in the criminal law field

functions, for example, the protection of the monetary system, the conduct of foreign relations, and the promotion of interstate and international commerce. Counterfeiting U.S. currency or securities, exporting firearms without a U.S. license, or hijacking an airliner are relevant examples.

Although all three levels of government have criminal law jurisdictions, the bulk of criminal law enforcement is performed by local police and prosecutors. More than 80 percent of all prosecutions in the United States take place in state or local courts. Therefore, in terms of sheer volume of activity,

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3
 enforcement of the criminal law in the U.S. is predominantly a state and local responsibility.

This brings us squarely to the issue of policing *per se*. The 1967 Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration exaggerated the total number of policing agencies in the U.S. by stating that

ter. It is on the local level--in cities and counties--that one finds the great majority of the police personnel paid for by public funds.

With this large number of police agencies, what is representative of the typical police agency in the United States? The typical police employee works for an agency with less than fifty employees. In other words, Orland Park,

Table 1 shows the number of employees--sworn and civilian--in the fifteen largest state and local police agencies in the U.S. (In the U.S., the term "sworn" is used to designate police employees who have full investigative and arrest powers.)

In Table 2, data are given that show the number of police personnel employed in various sized cities, as well as the number of police employees per 1,000 population. These data show that the U.S. is a nation typified by small and medium-sized cities. The organization of police resources reflects this pattern of development. The data also show that although nationally there are 2.5 police employees per 1,000 population, this ratio varies according to the size of each governmental unit.

Unlike many nations in the world, the United States does not have either a national or a "nationalized" police system. Nor are the police unified in any of the fifty state jurisdictions. Technically, police jurisdictions are independent of each other and responsible only to their own governmental units. There is no central coordinating authority, either nationally or in the individual states.

Without mandatory centralization, how can the police operate effectively to protect the populace? In the absence of mandatory, legal requirements for coordination or the sharing of information, there are of course, instances of failure. These are relatively rare, however.

Unlike many European and Asiatic
 Continued on page 5

Table 2: Police Employees, U.S. Cities (by city size and number of employees, 1983)

Category of City (Population)	No. of Cities	No. of Employees	Average No. of Employees	Employees: Popul.
All (149.6k)	9,020	380K	42.2	2.5
I (over 250K)	57	138K	2,424.5	3.3
II (100k-249K)	119	41K	342.5	2.3
III (50K-99K)	291	43K	146.8	2.1
IV (25K-49K)	625	44K	69.9	2.0
V (10K-24K)	1,606	51K	31.9	2.1
VI (under 10K)	6,322	65K	10.2	2.7

Source: *Ibid.*

there were forty thousand such agencies. Twenty thousand is probably a more accurate figure - no one is actually certain!

Each unit of government--national, state, and local--has its own policing apparatus. Many, such as the federal government, have a number of different police agencies, each having a legislatively determined jurisdiction. The national federal government has a number of such agencies, the most famous being the following: the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Secret Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agency; the Customs Service; and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is estimated that the national government has slightly more than one hundred policing agencies.

Each of the fifty states in the U.S. also has its own policing agency: some have only a single agency; while others have a number of such agencies. For example, each state has responsibility for enforcing laws on its highways. Therefore, each state has a "highway patrol," irrespective of the official title of that agency. An estimate of the number of different state police agencies is 350.

Despite the fact that criminal law is essentially an individual state function in the U.S., the states have generally delegated the enforcement of those laws to local prosecutors and police forces. It is accurate, to say that *policing in the United States is essentially a local mat-*

Illinois, is much more typical of U.S. policing than is the much better known Chicago Police Department, and, San Rafael, California, is more typical than either San Francisco or Los Angeles.

Table 1: Police Employees, State and Local Agencies (by size, 1983)

Rank/Agency	Employees Total	Sworn	Civilian
1. New York City P.D.	29,289	23,339	5,950
2. Chicago P.D.	15,611	12,353	3,258
3. Los Angeles P.D.	9,457	6,886	2,571
4. Los Angeles S.O.	8,124	6,129	1,929
5. Philadelphia P.D.	8,042	7,218	824
6. California H.P.	7,480	5,308	2,172
7. Houston P.D.	5,139	3,716	1,423
8. Pennsylvania S.P.	4,829	3,829	1,000
9. Texas D.P.S.	4,717	2,658	2,069
10. Detroit P.D.	4,432	3,808	624
11. District of Columbia P.D.	4,364	3,847	517
12. New York S.P.	4,090	3,522	568
13. Nassau County P.D.	3,813	3,261	552
14. Baltimore P.D.	3,586	3,056	530
15. New Jersey S.P.	3,252	2,298	934

(P.D. - Police Department; S.O. - Sheriff's Office; H.P. - Highway Patrol; D.P.S. - Department of Public Safety; and S.P. - State Police.)

(Abstracted from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (1984) pp. 258-325.)

Continued from page 4

nations, in the United States the police do not belong to a single, centralized personnel system--on either the national or state level. Nor is there an inspector of constabulary such as is found in the United Kingdom.

There are, of course, national laws relating to "racketeering," and there are national, constitutionally defined standards of due process for the protection of human rights. Furthermore, both the national and state governments may prosecute police and other officials for corruption.

There are also minimum personnel selection and training standards in all but four of the states. The primary



political pressure for the adoption of these standards came from the police ranks, not from external political or social groups.

The principal explanation for police effectiveness is rooted in the informal standards of professionalism adopted voluntarily by the police themselves. Over the years, reform has taken place incrementally both in local government generally and in police administration. The quality of police service in the United States, in spite of structural handicaps, is a tribute to police professionalism.

This is sustained now by continued interest on the part of national, state, and local police professional associations, by the expectations of the public, by the media, and by university centers for research and study.

In subsequent articles, individual police departments in the U.S. and specific exemplary practices will be discussed.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Dr. Gordon Misner is the author of numerous books and articles on policing. He is currently head of the United States Scientific Section of the

International Center of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies in Italy.



NEWS & NOTES

Continued from page 3

in the shooting deaths of two young radical advocates of Puerto Rican independence, was shot to death recently. A terrorist organization, the Volunteer Organization for the Revolution said it was responsible.

The former undercover agent, Alejandro Gonzalez Malave, was killed instantly by three shotgun blasts as he was entering the home of his mother. His mother was slightly injured.

The Volunteer Organization for the Revolution said it would kill "one by one" all the policemen involved in the deaths of the two young advocates of independence.

The FBI was called in because it had been investigating the group for some time. According to the FBI, the group was responsible for the attack on a navy bus on December 3, 1979, in which two navy men were killed and ten people injured. It was also responsible for the January 12, 1981, attack on the Puerto Rico Air National Guard base in which six jet fighter planes were blown up. The FBI has said that the group is one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations now operating in the United States.

SOUTH KOREA

Recently, students and policemen clashed with gasoline bombs, stones, and tear gas on at least four Seoul campuses in an intensification of violence to mark the anniversary of an 1980 protest against martial law.

At Yonsel University, hundreds of students chanted "Down with imperialism!" and other anti-government slogans when five hundred riot police entered the campus. At Korea University about four hundred students battled riot policemen at the campus gate for hours before withdrawing to a barricaded library.

Similar clashes were reported at two other universities in Seoul and in another provincial university. More than ten thousand students took part in similar clashes and rallies on at least thirty three campuses, the English-language *Korea Times* reported.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union has announced a major crackdown on corruption and black-marketeer-

ing that calls for the death penalty for officials who accept bribes and two years in a labor camp for individuals who feed baked bread to cattle.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the executive branch of government, announced the list of punishments for black-marketeering, petty theft, bribery, and other corruption.

The decree, which was televised, becomes effective July 1, 1986, and sets punishments ranging from a fine for petty theft to execution for government officials convicted for a second time of taking bribes or receiving "exceptionally large" bribes.

The decree orders two years of "corrective labor" for repeated incidents of feeding cattle and poultry with baked bread, flour, and cereals rather than the more expensive government-produced feeds. The Soviet government subsidizes bread products and must import grain to meet bread demands.



Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic.

From 1931 to 1957 between five and seven million Latvian, Moldavian, Estonian, Georgian, and other non-Russian slave laborers died mining for gold in Northern Siberia, according to a report by C. W. Cieslewicz, a Polish professor at the Colorado School of Mines.

The camps were run by the Russian army and the secret police, and, as reported in a *Middle East Times* piece by John Lofton, the conditions were brutal. The men worked sixteen hours a day, receiving six-hundred to eight-hundred grams of bread and hot water for breakfast and watery soup at night. Most prisoners never survived the mines, usually not making it through the first two years. The mines, located in Kolyma, which means death in Russian, were viewed as the "final solution," according to Cieslewicz.

Continued on page 6

Joseph Serto

NEWS & NOTES

Continued from page 5

TURKEY

The Turkish Parliament recently passed a bill to restrict the sale of publications found to be pornographic. Under the bill, a committee will decide whether a publication is fit for sale to those under 18 years of age, with conditions on the way it may be sold if it fails this test. The bill, which provides for maximum fines of 10 million Turkish liars (about sixteen thousand U.S. dollars), has provoked strong media opposition as a form of censorship, reports the *China Post*.

U.S.-CHICAGO

The Chicago Police Department bomb and arson squad has enthusiastically welcomed its newest member, Ro-veh Portable Robot Vehicle, a \$34,000, 192-pound shotgun-toting, bomb-detecting machine that police officials say they hope will reduce the danger to policemen in dealing with bombs and hostage takers. Officials say that the robot, a squat, tough-looking little collection of technology with the no-nonsense features of a tiny tank, is a tool to make police work safer.

The metallic robot is operational on either tires or tracks and has a grip of steel. It is electrically powered and capable of climbing steep staircases. The robot is remote controlled on a 328-foot electrical cord tether, and it has hooks to pick up bombs and tear them apart. It can carry a television camera and an X-ray machine and, if necessary, break windows.

The bomb and arson unit is running a contest to choose a name for the rookie robot.

U.S.-FLORIDA

Wackenhut Corporation, one of the big American security companies, is making plans to form an Anti-Terrorism Unit. Wackenhut, who did not go into business until 1954, said it plans to form an anti-terrorism and crisis management unit to assist corporations and perhaps government agencies. Mr. George Wackenhut said the anti-terrorism unit would be based in Florida or in Washington, D.C., and would probably start with about a half a dozen specialists working with the company's exist-

ing executive protection division.

Wackenhut further said that he feels there will be a great upsurge in private security against terrorism in the coming months and years. "All the experts have opined that terrorism is going to reach the United States," he said.

Wackenhut currently protects a number of U.S. embassies. It does business in Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, as well as in the United States.

U.S.-OREGON

Chief Penny Harrington of Portland, the first woman to head a police department of a major American city, resigned on June 2, according to *Crime Control Digest*. Chief Harrington, 44, said she had submitted her written resignation on June 1 to Mayor Bud Clark, who appointed her in January 1985. She called the resignation a victory for the Portland Police Association, the union that has opposed her administration.

A special-investigation commission's report characterized her administration as a failure. It said that Chief Harrington had shown "defects of leadership" that "cost her the confidence" of her command.

Chief Harrington declined to elaborate on the report other than to say that the panel had criticized her as lacking leadership and management ability. She indicated that the report was extremely critical of her and left her no choice but to resign.

U.S.-VIRGINIA

"Keeping pace and proving it" is the goal of five law enforcement agencies the United States as they seek accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. If the commission (the only nationwide law-enforcement-agency accrediting group) grants accreditation to the five, a total of twenty-eight agencies from across the country will have achieved the coveted recognition since the commission opened its doors two and one-half years ago.

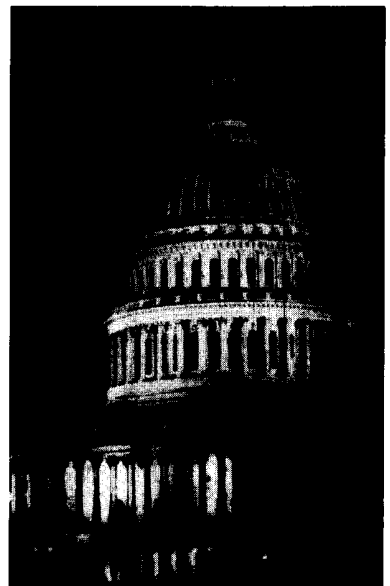
Accreditation is granted only after an intense agency self-evaluation followed by an on-site assessment by a team of objective law enforcement professionals

assembled by the commission. The process usually takes about two years from start to finish.

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. is a private, nonprofit corporation working to promote, recognize, and maintain excellence in law enforcement through accreditation.

U.S.-WASH. D. C.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has reported that about 38 percent of United States families participate in neighborhood-watch programs where they are available. Almost one-fifth of all American families live in communities with such programs. Moreover, about one-third of all households reported taking one or more of the following crime prevention measures - engraving valuables with an



identification number, installing a burglar alarm, or joining a neighborhood-watch program - said the Bureau, which is a U.S. Department of Justice agency. This and additional information was gathered through a special poll of more than twenty thousand people as a supplement to the Bureau's ongoing National Crime Survey.

U.S.-WISCONSIN

The Milwaukee Police Department recently instituted a policy that virtually requires an arrest in an incident of domestic violence. After eleven days with the new policy, police had arrested more than two hundred people.

PEOPLE

The International Society of Criminology has chosen **Georges Picca**, an attorney general of the French Supreme Court, to serve as general secretary of the society.

Egypt's police service saw several administrative changes which resulted in the promotion of **Dr. Adel el Karim Darwish** to vice minister of the interior with responsibility and control over police services, including the Police Academy and the financial administration of the National Force. **General Farouk el-Heny** was named vice minister for internal economic and social security, which includes the corrections and transportation divisions. Both served in the police service for more than forty years prior to their appointments by



Darwish



Salama

President Hosni Mubarak.

Dr. Abolfotoh H. Salama, who serves as chairman of the Police Research Center, an office of the Ministry of the Interior, has also been promoted to the post of assistant minister.

The new minister of the interior, **General Daki Bader**, a former police officer with more than thirty-five years service in policing, served as governor of Assoute in Upper Egypt prior to his appointment.



Assistant Chief of Police **Marie Tyse** of the University of Illinois at Chicago Police Department recently returned from a training program at the Senior Police College at Bramshill England.

Named to the number two spot in the Central Intelligence Agency was **Robert Gates**, 42, who held the post of deputy director for intelligence. He replaced **John McFarlane**, 56, who resigned after thirty-four years with the CIA. McFarlane had come under fire from conservatives who felt he was too critical of covert operations.

Gates is expected to push heavily for increased use of data and has been known to criticize analysis by other agencies. He was critical of the Pentagon's assessment of Soviet military spending. He favors the use of outside experts to assist in analysis and in the development of special reports.

The governor of Ohio, **Richard F. Celeste**, presented the state's highest honor, the Governor's Award, to **Simon Dinitz** in recognition of his many outstanding contributions to criminology.



Gates



Stephens

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) has selected **Darrel Stephens**, 39, former chief of the Newport News Police Department, as executive director. Stephens began his career in the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, later serving as assistant chief in Lawrence, Kansas. He served as chief of police in Largo, Florida, and as a consultant to numerous police agencies. Stephens holds a master's degree from Central Missouri State University.



Chicago law enforcement officials met recently to hear a talk by **Barry Pain** on terrorism. They included: (Left to Right) **Richard J. Elrod**, Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.; **Edward Hegarty**, Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., Chicago, Ill.; **Barry N. Pain**, H.M.I.C. Commandant, The Police Staff College, Bramshill, England; **Fred Rice**, Superintendent, Chicago Police Department; **Ralph Tricarico**, Chief of Police, University of Illinois at Chicago; and **Dennis Rowe**, Assistant Vice Chancellor of Administration, University of Illinois at Chicago.

The International Section of the American Society of Criminology has named **Clayton Hartjen** of Rutgers as chair for the coming year and **Wes Skogan**, Northwestern University, as secretary. Named to the Advisory Board were **Gary LaFree**, University of New Mexico; **Maria Los**, University of Ottawa; and **Hal Pepinsky**, Indiana University.

Commissioner **Benjamin Ward** has named **Richard Condon**, former Commissioner of DCJS (Division of Criminal Justice Services) to First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department

Memorial Fund

A memorial fund has been established to honor **Gary P. Hayes**, former executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum. Hayes served in the post for almost ten years and played a significant role in sponsoring innovative police programs.

Checks should be made payable to the "Gary Hayes Memorial Fund" and mailed to: Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street, N.W., Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20037.

TRAVEL

Foiling Terrorism

The odds of being the victim of terrorism in Europe aren't very high according to State Department statistics which indicate that, of the 6.4 million Americans who ventured to the continent, twelve were killed in terrorist attacks. The odds are a little higher in the middle east, but nowhere near the number of automobile deaths on American highways, or the murder rate in large cities.

If you're still bothered by the threat, there are some minimal precautions you can take, according to *International Business Week*. These include the use of "neutral" airlines, such as Swissair or SAS. Arrive at smaller secondary airports, avoid public



places, and stay in the security screened areas as much as possible.

Most CJ types recognize the need for a low profile, and may be cautious enough to keep an eye out for unattended briefcases and shopping bags, but keeping one's head down when the shooting starts may be difficult. Nevertheless, perhaps the greatest danger to tourists is in their failure to "hit the deck" if an attack occurs.

For the bold and the brave there are some strong financial rewards. Most carriers are offering reduced fares this summer, and there is the promise of continued savings in the Fall.

For the professional looking to spend some time with colleagues on distant shores, consider attending the Police Conference in Messina, Italy in September (For details write to Denise Nykiel care of *CJ International*) 1333 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL 60605, or explore the sunny shores of Honolulu with the Police Management Association in November (write to Roberta Lesh, PMA, 1001 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20037).

America at the Barricades

Continued from page 1

It did not begin, nor will it end, with Libya. Libya became a focal point when America, with its air strikes, flexed its muscles while the world watched.

Sitting next to Libya, Egypt, in the past a gateway to the Arab world, has had its problems with the reign of Moammar Qaddafi. Egypt is slowly rebuilding relationships with its Arab neighbors who condemned the country's recognition of Israel during the Carter administration. Interviews with police, government, political, and business leaders in Egypt reveal the most moderate Arab view of America's action and what they believe the future holds.

Among the twenty or thirty individuals interviewed, alone and in groups, there is surprising consensus and a less than optimistic view of the future. With the exception of one or two, these people are not anti-American. Virtually all of them have attended American universities and numerous conferences in the U.S.

To a man, they view the air strikes as a mistake, though for different reasons. However, they all concur that this action gave Qaddafi more stature in the world. The American attack strengthened the position of extremist Moslems and fueled the fanaticism that simmers at the heart of those Arab countries facing a religious renaissance. It fostered feelings of hostility toward Israel and the United States, and it could well bring down many of the Arab countries that have been moving toward moderate and more democratic positions.

Perhaps most important, all the leaders interviewed trace the root of terrorism in the Middle East to the Palestinian problem. All agree that a resolution of the Palestinian problem will reduce terrorism, although not all agree that it will end the violence completely.

A senior government official criticized the American decision to drop bombs without making any effort to ask for the advice of the Egyptian government. "We knew it was going to happen," he said, "but from our own analysis, not because we were formally told."

An Egyptian general, one of the few real experts on terrorism around the world, explained the futility of the air strike. "The problem with the Americans is that they do not understand the psychology of Qaddafi. To try and miss the target was to invite retaliation."

A former senior police official, now a university professor, who worked in Libya for three years and who knows Qaddafi personally, said, "Even if he goes now, he goes a martyr. He is a criminal, and was one from the day he was born."

There is also the fact that Qaddafi and his government are not the only

ones involved in terrorism. "It has become the new war of the weak," the terrorism expert concluded, pointing out that conventional measures to combat it will most likely fail.

There is frustration with Israel's refusal to negotiate the fate of the Palestinians, but everyone spoke of the need for Israel to exist. A professor of criminal law likens Israel's treatment of the Palestinians to the U.S. treatment of the Indians. "You put them on a reservation, with no rights; you expect them to take it without protesting."

For the Egyptians, who have only recently seen increasing terrorist acts on their soil, there is a feeling of frustration. The move to open relations with Israel was designed to promote peace and closer ties with the United States. It may have the opposite effect if America does not begin to understand the Arab world.

Egyptians are worried about the growing threat of the fanatic Moslems who use religion to advance their cause. "Religion is something people turn to when they are poor," said a professor of economics, "and it is not impossible to see the same thing here that happened in Iran." The average income in Egypt is less than \$300 a year, lower than most countries in the free world, even lower than China. "The frustration and the inability of government to do anything makes the situation worse," he said.

Another financial analyst with close ties to the United States noted that American aid to Israel amounts to more than \$2,000 per person each year. "Israel, with four million people, gets more aid than Egypt, with close to fifty million people."

Not far from the Nile, workmen stack concrete blocks and bricks around the embassies of the United States and England. Weary faces peer out from behind the iron grillwork of the grounds. Cairo is a peaceful city, with less crime than any large city in the United States. But, as America builds walls and tourists stay away, the need for more security increases because the threat of terrorism has affected the American people who are there.

Perhaps it is ironic, but on a hill just outside Cairo, workers also toil to complete work on the expanded intelligence base moved here when Iran fell. The Central Intelligence Agency's presence is well known, and senior officials, most of whom favor it, wonder cautiously and aloud if the events in Iran are possible in this peaceful country on the Nile. "The barricades didn't help in Iran," said a police colonel, "and they won't help here if the United States makes the same mistake and fails to understand the culture and the people."

Dick Ward

IS FRANCE A POLICE STATE?



By Philip John Stead

The words sounded strange that summer morning in Paris in 1956. We were sitting on a cafe terrace on the boulevard Saint-Germain, the French magistrate and I, and he had just said, "France is a police state." I was shocked: my notion of a police state at that time was firmly associated with Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler. It certainly did not seem to accord with the ramshackle parliamentary democracy of the Fourth



Drawing from a French postcard.

Republic. Yet here was a highly intelligent and high-principled official of the Ministry of Justice making this astonishing statement. I have often reflected upon it.

What is a "police state"? In our search for an answer to that question, I suppose we should begin by asking what *was* a police state? The term was first used to characterize Prussia at the end of the eighteenth century. The kind of government it implied, however, was very different from the twentieth century's abominable despotisms. The eighteenth century police state existed not only in Prussia but also in Austria, France, and Russia, all ruled by autocratic monarchs who sought to better the condition of their kingdoms and their subjects by paternalistic regulation. In those countries, as opposed to Britain, centralized government and its essential instrument, bureaucracy, were established, and the result was order at the expense of liberty.

The term "police", as we all know, did not until the nineteenth century cause one to think of the officers who enforce the criminal and other laws and maintain public order. Before then it denoted the internal administration of a country—the design and execution of its domestic policy—and it was in this sense that the term *police state* was applicable to the

rule of the "benevolent despots" of the Age of Enlightenment.

The "Police State" of the Ancien Regime

In the evolution of a "police state" in seventeenth century France, for example, we can see how an official who today would exercise functions mainly concerned with the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law was then deeply involved in a far wider range of responsibilities.

During the latter part of that century, King Louis XIV and his ministers embarked upon a vast program of urban renewal in which his great police chief, Nicolas-Gabriel de La Reynie, had a key role. To him fell the multiple tasks of policing the security, public health, provisioning, and general good order of Paris's over half-million inhabitants. Backed by the high authority of the monarch, he reformed and strengthened the personnel of the police, provided systems of street cleaning and garbage collection, made regulations for the paving of the streets and the passage of vehicles, augmented the water-supply, and took measures for the care of the sick and the poor and the repression of mendicancy and vagabondage.

While fine edifices were being built, gardens and avenues were being planted, and a new and lovelier Paris was emerging from its medieval shell, La Reynie busied himself with the quality of life in the city, improving its civility by dealing forcefully with violence and crime no less than with dirt, fire, darkness, flood, and disease. When plague struck other cities in France in 1668-1669 he reacted by establishing a *cordon* *ple* from the infected areas. One young man, recently arrived, died of the dread disease. La Reynie's police traced everyone who had been in contact with him and placed them in quarantine. (I seem to remember a good movie in which Richard Widmark did something of the same kind!) During the famine that followed bad harvests in 1692-1694, he imported grain and distributed bread to the poor and also fought a stern battle with the merchants who sought to monopolize grain and raise prices.

All this activity reflected the beneficence of Louis XIV's "police state"; more malignant, and too familiar in the twentieth-century experience, was the king's attempt to enforce orthodoxy upon his subjects. King Henri IV's Edict of Nantes had for almost a century assured a measure of toleration to France's Protestants: in 1685, Louis XIV revoked it, and the burden of enforcing the new laws fell upon La Reynie. Who loyally carried out what must have been, to one of his intellectual and humane character, an uncongenial duty, entailing as it did the persecution and emigration of many of his country's most productive citizens.

Another aspect of a state in which the ruler was above the law was the practice of imprisoning individuals without trial, simply on a warrant with the royal seal and signature, the *lettre de cachet*. Though the power was, as historians have demonstrated, used principally to discipline the nobility, it

Continued on page 10

Page 10

Continued from page 9

contrasted unfavorably with the safeguard of the *habeas corpus* writ enjoyed by people in Britain and America. In such aspects, we see a foreshadowing of the fearful abuse of police powers that has been such a tragic feature of our own century.

NAPOLEON

The monarchs of the Ancien Regime exercised a measure of police control in the provinces as well as in their capital city. Since the Middle Ages there had been a military police, the *marechaussee*, had developed in the eighteenth century into a well-organized and systematic police of the roads and rural communities. Moreover, thirty-four royal officials, called intendants of justice, police, and finance, had supervisory jurisdiction as the king's watchdogs in their respective territorial areas. With the Revolution of 1789 the office of intendant was abolished, with consequent relaxation of the government's hold on the provinces. The counterrevolutionary movements which took advantage of this had to be repressed by sending representatives of the central government with plenipotentiary commissions to repress revolt and

rebuilt and extended during the revolutionary and Napoleonic eras, functioned with changes more cosmetic than radical under the two monarchies the next thirty years. After the revolution of 1848, another Bonaparte, the emperor's nephew, returned from exile to be elected president and lost little time in seizing power by *coup d'etat* from the Republicans and proclaiming himself Emperor Napoleon III. He developed even further the central government's grip on France during his reign, the Second Empire, between 1852 and 1870. The prefects, in particular, gained greater power over local administration and openly and effectively exerted influence in the political sphere.

Napoleon III, himself a former conspirator, was deeply concerned with subversion, and the administrative resources of his regime were marshaled against people thought to be opposed to it. Signs of the times in the earlier part of his reign were imprisonment at home or deportation to imprisonment abroad, exile, prescription of residence, a close watch at points where his enemies might seek to leave or re-enter France, harassing regulation and manipulation of the press, and incessant efforts to get support for the government-itself an autocracy deriving its authority from popular approval

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POLICE NATIONALE

OPERATIONAL CENTRAL DIRECTORATES

General
Intelligence
and Gambling

Criminal
Investigation

Urban Police

Republican
Security
Companies

Counter-
Espionage

Air and
Frontier
Police

inculcate revolutionary zeal—a task often performed by sheer governmental terrorism, as in Lyon in 1793 when so many people were sentenced to death that they had to be executed by artillery.

Napoleon, seizing power in 1799, rapidly abolished the need for such *ad hoc* devices by restoring the principle of the intendants. In each of the ninety-eight territorial departments into which France was now divided, he stationed a permanent representative of his government. These officials he called, in the Roman style in vogue in postrevolutionary France, "prefects" (a title apt enough to last until 1981, when President Mitterrand changed it to "commissaires of the Republic").

The France of Napoleon was far more a police state as we understand the term today than the France ruled by kings. A Ministry of Police had general political oversight as its most salient feature. A prefect of Police was appointed for Paris. The department prefects watched over their territories. In each sizeable urban center a government-appointed commissaire commanded the mayoral police. At the ports and frontier towns commissaires-general of police watched for the comings and goings of enemy agents and native subversives. Throughout France's countryside and along her roads the military police, now the Gendarmerie patrolled, demanding identification of all and sundry and combining ordinary police work with political intelligence. There was more detention without trial, more censorship of the press, more interception of mail, more government propaganda than there had been in centuries of the Ancien Regime.

Hand in hand with all this went a continuation and a vast increase in the powers exercised by the bureaucrats of the "police state" of the kings, powers to make regulations affecting people in all walks of life.

NAPOLEON AGAIN

The administrative machinery of the Ancien Regime,

based partly on bourgeois dread of a left-wing takeover, an attitude that the bureaucracy from the prefects down sedulously sought to cultivate.

The Second Empire saw considerable change in the police system. The Gendarmerie was given a larger establishment. The Paris police developed a much closer uniformed patrol, somewhat on the London Metropolitan Police's beat model (the emperor, when exiled in England, had been an auxiliary policeman in 1848). Lyon, France's second largest city, had its municipal police force nationalized and placed under the departmental prefect. Additionally a political police branch was formed. A special surveillance of railways was established as a central service under the Ministry of the Interior, ostensibly for ordinary police intelligence.

It is pertinent to note that Napoleon III only succeeded in his transition from president to emperor by a *coup d'etat* in which the police were his principal agents in locking up the parliamentary opposition. His phenomenal uncle, incidentally, came to power through a *coup d'etat* to which the police were no strangers. The two Napoleons' principal common feature was concern with the security of the regime; both maintained exceptional machinery for the collection of intelligence and large forces for the maintenance of order.

During the nineteenth century, the centralization of government control of the police continued at the Ministry of the Interior. There a national police headquarters grew up piecemeal under the name *Surete Generale*, with the object, if not the effect, of supervising and coordinating the work of the prefects, the national police force in Lyon, and the new specialist police branches. The prefect of Police of Paris, however, answered directly to the minister, not to the head of the *Surete*. At the end of the century the French police system was basically tripartite: The *Surete Generale*, controlling the civil police of the provinces and the specialists: The Prefecture of Police of Paris; and the Gendarmerie Nationale. The first two were under the Minister of the Interior, and the

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

third was under the Minister of War, their respective political masters. The Minister of Justice was political master of all police, whether civil or military, insofar as they were engaged in the investigation and proof of crime. His control was exercised through the magistracy in the form of the prosecutors and the *juges d'instruction*.

Both the Napoleons fell in war, after massive military defeat, but the administrative structure of their regimes survived and constitutes the framework of the police system today.

Twentieth Century: Centralization Continues

During the twentieth century, the nationalization of the civil police continued. An important step was the formation of criminal investigation branches on a regional basis, with the mission of combating serious professional crime and under the overall control of the Surete Generale. Others were the nationalization in 1941 of the police forces of all urban centers with a population of over 10,000 and the establishment of a national police college to train the Surete's commissaires.

At the end of World War II a new police organization under the control of the Surete appeared—the Republican Security Companies, designed as a reserve to be deployed anywhere in the country in the event of serious public turbulence.

The most radical of the measures to bring the whole of the civil police under a single head at the Ministry of the Interior was the consolidation of the personnel of the Prefecture of Police of Paris with the rest of the civil police. All now come under the Director-General of the Police Nationale, with the prefect of police answering administratively to him while retaining control of the operations of the force in Paris. This ushered in, from 1968 onwards, a more uniform system of recruitment, training, and promotion, and the national police headquarters in Paris established a firmer hold on the entire civil police.

The Police Structure Today

The political head of the civil police is the Minister of the Interior and of Decentralization (the appendage of *Decentralization* dates from President Mitterrand's reforms of 1981 and relates mainly to giving local political governments larger powers in their own affairs; it does not affect the minister's control of the police), aided by another political minister, the secretary of state in charge of public security. The chief administrative executive is the Director-General of the Police Nationale, an official of prefectural rank, who answers to the two ministers for the organization and conduct of the service. The headquarters (see illustration) indicates the dispersal and balance of civil police effort in France.

The operational aspects are only partly paralleled in American police practice. General intelligence, the function of which is to provide the government with political, social, and economic intelligence, for instance, has no counterpart in the U.S. Domestic counterespionage, a major police function in France, is in the United States, the preserve of the FBI.

Urban police and criminal investigation are easier to match, but localized as their functions inevitably are in France they are ultimately under national control. Federal investigative agencies have far less jurisdiction here than have the centrally directed police organisms in France. In the business of public order emergencies, I suppose the nearest counterpart to the Republican Security Companies is the National Guard. As the Guard is a part-time military force operating within the individual states, however valuable it may be in the hour of need, it cannot be compared with France's full-time, highly-trained, specialist riot police, available for deployment to any part of the country and again, under central direction. The Air and Frontier Police, are also centrally directed, not provided, as in the United

States, by local police agencies, though the Border Patrol has an obvious parallel.

The Gendarmerie Nationale—first regiment of the French Army, and its members are fully trained for their dual function as soldiers and police officers—has no parallel in the U.S. In territorial terms, the Gendarmerie has by far the largest jurisdiction, policing as it does the main roads, smaller towns, and countryside of France—which means 95 percent of the country. The gendarme, always in uniform, is the most visible and omnipresent of French police officers, and because most gendarmes operate in small units in the neighborhood of their quarters they are often the best qualified to know what is happening.

The Gendarmerie (recently the subject of an excellent and detailed study in English by Mr. J. R. J. Jammes) is organized under a Director-General responsible to the Minister of Defense. It has three main components: the Republican Guard, stationed permanently in Paris; the Departmental Gendarmerie, stationed permanently in one of the other of France's six defense zones (regions); and the Mobile Gendarmerie, stationed in regions but liable to be moved whenever necessary, often at very short notice. The Gendarmerie Mobile, unlike its civilian counterpart, the Republican Security Companies, has tanks, armored vehicles, and light aircraft.

The relative strengths of the civil and military police (figures for 1985) are 122,000 and 84,000 respectively, for a population of some 52,000,000—a ratio of police to public considerably higher than in the United States. However, it should be taken into account that of the French police 15,678 officers are held in the riot reserve of the Republican Security Companies and 17,000 of the Gendarmerie are in the Gendarmerie Mobile while 2,000 are on provost or specialist duties. Allowing also for the number of officers employed in general



Napoleonic, architect of the French police system.

intelligence and counterespionage duties, the numbers engaged in "ordinary" police work, it may well be found, are proportionately about the same in France and the United States.

France thus cannot be said to possess the massive police resources one associates with a modern police state.

Modernization

The Gendarmerie Nationale, has for many years, been treated more generously than the civil police in the financial provision made for it by the government. Its buildings,

Continued on page 12

Page 12

Continued from page 11

equipment, and training are of markedly superior quality. This is in great measure due to the high regard this prestigious regiment has enjoyed over the centuries and perhaps, to an even greater extent, to the fact that it has so long been under strong ministerial and administrative control. Not so the Police Nationale, the quite recent amalgam of multifarious local organizations over which full central control has only been effected for a little more than two decades.

In the 1970s, however, the central government began to recognize the responsibilities it incurred by the legislation of 1966 that brought the Police Nationale into being. There began a thorough reorganization of the recruitment and training system. New facilities were opened, old ones were rejuvenated, and the induction and further-training establishments were incorporated into a structure designed to make their contribution more relevant to the work the service has to do.

But in many other respects, the civil police were sadly lacking in much that is essential for success in policing the modern world. This was acknowledged by the minister of interior and decentralization in the National Assembly (the French counterpart of the U.S. House of Representatives) on November 5, 1984. What has been undertaken in the light of the parliamentary debates that ensued is a striking example of what can be done when a central government has the will to do it.

August 1985 saw the adoption of a grand project for the modernization of the civil police. At an extra cost of five billion francs over the next five years, the budget for police has been augmented by no less than 50 percent. The money is to be spent, *inter alia*, on further improvements in training (for

In our time "police state" has become synonymous with totalitarianism.

it has been well accepted that the quality of personnel is the prime consideration); on providing greater mobility by replacing and increasing police automobile fleets; on computerization and information systems and communications; on scientific and technical services; on weapon training and weaponry (replacing the present issue of automatics with revolvers-the Manhurin 357 Magnum); on buildings; and on long-overdue improvements in the conditions under which police officers have to work. Such a massive renewal, on the national scale, is possible only when a central government accepts the task as the French government has accepted it.

A Police State?

I have sketched the evolution of France's police system from the Ancien Regime to the present day-the evolution of an increasingly centralized dual police organization from its beginnings as the public-tranquillity and law-enforcement mechanism of a typical monarchical "police state" through some two centuries of change. Does the existence of such a police system justify deeming France a *police state* today?

In our time, *police state* has become synonymous with totalitarianism. What are the essential features of a totalitarian regime? The late Brian Chapman recapitulated them from his (and my) friend Professor Ghita Ionescu's book, *The Politics of the European Communist States* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1968): "a compulsory ideology, a monolithic party, a monopoly of communications, a monopoly of all means of armed combat, a centrally directed economy and a terrorist political police."

However authoritarian French regimes have been since 1789, even under the First and Second Empires, they have never qualified as totalitarian according to Ionescu's list.

The answer to the question of whether France is a police state is partly to be divined from a statement made in the

Final Report of the Royal Commission on the Police in Britain in 1962. The issue of whether the British police should be nationalized was being considered. It had been contended that if the police *were* nationalized, "any future Government would have ready to hand the means of establishing a police state." This view the commissioners did not accept. They stated unequivocally that British liberty does not depend on any particular kind of police system but "on the supremacy of Parliament and on the rule of law." They remarked: "In the countries to which the term police state is applied opprobriously, police power is controlled by the government, but they are so called not because the police are nationally organized, but because the government acknowledges no accountability to a democratically elected parliament, and the citizen cannot rely on the courts to protect him." That, I think, would be accepted as good doctrine in the United States.

The French government is the government of a unitary republic, democratically elected under the written constitution of the Fifth Republic. The police are answerable to the electorate through the President and the three ministers (interior, defense, justice) of the day. The citizen has recourse to the courts for protection. The press has no mercy on official abuses; authors write what they will. Nowhere is politics discussed more fervently and freely. The French do not order things as we order them in the English-speaking world; the differing spirits of Roman law and common law divide us. But in each case the rule of law is there.

The French government continues to seek to be well informed on the course of public opinion and the factors affecting the equilibrium of the nation. That it provides itself with the means of preserving and restoring public tranquillity, to an extent in each case which seems strange to people in America and Britain, can only be understood in the light of France's history-a history which has taken a different course from ours, when regimes have lost control and violent uprisings have dictated change. Twice in our own century, in 1934 and 1968, the governments of the Third and Fifth Republics escaped eclipse only because they were able to restore order in the streets of Paris.

Let me end where I began, under the trees of the boulevard Saint-Germain. Putting down my coffee cup, I said to the magistrate who told me that France is a police state, "I wouldn't have thought so." I still feel the same way.

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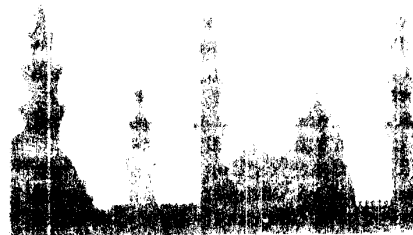
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About the Author



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Criminal Penalties in Islamic Legislation



Islamic criminal legislation is based on the division of crimes into three categories according to the nature of the crime and whether it is committed against the rights of God, the rights of the individual, or both.

In the first category are crimes against the divine, called *Hudud* crimes. These are crimes against God's rights because they harm one of the public interests of society, such as security, property, personal reputation, public religious order, psychological welfare, or the moral conduct of individuals.

There are seven categories of *Hudud* crimes subject to fixed legal penalties set by God. These seven types of crimes are theft, slander, adultery, highway robbery, drinking alcohol, transgression, and apostasy.

The penalties for such crimes are mentioned in the *Koran* or in the tradition of the prophet Mohammed, called the *Sunna*. Nobody has the authority to increase or reduce the penalties for these crimes, not even the victim. The victim has no authority to pardon or forgive such a crime because they are against the rights of God and the welfare of the society as a whole and the penalty must therefore be applied without any change. The victim must report the crime to the authority concerned. Everyone shares in the obligation to maintain peace in the society.

Penalties for the seven types of *Hudud* crimes are, briefly, as follows:

Theft

The penalty for theft is to sever the right hand of the thief. A requirement for applying this punishment is that the thief intended to acquire the victim's property without his consent and the property was taken from its place. The thief must also have broken into a safe or other type of money container. Furthermore, the property stolen must be of value in Islam. Amputation of the hand is not applicable for stealing property which is not valued in Islam, such as alcohol or pork.

Stolen property should reach the minimum value which is called *Nissab*, in order to apply the penalty of amputation. If the value of the stolen property is less than the stated

minimum, the thief should be punished under another category of penalties, called *Taazir*. The hand should not be severed unless the stolen property is owned by others at the time of the theft. If it is proven that the property is owned by the offender, the penalty will not be imposed.

"Islamic" jurists have mentioned several cases in which this penalty is avoided or does not apply, such as when there is doubt about the crime. In that case, if necessary, the thief will be punished under *Taazir*.

Slander

The penalty for slander, which in Islam is called *Kathf*, is flogging eighty times. Slander means falsely accusing someone of adultery or defamation of a married woman.

Adultery

The penalty for adultery, or *Zena* as it is called in Islam, for an unmarried person is flogging a hundred times. The penalty for a married person is also flogging a hundred times as well as stoning. In order for the penalty to be applied, the crime must be witnessed by four eyewitnesses or one or the other of parties must make a confession.

Highway Robbery

The penalty for highway robbery, or *Haraba* as it is called in Islam, is execution or crucifixion, the amputation of opposite hands and feet, or exile from the land. These punishments are applied in accordance with the circumstances of each crime.

Drinking Alcohol

The penalty for drinking alcohol is flogging or whipping eighty times, as agreed upon by the majority of Islamic jurists.

Transgression

Transgression, which is called *Baghi* in Islam, means revolting against the legitimate leader, who is referred to in Islam as the *Imam*. The penalty for this crime is to fight transgressors with armed forces until they surrender or are defeated. If any one of them is killed in the fight, he will be considered as having received his legal penalty.

Apostasy

The penalty for apostasy, which is called *Ridda* in Islam, is death. Apostasy means renouncing Islam by word or

deed; denying the existence of God, the prophets, and the angels; or renouncing any part of the *Koran*.

Generally, the penalties of *Hudud* are only intended to deter those who have a tendency to commit crimes or those who are easily tempted to do so. In most cases, such people can only be restrained by severe penalties.

God has explicitly forbidden adultery and established a severe penalty for it. However, God has permitted the Muslim man to marry two, three, or four wives on the condition that he treats each of them fairly and equally.

To prevent robbery, God has required the establishment of a public treasury of money collected from *zakah*, which is the religious tax for Muslims, and the proceeds of natural resources to help the disabled, the sick, the old, and the poor. Such rights are not restricted only to Muslims, but apply to Christians and Jews, referred to in Islam as *Ahl el-Zemma* (people of the book), who live in Muslim countries and in return pay a capital tax to enjoy safety and protection. This tax is called *Jizya*.

Islamic legislation does not sever the hand of the robber who has stolen because he is hungry or in need, because in those cases the blame would be attributed to the injustice of society or the ruler. In such instances, the violator would be punished by one of the *Taazir* penalties.

An example of the effectiveness of the *Hudud* penalty against robbery is Saudi Arabia's, *The Higas*, which was one of the worst places for violent crimes and robbery. When Saudi Arabia applied *Hudud* penalties for crimes against property and for highway robbery, and those crimes ceased and criminal gangs were disbanded. Saudi Arabia is now a country in which theft and highway robberies rarely occur. During the last twenty-five years there were only sixteen amputations.

This is significant evidence that imprisonment may be an inadequate sanction. The only remedy may be to enforce the sentence of amputation ordained by God in the *Koran*. We can reach the same conclusion if we analyze the other penalties of *Hudud* crimes.

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

QUESAS AND DIYYA CRIMES

Qesas and Diyya crimes are against "the rights of the individual."

The word *Qesas* means equality or equivalence. A person who commits a *Qesas* crime will be punished in the same way and by the same means that he used in harming other persons.

The crimes calling for retribution, *Qesas*, and compensation, *Diyya*, involve homicide, bodily injury, or other forms of harm committed against the physical security of the individual. They are labeled as such because the punishment imposed is either a retributive penalty equal to the injury inflicted on the victim or takes the form of pecuniary compensation (ransom) for the victim's injuries. Compensation is imposed only if retribution is not executable or if the victim waives his right to demand it.

Similar to crimes of *Hudud*, offenses of *Qesas* (retribution) and *Diyya* (compensation) are also prescribed by the *Koran* and the *Sunna*. They differ in that the victim or the political authority of the state may not grant pardon for crimes of *Hudud* however the victim or his legal guardians, on the other hand, may do so in cases of retribution and ransom. Penalties may not be mitigated, aggravated, or suspended; however, if the victim or his guardians waive the retribution or penalty ransom claim, the applicable verdict is left to the discretion of the court.

These crimes are subject to a penalty that safeguards the rights of the individual victim. The penalty takes into consideration the harm and damage which the criminal inflicted upon the victim.

Crimes of *Qesas* and *Diyya* are:

- Murder
- Voluntary killing
- Intentional physical injury or maiming
- Unintentional physical injury or maiming

Qesas is imposed only for crimes of murder and intentional physical injury or maiming. For the other crimes mentioned compensation, *Diyya* is applied.

Islamic legislation gives the victim a lot of liberty in dealing with this type of crime. It makes him a decision maker in assigning the penalty, since he can request its infliction, request a compensation, *Diyya*, or give a complete pardon. In the event the victim gives pardon, the ruler may still punish the criminal according to *Taazir* in order to uphold the rights of society.

Generally, however, the crimes of *Qesas* and *Diyya* are punished by retribution or legal compensation. Crimes of this kind allow only the victim or his representatives the right to

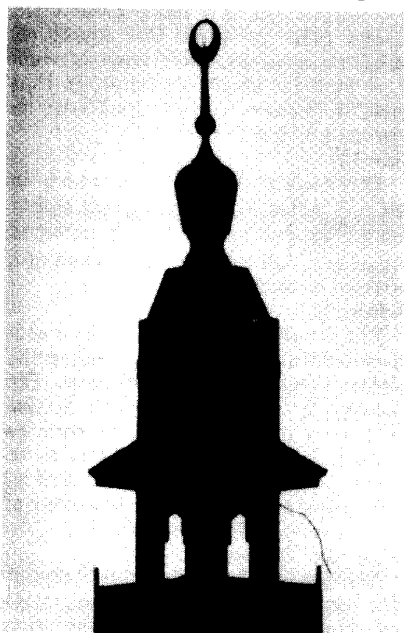
prosecute the criminal; the public authority has no power to intervene as it does in Western law.

This method of punishment provides for both individual and general deterrence and reparation to the victim or his avenger who terminates the conflict between the criminal and the injured party.

Voluntary homicide, with or without premeditation, is normally punished by retribution. However, with the consent of the victim's representatives, it may be punished by legal compensation, *Diyya*.

Assault resulting in unintentional homicide i.e., blows and wounds inflicted voluntarily without the intention of causing death but having actually caused death, is punished by *Diyya*.

The right given to the victim in crimes of intention whether, they are against person or body, is the right of *Qesas*. This right, as was previously mentioned, is based on equalizing the



criminal act and the penalty to be inflicted. If the criminal is aware that his punishment will equal his crime, he should refrain from committing the crime.

Although *Qesas* is the penalty for intentional crimes, the Islamic legislation gives the victim the right to change the penalty from *Qesas* to *Diyya*. In this event, the right of penalty is the responsibility of the society and the ruler can impose *Taazir* penalty upon the criminal in accordance with the crime committed.

In unintentional crimes, whether against the person or his body, the right of the victim is compensation, *Diyya*. Islamic legislation also grants the victim the right to pardon the criminal completely. If the victim uses this right, the ruler or judge can punish the criminal by a *Taazir* penalty in

accordance with the crime he has committed.

Taazir Crimes

Islamic legality is most flexible in the case of *Taazir* offenses, which are offenses left undetermined by religious law. In this category, the designation of acts as criminal and the assigning of penalties to be inflicted are left to the discretion of the judge or public authority.

Taazir offenses are the necessary complement of *Hudud* and *Qesas*. Islamic legislation does not clearly identify the offenses of *Taazir*. However, it is obvious from various Islamic sources that for offenses of *Hudud*, the community is expected to penalize.

According to El-Mawardi's definition, *Taazir* means inflicting penalties for errors which are unpunished by *Hudud*. Theoretically, crimes under this category are those acts which bring injury to the social order as a result of the trouble they cause. The divine notion of *Taazir* left the exact determination to the community and its representatives in order to allow for changes over time according to the need of the community and to enable their application in any society by any judge at any time or place.

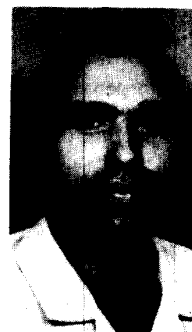
God and his messenger called upon all Muslims to lead a proper life and to forbid indecency, and they both trusted the Islamic community to understand this and constantly strive for better implementation.

Taazir gives the community an important role by engaging its representatives in the elaboration and application of the principles of Islamic laws.

The sovereign or public authority and the individual judge have the flexibility to determine a range of criminal acts and their penalties beyond those which the Divine God has specified. However, those representatives have to maintain the fundamental principles of legality in Islamic Law.

About the Author

Lt. Col Adel Mohammed el Fiky is assigned to the Tourist Police unit in Cairo, Egypt. He completed his undergraduate studies at the Police Academy in 1971 and holds a Ph.D. in comparative criminal law from the University of Ain Shams in Cairo.



He attended the Fifth International Conference on Victimology in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in 1985 and has participated in several regional conferences addressing issues of human rights in Islam.

PUBLICATIONS

Victimization in Ireland

The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) of Dublin, Ireland, has announced the release of a monograph entitled *Crime Victimization in the Republic of Ireland* by Richard Breen and David B. Rottman. The paper reports the findings of the 1982/83 ESRI Crime Victimization Survey, the first such comprehensive survey carried out in the Republic of Ireland. Between October 1982, and October 1983, a national sample of 8,902 individuals was asked whether they had been the victim of any one or more of six specified crimes during the preceding twelve months. The report addresses such topics as "The Overall Level of Crime," "Comparisons with Other Countries," and "The Distribution of Victimization Risk." For information write: ESRI, Registered Office, Four (4) Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.

Fear of Crime Report Available

Fear of crime is a pressing social problem in many communities, even where the risks of crime are relatively low. Citizens withdraw into their homes, afraid to venture onto the street. Businesses unwilling to invest in neighborhoods reduce job prospects for residents. But, perhaps most important, the social structure of neighborhoods suffers: residents become suspicious of their neighbors and are unwilling to establish the social networks that are the best defense against crime.

In many ways, fear of crime is as important a problem for the police as crime itself. In Baltimore County, since 1981, a special police unit--the Citizen Oriented Police Enforcement unit (COPE)--, has been successful in addressing the problem.

A publication describing the COPE experience, *Fighting Fear*, is available from the Police Executive Research Foundation, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20037.

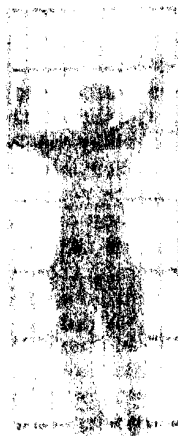
Zhou Enlai Biography

The Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, has published a new book, *Zhou Enlai: A Profile* (1986) by Percy Jucheng Fang and Lucy Guinong J. Fang (Paper cover with jacket, 250 pp of text, 38 pp of photos). In English--not a translation--the book was written for Western readers. It offers many telling and human anecdotes and compares

Prison Construction

Faced with a critical shortage of space in jails and prisons for housing the nation's inmates, corrections officials and policymakers have recognized the need for expanding capacity. The National Institute of Justice is gathering information about new ways to build jails and prisons at reduced time and construction costs.

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities is the first in a new series of construction bulletins that



addresses the growing problem of jail crowding. This bulletin focuses on the extent of jail and prison crowding and the excessive costs currently required to build new facilities. It provides case studies of how three states--Virginia, California, and Florida--are pioneering ways of dealing with the problem, and it outlines new methods of construction that have significantly reduced the time and cost associated with construction.

To order the bulletin *New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities* (NCJ 100121) or to learn more about the institute's construction initiatives, write to: Tim Matthews, Corrections Specialist, National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Mr. Matthews can be reached by telephone (301) 251-5500.

International Summaries Available from NCJRS

The latest three NCJRS International Summaries (each from a different European country) examine the workload of judges, the influence of computers on crime, and the reestablishment of sentence review.

International Summaries are English-language translations that summarize foreign criminal justice publications. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS information specialists select the publications, and professional translators write succinct, four-page summaries that describe some of the most interesting criminal justice developments worldwide.

From West Germany... **Urban Design and Crime:** Explores how architecture and density seem to influence life in a middle-sized city with a low crime rate; offers suggestions for reducing crime still further. NCJ 101042

From Sweden... **Computer Technology and Crime:** Examines evolving forms of computer crime and methods to reduce vulnerability to those crimes. NCJ 99853

From France... **Penal Courts of Europe:** Compares the sentence review courts of Portugal, Poland, and West Germany, and discusses the reestablishment of this equivalent of the U.S. parole board in France. NCJ 100523

International Summaries cost \$4 each and are sent by first-class mail. To order, write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Center information service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

ABA Announces CJ Magazine

A new magazine, *Criminal Justice*, published by the American Bar Association (ABA), is written for criminal defense lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and others. It carries a wide spectrum of articles -- both practice-oriented, "how to" articles, and those exploring criminal law and justice system problems. It examines criminal law and justice policy developments, and news about the ABA Criminal Justice Section. The magazine carries special columns on ethics, juvenile delinquency, federal and state legislation, and indigent criminal defense. It addresses white collar crime, as well as the handling of more routine or typical criminal cases. For information write: ABA Order Fulfillment, 750 N. Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

BOOKS

AMERICAN CORRECTIONS

by Todd Clear and George F. Cole,
Brooks/Cole Publishing Company,
Monterey CA. 1986. Pp. 556

This introductory text is organized around the concept of corrections as an enterprise in order to discuss the various aspects and context of corrections. Much more than the study

of institutions and programs, corrections is the study of the people immersed in the correctional enterprise. This book emphasizes the dynamic and human facets of the correctional enterprise, showing that it is a composite of large and small organizations administered by various levels of government seeking to achieve complex and sometimes competing goals through professional and nonprofessional employees who are put in contact with one another and in direct authority over offenders. The authors believe that this conceptualization will help readers understand this dynamic yet complex field both now as students and in the future as correctional researchers or practitioners and as members of the polity.

Clear and Cole explain that corrections is more than a process of administering the criminal sanction, more than the practices used to punish offenders, and more than just a concern with the operations of jails and prisons. By looking at corrections as an enterprise, the authors use the contributions of several disciplines; i.e. history, political science, psychology and law to enhance and develop to theories and practices used in the field.

The authors feel that students usually get lost in their attempt to understand corrections because the field takes so many forms with such a large number of programs, facilities, and services. This book ties all these different areas together.

Clear and Cole have also built into their book many pedagogical elements that not only clarify and reinforce concepts but involves the reader and bring the subject alive with biographical sketches of the major figures in corrections, boxed materials that include excerpts from the printed media, work perspectives that include correctional practitioners and offenders describing their roles and views, and an excellent glossary. Also each chapter begins with an Outline and concludes with a Summary, Discussion Questions, and Suggestions for Further Reading.

Ed Belles

COPS: Their Lives In Their Own Words

by Mark Baker
New York: Simon and Schuster (1985)
Pp. 303

Mark Baker asks what is it like to be a cop; to risk your life at a job most people wouldn't take for triple the salary? For answers he went beyond crime statistics and sociological studies;

beyond the flat cardboard characters of most fiction, behind the stone wall of "press releases police administrators pile between the public and the cops." He wanted to find out why cops become cops and how they do their jobs; whether our image of the police square with their reality; how do they see themselves?; and how do they see us?

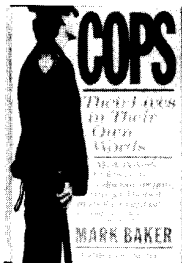
The author admits that his research is hardly the scientific approach. Statistics are not cited and there remain unresolved contradictions. Without trying to authenticate the stories told him he trusted his instincts and relied on the belief that the majority of people will not deliberately lie when they have so little at risk. Baker interviewed more than 100 police officers across the country, in big cities and small towns, white and black, female and male, rookie and veteran. He interviewed them at every conceivable setting. Baker was accepted by his subjects and did a good job at winning the confidence of his informants.

There are tales of heroism, corruption, and brutality. Here are idealism and selflessness, fear and anxiety, prejudice and cynicism. The cops that Baker writes about take us into their private and personal worlds to tell us what it feels like to shoot someone or to be shot at. They describe the boredom and tedium of their jobs as well as those unforgettable few moments of horrifying, heart-stopping danger. They tell us what they think of themselves, their fellow officers, criminals and the citizens they protect. The cops speak for themselves.

With blunt honesty and graphic details, the police officers in COPS tell their own stories in their own words. They reveal their fear, their frustrations and their occasional triumphs.

Emotional and compelling, COPS gives us a portrait not only of the police but of American society. With the rich variety of police officers speaking in their own voices, it may offer us the truest picture of police life that we will probably ever have.

Keith Green



RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT:

A Research Handbook

Edited by Ann Wolbert Burgess
New York: Garland Reference
Library of Social Science
(Vol. 203) (1985) Pp. 433

This book represents many perspectives in the field of sexual violence. The authors have made substantial contributions.

The book is divided into five sections, with a total of twenty-five papers. Part I includes two chapters that provide both the historical background and current efforts and products from federal initiatives in the rape victimology field.

Part II, "Victims," includes chapters on victims' needs, the impact of the rape, and the various population groups. This section presents research findings and raises questions for further study on the impact of victimization.

Part III, "Family and Legal Response to the Victim," includes chapters on family response to rape and the response of the criminal justice system. It reviews the family impact to a victimized family member and the manner in which the legal systems (criminal justice and civil) have responded over the decade.

Part IV is a discussion of "The Aggressor," and presents a wide range of research expertise not only in viewing the aggressor from many perspectives, but also in studying the treatment approaches and new investigative techniques for the apprehension of suspects.

Part V, "Mass Media, Prevention, and the Future," includes four chapters that emphasize that the goal of most research in rape and sexual assault, whether explicit or implicit, is to stop sexual violence.

The book's editor, Dr. Ann Wolbert Burgess says that "the first decade of serious research in the field of rape victimology has provided some initial insights as to the victims, the aggressor and the nature and extent of the crime of rape and sexual assault within a cultural context. As we move toward the twenty-first century, one goal is to reduce the number of victims in an appreciable way. I hope that some of the research findings in this volume will assist in that goal."

James Anglin

BOOKS

POLICE LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA:

Crisis and Opportunity
 Edited by William A. Geller
 New York; Praeger (American Bar Foundation), 1986. Pp 520.

Police Leadership in America: Crisis and Opportunity should not be overlooked. Every once in awhile a book of readings comes along which accomplishes its mission, to serve as a forum for argumentation and debate, and present the diversity of views on a particular subject.

William Geller, the editor of this lengthy, but informative, treatise, brings together under one cover a veritable who's who in law enforcement. The list of writers include practitioners, academics, researchers, and critics. Indeed, the reader not familiar with at least 90 percent of the authors does not know much about the contemporary issues facing law enforcement.

The book consists of eight parts, ranging from the chief as policymaker to the issue of professionalism. In between one wades into some fascinating essays on such subjects as the media, police discipline, the law and the lawyers, unions, crime control, and the chief and the community.

It was impossible for this reviewer to pick out a "favorite" piece, for the range of material is fascinating. In some measure, it may be argued that many of the writers represent the "new school" of police management, as characterized by an interest in education, research, and professionalism. But, this new school is now over twenty years old, and in Police Leadership we find some of the pioneers as well as the current advocates. There are working chiefs, like Al Andrews, Lee Brown, Tony Bouza, Joe McNamara, George Napper, to name a few, as well as former practitioners like Patrick Murphy, Wayne Kerstetter, and Hubert Williams.

For the police professional the book is mandatory, and any one interested in the world of policing shouldn't be without it.

R. Hurley

BREAKING WITH MOSCOW

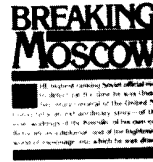
By Arkady Shevchenko, New York:
 Alfred A. Knopf; (1985) Pp. 378
 (Indexed)

In the Foreward, Dr. Shevchenko says, "(It is not my purpose in this memoir to instill feelings of hostility in Americans toward the Soviet people, or to complicate in any way efforts to promote peace. The world has enough madmen trying to do that. What I want is to share with the reader my experiences under the Soviet system; to tell the truth about it as I lived it; to inform the public of Soviet designs, and to warn of the dangers they present to the world. In so doing I hope also, in however small a way, to help the Soviet people eventually find their way to liberty." *Breaking With Moscow* is an extraordinary story of the inner workings of the Kremlin. The author is the highest ranking Soviet official ever to defect from the USSR (at the time he defected, he was Under Secretary General of the United Nations, and former adviser to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko).

In April 1978 Arkady Shevchenko sought refuge in the United States, thus renouncing what had been a meteoric career in the foreign service of the Soviet Union. He tells of his inner turmoil which began years before his defection, doubts about the communist system that belied his reputation as a Soviet hardliner and an ardent defender of his country's foreign policy. He also divulges how, for some years after he approached U.S. officials about asylum, he served as a source of information, as a "reluctant spy" (this is the title of the book's first chapter), transmitting the contents of Soviet diplomatic communications to American intelligence agencies.

Shevchenko describes in absorbing detail the inner workings of the top levels of the Soviet regime. He offers compelling portraits of Gromyko, Dobrynin, Krushchev and Chernenko and other Soviet party leaders; accounts of ruthless and malevolent officials of the KGB: a first-hand account of what takes place inside the Soviet diplomatic service and the Politburo itself.

Harold Smith



Arkady N. Shevchenko

TERRORISM: How The West Can Win

Edited By Benjamin Netanyahu
 Farrar, Straus and Giroux
 New York 1986 Pp. 254

The author, a Deputy Ambassador, and Israel's permanent representative to the United Nations, is no stranger to terrorism. He served as an officer in the elite Special Forces unit in Israel, and lost a brother, Lt. Col. Jonathan Netanyahu, in the raid on Entebbe to rescue hostages in 1976. The book is a compendium of essays and short "think" pieces on the subject of terrorism.

If there is a central theme to the book it is that terrorism is a form of warfare pitting the "the forces of civilization and the forces of barbarism." It is a book written for a general audience, although there are numerous articles which will be of interest to the student of terrorism.

Of particular interest are sections on "Terrorism and the Islamic World," "The International Network," and "The Legal Foundations for the War Against Terrorism."

The section on the media and terrorism is not very new, especially given the events of the past year in which the issue has become a major topic of debate. Of more interest is the account of a symposium which appears as an appendix, largely because it offers a dialogue among the media and others, many of whom are contributors to the book, which is illustrative of the issues in this area.

One of the best articles in the book is the one by Netanyahu on the subject of terrorists as freedom fighters; he aims directly at those who favor mediation and negotiation with known terrorists, be they countries or individuals. His view stresses courage and determination as a means of stopping terrorism. "For the Terrorist, there can be no hiding places," he notes.

In the complexities of today's world much of the argument will be viewed as simplistic, but there is also the advantage of having placed on the table a position which can be subject to debate, criticism, and hopefully the development of rational policy. The book falls far short of being an operational plan for the defeat of terrorism, which its title implies, but it makes a significant contribution to helping understand a phenomenon which will be with us for some time to come.

Dick Ward

Coming....

Police Training in Shanghai

DINING

Hong Kong Brew

You can eat well in Hong Kong, anything from multi-course Chinese banquets served in replicas of imperial palaces to the elegant veal at the New World Hotel's Promenade Restaurant. But when the food, the decor, and the calories become overwhelming, head for a pitcher of beer and a dish of Singapore fried noodles at the White Stag.

The White Stag is a Chinese pub. Dark and wonderfully cool on even the hottest August afternoon, it offers a moment of quiet and a meal or snack at almost any hour. Located near Kowloon Marco Polo Hotel and across from the Ocean Terminal shopping complex, it is almost hidden in the welter of small shops and craftsmen's premises that surround it.

Once past the entrance, with its crude but appealing carved stag, you can decide whether to sit at



the bar or in one of the booths lining the wall.

The White Stag's main claim to fame (such fame as it has) is an impressive array of beer, representing most corners of the world. Try a San Miguel from the Philippines (much better than the San Miguel brewed anywhere else) or a full-bodied dark beer from Germany. Or, if you are hot and thirsty after a day of shopping, sightseeing, or international wheeling and dealing, order the draft beer that comes in tall cool pitchers.

When you are ready to eat, you will be brought a short menu. Order the Singapore fried noodles.

The White Stag doesn't serve desserts, but don't let that worry you. A perfectly acceptable ice cream cone can be picked up at the Seven-Eleven shop next door.

D. B.

MEETINGS

PERF OFFERS MGT. INSTITUTE

The Police Executive Research Forum has begun accepting applications for the sixth Senior Management Institute for Police. The Institute is designed to provide senior police managers with the type of education and training available at the nation's best graduate-level business and public administration schools using a faculty from the most prestigious of these schools.

"We in police management have much to learn from the successful practices of the public and private sector administrator and this program makes available elements of the best management education and training currently offered in these fields," said Neil Behan, Forum President and Chief of Baltimore County (MD) Police Department.

"The Senior Management Institute for Police is a demanding three-week course taught by faculty predominantly from Harvard University", said Peter White, the Forum's Acting Executive Director. "The success of the program over the last four years and the benefits it provided to both the participants and their departments has convinced us that the program should be continued. Its business orientation is unique to police management training and fills an important void."

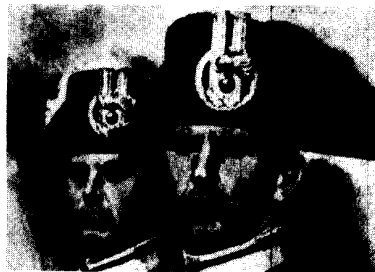
Tuition for the three-week course is \$3,000, which covers

room and board, and all course materials. Transportation and incidental expenses must be borne by the participant or the agency. To apply, send for a program brochure and an explanation of the application process. For more information, contact: John R. Stedman, Police Executive Research Forum; 2300 M Street, N.W., Suite 910; Washington, DC 20037, (202) 466-7820.

MESSINA

Police practitioners from countries all over the globe will gather in Messina, Sicily, and Rome from September 30 to October 12, 1986. The theme of the program will be "Crime Prevention: National and International Aspects."

The IX International Course for senior police officials is sponsored



Carabinieri

by the Italian government under the auspices of the International Centre of Sociological, Penal, and Penitentiary Research and Studies.

Attendance in by invitation. For information in the U.S., contact Denise Nykiel, (312) 996-9267.

Continued on page 19

WORLDLY ADVICE

CJ International is a bimonthly newsletter for the professional who has an interest in keeping up with world events in law enforcement. It's also a "lifestyle" publication which provides tips on travel, dining, books, and personal information geared to the practitioner. *CJI* keeps you up-to-date on people and organizations operating on the international scene. For a free copy write to *CJ International*, 1333 South Wabash Ave., Box 55, Chicago, IL, 60605.

We'll keep you in touch with the world!

MEETINGS

Continued from page 18

Int'l Policewomen's Group Calls for Papers

The International Conference of Police Women will be held November 2-7, 1986 in Ramat-Gan, Israel.

Participants will assess the achievements of women in law enforcement and discuss directions for the future.

Individuals interested in presenting a paper should send an abstract to Deputy Commander Meir Kaplan, Office of the Chief Scientist, Ministry of Police, International Conference of Police Women, Box 394, Tev Aviv 61003, Israel.

APPA to Meet in Baltimore

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) will be hosting its Eleventh Annual Conference at the Omni International Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland, from Sunday, August 3, through Wednesday, August 6, 1986.

The conference will offer diverse training opportunities for probation and parole professionals and support staff. The conference will interest criminal justice professionals at all levels, not only practitioners in parole and probation. For information call Don Atkinson (301) 764-4279.

APCO Meeting in Milwaukee

The world's largest gathering of public safety communications personnel will take place August 18-21, 1986, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin when the Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers has its Annual National Conference. Communications personnel from police and fire departments will be on hand for seminars, workshops, dispatcher training, technician testing, and certification. More than 220 exhibit booths will display the latest technology available for communications. For more information on the National Conference, contact: APCO National Office, P.O. Box 669, New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32070. Telephone (904) 427-3461.

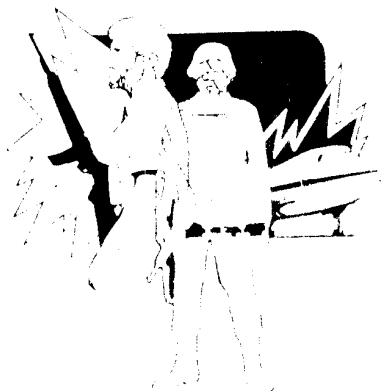
Terrorism and Organized Crime Conference

A joint conference on International Terrorism and Organized Crime will be offered by the Office of International Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and by the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC). The six-day course will run from August 24 to August 30, 1986, in Chicago.

A three-day program on international terrorism will precede a three-day meeting on the subject of organized crime.

Participants are invited to attend both meetings or one of the individual meetings.

The conference on international terrorism will bring together



practitioners, researchers, and educators who have an interest in the practical aspects of coping with international and domestic terrorism. International speakers and course leaders will provide a diverse set of experiences in dealing with various terrorist activities.

The International Association for the Study of Organized Crime will bring together prominent researchers and law enforcement officials from the United States and Europe in a discussion of the final report of the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

For further information contact: Denise Nykiel, University of Illinois at Chicago (m/c 108), 715 S. Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612. Telephone: (312) 996-9267.

ACA Meeting in Las Vegas

The American Correctional Association will hold its 116th Congress of Correction August 10-14, 1986, in Las Vegas at the Las Vegas Hilton. A session on "The International Profile: Understanding Criminal Behavior" will be offered. Contact: Barbara Dodson, ACA, 4321 Hartwick Road., Suite L-208, College Park, Maryland 20740. Telephone (301) 699-7600.

Police Planners Meeting in Washington

The National Association of Police Planners (APPRO) Annual Conference will be held at the Everett Pacific Hotel, Everett, Washington, September 8-12, 1986. Co-hosting the event will be the Everett Police Department and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of APPRO.

The 1986 theme is "Planning for Excellence in Policing." The purpose of the conference is to improve planning resources and communication and to provide a continuing forum for the exchange of strategies, programs, and projects. Conference costs are \$195 for members, \$215 for nonmembers, and include three luncheons, a banquet, and a salmon barbecue. For information contact: Lt. Dan Anderson (205) 259-8831.

IACP

The ninety-third Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will be held in Nashville, Tennessee October 4-9, 1986. The tentative conference schedule includes: general assemblies, committee meetings, annual business meetings, election of officers, educational programs, a law enforcement exhibition, the annual banquet. The conference will feature exhibits, roundtable exchanges, and workshops.

For registration and further information, contact Barbara Rothburn (301) 948-0922, IACP Headquarters, Thirteen (13) Firstfield Road, P.O. Box 6010 Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878.

INTERNATIONAL *terrorism*

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: THE DOMESTIC RESPONSE brings together a group of experts who represent the worlds of the practitioner, the researcher, the academic, and the policymaker. The three-day symposium will provide an overview of international terrorism and its impact or potential impact on a country.

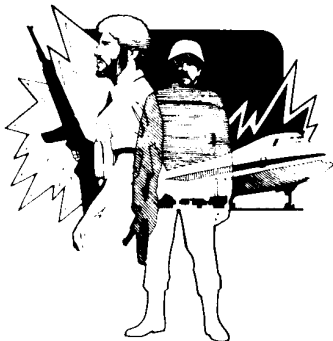
By design, the symposium is broadly based, representing the first in a series of policy-making conferences aimed at senior level practitioners and researchers who are facing these problems on a daily basis. It will be of value to senior government officials, elected officials, city managers, police and justice officials, and researchers who are in need of information from experts.

The threat of terrorism has never been greater, and most officials are not familiar with the policy issues, the practical day-to-day decision making problems during an event, or the capabilities available to deal with a serious threat.

The speakers selected to participate have been drawn from around the world, and represent people who are knowledgeable about the problems associated with the threat of or the impact of terrorism.

Participants will receive printed material prior to the conference, and proceedings will be published.

The three-day symposium, which begins on Sunday evening, August 24, 1986, and ends at noon on Wednesday, August 27, 1986, is being offered in conjunction with a conference on organized crime running from Wednesday afternoon, August 27, through Saturday, August 29. Persons wishing to attend both meetings will be eligible for a reduced fee.



ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES: A STATUS REPORT is a major conference bringing together experts from throughout the country to discuss the present and future of organized crime in the United States. Participants will review the work of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, and members of the Commission will discuss their findings.

The conference will involve plenary sessions on major issues raised by the Commission as well as individual sessions on criminal organizations. The business of organized crime (gambling, drugs, extortion, labor and business racketeering) will be viewed from the perspective of investigating and prosecuting organized crime. This will include issues involving electric surveillance, use of informants, policy and legislation, and the RICO statute.

There will also be a general discussion on the role of the media in the control of organized crime with journalists from throughout the United States.

Formal and informal gatherings will provide participants with opportunities to interact and dialogue with others interested in the field of organized crime.

Conferences are being sponsored in part by the:

Center for Research in
Law and Justice
The University of Illinois at Chicago

The Chicago Police Department

The National Institute of Justice

International Association for the
Study of Organized Crime
St. Xavier College

International Centre for Sociological,
Penal and Penitentiary Research &
Studies
Messina, Italy

and
CJ International

For reservations or other
information call Harold Smith
or Denise Nykiel at
(312) 996-9267

Among those who will participate in this unique conference are:

Gen. Ahmed Galal Ezeldin
Egypt's foremost expert on
international terrorism

Andres Bossard
Former Secretaire General De
I.O.I.P.C.
INTERPOL

Simon Crawshaw
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
in charge of the anti-terrorism squad
Metropolitan Police, London

Dr. Aldo Grassi
Scientific Coordinator
International Centre for
Sociological, Penal, and
Penitentiary Research & Studies,
Messina, Italy

James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

William E. Dyson
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Joseph F. King
Supervisory Special Agent
U.S. Customs Service

Superintendent Fred Rice
Chicago Police Department

**Deputy Superintendent
Matt Rodriguez**
Chicago Police Department

Dr. Abelfotoh H. Salama
Assistant Minister of the Interior
and
Chairman of the Police Center
Egypt



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Office of the Vice Chancellor for Administration (M/C 108)
715 South Wood Street
Chicago, Illinois 60612
(312) 996-3200

November 14, 1986

George V. Lauder
Director, Public Affairs Office
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Lauder:

With reference to your letter of 2 September, 1986 concerning an error in CJ International in the identification of Mr. John McMahon, I am enclosing two copies of a recent issue of CJ International which includes a correction.

I express our regrets that the error occurred, and thank you for bringing it to our attention.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Ward
Editor
CJ International

RHW/wb