

BRIEFING REPORT FOR THE

OPS/WASHINGTON EVALUATION TEAM ON THE

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM IN GUATEMALA

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Submitted by:

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This report updates previous material relative to the Public Safety Program in Guatemala. It is also intended to provide general and statistical information considered essential in determining the extent and effect of the program in relation to the total U.S. internal defense effort.

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM REPORT - GUATEMALA

I GENERAL

The Government of Guatemala originally requested aid in the field of Public Safety in 1956, and the Government of the United States and the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) responded by initiating a general survey of the National Police forces' effectiveness as a law enforcement agency as well as its deficiencies and needs. A comprehensive report of this survey was prepared and submitted by Mr. Fred Vimbres on April 1956. This report formed the basis for the Public Safety Program.

The objectives of this program are to improve the capabilities of civil police and paramilitary forces to maintain law and order, protect life and property, and to effectively cope with internal security problems of the country.

II BASIC DEFICIENCIES OUTLINED IN THE ORIGINAL SURVEY REPORT

The Survey Report stated:

"Administrative deficiencies noted are a lack of professional training, unwieldy spans of control, absence of executive management, poor budgeting practices, poor personnel administration coupled with lack of concept of human relations in management, very low morale and lack of esprit de corps, improper deployment of line personnel, lack of adequate and centralized records, inadequate office equipment and housing facilities and lack of preventive maintenance and care of motorized equipment".

III PROJECT AGREEMENTS

A. The first Project Agreement (No. 520-71-077 57-16) was signed by the two Governments on June 27, 1957. This agreement provided:

1. Strengthen internal security of Guatemala by improving the organizations of the National Police of the Ministry of Government and training them in better methods of investigating and controlling subversives.
2. Make more effective control of Guatemala's borders with adjacent countries by the Police of the Ministry of Finance by improving methods for controlling illegal entries and contrabands.
3. Improve law enforcement by the National Police of the Ministry of Government, by establishing a records bureau and training supervisory personnel in analysis and study of crime and traffic accidents, with a view to more effective assignment of personnel.
4. Improve present methods of crime detection and prevention by the National Police of the Ministry of Government by improving the crime laboratory and training personnel.
5. Improve traffic control by the National Police through promotion of safety education, installation of traffic control devices, training of supervisors, etc.

B. Agencies covered by Project Agreement:

National Police	=	under Ministry of Government	
		Personnel:	3,278
Border Patrol	=	under Ministry of Finance	
		Personnel:	840
Judicial Police	=	under Ministry of Government	
		Personnel:	208

C. Initial Financial Assistance in the following form:

1. Technical Advice
2. Commodity
3. Training

D. Subsequent Agreements and revisions thereof expanded and/or extended the life of the program as follows:

1. Project Agreement No. 94-(20)-71-077 58-4 signed on April 28, 1958.

Objectives: Establish the legal framework within which the cooperative public safety program in internal security and law enforcement will be continued.

5 Revisions to extend termination date and increase/decrease of funds. Project Agreement terminated December 31, 1961.

2. Project Agreement No. 520-71-077 60-9 signed on June 27, 1960.

Objectives: Assist the Volunteer Firemen Corps in improving its capability to combat disaster, especially fire, through a training program and by the provision of selected pieces of equipment.

1 Revision to extend termination date. Project Agreement terminated June 30, 1962.

3. Project Agreement No. 520-71-077 61-5 signed on June 30, 1961.

Objectives: Continue the cooperative public safety program in internal security and law enforcement. Project Agreement terminated June 30, 1964.

4. Project Agreement No. 520-Q-71-AB 62-7 signed on May 22, 1962.

Objectives: Continue the cooperative public safety program in internal security and law enforcement, and provide a basis for certain additional commodity assistance. Project Agreement terminated June 30, 1963.

5. Project Agreement No. 520-Q-71-AB 63-1, signed on February 11, 1963.

Objectives: Continue the cooperative public safety program in internal security and law enforcement and provide a basis for certain additional commodity assistance.
3 Revisions to increase and decrease funds.
Project Agreement Current - Termination Date: June 30, 1965.

6. Project Agreement No. 520-11-710-077 64-7 signed on May 15, 1964.

Objectives: Permit police and security agencies of Central American Countries to communicate directly with one another information on identity, movements, activities and plans of subversives and criminals.
Project Agreement Current. Termination Date: June 30, 1966.

IV FUNCTIONS, PROBLEM AREAS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FACTORS OF THE CIVIL
POLICE AGENCIES

A. National Police

The National Police of Guatemala one of the Country's three civilian public safety agencies, a total force of 3,278 scattered country-wide in stations, sub-stations and garitas (guard houses). It is charged with the primary function of protecting life and preserving the peace in a country having a population of about 4,278,000. Approximately 1,800 men are stationed outside Guatemala City and 1,400 within the Capital.

Unfortunately, sometimes intentionally and sometimes through neglect, the National Police has remained an orphan child since it was used as an auxiliary army by General Jorge Ubico (1930-1944). Since that time, the Directors of Police and all ranking officers have been military personnel. GOG neglect of this police body, noted in last year's CAP, is still very much in evidence, but some shift in attitude and interest appears to be taking place. The GOG has allocated Q1,563,728 to the National Police for its budget during the last six months of 1964. On an annual basis, this would result in a current budget of Q3,127,456, a significant increase over last year's allocation of Q2,402,652. From this expanded budget, the National Police has been able for example, to maintain its present vehicles in better operating condition and to arrange for the purchase of 30 additional patrol cars.

The availability of increased funds notwithstanding,

many of the traditional shortcomings in the National Police operation still exist. Key divisions are understaffed in relation to the jobs they must perform. The budget unit, for instance, in addition to normal budget functions, has the additional responsibilities of accounting for police property and publishing crime statistics. It is unable to handle any of these functions adequately. Wage scales still remain at a rate ~~Q80.00~~ a month for policemen assigned to Guatemala City and Q45.00 for those in the rest of the country, which prohibits the recruitment of qualified and dedicated career personnel. Although intensive efforts have been made to increase professional capability of key police officials, the department remains poorly-organized and administered and police management requires considerable improvement if the department is even to approach modern police standard.

It is, therefore, the principal aim of the USAID to assist the National Police in reorganizing along the lines of a modern police agency and to centralize police operations as much as possible in order to improve administrative control. Necessarily, this transition from a poorly-organized, badly-administered police department to a compact, mobile force must be accomplished in steps. The immediate problem in connection with the National Police is to attempt to utilize existing personnel to their best advantage, pending refinement of a more adequate selection and training process. The USAID strategy call for a flexible approach, attempting to find the

areas of improvement in which the GOG is most willing to move and, then, supporting these efforts.

In the area of administration, certain improvements already have been noted -- namely a greater efficiency within the Traffic Section and the replacement of the previously inaccurate and incomplete police records system with modern equipment and methods. In addition, returned participants sponsored by the program, many with extensive administrative responsibilities, are expected to continue increasing efficiency with the various sections.

Within the last year police organization has become more flexible and has been able to respond more effectively and rapidly to unexpected situations. For instance, in August 1964, a large number of Judicial Police detectives were called out of Guatemala City in connection with a special operation in one of the outlying departments. The National Police filled the resultant void by transferring their entire investigative section to the Judicial Police. This shift of personnel manpower indicated a trend toward flexibility previously absent in the National Police. The shift, although temporary, also revealed a weakening of the traditional personal jealousy with which each of the local three public safety agency chiefs has tended to guard the sections under his command. Such initiative is encouraging, especially in light of the desirability of eventually amalgamating all police investigative personnel under one direction.

While the Mission still awaits a definite GOG decision on the general police reorganization plan presented to the Minister of Government in early March 1964, current CT policy is to continue to place all possible emphasis on the operational improvement of the National Police. Although modern police administrators consider foot patrol prohibitively expensive as well as ineffective, the National Police are still organized on that principle. Under existing conditions, present forces of the National Police are badly scattered in garitas (small observation posts) and garrisons; they lack mobility and communications are inadequate. Because of this, establishing effective patrol within Guatemala has the highest priority.

In order to demonstrate to the police the advantages of mobility, a study was made in one of the sixteen zones of the city. Zone 5 was selected because of natural barriers between it and adjacent zones and because it was reported to present the worst police problem. The Mission cooperated with the National Police in conducting this study and the data which were assembled bore out the Mission's thesis. The study showed that mobility allowed radio cars to take prompt action in connection with crimes observed or reported. During the test, the number of crimes reported doubled, and arrests on the basis of these reports nearly tripled.

On the basis of the report, the Mission recommended that all stations and sub-stations, except for the central police headquarters, should be closed and that non-pay public telephones

with direct lines to the central headquarters should be substituted in their place. The police force in Guatemala City might well be reduced by a third through a realistic conversion to more mobile patrol.

Although it proved impossible to secure data necessary for a cost comparison of the two systems, approximately Q 750,000 in wages would be saved if mobility were introduced throughout the Republic. This sum would not only easily cover the cost of conversion to mobility, but it would also allow ample funds for the raising of basic salaries and the provision of needed administrative items, such as dormitory furniture and uniforms.

The results of the Zone 5 Patrol Study, plus Mission recommendations, were presented to the Director of the National Police. After a thorough study the Director and the Minister of Government verbally accepted the recommendation that the police department convert to a more mobile-oriented organization. As evidence of their intent to follow such a plan, the National Police has recently purchased 30 new patrol cars, reorganized the radio patrol section along suggested lines, and has initiated a training course in the new system of mobile patrol for all radio patrol commanders.

Nevertheless, evidence of action in other directions, i.e., the closing of stations and the reduction of excess personnel, is not yet present. These moves must necessarily be made slowly, zone by zone, but until they take place, and the corresponding

savings are reflected in the budgets, requisite funds for the establishment and continued maintenance of a mobile patrol system will not be available.

B. Border Patrol Agency

The Border Patrol is an 840-man police body whose principal functions is to assure collection of tariffs, taxes, and other revenues due the Government. The Patrol also is the sole organization in the Republic charged with perimeter security. 127 men are stationed in the Capital and 713 in the provinces and border control points.

Many problems encountered in the Border Patrol are similar to those found in the National Police. This police agency has, however, trained riot units and is far better organized than the National Police or the Judicial Police. This agency supports the National Police in control of civil disturbances and riots, and is considered the second line of defense in such emergency operations. The Border Patrol now has an extensive network of communications which effectively links most border and principal check points within the country. Commodity and technical assistance have been provided to the GOG in the initiation of this project and the GOG has made available the limited funds to construct the maintenance facility to support their radio network.

As with the other police agencies, and apart from the riot control training and communications, the Border Patrol organization and administration require general structural and

procedural revamping. Caliber of personnel is low and salaries, which have remained unchanged since 1957, do not attract the proper type of personnel.

The principal functions of perimeter security responsibility and government revenue investigation and enforcement requires a more distinct separation in organizational and administrative procedures.

The improvement toward civil relationships, ~~as opposed to police functions~~, in Government revenue control by the Border Patrol is particularly necessary. The police/military functions for the more hazardous duties of perimeter security enforcement is reasonably structured with their presently available resources and knowledge. However, these principal functions require an upgrading in their organizational liaison, utilization of personnel and equipment, files and records, and overall general operations and procedures for more effective performance in the Border Patrol mission.

Public Safety Division is presently intensifying its effort to develop and improve the Border Patrol mission in all the above mentioned areas.

C. Judicial Police

As was pointed out earlier in this report, temporary amalgamation of the investigative (Detective) unit of the National Police and the Judicial Police indicated a trend toward the desired goal of improved service in this particular area of police operations. This eliminated the previously

existing friction between the two agencies in addition to the duplication of efforts.

The Judicial Police currently shares with the National Police certain overlapping intelligence and "political" functions which in the opinion of the CT, ought to be dealt with not by either but a separate and independent intelligence unit reporting directly to the Chief of Government. Such a new unit should not only absorb the small part of the intelligence and anti-subversive task now being done in the police but should deal extensively and effectively with intelligence and related fields. It would have no jurisdiction or responsibilities in the field of general crime and other normal police activity, functions which should be transferred ultimately to the National Police.

V POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

A. Local Police Radio Communications

The major police radio networks within the country are operated by the National Police and by the Border Patrol forces. Each of these agencies operates and controls its own network, personnel, budgets and maintenance facility consistent with its geographic operational and technical needs.

A network of National Police FM radio base and mobile units is installed and operational within Guatemala City and outlying regions. The establishment of a new administrative radio link for the National Police at a "high site" near San Pedro Sacatepequez now provides improved direct radio coverage

to all provincial areas except Puerto Barrios. Communication to Puerto Barrios from radio headquarters in the Capital is accomplished by single side-band radio equipment identical to that now used by the Border Patrol. This also provides an emergency access channel for coordination with Border Patrol activities throughout the country.

The Border Patrol itself, has in operation a simple, selectable 4-channel single side band radio network to link their remote border points and principal check points with their central headquarters also in Guatemala City. Additional radio sites are currently needed for the Border Patrol for improved security and to effectively guard other vital areas presently without any instant communication facilities.

Training in radio communications knowledge and servicing was given on two occasions to local personnel. A local training course attended by personnel of the Border Patrol, the National Police and also the National Guard of El Salvador, was concluded in April of 1964. Technical course material was furnished by the Public Safety Division. The course was supplemented by on-the-job training in the maintenance shops of the respective organizations.

Four local participants from the National Police are now attending a 6-month FM-Radio Communications course in the United States at the facilities of a major manufacturer of radio equipment. Completion of the course is scheduled for January 1965.

A further corollary to the trouble-free operation of

these radio communications systems is the continuing need for selecting, training and assigning local police personnel in the operation and maintenance of all equipment. This is a significant problems area for both the National Police and Border Patrol organizations. Only fundamental local training is initially provided by the Regional Advisor. Eligible and qualified personnel are currently under consideration for additional advanced technical training in the United States at other communications equipment manufacturers.

The Public Safety Communications program in Guatemala is presently emphasizing to responsible GOG and police officials the need for increased police communications budget support ranging from maintenance parts to improved organizational planning. The latter includes increased salary and/or recognition for skilled radio technicians and supervisors as a prerequisite to the long-term effectiveness for GOG police communications equipment and operations.

B. Central America Telecommunications Project

A security network of International radio communications is now in operation among the five Central American Republics and Panama. This new communications system is used to facilitate the exchange of information on international criminal activities and other public security matters among the police agencies in each country. The station is operated by a separate and relatively new security agency within the Country.

The completion of the Guatemala Station as part of this network has resulted in a need to qualify and train non-technical

operating personnel to insure system effectiveness. Maintenance is proposed to be performed through the existing facilities and personnel of the National Police Radio Maintenance Center.

To effect rapid understanding and use of the new equipment, basic instruction was given in equipment operation, and preventive maintenance. Continuous liaison is maintained by the Regional Communications Advisor to insure that Standard Operating Instructions for the entire telecommunications network is uniformly adhered to by local GOG personnel as agreed upon by the responsible Minister of each of the Central American Republics.

The USAID/Guatemala Public Safety Division now has the needed Regional Public Safety Communications Advisor assigned to assist in the proper operation and international coordination of this security system as well as the overall police communication programs for GOG.

VI CURRENT AND FUTURE PLANS

As has been indicated, the areas of general administration and organization, investigation, personnel budget and administrative planning, and criminal records, are especially weak. To cope with problems in these fields, the Public Safety Division proposed the following program for FY 65 and subsequent years.

- A. Continue to press for a general reorganization of the National Police along the lines recommended:
 - 1) Acceptance of recommendations calling for a reduction in the total force and addition of equipment, with the under-

standing that a further analysis will be made after the overall plan begins to be implemented.

- 2) Rebudgeting of funds saved by dropping personnel to develop and improve the National Police, especially by providing for vehicular equipment and improving the basic salary scale.
- 3) Centralization and reorganization of the police to provide for better administrative and management control and to save additional money now spent in maintenance of unnecessary buildings.
- 4) Elimination of non-police functions from the police organization and budget, so that the budget clearly reflects the cost of maintaining the police, such as Orchestra & Police Bands, Hospital, Extra-urban Transportation Dept., Barber Shop, Carpentry, Tailor Shop, Masonry, Mechanics and Garage and other General Services.
- 5) Once these basic principles are accepted, Public Safety Division favors establishment of an adequate patrol system in the urban department of Guatemala, on an urgent basis, and proposes that the U.S. assist in this with limited commodity supply and technical assistance.

B. Continue to send selected investigative officers from the three police agencies for training at the Inter-American Police Academy. This is an effort to improve the investigative capability of these agencies.

- C. Should the centralization of criminal investigation responsibilities be effected within the National Police and this agency agrees to adopt a modern crime reporting and indexing system, limited commodity assistance in the form of clerical equipment will be provided.
- D. Continue the training of intermediate and higher rank officers at its present level, to the Inter-American Police Academy and Inter American Police Academy, making every effort to see that trained personnel are properly utilized and that an improved selection and promotional process is instituted.
- E. Arrange for the TDY assignment of a fingerprint specialist to the Public Safety Division in order to review the methods for the classifying and filing of fingerprints utilized by the Guatemalan police agencies.
- F. Arrange for TDY specialists in Records Management, Immigration, and Border Control in connection with the Central American Telecommunications and Security Project. A communications specialist is now available and filling an important need in this area.
- G. Continue needed development and improvement of the communications capability and personnel of the National Police and Border Patrol organizations. Specific areas of effort involve technical improvement of existing systems and equipment, commodity assistance for contact and eventual merger of facilities, increase of the competence, technical knowledge and organizational status of available personnel, assist in the recruitment of additional skilled maintenance personnel and promotion of budget support for maintenance and replacement equipment needs.

- H. Intensify local training programs of the three police agencies, both in basic and specialized courses.
- I. Continue to press for the creation of additional Riot Control units in the National Police and Border Patrol agencies.

Because it is not definitely known whether, or to what extent the GOG at key police levels will be prepared to carry out the basic reorganization plan, and related improvements, it would be unwise to predict a phase-out time for this activity. Should the reorganization plan be accepted promptly and effectively implemented, it would appear reasonable to predict the phasing out of this activity in FY 1969.

Detailed information and pertinent data on most of the foregoing items are discussed in the "General Plan for Development and Improvement of the National Police of Guatemala", referred to as Annex I to this report.

VII SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS AND PROGRESS

- A. Some realization on the part of the GOG that in spite of the current military government the civilian police forces have an indispensable role to play in maintaining public security and that they must be supported. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that the sorely inadequate police budget, which had not risen since 1956, was increased by one-third for FY 1965.
- B. The ready compliance of the National Police with the suggestions made in the Escuintla Report, so that the repair and correction on the barrack and vehicular deficiencies were quickly effected.

- C. The allotment, albeit slow, by the National Police of adequate funds on an annual basis for the repair and maintenance of all vehicular and communications equipment.
- D. A decline in the excessive turnover of police personnel in all Guatemalan police agencies, despite the continuance of inadequate salary rates.
- E. Increased attention given by the National Police to the urgent traffic control problems of the capital city. The traffic section has been increased and its internal operating procedures greatly improved. In traffic administration and enforcement the following general improvements have been made, as follows:
- 1) Establishment of 15 off-street parking lots, installation of 38 additional traffic lights and signs in appropriate locations throughout the different zones of the city, re-routing of traffic pattern to relieve congestion, etc. In addition, parking in the two main avenues of the central district, has just been prohibited. This restriction has considerably relieved the problem of vehicular traffic congestion in the downtown area. This action was the result of continuous pressure from PSD representatives in their effort to improve this situation. The GCG has invited an engineer from the Eagle Signal Company of Iowa to help improve the traffic control system. The Director of the National Police has agreed that traffic lights are needed for all intersections mentioned in the original Public Safety Division report and has given his consent to purchase the necessary equipment.

2) Creation of a National Traffic Council to assist the police in traffic matters.

3) Creation and training of school traffic safety patrols.

Under this program, 2,500 children have been taught school traffic safety patrol techniques. Public Safety Division has contributed to this program with technical advice and limited commodity assistance.

F. A personnel and training survey of both the National Police and Border Patrol has begun. Forms have been sent to all police units throughout the Republic, and many have already been returned. When completed, this survey will give the first accurate picture of present personnel caliber, their state of training, and their rate of turnover.

G. The initiation of the Central American records system will provide a good beginning to the determination of the current crime problem, the crime trend, and the areas in which crime is occurring. This is a project which last year was described as "difficult" or "impossible". The Central American records system is also effecting the reorganization and refinement of the National Police records and identification set-up.

H. Subsequent to the arrival of an investigations advisor in April 1964, a special training program for the Detective Division of the National Police and the Investigations Division of the Judicial Police was initiated. It is hoped that through such programs, the eventual creation of a single investigations unit can be achieved.

I. The completion of radio communications networks for the National Police and Border Patrol with countrywide coverage.

J. Local and Participant Training

- 1) Establishment of three police training academies: National Police on September 1956, Judicial Police on February 1959 and Border Patrol on November 1958. Formalized training in basic police subjects and specialized instruction have been and are still being given at these academies, as follows:

National Police Academy	4,796 trained to date
Border Patrol Academy	701 trained to date
Judicial Police Academy	233 trained to date

The above figures do not reflect the actual number of officers trained, as many of them took two or more courses, as refresher training or in specialized instruction.

- 2) A 2-week Internal Security Seminar was held in September 1964 with the attendance of 20 supervisory officers (lts. and above) of the three police agencies. A group of ex-participants served as guest instructors, giving lectures on the subjects of: Infiltration, Surveillance, Evidence, Different Types of Equipment for Counter-Intelligence and Political Aspects concerning the Stability of Internal Security.
- 3) 120 officers (newly formed Customs Investigation Units) trained in general police subjects at the Guatemalan Customs Agency.
- 4) Since the inception of the program 117 public safety participants have been sponsored under the Public Safety Program, including 22 now in training at the Inter-American Police Academy, Washington, and 4 attending a FM Communications Course at Lynchburg, Va. Of particular significance

is the fact that almost all returning participants have been returned to their previous positions, promoted or given better assignments. The Public Safety Division is taking special care to assure that candidates for training at the Inter-American Police Academy and International Police Academy, are of high caliber and that assurances from the police agencies as to their proper disposition upon return are made. In the interest of following up with participants, this Division has established an advisory office and library for the benefit and use of these participants.

K. Riot Control Capabilities

A total of 41 selected supervisory officers from the three police agencies, in addition to officers from the Military Police unit, successfully completed a Riot Control Training Course for instructors held at the National Police Academy, sponsored by the Public Safety Division in June 1962. The instructors' cadre thus formed has continued training men and up to date the three police agencies have a total of 854 policemen trained in riot control techniques.

The riot control capabilities of the police agencies in Guatemala City are as follows:

1. National Police

Capability: Good Officers trained: 150

Equipment on hand:

Sickening gas grenades	312
Tear gas grenades	615
Gas masks	98
Batons, 26"	2900
Riot Guns	18 (good condition) 6 (broken at the butt)
Shells for riot guns	325
Megaphones (portable)	20
Helmets	1221
Tear gas batons	12
Tear gas capsules	12

2. Border Patrol

Capability: Good Officers trained: 674

Equipment on hand:

Gas masks	75
Riot guns	25
Shells for riot guns	1500
Megaphones	5
Helmets	504

3. Judicial Police

Capability: Good Officers trained: 30

Equipment on hand:

Tear gas grenades	68
Gas masks	6
Batons, 26"	18
Helmets	75

L. Special Assistance

1. Volunteer Firemen

A short-term technician was contracted from the Los Angeles Fire Department to assist the Volunteer Firemen Corps, and his assistance resulted in the following:

- a) Improved organization and staffing
- b) Training program for firemen
- c) Institution of fire prevention procedures
- d) Procurement of needed equipment, as follows:

- 1 Fire Truck, Seagrave
- 1 Automobile Ford Sedan, 1955
- 28 Fire extinguishers
- 6 Pick-up trucks, Ford

2. Prison Administration

Two short-term technicians made a survey of the Guatemalan prison system on November 1958, which included recommendations for improvement such as the institution of rehabilitation program, prisoner segregation, and personnel training.

3. Secret Service (Presidential Protective Unit)

In-service training courses were given for the personnel attached to this unit by a U.S. TDY technician. Several participated in training programs in the United States. An Operations and Procedures Manual was developed and given to the agents for their guidance. This unit was disbanded when the present military Government overthrew the Ydigoras' regime in April 1963. It is understood that some members of this unit are now employed in the Judicial Police, National Police and other GOG and private agencies.

VIII CURRENT THREAT - PUBLIC SAFETY

The primary threat is offered by the small Communist and Castro-backed guerrilla and terrorist movement which has engaged in sporadic subversive activity such as bombings in the capital and the assassination of several military officers and ranch owners in the Izabal and Zacapa areas. While the movement offers no serious threat to the stability of the Government under present circumstances, the GCG will probably be unable to eliminate the guerrillas completely, and in the event there should be a future deterioration of the political situation and the development of widespread discontent, or should there be a serious falling out among sections of the ruling military, the movement could represent a dangerous subversive nucleus.

IX RELATIONSHIP WITH HOST GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

Close coordination and working relationship between Public Safety personnel and host Government officials is maintained constantly and is believed to be excellent.

Host Government Counterparts

Col. Maximiliano Serrano Cordova
Minister of Government

Col. Victor H. Rodriguez
Director General of the National Police

Col. Daniel Coronado
Deputy Director of the National Police

Major Arturo Durán
Inspector General of the National Police

Col. Carlos Gonzalez P.
Chief of the Judicial Police

Mr. Alberto Barrios R.
Second Chief of the Judicial Police

Mr. Roberto Gonzalez
Third Chief of the Judicial Police

Lic. Jorge Lucas Caballeros II.
Minister of Finance

Col. José Victor Mendirabal
General Chief of the Border Patrol

Col. Carlos Enrique Dorwera
Second Chief of the Border Patrol

Captain Justo Rodriguez Diaz
Third Chief of the Border Patrol

U. S. Technicians also contact daily with the lower echelon officials of the above agencies.

X RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER U. S. MISSION OFFICIALS

The Chief Public Safety Advisor attends a bi-weekly meeting chaired by the Ambassador. Topics of discussion - military and general internal security matters.

Close liaison with other U. S. Mission officials is maintained by the Public Safety staff.

XI PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM PERSONNEL

A. The following U.S. technicians have been assigned to Guatemala since the program started:

		From:	To:
POPA, John	-Public Safety Advisor	8/27/56	2/28/59
LAUGHLIN, David	-Public Safety Advisor (Traffic)	10/20/56	6/11/60
	Chief Public Safety Advisor		
LONGAN, John P.	-Public Safety Advisor (Training)	10/6/57	6/16/60
NORRIS, Rex D.	-Public Safety Advisor (Traffic)	5/3/59	5/3/62
	Acting Chief (6/11/60-1/2/62)		
CRISOSTOMO, D.L.	-Chief Public Safety Advisor	1/17/62	to date
SEATON, Mark R.	-Public Safety Advisor (Comm.)	6/27/62	5/15/64
JONES, Marvin J.	-Public Safety Advisor (Training)	6/1/62	5/22/64
ROGERS, J. Andy	-Public Safety Advisor (Invest.)	1/6/64	to date
NAUROCKI, Alfred	-Public Safety Advisor (Comm.)	8/11/64	to date

The total cost to date of technical advisory services is \$382,411.82

B. U. S. and Local Personnel assigned at present to the Public Safety Program:

U. S. Personnel:

CRISOSTOMO, D.L. - Chief Public Safety Advisor 1/17/61
ROCHELERS, J. Andy - Public Safety Advisor (Invest.) 1/6/64
NAUROCKI, Alfred - Public Safety Advisor (Comm.) 8/11/64

Local Personnel:

ALVAREZ, Oscar - Public Safety Assistant 10/19/58
ECHEVERRIA, Rodolfo - Public Safety Training Asst. 7/7/63
SAMAYOA, Vilma de - Secretary 1/12/58

See Annex 14 for additional information on personnel.

XII REFERENCE REPORTS

A. The following reports are also available in connection with the evaluation of the program:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Prepared & Submitted by</u>
Survey Report of the National Police in the Republic of Guatemala	April 9, 1956	Mr. Fred Fimbres
Survey Report of Recommendations - Border Patrol of Guatemala	Sept. 1957	Mr. E. DeWitt Marshall
Survey Report - Secret Service	Jan. 1, 1958	Mr. Howard Keough
Report on the Prisons of the Republic of Guatemala	November 1958	Mr. James W. Bennett Mr. Porfirio Diaz-Santana
Report on the Applicability of Traffic Signals to the Central & Business District of Guatemala City	April 1960	Mr. Gene Keneipp Mr. Marvin Garber (George W. Barton & Assts.)
Report on Criminalistic Facilities	August 1960	Mr. L. J. Goin
Report & Recommendations concerning reorganization of the files and records of the National Police	February 1961	Mr. M. E. Murphy

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Prepared & Submitted by</u>
Report on Public Safety Program	May 8, 1961	Mr. D. L. Crisostomo
Survey Report - Fire Protection and Prevention in Guatemala	August 1961	Mr. Eric E. Stahl
Report on Public Safety Program	July 1963	Mr. D. L. Crisostomo
Report on the National Police of Guatemala - Escuintla	August 1963	Mr. Marvin J. Jones
Report on Public Safety Program	December 1963	Mr. D. L. Crisostomo
General Plan for Development & Improvement of the National Police of Guatemala	May 1964	Mr. D. L. Crisostomo
The Zone 5 Patrol Study	May 1964	Mr. Marvin J. Jones

A N N E X 1

GENERAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF GUATEMALA

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present an overall plan for development and improvement of the National Police, establishing priorities, detailing the problems of implementation, and making specific recommendations in each area. It supplements and to some extent, duplicates the report prepared for submission to the Minister of Government, dealing with administrative reorganization of the National Police.

INTRODUCTION

Although modern police administrators consider foot patrol prohibitively expensive as well as ineffective, the National Police are organized on that principle. They have some 3,278 men scattered country-wide in stations, sub-stations and garitas (guard houses on highways, at entrances and exits to all important cities). Approximately 1,800 are stationed outside Guatemala City and 1,400 within the capital.

There is every reason to believe that given the proper mobility and communications, this force could be reduced one-third. Assuming that one half this savings would take place within the departamentos of Guatemala and one half in the departamentos outside, a salary savings of approximately \$750,000 a year would be realized. This money could and should be used toward the purchase and maintenance of equipment, including vehicles, to augment salaries and provide more adequate uniforms.

This significant savings in personnel is possible because mobility and communications not only make it possible for fewer men to do more work, but also because it automatically allows for better centralization of operations. In Guatemala City, it would make it practical to close 12 police stations and 8 garitas (guardhouses). A lesser, but definite centralization would take place in the other departamentos.

Necessarily, the transition from a static, poorly organized and badly administrated police department to a compact, mobile force must be accomplished in steps. This is particularly true of the National Police, because marked deficiencies are encountered in almost every administrative and operational area.

Although it has been said that no organization is better than the personnel within it, the immediate problem in connection with the National Police is to attempt to utilize existing personnel to their best advantage, pending refinement of a more adequate selection and training process. Proper utilization of personnel implies necessary administrative, organizational and operational changes. The question is where to start. The answer appears to be to give the highest priority to development in the operational area. This includes patrol, traffic and investigation.

CRIME AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

Patrol is the backbone of any police department. Its effectiveness determines the size of all specialized units, as prevented traffic accidents and crimes do not require reporting, nor are the follow-up services of specialized personnel required. Additionally it bears the bulk of the burden of fulfilling the traditional police function of

protecting life and property, and preserving the peace, including traffic control. Only to the extent that the principle of patrol fails, is other police activity necessary.

Because of this, establishing effective patrol within Guatemala has the highest priority. In attempting to accomplish this, the Public Safety Division encountered immediate resistance. Although, the police accepted the idea of increased mobility, they did not believe that this could replace the network of police stations and garitas which had been established and were being steadily expanded. They believed that they needed more men and more stations in addition to more mobility. The Minister of Government believed that they needed better administration, more men, more foot patrol, and felt that increased mobility would merely result in additional budget requirements. An impasse resulted. It became necessary to demonstrate the advantages of mobility.

Zone 3 and Zone 5 in the city of Guatemala are considered the two worst zones (among a total of 15) in the city. Zone 5, because of natural barriers between it and adjacent zones, presented the best possibility for staging a controlled experiment calculated to demonstrate the advantage of mobility over a foot patrol - fixed post system. After a series of conferences and a joint survey of this zone, the Director General of the National Police agreed to close three police stations in this zone, withdraw the 72 men assigned to them, and for a period of one month substitute 3 radio cars and a 27 man group to patrol the area on a 24 hour basis. The experiment began February 1, 1964.

Within 5 days the radio patrol chief and the Director General stated that the operation was a complete success. On February 12th, the Minister of Government released a statement to "La Hora" newspaper, stating that his office was conducting a study, mentioned the Zone 5 experiment, and concluded that increased mobility was the answer to increased police effectiveness.

As could be expected, some difficulties were encountered, even though the advantages of mobile patrol over foot patrol were recognized by everyone concerned. The Director General conceded that all stations and garitas could be closed except the Segundo Cuerpo (a 354 man division) and estimated that 50 radio cars would be required to patrol the capital. The Minister of Government proposed to extend mobility country-wide, estimating that additional men and approximately 300 radio equipped vehicles would be required.

Meanwhile, this division, after close observance of the effectiveness of the Zone 5 operation, came to the conclusion that approximately 30-35 radio cars and jeeps, and about the same number of radio equipped motorcycles would be required to patrol Guatemala City, surrounding municipalities, and the highway network in between, and from 100 to 125 radio equipped jeeps for the remaining 19 provinces. This division also estimated that approximately 1,000 men should be dropped from the force, in order to effect a realistic and practical conversion.

At the end of the Zone 5 study, the Director General conceded that this division's estimations of the vehicular equipment might be sufficient, agreed that the Segundo Cuerpo could be closed or "stripped down", and that it was quite possible the force could be reduced by 1,000 men.

Because of the importance and priority of establishing an effective patrol network, and because this would result in marked centralization of police activities, thus facilitating organizational, administrative, systems, procedure and operational reforms, this division recommends that the Police and GCG interest be exploited to the best possible advantage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Working with the Embassy and the Mission Director, the Public Safety Division should attempt to gain GCG concurrence in the following areas.
 - a) Accept the Public Safety Division recommendations of reduction of force and addition of equipment, with the understanding that a second analysis will be made after the overall plan is implemented.
 - b) Agree that money saved by dropping personnel will be utilized to develop and improve the National Police.
 - c) Agree to centralization and reorganization of the police, to provide for better administrative and management control, and to save additional money now spent in maintenance of unnecessary buildings.
 - d) Agree to eliminate non-police functions from the police organization and budget, so that the budget clearly reflects the cost of maintaining the police.

Should the GCG and the National Police accept the idea of less personnel, more mobility and communications, and getting rid of non-police functions, the Public Safety Division recommends that an adequate patrol system be established in the province of Guatemala on an urgent basis, and that the U.S. assist in this with limited commodity

supply and technical assistance. The reasons for this may be listed

as:

1. At present, the police are unable to afford reasonable protection to life and property.
2. Although the situation in Guatemala is relatively stable, it is subject to change at any time, and the police are virtually powerless to prevent acts of terrorism.
3. With the necessary mobility and communications, the police could be centralized in Guatemala City and adjacent suburbs which would:
 - a) Result in a savings in manpower of from 400-500 men, and money now being spent on salaries could be used to extend the overall plan to the other departamentos.
 - b) Centralization would facilitate reorganization and modernization of systems, procedures and operations.

Ideally, the plan should be placed in effect throughout the province of Guatemala at the same time, however, for purposes of presentation costs of implementation are discussed under three different headings:

- (1) City of Guatemala,
- (2) Municipalities - Guatemala Province and
- (3) Remaining 19 Provinces.

CITY OF GUATEMALA

Estimating exact patrol needs in the capital, or elsewhere, is difficult, if not impossible. Adequate crime records do not exist. Most petty crimes go unreported, or are entered in an officer's notebook, only, unless an arrest is made. Theft is known to be prevalent. Houses, businesses and vehicles must be privately guarded 24 hours a day, to prevent petty thievery. Major crimes, with the possible exception of

aggravated assaults and murder, is probably lower than most American cities. Another factor, not subject to exact calculation is terrorism.

The radio patrol commander, Captain Morales, relying on his experience, and knowledge of the city and the crime problems, estimates a minimum of 25 radio-cars would be necessary to properly patrol the city; the second chief 21. This division, on an area basis, and limited knowledge of the city and the crime problem, estimates a minimum of 22. (All estimations include 4 additional cars for administrative and supervisory purposes).

It is doubtful that a realistic decision can be made as to the desirable number of motorcycles until such time as a radio-car patrol system has been placed in operation. A certain number are required to patrol the downtown area during congested traffic hours. Others are indicated to cover the narrow, winding, hilly roads between Guatemala City and adjacent cities, particularly weekends, when these highways become fairly congested, but at present, it is recommended that no additional units should be purchased. It is essential, however, that present units be radio-equipped, as they are unable to call emergency vehicles, or other units to the scenes of accidents or other occurrences, and telephones are virtually non-existent between cities.

Presently, there are three 3-wheel motorcycles available, which can be used for parking control in the downtown area. Later, after an adequate patrol system is in operation, more may be indicated. Meanwhile, it is recommended that the three be used, and it is not essential that they be radio-equipped.

The police have twelve 1962 radio-cars in good condition, but all of them will shortly require new tires. They have six 1958 patrol cars, three radio equipped, all of which are laid up for lack of tires,

An additional ten new cars would be required. (Car radios, needing repairs, are on hand for the three not so equipped).

There are twelve 1962 motorcycles in fair repair and five 1958 models which require fairly extensive repairs before they can be placed in operation. As mentioned, all need to be radio equipped.

The three 3-wheel motorcycles need repairs, one being entirely out of operation.

In addition to the necessary repairs to the car radios, and procuring radios for the motorcycles, some changes in the present communication system are indicated.

The present single channel network of the National Police, unmodified, will not permit a sizeable increase in radio patrol operations without creating serious operational problems, as both patrol cars and the administrative network are on the same frequency.

The ideal solution would be to modify all existing equipment for dual channel operation, separating radio patrol operations from the administrative network, and at the same time providing the capability for each radio to communicate on either network. It is recommended that this be considered for accomplishment within the next 6-12 months, but in order to facilitate an early expansion of radio patrol operations, an interim recommendation is as follows:

1. Radio patrol operations should continue on their present frequency of 39.86 megacycles.
2. Procurement of additional radios should specify dual channel capability, to facilitate later conversion to a two-frequency system.
3. Administrative communications with the various provincial headquarters should be converted from the "high-site" at

San Pedro Sacatepequez on a separate frequency, but within 120 kilocycles of the present radio patrol frequency, to facilitate later conversion to the ultimate system.

(The above conversion requires recrystalling all existing radios on the administrative network, but this can be accomplished with little effort and at a cost of approximately \$700.)

The overall cost of placing the plan into effect in Guatemala City is approximately as follows:

10 new radio cars	\$ 35,000
17 new motorcycle radios	15,300
Modify communication system	700
Repairs and spare parts for radio cars (local price)	3,000
Tires and tubes for radio cars (local price)	3,200
Repairs and spare parts for motorcycles (local price)	1,750
Repair and install 3 car radios	<u>100</u>
	\$ 59,050

MUNICIPALITIES - GUATEMALA PROVINCE

Five main and several secondary highways branch out from Guatemala City. Also secondary roads branch off from the five main highways, but in most instances there are no connecting roads between highways, which complicates proper patrol coverage. There are a large number of small towns located on roads and highways, but the National Police maintain stations in 14 of them only. There are from 4 to 11 men in each station - a total of 74 men being assigned to the 14 stations.

It is estimated that a minimum of 8 jeeps will be required to patrol the municipalities. Radios for these are available, but require repairs. Jeeps are recommended because most secondary roads are not good and the main highways between Guatemala City and the municipalities

will be covered by motorcycle patrol. Most police stations will be closed, and probably the balance will need to be relocated to better advantage. The cost of extending the patrol network to cover the entire province of Guatemala is:

8 new jeeps	\$ 16,000
Repairs to 8 radios	<u>400</u>
	\$ 16,400

OTHER PROVINCES

This Division is in the process of preparing a map showing the highway network, location of police stations and distribution of police personnel on a country-wide basis, to aid in the analysis of the problems of extending a patrol network throughout the balance of the provinces. This map will be used to chart the availability of telephone or other communications facilities, also, between cities and towns, as this will not only affect the number of patrol units necessary, but the number and location of broadcasting stations as well. Many police stations would be closed and as in the case of Guatemala province, outside the capital, it is quite possible that the remaining stations will have to be relocated to better advantage.

Although a thorough analysis will be necessary, it is estimated that 100-125 radio equipped jeeps will give adequate patrol coverage in the remaining provinces and probably each principal city in the 19 provinces will have to have its own broadcasting unit.

Recommendations

1. A patrol network should be installed in the province of Guatemala on an urgent basis, not only for the reasons mentioned earlier in the report, but also because it will give the police experience in this type of operation, testing their will and desire to develop the

necessary administrative skills to make it a success. Too, its operation will assist the Public Safety Division in estimating patrol needs on a country-wide basis, and to evaluate to what extent, if any, further commodity assistance is indicated in other areas.

2. Coincident with setting up a patrol network within Guatemala Province, the Public Safety Division, with high level support, should continue attempts to effect a reorganization of the National Police, introducing basic administrative controls and working toward an overall improvement and development of the National Police.
3. Once a patrol system is established in the province of Guatemala and reasonably well administered, it should be extended immediately throughout the country. U.S. commodity support may or may not be indicated in connection with this extension.

There are some qualifications to this proposal; and if the U.S. lends its support to placing the plan into effect in the city, the Public Safety Division feels that an understanding should be reached with the GCG and the National Police in these areas:

1. All patrol cars and jeeps (as well as other vehicles) used by the police should be distinctively marked. It is recommended that the front doors of each vehicle be painted white, or light-colored, and carry the words "Policia Nacional" in large letters. Thus, the vehicle will not be recognizable from the front or rear as a police vehicle, but readily so from the sides. This will enhance public relations, and is necessary for proper administrative control.
2. GCG should consider contracting for vehicle and motorcycle maintenance. The police, at this time, do not have the necessary admi-

nistrative know-how to keep present vehicles in operation, nor do they have the help. Hiring more mechanics might add to their present difficulties. Whether or not maintenance is contracted, the serial number of tires should be recorded as well as to what vehicle they are assigned.

(The Director General has stated that he will welcome assistance in establishing proper administrative controls).

3. If the police stay in the gas dispensing business, it will be necessary to impose strict administrative controls.
4. Centralization will increase telephone traffic into National Police Headquarters. Service is very poor now and will be intolerable unless immediate steps are taken.
5. Reasonable traffic enforcement cannot be realized unless single, double and broken lines are painted and maintained on city streets and highways. Enforcement now, and will be concentrated on speed unless this is done, and speed alone does not appear to be the primary cause of the traffic toll. (Work has apparently started on this, as some streets in the city have been lined, and highways are being lined at present).

Placing the overall plan into effect in the Department of Guatemala and extending it later on a country-wide basis, is not going to entirely modernize the police. It will afford reasonable protection to life and property, even with the present caliber of personnel, give better administrative control and facilitate installation of a modern records system.

Some of the problems connected with overall reorganization and improvement, aside from the basic patrol problem, are discussed under the following headings: OTHER OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS and ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS.

OTHER OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

Investigation

Present criminal investigation responsibilities are shared between the National Police Detectives and the Judicial Police, which although part of the National Police organization on paper, operates entirely independently. Whichever is called to the scene first normally handles the investigation, however, the Judicial Police have the prerogative of taking over any case, and frequently do so.

The National Police Detective Unit has 23 personnel; the Judicial Police 187. The latter unit is also charged with anti-subversive investigations, but the bulk of their personnel appears to be engaged in ordinary criminal investigation, and their efforts are not well coordinated with National Police investigative and patrol activities.

Recommendations

1. The Public Safety Division should continue to send key personnel from these units to the Inter-American Police Academy.
2. Commodity assistance should be withheld from these two units until such time as the criminal investigation function is turned over to the National Police. (This is part of the reorganization plan incorporated in a letter from the Mission Director to the Minister of Government).
3. The ultimate size of the National Police Detective Unit should be determined after an effective patrol system is in effect.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS

General

Police administration can be expected to develop at about the same rate as public administration and both require a stable climate in which to grow. To this extent, at the Public Safety Division level, it would appear that most of its efforts should be directed toward effecting mechanical improvements within the administrative system.

Recommendations

1. Continued attempts to reorganize the National Police along conventional lines, grouping related units under common heads, dropping non-police functions, and reducing the span of control. (A plan to do just this has been submitted to the Minister of Government).
2. Continued efforts to centralize police operations as much as possible, in order to improve administrative control (as outlined in this report).
3. Attempt to develop basic administrative controls, such as budget planning, administrative records, distinctive painting of police vehicles, to insure proper maintenance and use of vehicles and equipment, and use of supplies.
4. Recommend commodity assistance only in areas where proper administrative control is assured.
5. Recommend participant training only when it can be reasonably expected that trained personnel will be placed in key positions, and retained.

PERSONNEL

Personnel caliber is low, due to the wage scale (\$80. a month for policemen stationed in the capital; \$45. for those in the provinces). Uniforms are poor quality and working conditions make them appear worse. (Most policemen work 6 hours on and 6 off, for 2 days; and are allowed to go home the third day. Consequently, they sleep in their uniforms during their two-day tour of duty). Morale is low. Turnover and transfer rates are excessive. (In one year, according to police records, the number of policemen hired, fired or transferred, equalled the total number of policemen on the force). There have been reports in the papers and radio that jobs and promotions are "sold". Many key personnel (lieutenants and above) are military personnel. Appointments to these positions are made on the basis of loyalty, and personal friendship.

Ideally, police should come under some sort of civil service provision, where there would be a more adequate selection and promotional process. Pending more stability in government and development in the area of public administration, not much can be expected in better selection of police personnel, even with a wage increase. The Public Safety Division should concentrate its efforts on the more effective use of personnel, i.e. centralization, organization, mobility, communications, basic administrative controls, etc.

Recommendations

1. Efforts should continue to be made toward the civil service concept, and the police should be included.
2. The Public Safety Division, through appeal to national pride, should make a determined effort to improve the police uniform, first in

the capital, and when present supplies have been exhausted, in the provinces.

3. Pending better selection and promotion processes, the Public Safety Division should try to guide any increase in wages along the lines of ability and training (training successfully completed, ability to drive a car, marksmanship bonus, etc.).
4. Once the police have the proper mobility and communications, and are centralized to the best advantage, a determined effort should be made to adopt an 8 hour day, with 6 days a month off. (Discussions have begun with the Director General in this area).

TRAINING

In-service training was and is being given quarterly (60-men to a class) to policemen stationed in the capital only. Training is geared to personnel caliber. A weapons familiarization course is included but there is no opportunity for policemen to fire their weapons. Although all policemen carry revolvers, it is quite possible that 10% - 20% have never fired one. The rest may have fired only a few rounds. Probably less than 10% of policemen know how to drive a car.

Pending more adequate personnel selection and promotion standards, it is doubtful that any more emphasis should be placed on training than at present.

Recommendations

1. As soon as the police in the capital have been centralized, the Public Safety Division, through limited commodity supply, should utilize wax or plastic ammunition for training purposes, with the range located on the roof or in the basement of the National Police Headquarters building.

2. After centralization of the police, a driver's training program should be sponsored, in order to get away from the present three man radio car system (which includes a chauffeur).
3. Participant training of intermediate and higher rank officers should continue, making every effort to see that trained personnel are properly utilized.

BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING

A unit DEPARTAMENTO DE CONTROL Y ESTADISTICA staffed with 5 personnel attempts to keep track of police property, publish crime and arrest statistics, and assist the Director to prepare the police budget.

As functioning, this unit has a very dubious value. Budgets are pretty well standardized, based largely on the one of the year before and except for salaries, involve lump sum requests and grants are made for operating expenses. As progress is made in operational areas, and both GOG and the police continue to display interest, the Public Administration Division could assist in the area of budget planning.

The present property control system is probably valueless. No physical inventory is ever made by this control unit, and records are based on what each unit commander says he has. Apparently, all commanders copy prior inventory statements, adding on any new equipment received during the current year, because although property records show that the National Police have 68 motorcycles, only 34 are revealed by physical inventory and 17 of these are reported as having been junked. The same type of discrepancy is found in relation to numbers of vehicles. Exploring this, it becomes apparent that junked property is not systematically removed from inventory, and the 34 missing motorcycles were those existing prior to 1958, as all later ones can be

accounted for.

The above problem will not be difficult to solve once the police resolve to improve their overall operations. Public Administration can assist in establishing proper inventory control.

Crime and arrest statistics published by this unit are based on reports received from unit commanders, and are unreliable. This problem will be simple to resolve once centralization of the police is accomplished and a modern reporting system placed into effect.

Recommendations

1. Limited commodity assistance in the form of clerical equipment may be indicated in this area, providing technical assistance is accepted and utilized.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

Scientific investigation is handled by the Departamento de Identificación. Both laboratory and field problems are handled by this unit, as well as the photographing and fingerprinting of arrested persons, and the classification and filing of prints. The chief of this unit, an older man, has failed to develop an understudy, probably because of job security, and is the only one versed in scientific investigation, or fingerprint classification and filing.

Training in this area is not indicated until a system of personnel selection and retention is adopted by the police, however a fingerprint specialist should be brought in on TDY to take a look at the method of classifying and filing fingerprints. It apparently is a non-standard system and may prove a real problem should something happen to the present head of this unit.

Recommendations

1. Provided that GOG selects competent persons, and agrees to pay them an adequate wage scale, to assure retention, participant training is indicated in the areas of Scientific Investigation, and fingerprint classification and filing.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

A Sección de Archivo acts as a Criminal Records Unit. A 3" x 5" index card name file is maintained on arrests and reported crimes. This file is satisfactory. There is no stolen property or stolen vehicle file at present, although one was maintained 1958-61. No system exists for connecting recovered property with stolen property, nor is there a system for notifying victims that their property has been recovered. (This had led to the accumulation of thousands of bicycles, and insurance companies paying off on cars long recovered by the police).

Recommendations

1. After centralization of the police, limited commodity assistance in the form of clerical equipment may be indicated in this area, provided the police and the GOG agree to adopt a modern crime and arrest reporting and indexing system, which will correct the deficiencies discussed.

The following units, in whole or in part do not embrace the true police function. In the reorganization plan submitted to the Minister of Government, recommendations were made as indicated.

1. Departamento de Tránsito

This unit attempts to function in the area of parking and intersection control, and also registers motor vehicles; issues

vehicle and driver licenses. The traffic enforcement responsibilities are discharged by means of personnel loaned from other police units.

Although the Chief of this unit is an intelligent, dedicated and hardworking man, he does not have sufficient control over personnel given to him for parking and intersection control, and the systems and procedures employed in registering vehicles and in issuing driver and vehicle licenses are unsatisfactory. It takes an average of seven days for a citizen to obtain a drivers license and 2 days for renewals. Additionally, this unit fails to maintain a file of vehicle motor or identification numbers. This makes it impossible for the police to identify a vehicle, unless the plates are attached, or other evidence of ownership is found. (There are known cases where persons have removed their license plates after a traffic accident and fled, abandoning their cars, rather than face probable prosecution).

Clearly, the parking and intersection control function should remain with the police and be joined together with the Motorcycle Unit, forming a Traffic Division. The other functions should be transferred to another agency and physically housed at another location, as the space occupied is needed by the police.

It may be argued that giving tests to prospective drivers falls within the scope of preserving life and property, but it more properly can be classed with highway safety maintenance, traffic engineering, etc. To place these and similar functions under the police detracts from the performance of true police functions and misleads to public as to the actual cost of police protection.

2. Departamento de Transportes Extra Urbanos

This unit, also located in National Police Headquarters, controls common carriers, weight loads and special taxes on vehicles, etc. Its activities do not fall with the scope of the true police function and this unit should be organizationally removed, and housed at a different location.

3. Sección de Talleres

This section includes various units -- carpenters, tailors, stonemasons and janitors. With the possible exception of janitor service, the services performed by the others should be contracted for or, in the case of tailors, become an individual responsibility.

The reasons are:

The Tailor Shop makes uniforms for higher officials, motorcycle officers, and uniform office jackets for office workers. Personnel allowed in the police budget total 4, but a visit revealed 14 -- the extra 10 being loaned policemen. So where \$3,840 is budgeted a year, apparently some \$13,440 is being expended, and police personnel not properly utilized.

There is reason to believe, also, that policemen are being loaned to the Carpenter and Stone Mason units, and that not all the work is of an official character. Clearly, maintenance of this type should be contracted for.

4. Hospital de la Policía

The police hospital is located in an annex of Segundo Cuerpo. It is available for policemen, their mothers and wives. When visited, there were 23 patients. It has a capacity for 50. The

budget allows a total of \$13,800 for salaries and operating expenses.

This hospital, a fringe benefit for policemen, is commendable, but should not be administered by the police nor should the police budget cover its costs. An annex should be built if necessary, to an existing hospital, and the operation placed under that hospital's administration.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

At present, police public relations are mostly confined to sponsoring athletic events, a school safety program, and a 60 man group of musicians. The first two have a definite value, and although the third undoubtedly has also, it is quite an expensive operation - some \$85,000 - \$86,000 being budgeted annually for its operation. This amount is just about one half as large as the entire police budget for regular operating expenses. Obviously, if this amount of money had been added to police operating expenses over the period of years, the police would have tires on their vehicles, radios on their motorcycles, and would have served the public better - which would have resulted in better public relations than they now enjoy.

Recommendations

1. This is a delicate area, but the size and cost of this unit was called to the attention of the Minister of Government, in submitting a reorganizational plan.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Public Safety effort to improve the capability of civil police forces in Guatemala to maintain law and order and internal security (a most important prerequisite to social, economic, and political stability) should continue.

2. A new Project Agreement should be executed, specifying in detail essential reforms, scope of technical advisory assistance, limited commodity aid, and clearly pronounced statement of support - financial and otherwise from GCG - to effectively implement the recommended measures and controls.
3. Training of carefully selected intermediate and higher rank officers at either IAPA (Inter American Police Academy, Panama) or IPA (International Police Academy, Washington, D.C.) is indicated, and should be accentuated if more suitable personnel selection and promotion processes are adopted.
4. At the Public Safety Division level, main efforts should be directed toward mechanical improvements in the police administrative, organizational and operating structures, pending political stability and improvement in overall public administration.
5. By FY 66, the Public Safety Staff should be reduced to one Advisor (Generalist) acting as Chief Advisor and one specialist in investigations. Some provision should be made, however, to bring in needed specialists on a short term assignment, in connection with a specialized project area.
6. The Public Safety program could be phased out by FY 68, if the recommended measures outlined above are successfully put into operation.

Submitted by
D. L. Crisostomo
Chief Public Safety Advisor

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y R E P O R T

THE ZONE 5 PATROL STUDY - GUATEMALA CITY

MAY 1964

THE ZONE 5 PATROL STUDY - GUATEMALA CITY
MAY 1964

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the patrol study conducted in Zone 5 of Guatemala City during February, 1964. It supplements the report GENERAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL POLICE, (from this office), March 11, 1964.

BACKGROUND

Since the inception of the Public Safety Program in Guatemala in 1956, the moral and financial support given to the National Police by the GOG has been far less than desirable. Wages have remained too low to attract good caliber personnel and operating expenses allowed have been insufficient to properly maintain even the limited amount of vehicle and radio equipment available to the police. In 1956, and again in 1963, GOG spokesmen complained that the police already cost too much and were not doing a good job. It is quite possible that this attitude prevailed during the intervening years.

In late 1963, Public Safety Division personnel made a survey of National Police administration, organization and operations, in an attempt to determine what could be done to improve overall police effectiveness and thus combat the GOG complaint.

The most significant conclusion reached during the survey was that although the police were badly organized and administered, the most serious defect was lack of patrol capability, and this could be rectified by substituting mobility for sheer manpower, thus staying within the current police budget.

Twelve non-radio equipped motorcycles were being used for patrol, mostly on the highways

immediately outside Guatemala City, and six radio equipped cars were assigned to patrol within the city limits. A seventh car stood by at headquarters, for emergency use. All other patrol being conducted on foot, working out of 2 main police stations and 10 smaller ones. In addition, there were 8 garitas (fixed posts) on the outskirts of the city, one on each highway.

Many U.S. police authorities believe that the foot beat is obsolete and that the cost of foot patrol is prohibitive. No less an authority than O.W. Wilson recommends that use of foot beats be avoided as much as possible. He gives four conditions where their use may be justified, none of which appear applicable to Guatemala City.

1. When inspections of commercial establishments in a small area would occupy all of a patrolman's time.

This does not appear applicable.

2. When many incidents, occurring in a small area, would occupy the full time of a patrolman, i.e., a large number of amusement places and considerable concentration of people.

This does not appear applicable. Cantinas and other places of amusement are not centralized.

3. Lack of ability to drive, through inexperience or physical defect.

Most policemen in Guatemala do not know how to drive, primarily because the low wage scale is not attracting suitable recruits; however, as a radio car presently carries a complement of 3 men (one a chauffeur) this is not a pressing problem. There are adequate drivers for a mobile operation.

4. Extensive business zone requires intensive door and window inspections.

This does not appear applicable. The average home and average business in Guatemala City, by virtue of construction and fairly extensive use of private guards, are not as

susceptible to burglary as similar structures in the States. Most business burglaries are roof jobs, and the thieves use cars. Foot patrol is relatively ineffective against these, and as burglars usually know the whereabouts of a beat man, flight is simplified. On the other hand burglars never know when a car might turn a corner.

Sixth Avenue in Guatemala City is the only place where one finds a concentration of business establishments, and as O.W. Wilson recommends in such cases, probably it should be handled, by making this avenue a radio car district boundary line (thus having it come under the attention of two units) rather than resort to foot patrols.

There are many arguments against foot patrol, not the least being problems of supervision and communication difficulties between the man and headquarters. There is a particular problem in Guatemala City because there is no police phone system and a very limited number of public phones are available.

At the conclusion of the overall 1963 survey of the National Police, it was estimated that by substituting mobility for foot patrol, the police could be centralized in the main headquarters building, with the exception of one large division (Segundo Cuerpo), where it might be necessary to keep the jail open. All other divisions and garitas could be closed. This could result in saving 400-500 police personnel in the capital alone.

The Director General of the National Police, when apprised of this analysis, had two objections.

1. That a limited number of public phones were available, and many people lack the 5c necessary to make the call, and stations and garitas facilitate public contact with the police.
2. He doubted that foot patrol could be replaced by mobility.

There were two apparent answers to the first objection. One would be to locate non-pay public telephones at strategic locations throughout the city, with a direct line through to the police only. The second would be to establish a variation of the old recall light system once used in connection with foot patrols. By installing such a system in a patrol district, an electric switch could be substituted for a police station. It was estimated that installing such systems would run about \$500- \$700 per radio car district in those areas presently lacking in communications. The phone system, however, would be superior. Lines and instruments, according to the telephone company, are and have been available.

The second objection could only be met by proof, and the Director agreed to conduct a patrol study in a selected area of the city.

Guatemala City is divided into 15 zones. There are police stations in 8 of them. Zone 5 was selected for the study because of natural barriers between it and adjacent zones, and because it was reported to present the worst police problem.

Zone 5 is irregularly shaped, approximately 2.2 miles long and averages slightly more than a half mile in width. Although primarily residential, there are small stores and cantinas scattered through the area. About half the district is considered middleclass, the rest lower class. The 1964 census established the population in this zone at 74,035. There are 3 police stations in the zone. One is staffed with 41 men, the second with 19, and the third with 12 -- a total of 72 police personnel.

PATROL STUDY CONDITIONS

The original plan called for closing all 3 police stations in Zone 5 and substituting 3 radio cars with 3 men to a car (normal complement), and maintaining a 24-hour patrol. As normal patrol working hours are 6 hours on and 6 hours off for 48 hours, followed by 24 hours off

duty, a total of 17 radio car patrolmen were required. However, the police failed to adhere to this plan in two different aspects.

First, although the Director General insists that the 3 stations remained "operationally" closed during the month, merely having guards on the premises, they were actually open to the public. At the largest station 5 men remained on duty and 2 men remained at each of the other two stations; however, no foot patrol was maintained.

Second, the zone was not covered 24 hours a day by three cars, as planned. Coverage varied from 0 to 3 on some shifts, due to cars being pulled out for patrol in other areas (see Appendix A). Assuming that 3 cars per shift represented 100% coverage, actual coverage was 71.3%. In essence, this amounted to the full-time service of 20 radio car patrol men in the zone during the month, rather than 27. Adding the 9 men left in the stations, the full time of 29 men was employed in policing the zone as opposed to the 72 formerly used.

PATROL STUDY RESULTS

Patrol cars "logged" 1499 incidents. Most of these - 1409- resulted from the officers' observation. Radio dispatches from headquarters accounted for 34 and citizen contacts in the field accounted for 56.

A total of 155 arrests (see Appendix B) were made during the month, 119 by radio cars crews and 36 by personnel manning the three stations. This appears to be from two and a half to three times more arrests than would have been made in the course of normal operations, as may be seen from the following comparison:

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
TOTAL ARRESTS:	45	61	42	155

The crime reporting system of the police leaves much to be desired. The public is required to go to the police station in their area to make a complaint. In some stations, a separate

report is made for each occurrence; in others, the complaints are entered in a log book in chronological form. Examination of these original records shows a high incidence of named suspects in connection with reported crimes, indicating that, as a general rule, many crimes go unreported, because the citizen feels that the police will be unable to do anything about it. This is probably true, because statistically, crime showed an increase in Zone 5 during February, in spite of the marked increase in numbers of arrests made:

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
REPORTED CRIMES:	92	74	74	118

That the apparent increase in crime is merely the result of more contact between the police and the public, because of the increased mobility, may be further illustrated by comparing these three factors:

1. The number of crimes reported.
2. The number of arrests made in connection with reported crimes.
3. The number of arrests made for other offenses, which have a tendency to reduce the crime rate, such as arrests for drunkenness, fighting, vagrancy, prostitution, carrying concealed weapons, etc.

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
CRIMES REPORTED:	92	74	74	118
ARRESTS FOR ABOVE:	17	24	24	69
OTHER ARRESTS:	28	35	18	86

One interesting aspect, undoubtedly because mobility allowed radio car crews to take prompt action in connection with crimes observed or reported to them, was the clearance rate. In the comparison below, crimes reported to, or observed by radio crews, arrests made by them in connection with reported crimes, and the clearance rate, are shown in parenthesis.

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
REPORTED CRIMES	92	74	74	68 (50)
ARRESTS	17	24	24	23 (46)
CLEARANCE RATE	18.5%	32.43%	32.43%	32.85% (92%)

There was a marked increase in the numbers of traffic citations issued, and in the numbers of vehicles impounded due to driving without a license, drunken driving, "borrowed" license plates, driver's arrest, etc. Also, in the number of soccer balls confiscated from street games (a pastime that is not only considered a traffic hazard, but an annoyance to residents and businessmen as well). The incidence of traffic accidents, however, remained about the same. This may have been due to any one, or a combination of three factors. (1) Lack of selective enforcement during the study (pinmaps showing locations of accidents, or statistics showing causes are not available). (2) Too short a period of time involved, to instill driver discipline. (3) Lack of adequate traffic engineering.

(Although the March Monthly Progress Report stated that there had been marked reduction in traffic accidents, in the process of verifying statistical data this was found to be erroneous.)

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
TRAFFIC CITATIONS	186	145	217	1174
VEHICLES IMPOUNDED	29	28	15	195
SOCCER BALLS SEIZED	5	4	3	130
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	28	31	20	27

(NOTE: Radio cars accounted for 1030 of the citations and all of the impounded vehicles. According to the Traffic Department, the average fine is \$5.00. Considering present wage scale - \$80.00 a month - the increase in revenue from fines more than paid for the cost of policing the zone).

CONCLUSIONS

1. All stations and garitas in the capital should be closed, except for central headquarters, and possibly, the jail in the Second Division. Non-pay, public telephones should be substituted, with lines connecting with the police only. These phones should be strategically located in the areas where needed. Preferably, they should be placed in locations susceptible to being "staked out", in case they become terrorist targets.
2. The National Police and GOG should be encouraged to reduce the force in the capital approximately one third, through attrition, in order to effect a realistic conversion to mobile patrol.
3. Foot patrol is not applicable to Guatemala City, except in cases of special events, such as parades, fairs, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As outlined in GENERAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL POLICE, March 11, 1964.

NOTE: Efforts to secure necessary information so that a comparison of costs could be made:

Foot Patrol vs Radio Patrol - have proved fruitless. The police do not maintain vehicle maintenance records, and to date we have been unable to learn what capital investment is represented by the network of stations and garitas. It appears, however, that the approximate annual savings of \$500,000 in wages would more than pay for the required mobility.

APPENDIX I - RADIO CAR PATROL COVERAGE - ZONE 5 - FEB. '64

	<u>12M-6AM</u>	<u>6AM-12N</u>	<u>12N-6PM</u>	<u>6PM-12M</u>
Feb. 1 (Sat)	0	3	3	3
2 (Sun)	3	3	2	3
3	2	3	3	3
4	0	3	3	3
5	1	3	3	3
6	1	3	3	3
7	3	3	3	3
8 (Sat)	3	3	3	3
9 (Sun)	2	2	3	3
10	2	1	1	1
11	0	3	3	2
12	2	2	1	2
13	2	1	3	3
14	2	2	2	3
15 (Sat)	1	2	3	2
16 (Sun)	2	2	2	2
17	3	1	1	3
18	2	1	2	2
19	3	3	2	3
20	1	3	2	3
21	0	3	2	3
22 (Sat)	2	2	1	2
23 (Sun)	2	2	3	2
24	0	3	2	3
25	1	0	0	3
26	3	2	1	3
27	0	0	2	3
28	1	2	0	2
29 (Sat)	3	1	3	3

APPENDIX II - TOTAL ARRESTS FOR SELECTED MONTHS - ZONE 5

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PERSON</u>				
Assault	4	7	5	20
Assault & Battery	-	-	-	1
Assaulting Police	-	3	1	4
Insulting Conduct	-	1	-	6
Molesting Persons	1	2	3	4
Threats	3	1	1	4
Rape	2	-	-	-
Statutory Rape	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
SUB-TOTAL	11	15	10	39
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>				
Assault & Robbery	-	1	-	2
Robbery	1	1	5	5
Attempt Robbery	-	-	1	2
Theft	1	5	3	6
Attempt Theft	-	-	-	2
Fraud	3	2	4	8
Damaging Property	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
SUB-TOTAL	6	9	14	30
<u>OTHER</u>				
Drunk and Disorderly	9	10	10	25
Fighting	13	12	4	40
Vagrancy	-	-	-	1
Concealed Firearm	-	2	-	2
Concealed Knife	4	5	3	8
Gambling	-	2	-	-
Investigation	-	1	1	1
Habitual Delinquency	-	2	-	3
Illegal Prostitution	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
SUB-TOTAL	26	35	18	86
GRAND TOTAL	45	59	42	155

APPENDIX III - REPORTED CRIMES FOR SELECTED MONTHS - ZONE 5

	<u>Jan. '63</u>	<u>Feb. '63</u>	<u>Jan. '64</u>	<u>Feb. '64</u>
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PERSON</u>				
Assaults/Batteries	32	30	24	51
Insults/Threats, etc.	32	25	26	34
Rape	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
SUB-TOTAL	67	57	51	86
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>				
Robberies & Thefts	21	15	18	25
Fraud	3	2	4	5
Damaging Property	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
SUB-TOTAL	25	17	23	32
GRAND TOTAL	92	74	74	118

NOTE: A more complete breakdown was available in connection with arrests than in connection with crimes reported.

STATUS OF PUBLIC SAFETY PARTICIPANTS SINCE THE U.S.

PROGRAM TO DATE

NAME	PIO/P	Rank or Position at Time of Inq.	GOC AGENCY	Place of Type	En	Source	Remarks
WILSON, Cesar	50028	Second Lieutenant	National Police	USA	5/24/57	Guatemalan Police Training	Resigned. Now works for Organizaci6n Tecnica de Investigaciones Privadas
WILSON, Luis Adolfo	50028	" "	" "	USA	"	" " "	Resigned February 28, 1957
WILSON, Rolando	50028	" "	" "	USA	"	" " "	Resigned 1/7/59. Now works at Camino (Hotel Kukulcun) OCG
WILSON, Jorge	50028	" "	" "	USA	"	" " "	Resigned 1/11/58. At present Manager of Cold Theater, Guatemala
WILSON, Maximiliano	50028	" "	" "	USA	"	" " "	Resigned 1/18/59. Whereabouts unknown
WILSON, Cesar	50028	" "	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 12/21/57. Whereabouts unknown
WILSON, José Antonio	50028	Chief of Services Second Group	" "	USA	"	Civil and Criminal Law Enforcement	Resigned 12/21/58. Presently working for Universidad de Guatemala
WILSON, Jorge A.	50028	Warehouse clerk	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned. Whereabouts unknown.
WILSON S., Antonio	50028	6th Official Deputy Director Office	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 1/25/58. Now living in Los Angeles, U.S.A.
WILSON, Abelardo	50028	Mountaineer	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 1/2/56. Present whereabouts unknown
WILSON, ...	50028	"	"	"	"	" " "	Resigned. Presently Inspector of the National Police Guard Unit on 2/6/58
WILSON, ...	50028	7th Official Deputy Director Office	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 1/21/56. Present whereabouts unknown
WILSON, ...	50028	Mountaineer	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 1/24/56. Present whereabouts unknown
WILSON, Rolando	50028	Police Officer	" "	"	"	" " "	Resigned 1/21/56. Presently working for the National Police as a police officer

NAME	PTO/ID #	Rank or Position at Time of Test	CCB Agency	Year	Score	Course	Remarks
RESTOS, Ruben	50061	Identification Dept	National Police	USA	"	Civil and Criminal Enforcement	Dismissed on 4/9/58. Present whereabouts unknown
LOIAS, Carlos H.	50062	Immigration Guard	"	"	"	"	Resigned 1/31/56. Presently living in Los Angeles, Cal. USA
PORRES, Horacio Wery	60081	Captain	Presidential Protective Staff	USA	11/2/51	Special Investigation Techniques	Dismissed on 4/2/63. Presently Guatemalan Consul at Chicago, Ill.
LOMBEN, José Bernabé	70026	Chief	Secret Police	USA	11/2/51	Civil Police Administration & Training	Dismissed Aug. 28/57. Presently working at Credito Hipotecario Nacional (Bank)
CASTAÑEDA, Alfredo	70025	Colonel - General Chief	Border Patrol	USA	"	"	Died on February 20, 1964
LAPEZ, Oscar H.	70037	Lieutenant - Chief Traffic Dept.	National Police	USA	3/11/57	"	Resigned 6/18/63. Presently hold the position of Chief of Transportation at the Municipality of Guatemala
DE LEON, Carlos	70037	Colonel - Director General	"	USA	"	"	Dismissed on June 1957. Presently at the Guatemalan Army.
ORTIZ, Ismael	70037	General Director	National Security	USA	"	"	Present whereabouts unknown
NUARTE L., Manuel	80045	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	USA	8/5/51 = 11/5/58	Modern Methods & Techniques of Border Patrol	Resigned. Presently working with Ministry of Defense, since 4/1/63
CORTEZ A., Hernán	80045	Lieutenant	"	USA	"	"	Transferred to National Police. Chief of Police at Jalapa, Guatemala
MAZARIEGOS, Aparicio	80045	Lieutenant	"	USA	"	"	Presently Second Chief Border Patrol - Champerico, Guatemala
YAQUIAN, Max	80046	Chief Immigration	Immigration Dept.	USA	"	Special Investigations & Security Techniques	Presently working with Bank of America, Guatemala
TANCHEZ, Carlos	80046	Second Chief	Immigration Dept.	USA	"	"	Official "Class B" at the Airport Immigration Office
BOJORQUEZ, Leonel	80046	Detective	Office of Invest. of Subversives	USA	"	"	Resigned January 1964. Presently Security Chief of Credito Hipotecario Bank
ALVARADO, José Antonio	80046	Detective	Presidential Protective Staff	USA	"	"	Dismissed Dec. 1963. Working with Calzad Palmolive at San Salvador, C.A.

NAME	NO.	Rank or Position as Time of Issue	QIA Agency			Period	Remarks
AL, Roberta	90015	Detective	Presidential Security			1/61	Not working for Granai & Tomson as an insurance salesman
ARRETO, Rodolfo	90014	Sub. Lieutenant	National Police			1/61	Dismissed on 1/27/59. Not working at the Oficina Privada de Investigaciones
ARRETO, Miguel Angel	90017	"	"				Arrested for assault by the National Police on Oct. 15/63
ARRETO C., Cesar A.	90017	"	"				Died March 6, 1963
ARRETO, Herman	90016	Captain-Subcaptain	Judicial Police				Presently Chief Traffic Dept. National Police
ARRETO F., Roberto	90016	Detective	"				Dismissed on 10/5/61. Presently living in Los Angeles, Cal.
ARRETO, Guinevando	90016	Police Officer	National Police				Privately employed
ARRETO L., Victor	90016	Chief of Police	National Police				Chief of Police at Salama since 10/1/61
ARRETO, Romeo A.	90016	Lieutenant	Judicial Police				Resigned 2/20/62. Present whereabouts unknown
DE LEON, Efraim	90018	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	USA		3/30/59-1/10/59	Border Patrol & Customs Observation Training
VALLADARES, José Antonio	90014	Lieutenant	"	USA		1/7/59-1/1/59	Border Patrol Techniques
GONZALEZ R., Romeo	90014	Lieutenant	"	USA		"	Deputy Chief Border Patrol, Huehuetenango, Guatemala
VALLADARES, Marco Antonio	90014	Lieutenant Instructor	"	USA		"	Second Official at Border Patrol Headquarters
PAZ P., Humberto	90015	Lieutenant	National Police	Pto. Rico		11/30/59-1/4/60	Traffic Control, Police Records, administration & organization

NAME	PHOTO	Rank or position at time of entry	Country of origin	Place of birth	Date of entry	Assignment	Remarks
ALFONSO Escobedo, Alfredo	20025	Lieutenant	National Police	Col. Rica	1/15/62	Riot Control, Police Academy, Administration and Organization	Previously serving a prison sentence as a result of military law in 1953 (USA) military law
ALFONSO Guacamaya, Jesus	20028	Detective	Judicial Police	"	1/15/62	Criminal Investigation	Detention, 30/1/62, now working in the Judicial Police Department
ALFONSO, Miguel	20026	Lieutenant	"	"	"	"	Detention, 1/2/62, previously serving in the USA Army
ALFONSO, Dr. Guillermo	20024	Penitentiary-Doctor	Penitentiary	USA	1/15/62-10/2/60	Observation of Health Services and Organization of Prison Hospital	Detention on Nov. 1963. Now working in the Penitentiary
ALFONSO R., Carlos S.	10015	Lieutenant Director Nat. Pol. Academy	National Police	Also also USA	1/15/62-1/23/62 1/15/62-1/23/62	Teaching methods and techniques of police organization - riot control Organization, Administration and Operation of police academies	At present, Director of the Police Academy and Chief Instructor of same. He previously received has made it possible for him to re-organize the Academy.
FAMILIA M., Everardo	20042	Lieutenant	"	USA	1/15/62-1/23/62	Riot Control	Chief of School Patrols, Traffic Section, National Police. The position was awarded accordingly to his training.
ALFONSO Reynoso, Jacobo	20042	Lieutenant	"	USA	"	"	Transferred to the Judicial Police Dept. 1/62
ALFONSO Dubon, Ramiro	20042	Police officer	"	USA	"	"	National Police Director's private driver.
ALFONSO, Armando	20042	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	USA	"	"	Secretary to the Second Chief of the Border Patrol
ALFONSO, J. Benedicto	20042	Lieutenant	"	USA	"	"	File Clerk-Warehouse taker at Border Patrol Headquarters
GARCIA Miranda, Vicente	20047	Inspector-Instructor Academy	National Police	IAPA, Panama	6/29/62-3/22/62	First General Course	Part time Instructor Police Academy.

NAME	MO/P #	Rank or Position at Time of Trng.	GOG Agency	Place of Trng.	Dates of Trng.	Course	Remarks
ENDIZARAL C., Joaquin	20017	Motorcycle Officer Inspector	National Police	IAPA, Panama	6/29/62-8/22/62	First General Course	As a result of his training in Panama, he was promoted to 2nd. Lieutenant with the same position
AMIRREZ S., A Daniel	20017	Police Officer 1st. Corp	" "	" "	" "	" "	As a result of his training he was promoted to 2nd. Lt. and 2nd. Chief of the Detective Section of the National Police. Resigned on 1/4/63.
MARTINEZ S., Alfonso H.	20017	Colonel - Asst. Chief & Inspector General	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	He was assigned by the GOG as Chief of the Intelligence Service G-2 Unit at Puerto Barrios
FOLGAR B., Victor M.	20017	Deputy Chief	Border Patrol Retalhuleu	" "	" "	" "	Upon his return from training he was promoted to Chief of the Border Patrol at Quezaltenango
CONTRERAS, Rodolfo	30003	Colonel 2nd. Chief	National Police	" "	10/1/62-10/20/62	Police Administration	He was appointed by the GOG as Commander of the Military Reserve Unit, which is a highly responsible position, on Feb. 7, 1963
COYOA, Guillermo E.	30016	2nd. Lieutenant	Border Patrol	" "	1/14/63-2/10/63	Biot Control Techniques	Transferred by GOG to the Military Reserve Unit at Tecun Uman
FUENTES N., Candido C.	30016	Instructor - Academy	" "	" "	" "	" "	Resigned from the Border Patrol. Presently working as Inspector for the Ministry of Finance
LEMUS, Jorge Luis	30016	Police Officer & Secretary H.P. Academy	" "	" "	" "	" "	Upon his return from IAPA, he was assigned as permanent instructor at the Police Academy
SANDOVAL P., Hector A.	30016	Detective	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Resigned 10/3/63. He is working with a private detective agency
PARRIOS C., Carlos E.	30016	Instructor - Academy	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	He is presently working with Loteria Chica as Deputy Director
PERALES M., Vicente	30017	Lieutenant-Chief Radio Patrol Section	National Police	" "	1/15/63-4/15/63	Second General Course	Promoted to Captain. He served as guest instructor for the N. P. Academy. (He also attended the First Internal Security Seminar at IAPA)

NAME	PIO/P #	Rank or Position at Time of Tng.	GOG Agency	Place of Tng.	Date of Tng.	Course	Remarks
CALDERON M., Oscar A.	30017	3rd. Official Secretariat	National Police	IAPA, Panama	1/15/63-4/15/63	Second General Course	Official translator from English to Spanish of all material relating to police matters and also handles correspondence for the Director General. He served as Guest Instructor at IAPA for the First Security Seminar.
MUNOZ A., Victor M.	30017	Instructor-Academy	" "	" "	" "	" "	He instructs in police report writing, Organic Law of the National Police and basic police subjects
FRANCO M., Carlos H.	30017	Police officer	" "	" "	" "	" "	Resigned Sept. 30/63. Works for Oficina Privada de Investigaciones
IZEN Sierra, Gabriel	30017	Traffic Police Officer	" "	" "	" "	" "	Upon his return from training he was assigned by the Director General to the 2nd. Corp as regular police officer (as opposed to "traffic officer" only)
CARPIO, Humberto	30041	Instructor-Academy and assistant to the Director	" "	" "	4/25/63-7/19/63	Third General Course & Bomb Disposal Course	Promoted as Secretary to the Judicial Police, where he handles all administrative matters. August 1, 1963
RATRES, José Luis	30041	Secretary to the Deputy Director	" "	" "	" "	" "	Same position
MELGAR, Carlos Leonel	30041	Instructor-Academy	" "	" "	" "	" "	Upon his return from training he was promoted to Lt. and made Chief of the Detective Section of the National Pol. This Section was temporarily transferred to the Judicial Police on August 1964.
HURTARTE, Rudy Alidio	30041	Detective- Inspector #8	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Same position. Handles regular detective duties.

NAME	PIG/P #	Rank or Position at Time of Trng.	GOG Agency	Place of Trng.	Date of Trng.	Cours.	Remarks
PINTO, Atanasio de J.	30041	Detective	Judicial Police	IAPA, Panama	4/25/63-7/29/63	Third General Course & Bomb Disposal Course	Regular detective duties
AGUILAR, Jorge Adolfo	30042	Detective & office clerk	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Dismissed Feb. 10, 1964. Presently working at the Immigration Dept.
ALVAREZ M., Leopoldo	30043	Receptionist & office clerk	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	his present duties are those of handling the payroll and general office work
ELIZONDO, Adolfo	30044	Detective	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Office clerk - He assists the Secretary of the Judicial Police
NAVAS, Oscar	30045	Detective	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Dismissed August 11, 1963 when it was discovered he was accepting bribes. Whereabouts unknown.
ESTRADA, Alejandro	30046	Detective	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Upon his return from training he was assigned to the Counter-Intelligence section of the Judicial Police
ARVALO, José María	30053	Lieutenant	Judicial Police	USA	7/1/63-9/21/63	Riot Control	Chief of Intelligence Section Judicial Police
GARCIA, José Arturo	30054	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	Second Chief of Border Patrol Station in Tacana, San Marcos, September 1963.
JUAREZ, Juan Jesus	30055	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	Chief of Transportation Division, Border Patrol
ANDRINO, Carlos F.	40016	Captain-Director N. Academy	National Police	IAPA, Panama	12/22/63-12/12/63	First Internal Security Seminar	Previous to his training in Panama, he attended a special course in Puerto Rico for 1 year. At that time he had the rank of Lt. and thereafter he was promoted to Captain.

NAME	PIO/P #	Rank or Position at time of Trng.	AGC Agency	Place of Trng.	Date of Trng.	Course	Remarks
MORALES, Vicente	40016	Captain - Chief Radio Interol Station	National Police	PANAMA	12/7/64-03-12/65	First Internal Security Seminar	He attended the 3rd General Course at Panama and because of his achievements, he was assigned to attend the 1st Internal Security Seminar.
ROCA, Hector Trinidad	40016	Inspector #4	Judicial Police	"	"	"	As a result of his achievements as a detective and his training in Panama, he was promoted by the Chief of Government to Chief of the Interpol Agency.
PINEDA, Oswaldo A.	40016	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	"	"	"	After his training in Panama, he was promoted as Chief of the Border Patrol station at Tacana, San Marcos
GONZALEZ, Olegario	40016	Inspector #5	Judicial Police	"	"	"	His duties are those of regular detective work.
VALDEBAS G., Carlos S.	40015	Lt. Col. Chief Band Corp	National Police	"	5/15/64-8/30/64	Sixth General Course	Same rank and position
PINEDA R., José Victor	40015	Lt. Instructor Academy	"	"	"	"	Same rank and position
MORALES S., Herman	40015	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	"	"	"	Same rank and position
LIGORRIA R., Adrian	40015	Detective	Judicial Police	"	"	"	Same rank and position
CORDADO, Reynaldo	40136	Police Officer Radio Dept.	National Police	USA	7/28/64-1/28/65	FM Radio Communications Course	Now in training
YEH Sierra, Gilberto	40136	Police Officer Radio Maintenance Shop	National Police	"	"	"	Now in training
RIVERA, Enrique	40136	Police Officer Radio Maintenance Shop	National Police	"	"	"	Now in training
MONTERROSO, Jose	40136	Police Officer	National Police	"	"	"	Now in training

NAME	PIO/P #	Rank or Position at time of Tng.	GCG Agency	Place of Tng.	Date of Tng.	Course	Remarks
NOTTA Cruz, Candelario	50004	Lieutenant	National Police	IAPA, USA	7/17/64-11/17/64	Seventh General Course	Now in training
TRUJILLO, Cesar Augusto	50004	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
MORALES Orellana, Amado	50004	"	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
FLORES Bolaños, Felix G.	50004	Detective	Judicial Police	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
SOLARES, Carlos Heriberto	50004	Inspector	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
GONZALEZ Z. Hector René	50004	Detective	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
ALVARADO, Miguel Angel	50004	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
BARRIOS, Efraim	50013	Lieutenant	National Police	" "	9/25/64-1/25/65	Ninth General Course	Now in training
BAUTISTA, Nicolás	50013	Captain	National Police	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
LOPEZ, Vicente, Victor	50013	Captain	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
LEIVA, Gerardo	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
MENDEZ G., Augusto	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
MARTINEZ U., Jesus	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
NATARENO S., Miguel	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
PÉREZ Vasquez, Gonzalo	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
RIVERA P., Carlos Alberto	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
RAMOS M., Jose Roberto	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
TAMBIÑO Niños, Gilberto	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
VAQUITA S., Felipe A.	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
MONTERROSO, Juan J.	50013	Lieutenant	Border Patrol	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
RODRIGUEZ S., Ramiro	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training
SOTO, Juventino	50013	Lieutenant	" "	" "	" "	" "	Now in training

PIO/C Date	Equipment	PIO/C								Cost	Date Equipment Given
		National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Police	Fire	Customs	Estado Mayor Ejército	Ministry of Government C.A. Telecom			
5/5/58	Boat and motor "Chris Craft"		1							210,337.20	5/13/59
5/5/58	Radio Transmitter P1 with microphone	2							890.00		10/15/58
5/5/58	Three-Wheel motorcycles, Harley Davidson	3							5,961.00		"
"	Universal Jumps C-J-52	7							10,715.50		"
"	Pick up Tract. 1 1/2 ton, Ford	1							1,896.00		"
"	Trucks, Dodge		2						4,593.50		
	Total PIO/Cs 70174.1 & 70174.2									25,308.01	
11/6/58	Radio transmitters - tubes	11							21,547.77		Aug. 1959
"	Car Radio transmitters	6									"
	Total PIO/C 80117									21,547.77	
11/24/58	Tires with tubes for motorcycles	46	24						773.50		5/13/59
"	Tires with tubes for cars	75							1,800.00		"
"	Tires with tubes for jeeps	50	50						2,300.00		"
"	Tires without tubes for jeeps	25	25						1,000.00		"
"	Car dynamos	20							1,163.30		"
"	Jeep dynamos	25	25						1,103.50		"
"	Motorcycle batteries	50	25						614.50		"
"	Jeep batteries	100	100						1,868.00		"
"	Car batteries	80							812.80		"
"	Motorcycle dynamos	14	6						1,000.00		"
"	Boats		3						1,799.50		6/30/59
"	Boat motor, Fastwin		2						568.10		"
"	Boat motor, Lark		1						405.34		"
"	Fuel tanks		3						39.05		"
	Total PIO/C 80120									15,183.49	
2/17/58	Laminating machine, trimmer, corner rounder and 6,000 plastic pouches	1							917.00		16/28/58
	Total PIO/C 80127									917.00	
11/21/58	School patrol belts	2,000							1,200.59		Nov. 1959
	Total PIO/C 80130									1,200.59	
11/5/59	Regulator 110 volts.	1							500.00		Jan. 1960
	Total PIO/C 80109									500.00	
										272,994.03	

PIO/C #	PIO/C Date	Equipment	C.R. Agencies						Cost	Date equipment given	
			National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Polico	Fishman	Customs	Estado Mayor Ejército			Ministry of Government C.A. Telecom.
									930.22	273,720.56	
70212	5/11/60	9-inch Torpedo Level		1					1.99		Sept. 1960
"	"	Dual-purpose, Chalk and Plumb Line		1					1.51		"
"	"	Torque Wrench, 1/2 Square Drive		1					8.77		"
"	"	Mechanical tool set with cabinet, 115pc.		1					139.88		"
"	"	Rubber mallet, 16 oz.		1					0.96		"
"	"	Rubber tip hammer		1					1.29		"
"	"	Heavy-duty hammer, size 2 - 2 1/2 pounds		1					4.22		"
"	"	Line-up punches 1/2x5/8x12		1					1.02		"
"	"	12-pc Punch and chisel set		1					5.02		"
"	"	Lock-ring plier		1					2.00		"
"	"	Locking adjustable wrenches - 8" size		1					1.23		"
"	"	10" size		1					2.61		"
"	"	Adjustable-end wrenches, size 15"		1					6.34		"
"	"	40pc 17-cut set, tap and die set		1					22.44		"
"	"	1-ton capacity chain hoist		1					43.54		"
"	"	Portable electric 1/2HP motor tank-mounted air compressor		1					153.14		"
"	"	4C Arc Welder 90 amp., complete		1					93.95		"
"	"	Two stage oxy-acetylene welding outfit		1					93.29		"
"	"	Mechanical Curb jack 1 1/2 ton capacity		1					63.42		"
"	"	Large capacity battery charger 6 & 12 volt		1					18.56		"
"	"	Auto-grip gear puller,		1					16.32		"
"	"	Ignition gauge		1					1.42		"
"	"	Spark plug cap gauge		1					0.40		"
"	"	Screw-type valve lifter		1					2.55		"
"	"	Pressure-feed spray gun-bleeder type-30Y		1					14.55		"
"	"	Portable greaser with volumatic head		1					24.18		"
"	"	15-pc Bushing driver set		1					8.01		"
"	"	Clutch aligning tool		1					3.96		"
"	"	3-arm Universal hub puller		1					11.14		"
"	"	Round Pressed steel hearth forge		1					49.07		"
		Total PIO/C 70212									
70215	2/11/60	Tear gas grenades	500						1,321.35		April 1960
		Total PIO/C 70215								1,321.35	
										273,775.53	

PIO/C #	PIO/C Date	Equipment	CCO Agencies						Cost	Date equipment given	
			National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Police	Fireman	Customs	Estado Mayor Ejercito			Ministry of Government C.A. Telecom
70216	8/5/60	Gas masks with 90 canisters	20						985.00	276,775.53	10/21/60
"	"	Different tools, electric or pneumatic with or without accessories, wrenches, crespers and other car repair small equipment and different tools for garage.	118						1,859.23		"
"	"	Projector Overhead Vu-all with stand	1						789.75		"
"	"	All purpose fingerprint kit, Faurot	1						123.00		"
"	"	Fingerprint kit, Faurot, police field kit	1						190.00		"
"	"	Desk type motorola radio, 1 freq. base stat. FM	1								"
"	"	Speedometer with road tubes	1						1,048.80		"
"	"	Portable portavox apparatus, 25 Watts	2						174.50		"
"	"	Wire Tape Recorder, Minifon P55 w/microphones	1						519.00		"
"	"	Mobile Radios Motorola, Trans-receiver 50W		2					323.15		"
"	"	Desk type radios FM, trans-receiver w/antennas.		2					1,297.00		MarCh 1961
		Total PIO/C 70216							2,097.60	9,207.03	"
00081	"	Fire Truck, Seagrave				1			1,654.02		Nov. 1961
"	"	Automobile Ford Sedan, 1955				1			223.99		"
"	"	Fire extinguishers				28			181.27		"
"	"	Pick up trucks, Ford				6			3,570.00		"
		Total PIO/C 00081								5,609.28	
10076	9/15/61	Riot guns, 12 gauge, 20" barrel	25	25					3,100.00		Oct. 1962
"	"	Shells	3,000	3,000					400.00		"
"	"	SSB Mobile Stations	6						9,000.00		"
"	"	SSB Base Stations	10	17				1	49,600.00		"
"	"	FM Base Stations	8						5,760.00		"
"	"	FM Mobile Stations	4	9				2	22,500.00		"
"	"	Jeeps standard, Willys CJ-5	21	18	9				75,360.00		"
"	"	Carryalls 4 wd. Dodge	4	2					12,600.00		"
"	"	Carryalls 2 wd. Dodge	2	4					9,643.00		"
"	"	Pick ups 3/4, Dodge	2	1	1				5,200.00		"
"	"	2-1/2 ton truck, Dodge	1	1					4,272.00		"
"	"	(Dwell tack tester, coil tester, condenser tester, fuel pump tester, generator, timing light)	6						180.00		"
		Total PIO/C 10076								197,615.00	
										469,206.84	

PIO/C #	PIO/C Date	Equipment	M/R Agencies						Cost	Date equipment given
			National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Police	Firemen	Customs	Estado Mayor Ejercito		
10762	9/15/61	Gas grenades (distributed by Minister of Defense to the National Police, Border Patrol)	1,000						489,206.58	
"	"	Gas masks	102	74	24				4,500.00	12/31/61
		Total PIO/C 10076.2							<u>3,500.00</u>	"
									7,800.00	
10080	11/29/62	Antenna Insulators	210	630						March 1962
"	"	Relay Cleaning tool	1	2						"
"	"	Guy wire	7,500	12,000				500°		"
"	"	1/4" Lag Bolts	60	120						"
"	"	Measuring Tape	1	1						"
"	"	Masonry Drill Set	1	1						"
"	"	Tool kit	1	2						"
"	"	Cable Grips	6	6						"
"	"	1/2" Eye Bolts	19	75				6		"
"	"	12" Turnbuckles	6	8						"
"	"	Expansion shields	40	60						"
"	"	Rope blocks	-	67				5		"
"	"	Rope Thimbles	168	252						"
"	"	Rope Clamps	169	252						"
"	"	Ass't Hardware	1,500 ^{pr}	1,500 ^{pr}						"
"	"	Aluminum Wire	400	500				100°		"
"	"	RF Load Resistor	1	1						"
"	"	RF Wattmeter	1	1						"
"	"	Wattmeter Elements	2	2						"
"	"	Simpson Multimeter	1							"
"	"	Polyethylene Rope	-	4,450				350°		"
"	"	RCA Voltohmyst Jr.	1							"
"	"	Assorted fuses	46	104						"
"	"	Antenna Mast, 40°	26	42				2		"
"	"	Ground Clamps	5	5						"
"	"	Antenna Mast Mount	26	42				2		"
"	"	Antenna Wall Mount	2	4						"
"	"	Electron Tubes	112	189						"
"	"	Semiconductors	17	48						"
"	"	Antennas, base station	15	21				1		"
"	"	Solderless Terminal Kit	1	1						"
"	"	Rubber service cord		500 ^{pr}						"
"	"	Power plug	19	30				1		"
									497,006.84	

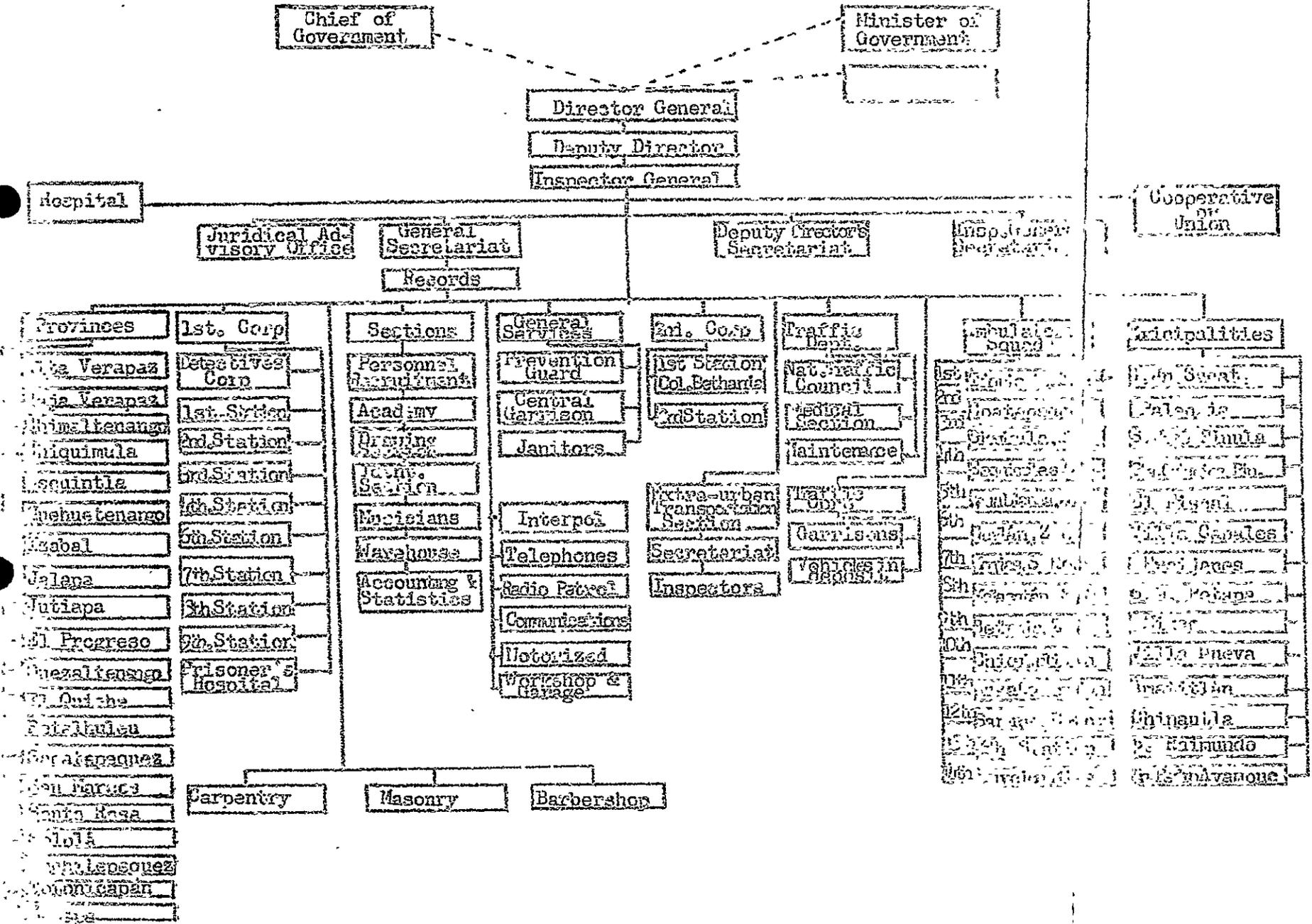
PIO/C Date	Equipment	PIO/C						Cost	Data equipment given
		National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Police	Ministry of Defense	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Education		
11/29/62	Ground rod	49	35					497,003.84	March 1963
"	Coaxial Connector	21	25						"
"	Coaxial Adapter	21	23						"
"	Coaxial Cable	2500*	2000*				100*		"
"	Soldering Gun	1	1						"
"	Power Drill	1	1						"
"	Drill Bit Set	1	1						"
"	Extension Cord	1	1						"
"	Neon Lamps NE-2	22							"
"	Neon Lamps NE-51	25	22						"
	Total PIO/C 10080							6,400.00	
5/28/63	Revolvers Cal.38	50	50					5,233.23	Dec. 12/63
	Total PIO/C 20028							5,236.20	
6/18/62	Helmets with liners & straps	1221	504	75				9,553.00	Jan. 4/65
	Total PIO/C 20020							9,553.00	
6/11/63	Revolvers, S&W, Cal.38	75	65	25				7,733.00	2/5/64
	Rounds ammunition, S&W Special Cal.	30000	2000	2000				1,242.20	5/28/64
	Total PIO/C 20050							9,757.80	
2/28/65	Signal Converter, Measurements 65-B	1							4/16/64
"	Signal Generator, Measurements 210-B	1							"
"	Cable, Measurements 80-2H4	1							"
"	Cable, Measurements 84-22-5	1							"
"	Matching Pad, Measurements 80-2H-5	1							"
"	Frequency Meter, Langdon 105-B	1							"
"	Crystal Calibrator, Measurements 111	1							"
"	Oscilloscope, RCA WO-9E-A	1							"
"	Probe, RCA WG-300B	1							"
"	Audio Generator, RCA WA-440	1							"
"	Signal Tracer, Precision 202	1							"
"	Probe for Precision 202	1							"
"	Tube Tester, Hickok 60001	1							"
"	Grid Dip Meter, Millon 90551	1							"
"	Resistor Assortments	25							"
"	Test Lead Kit	1							"
"	Solder, 5 lb. roll	1							"
"	Chassis Gratic	1							"
								525,013.24	

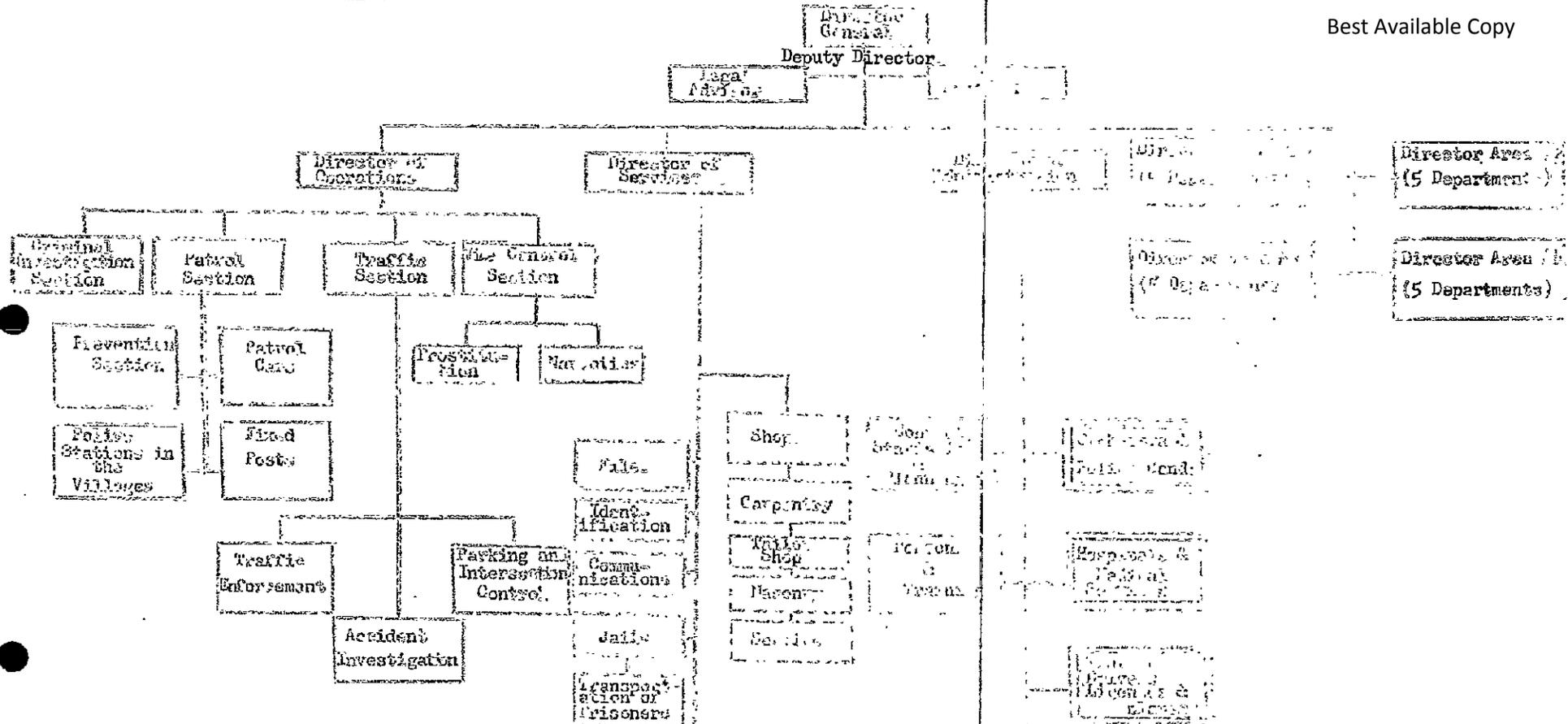
A N N E X 4

RECAPITULATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Total trained since program inception	91
Total presently in training	26
Total still in Police or Security Service	47
Total in other GOG agencies	11
Total in private police agencies	5
Total employed in business establishments (non-police work)	13
Total whereabouts unknown	15
Total promoted after training	20

NATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
Guatemala

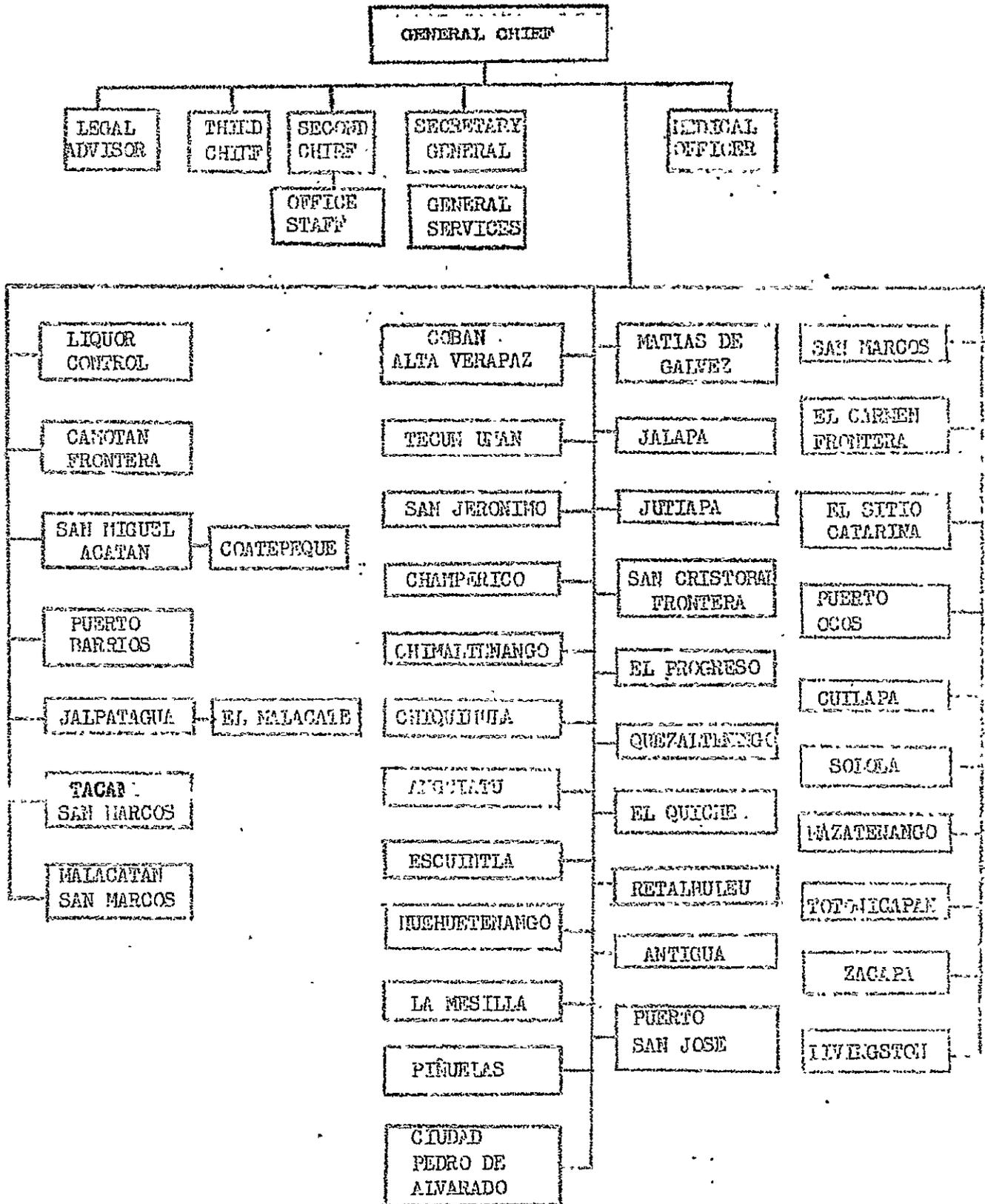




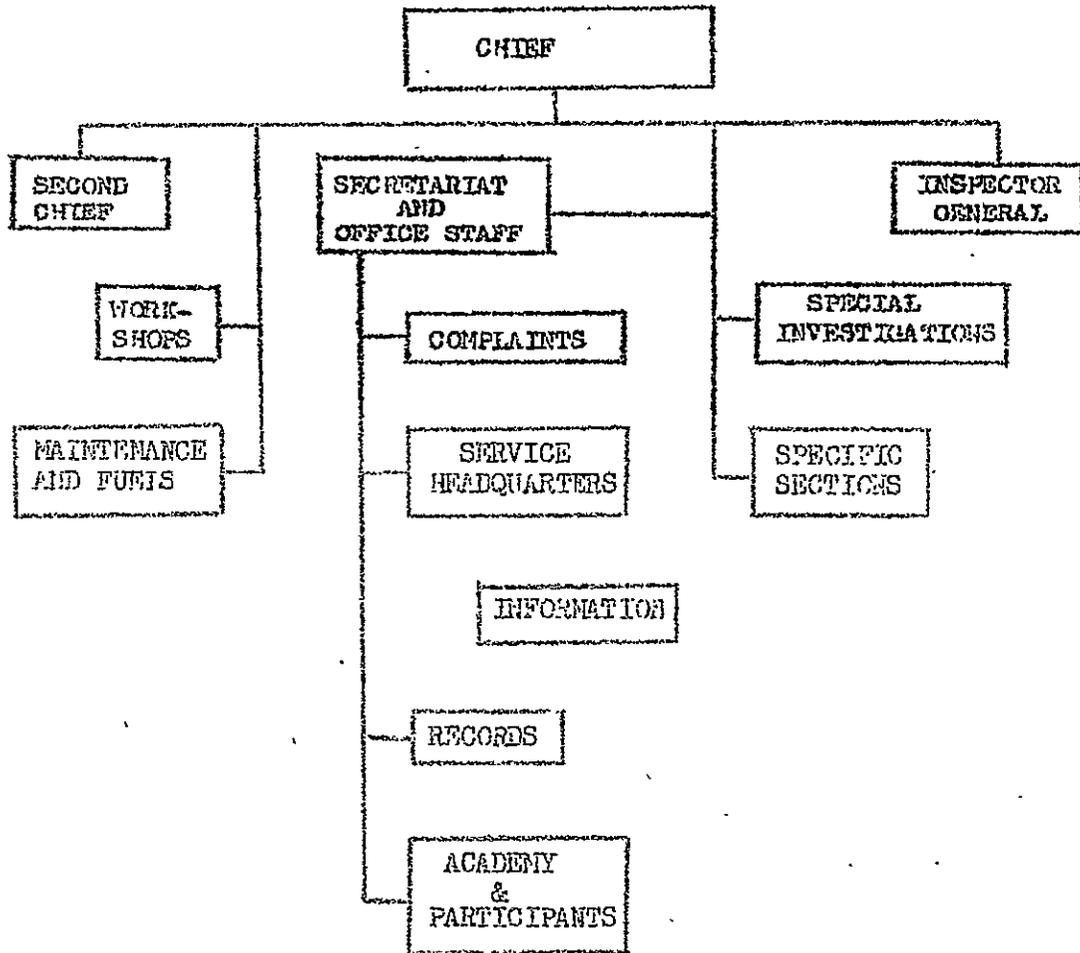
- Recommend contract services
- Recommend transfer to other agency

When all recommendations are accepted, the services should be transferred to Director of Administration

GENERAL CHIEF OF POLICE - BORDER PATROL



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - JUDICIAL POLICE



PIO/C #	PIO/C Date	Equipment	GOG Agencies							Cost	Date Equipment Given
			National Police	Border Patrol	Judicial Police	Firemen	Customs	Estado Mayor Ejercito	Ministry of Government C.A. Telecom		
										<u>522,016.24</u>	
30056	2/28/63	Trouble-light	1								4/18/64
"	"	Inspection Mirror	1								"
"	"	Tube Puller	1								"
"	"	Oiler	1								"
"	"	C-Ring Tool	1								"
"	"	Alignment tool kit	1								"
"	"	Viss	1								"
"	"	Cleaner and Lubricant 2 oz.	1								"
"	"	Cleaner and Lubricant 4 oz.	1								"
"	"	Storage Cabinet	2								"
"	"	Storage Rack, 24-jar	1								"
"	"	Tube Caddy	1								2
"	"	Fluorescent Lamp	2								"
"	"	Fluorescent Bulbs	12								"
"	"	Outlet Boxes	2								"
"	"	Receiver, Halicrafter SX-110	1								"
"	"	Speaker, Halicrafter	1								"
"	"	Total PIO/C 30056								3,320.00	"
30069	5/27/63	Revolvers S&W, .38 Cal.	125							4,770.00	3/18/64
"	"	Total PIO/C 30069								4,770.00	
30070	5/27/63	Jeeps Willys, CJ-5	5	3						14,274.40	Apr. 1964
"	"	Total PIO/C 30070								14,274.40	
30071	5/27/63	Megaphones, with batteries	20	5						1,800.00	Oct. 1963
"	"	Total PIO/C 30071								1,800.00	
40081	5/19/64	GPT-750-D2 Radio Transmitter 750 W, 2-30mc									Aug. 1964
"	"	SIS-1 Radio Receiver 2-30mc									"
"	"	Set Spare Parts for Radio Receiver									"
"	"	Teletype Send-Receive Printer Complete, Mod ASR									"
"	"	Tele-Signal Corp Tone Transmitter-Receiver									"
"	"	Electronic Switch Unit									"
"	"	Set Tele-Signal Corp Spare Parts									"
"	"	Voltage Transformer									"
"	"	Set Antenna Wire, cables, insulators and insulation accessories									"
"	"	40 ft. Radio Tower, Guyed w/Accessories									"
"	"	Total PIO/C 40081									"
		Total Cost Commodities								15,500.00	
		Transportation & procurement costs.								<u>565,682.64</u>	
										<u>647,012.64</u>	

RADIO BASE STATIONS AND ORBILE UNITS - NATIONAL POLICE

CENTRAL - BASE STATIONS

Central Base Station N.P. Headquarters	1	SSB	RCA Victor
Central Base Station N.P. Headquarters	2	FM	Motorola 100 W
Director General's office	1	FM	Motorola 100 W
Deputy Director's office	1	FM	General Electric 100 W
Inspector General's office	1	FM	Motorola 60W
Central Base Station Sn. Pedro Sacatepequez.	1	FM	General Electric 125 V
Central Base Station Sn. Pedro Sacatepequez.	1	FM	Motorola 250 W with Diesel motor 110 V 2 1/2 KW "Lister" Also an emergency gasoline plant 110V.
Sub-Station LA FLORIDA	1	FM	MOTOROLA 60 W
Sub-Station SAN ANTONIO	1	FM	COMCO 25 W 110 V
Sub-Station SANTA FE	1	FM	COMCO 25 W 110 V
Sub-Station EL MILAGEO	1	FM	COMCO 25 W 110 V
Sub-Station LA LIMONADA	1	FM	COMCO 25 W 110 V.
Garrison (Garita) Highway to Escuintla	1	FM	MOTOROLA 35 W 110 V
Garrison (Garita) Highway to the Atlantic	1	FM	MOTOROLA 35 W 110 V
Garrison (Garita) Highway to San Salvador	1	FM	MOTOROLA 35 W 110 V

PROVINCES - BASE STATIONS

Escuintla	1	FM	MOTOROLA 250 W 110 V
Quezaltenango	1	FM	MOTOROLA 250 W 110 V
Retalhuleu	1	FM	MOTOROLA 60 W 110 V
Salama	1	FM	MOTOROLA 60 V 220 V
El Progreso	1	FM	MOTOROLA 60 W 110 V
Mazatenango	1	FM	COMCO 100 W 110 V
El Quiché	1	FM	General Electric 100 W 220 V
Huehuetenango	1	FM	General Electric 100 W 220 V
San Marcos	1	FM	General Electric 100 W 220 V
Malacatán	1	FM	General Electric 300 W, Electric Plant 2 KW.
Zacapa	1	FM	General Electric 100 W 220 V
Chiquimula	1	FM	General Electric 100 W 220 V
Cobán	1	SSB	RCA Victor 100 W 220 V
Puerto Barrios	1	SSB	RCA Victor Mark II. 100 W 110V

MOBILE UNITS

Radio patrol cars, Director's car, Deputy Director's car and Inspector General's car; Radio patrol car at Quezaltenango. Total number of mobile units: 21 FM
All these units are in service.

PROVINCES NOT COVERED

Atiapa
Jalapa
Sta. Rosa
El Petén
Totonicapán
Sololá
Sacatepequez
Chimaltenango

REMARKS

Communication to the provinces not covered is only by telephone (in some of the provinces) and by telegraph.

A N N E X 10

RADIO BASE STATIONS AND MOBILE UNITS - BORDER PATROL

BASE STATIONS (Capital and Provinces)

Border Patrol Headquarters	1	SSB
San Miguel Acatán	1	SSB
La Mesilla	1	SSB
Tacaná	1	SSB
San Marcos	1	SSB
Quezaltenango	1	SSB
El Carmen	1	SSB
Ayutla	1	SSB
Mazatenango	1	SSB
Puerto San José	1	SSB
Ciudad Pedro De Alvarado	1	SSB
San Cristobal Frontera	1	SSB
Camotán	1	SSB
Chiquimula	1	SSB
Zacapa	1	SSB
Puerto Barrios	1	SSB
Livingston	1	SSB
Standby Units	2	SSB
Border Patrol Warehouse	10	SSB

MOBILE STATIONS (capital and provinces)

Jalpatagua	1	SSB
Cobán	1	SSB
Guatemala City	3	SSB
Guatemala City	4	SSB

ANNEX II

ESTIMATED TIME OF PUBLIC SAFETY STAFF MEMBERS IN DIFFERENT TASKS ON A MONTHLY BASIS (160 hours)

OFFICE	+ FIELD INSPECTION		CONTACTS WITH YOP HOST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS		o TRAINING PROGRAM		OTHER DUTIES			
	(General Administration Program Planning, Conference, contact with other U.S. agencies, etc.)		(Country wide and use)		(Official conferences, official visits, social activities, etc.)		(Planning activities, instructional services, preliminary documentation of participants, etc.)		(Assistance to other offices, special investigations, and other special projects and assignments).	
	<u>Hours</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>%</u>
D.L. CRISOSTOMO	72	45	32	20	32	20	24	15	-	-
J. ANDY ROGERS	24	15	24	15	32	20	16	10	64	40
A. NAUROCKI	24	15	40	25	16	10	24	15	56	35
OSCAR ALVAREZ B.	16	10	32	20	-	-	72	45	40	25
J.R. ECHEVERRIA	16	10	32	20	-	-	104	65	8	5
IRAZA RODRIGUEZ	160	100	(Secretarial work)							
WILMA DE SANAYOA	160	100	(Secretarial work)							

* Also involves contacts with lower level host government officials.

ANNEX 12
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

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OBJECT ESTIMATES

REQUIREMENTS FY 1965

Staffing Requirements
1 Chief Public Safety Advisor \$ 20,000
1 Training Advisor * 20,000
1 Communications Advisor ** 20,000
1 Investigations Advisor 20,000
\$ 80,000

Commodities
Clerical equipment, identification & investigation equipment, vehicles and parts, police arms and ammunition & personal police equipment. \$ 40,000

Participants
10 Inter-American Police Academy \$ 80,400
15 International Police Academy \$ 8,600
\$ 89,000

Other Costs
Local personnel \$ 20,000
Local travel 5,000
Training aids 10,000
\$ 35,000

GRAND TOTAL \$244,000

REQUIREMENTS FY 1966

Staffing Requirements
1 Chief Public Safety Advisor \$ 20,000
1 Public Safety Advisor (Generalist) 20,000
1 Communications advisor ** 20,000
1 Investigations Advisor 20,000
\$ 80,000

Commodities
Clerical equipment, identification & investigation equipment, vehicles and parts, police arms and ammunition & personal police equipment. \$ 40,000

Participants
10 Inter-American Police Academy \$ 100,000 ***
5 International Police Academy 8,600
\$ 108,600

Other Costs
Local personnel \$ 10,000
Local travel 5,000
Training aids 10,000
\$ 25,000

GRAND TOTAL \$218,000

REQUIREMENTS FY 1967

Staffing Requirements
1 Chief Public Safety Advisor \$ 20,000
1 Public Safety Advisor (Generalist) 20,000
1 Communications Advisor ** 20,000
1 Investigations Advisor 20,000
\$ 80,000

Commodities
Clerical equipment, identification and investigation equipment, vehicles & parts, police arms & ammunition & personal police equipment. \$ 40,000

Participants
10 Inter-American Police Academy \$ 17,200
5 International Police Academy 8,600
\$ 25,800

Other Costs
Local personnel (1 secretary & 2 local assistants) \$ 17,500
Local travel 2,500
Training aids 5,000
\$ 25,000

GRAND TOTAL \$170,800

REQUIREMENTS FY 1968

Staffing Requirements
1 Chief Public Safety Advisor \$ 20,000
1 Communications Advisor ** 20,000
1 Generalist/Investigator 20,000
\$ 60,000

Commodities
General police equipment \$ 35,000

Participants
10 Inter-American Police Academy \$ 17,200
5 International Police Academy 8,600
\$ 25,800

Other Costs
Local personnel (1 secretary & 2 local assistants) \$ 17,500
Local travel 2,000
Training aids 5,000
\$ 24,500

GRAND TOTAL 146,800

REQUIREMENTS FY 1969

Staffing Requirements
1 Chief Public Safety Advisor \$ 20,000
1 Communications Advisor 20,000
1 Generalist/Investigator 20,000
\$ 60,000

Commodities
General police equipment \$ 35,000

Participants
5 Inter-American Police Academy \$ 8,600
5 International Police Academy \$ 8,600
\$ 17,200

Other Costs
Local personnel (1 secretary and 1 local assistant) \$ 8,500
Local travel 1,000
Training aids 1,000
\$ 10,500

GRAND TOTAL \$123,700

* To be filled with a generalist.

** To be filled with a Telecommunications expert who will also have regional responsibility for the CAP communications system. This is in connection with the Central American Security project.

*** The increase in the amounts is due to the relocation of the Inter-American Police Academy from Panama to Washington, D.C. (Increased per diem and transportation fees).

SUMMARY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

FY 1965

Staffing Requirements (U.S. Technicians \$80,000)
Activities under this FY will be centered on general improvement in organization, administration and operations of the National Police and Border Patrol agencies. Four direct hire U.S. technicians will provide technical guidance and assistance. Training progress, both local and participant, will be intensified. Participants will be utilized as much as possible in this training program as instructors. Of the four mentioned technicians, one (Communications Advisor) will have regional responsibilities in connection with Telecommunications Projects. As a consequence, utilization of this particular technician in this Mission will be part-time only.

Commodities (\$40,000)

This component will cover cost of identification & clerical equipment in connection with records management project, vehicles for patrol operations, parts for vehicles, standard police weapons and ammunition and miscellaneous personal police equipment. These items are required in conjunction with the planned police reorganization, improvements in patrol mobility and general police operations countryside.

Participants (\$89,000)

This amount will be utilized in connection with training of 45 carefully selected police officers from the National Police, Border Patrol & Judicial Police, at the Inter-American Police Academy (IAPA) and International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington. Courses covered will be in the area of general police administration & operation, special course in Internal Security, senior officers' course & executive police officers' course. Duration of these courses varies from 4 weeks to 15 weeks of intensive instruction.

Local Expenses (\$35,000)

This item covers cost of local personnel (2 assistants and 2 secretaries), local travel by technicians on inspection and end use trips, general training aids & materials, and other miscellaneous local expenses.

FY 1966

Staffing Requirements (U.S. Technicians \$80,000)
Four direct hire technicians will continue providing advisory assistance, particularly in the areas of organizational improvement, training of personnel and other services essential to achievement of program objectives.

Commodities (\$40,000)

Based on program progress and needs to further program, commodity assistance will be definitely determined such as identification and records equipment, maximum automotive equipment and parts for improved mobility, standard police weapons and equipment.

Participants (\$89,000)

This amount will be utilized in connection with training of 50 carefully selected police officers from the National Police & Border Patrol, at the Inter-American Police Academy (IAPA) and International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington. Courses covered will be in the area of general police administration and operation, special course in Internal Security, senior police officers' course, executive police officers' course and observational training in U.S., Puerto Rico & Mexico. Duration of these courses varies from 4 to 15 weeks, of intensive instruction.

Local Expenses (\$35,000)

This item covers cost of local personnel (2 assistants and 1 secretary), local travel by technicians on inspection and end use trips, general training aids and materials and other miscellaneous local expenses.

FY 1967

Staffing Requirements (U.S. Technicians \$80,000)
Continuation of technical advisory assistance will be made looking towards refinement of prior years contribution in general police operations, administration techniques, training and other specialized fields of internal security.

Commodities (\$40,000)

Minimum commodity assistance will be necessary to augment administrative and operational requirements in connection with the general improvement program of the police agencies concerned.

Participants (\$25,800)

This amount will be utilized in connection with training of 15 carefully selected police officers from the National Police & Border Patrol, at the Inter-American Police Academy (IAPA) and International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington. Courses covered will be in the area of general police administration and operation, senior police officers' course, executive police officers' course and observational training in U.S., Puerto Rico & Mexico. Duration of these courses varies from 4 to 15 weeks of intensive instruction.

Local Expenses (\$25,000)

This item covers cost of local personnel (2 assistants and 1 secretary), local travel by technicians on inspection and end use trips, general training aids and materials, and other miscellaneous local expenses.

FY 1968

Staffing Requirements (U.S. Technicians \$60,000)
Under this FY, staff requirements will be reduced to three (3) direct hire U.S. Technicians. Continuation of advisory assistance will be necessary to refine or complete the projects initiated in prior years.

Commodities (\$35,000)

Determination of actual commodity requirements will be contingent on progress made in prior years. However, this will be in the area of miscellaneous standard police equipment, excluding vehicles and other major items.

Participants (\$25,800)

This amount will be utilized in connection with training of 15 carefully selected police officers from the National Police & Border Patrol, at the Inter-American Police Academy (IAPA) and International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington. Courses covered will be in the area of general police administration and operation, senior police officers' course, executive police officers' course and observational training in U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico. Duration of these courses varies from 4 to 15 weeks of intensive instruction.

Local Expenses (\$24,500)

This item covers cost of local personnel (2 assistants and 1 secretary), local travel by technicians on inspection trips, general training aids and materials, and other miscellaneous local expenses.

FY 1969

Staffing Requirements (U.S. Technicians \$60,000)
Three (3) direct hire technicians will provide general advisory assistance, and center their efforts on phasing out project activities as completed.

Commodities (\$35,000)

Minimum commodity assistance necessary to complete project activities may be necessary. This will be based on progress made to date.

Participants (\$17,200)

This amount will be utilized in connection with training of 10 carefully selected police officers from the National Police & Border Patrol, at the Inter-American Police Academy (IAPA) and International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington. Courses covered will be in the area of general police administration & operation, senior police officers' course and observational training in U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico. Duration of these courses varies from 4 to 15 weeks of intensive instruction.

Local Expenses (\$10,500)

This item covers cost of local personnel (1 assistant and 1 secretary), local travel by technicians on inspection trips, general training aids and materials and other miscellaneous expenses locally.

AID 1020-2 (8-64)		PROJECT DATA SUMMARY — AID DOLLAR COSTS										SECURITY CLASSIFICATION								
E-1a	1. DATA CURRENT AS OF: September 30, 1964		2. COOPERATING COUNTRY GUATEMALA			3. PROJECT NO. 520-11-710-077			4. TITLE PUBLIC SAFETY											
	5. U.S. FUNDING:		BEGIN FY		END FY	6. PRIOR REFERENCES														
			56		69															
7. AID-DOLLAR FINANCING -- OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES (\$000)		PHYSICAL WORK:		56		70														
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e. PERSONNEL SERVICES			f. PARTICIPANTS		g. COMMODITIES		h. OTHER COSTS		i. LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS CHARGED TO DOLLAR ACCOUNTS					
						APPROPRIATION TITLE	LOAN OR GRANT	TOTAL	CONTRACT ^{1/}	(1) U.S. AGENCIES		(2) CONTRACT	(1) U.S. AGENCIES	(2) CONTRACT	(1) DIRECT AND U.S. AGENCIES	(2) CONTRACT	(1) DIRECT AND U.S. AGENCIES	(2) CONTRACT	(1) DIRECT AND U.S. AGENCIES	(2) CONTRACT
										AID	PASA									
I. THRU ACTUAL YEAR FY <u>64</u>	A. CUMULATIVE NET OBLIGATIONS THRU ACTUAL YEAR	AG	G	252		147		51		76		8								
		TC	G	691	10	277		75	10	314		15								
		CF	G	219						219										
	GROSS OBLIGATIONS (ACTUAL YEAR)	AG	G	128		90		21		14		3								
		AG	G	191		135		13		37		6			34					
		TC	G	691	10	277		75	10	314		15			90					
	B. CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES THRU ACTUAL YEAR	AG	G	213						213										
		AG	G	125		82		6		33		5			20					
		AG	G	71		12		18		39		2								
	C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS END OF YEAR	AG	G	6						6										
CF		G																		
II. OPERATIONAL YEAR (EST.) FY <u>65</u>	A. GROSS OBLIGATIONS	AG	G	242		100		69		40		15								
	AG	G	247		102		85		43		12			25						
	CF	G	6						6											
B. EXPENDITURES	AG	G																		
C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS END OF YEAR	AG	G	68		10		22		31		5									
	AG	G																		
III. BUDGET YEAR (EST.) FY <u>66</u>	A. GROSS OBLIGATIONS	AG	G	218		300		63		40		15								
	AG	G																		
	CF	G	208		98		50		45		15			26						
B. EXPENDITURES	AG	G																		
C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS END OF YEAR	AG	G	78		12		35		26		5									
	AG	G																		
IV. PLANNING YR. (EST.) FY <u>67</u>	GROSS OBLIGATIONS ^{2/}	AG	G	171		98		26		40		7			25					
	AG	G																		
V. ALL SUBSEQUENT YEARS (EST.)	GROSS OBLIGATIONS ^{2/}	AG	G	270		146		43		72		9			40					
	AG	G																		
VI. CUMULATIVE TOTAL ALL YEARS (EST.)	GROSS OBLIGATIONS ^{2/}	TC	G	1,185		591		252		268		54			150					
	AG	G	691	10	277		75	10	314		15			90						
	CF	G	219						219											

REMARKS:

- ^{1/} This is a memorandum (non-odd) column.
- ^{2/} Show estimated expenditures in column i.