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SURVEY
POST EARTHQUAKE STATUS
NATIONAL GUARD POLICE FORCE
MANAGUA

January 24, 1973

Office of Public Safety
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

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CLASSIFIED BY John F. Manopoli, AID/OPS
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John F. Manopoli, AID/OPS
Lucien Gormont, AID/OPS

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INTRODUCTION

In a personal cable (0579, January 13, 1973) to Deputy Assistant Secretary Robert Hurwitch, U.S. Ambassador Turner B. Shelton, Nicaragua, requested on an urgent basis, that a two man AID Office of Public Safety (OPS) Team proceed to Managua to survey the needs and opportunities in the Public Safety field. This request was prompted by the destruction of virtually all National Guard (NG) Police Managua facilities and of substantial quantities of police equipment in the earthquake that struck Managua on December 23, 1972.

Paragraph 4 of the cable provided general terms of reference for the survey team and is quoted:

"That so much has been done in so short a time is a great tribute to the assistance and advice provided by Public Safety Advisors Gunther Wagner and Carlos Lopez. However, in order to establish quickly a strong, well-led and fully functioning police organization, additional advice and assistance will be needed. It is for this reason that I strongly urge that the Survey Team come immediately to review conditions and needs and to give to the GON and to the Country Team and me their advice and recommendations".

The AID/OPS team comprised of John F. Manopoli, Chief of Operations and Public Safety Advisor Telecommunications, Lucien Gormont arrived in Managua on January 17, 1973, completed the study and departed on January 25, 1973. The survey focused on the severe damage to the police institution, its facilities and resources resulting from the earthquake and recommends U.S. actions to provide additional advice and assistance, together with corollary

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Government of Nicaragua (GON) actions.

Generally, the recommended actions are designed to assist the GON in re-establishing a viable civil oriented police force within the National Guard (NG) structure, able to address properly the law and order and protection of life and property missions so greatly magnified by the earthquake's destruction and by the reconstruction effort.

Draft copies of the findings, conclusions and recommendations were left with the Ambassador and the Acting USAID Mission Director. It was requested that the Country Team approval of or comments on the recommendations be cabled to AID/W.

Members of the Survey Team wish to express their appreciation for the outstanding support and cooperation provided by all elements of the U.S. Mission.

I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. SUMMARY

The Managua earthquake of December 23, 1972 virtually destroyed the National Guard (NG) Police of Managua administrative and operational facilities, as well as a substantial portion of the equipment and supplies required for its operation.

Several days after the earthquake, the Director General of the NG dissolved the NG Managua Police and returned all personnel to NG duties. This decision stemmed from a combination of weak police leadership in the first days of the crisis and the loss of police operational facilities and equipment.

Concurrently, the Director General, with USAID/PSD advisory assistance, established within the NG several Security Forces operating under martial law to provide security, protect life and property and maintain law and order in the stricken city and its suburbs.

Through joint NG/USAID/PSD efforts these forces were rapidly headquartered in tent housing. Transportation was provided from a National Government Motor Pool established to service all government agencies, communications networks were restored, patrol and policing responsibilities were assigned.

The Director General of the NG has strongly signalled the priority he attaches to the reconstruction and reorganization of a civil oriented police component of the NG in Managua. To this end he has requested Public Safety assistance in the preparation of a new police organizational structure and commodity assistance to rebuild the police.

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Notwithstanding the most recent dissolution of the NG Managua Police, the Nicaraguan Government (GON) has, since the inception of the Public Safety program, increasingly recognized the need to institutionalize the civil police role of elements of the NG assigned to this responsibility.

Additional US advisory and commodity assistance, geared to GON short and long-term actions, is required to prepare the civil oriented police element of the NG to meet the current and reconstruction era internal security problems of the City of Managua.

B. CONCLUSIONS

1. General

There is an immediate need for the reestablishment of a basic functioning NG Police Managua to assume the law and order functions engendered by the earthquake. There is also the equally important task of organizing, administering, equipping and placing in a more improved operational posture a civil oriented NG Police Managua for the post martial law period.

This cannot be accomplished without a substantial resource input by the GON. The NG Police Managua cannot be brought to a proper operational status without additional advisory and assistance input by the USAID Public Safety program.

The two-man Public Safety team now in country, has worked long and arduous hours, performed in an outstanding fashion and acted as catalysts for the formation of the post earthquake security forces. Additional disaster relief burdens have and will continue to detract from their primary advisory responsibilities to the NG Police Managua. In the face of mounting advisory

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tasks, additional full tour advisory assistance is dictated.

2. National Guard Police, Managua

a. Organization, Administration, Role and Missions.

The NG Police Managua organization is now non-existent. It was dissolved shortly after the earthquake and the GON has now requested U.S. assistance in formulating a new police element of the NG, to include the Traffic Police. The previous NG Police element, which included a somewhat autonomous Traffic Police had several organizational, operational and administrative weaknesses.

The introduction of additional civil police practices, both operational and administrative, was most difficult under the former NG Police Managua charter. Extension of civil police methodology to the other major cities and the interior departments under this charter was not possible. The creation of a new organizational concept for a civil oriented police in the NG affords an opportunity to apply additional civil police concepts to the NG country-wide. The role and missions of the former NG Police element are still valid.

b. Personnel.

An assigned officer and enlisted men complement for the NG Police Managua does not now exist. The reconstruction of the personnel cadre requires a careful selection of National Guardsmen, including those competent officers and men previously assigned to the NG Police Managua.

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c. Training

The NG Police training institution has been totally destroyed. A provisional facility with an assigned instructor cadre and for the time being condensed curriculum, must be rapidly made available to train the personnel selected for the new NG Police of Managua. There will be an immediate need to conduct basic, in-service and on-the-job training.

d. Operations.

The patrol, traffic and criminal investigation activities of the presently constituted security forces cannot respond to the normal law and order and public service needs of the reconstruction era. City-wide motor patrolling and traffic enforcement is at a minimum. Mobile radio patrol and traffic beat layouts are rudimentary and ad-hoc in nature. The major portion of the security forces are tied down to fixed posts.

Criminal investigation capability has been drastically reduced, identification and records and crime laboratory functions have ceased.

e. Buildings.

The NG Police of Managua has lost its general headquarters, Training Facility, nine of thirteen Precincts, Traffic Headquarters, Crime Laboratory, Identification and Records Center, and Motor Fuel Facility. The tent facilities now housing all the existing NG security forces, although the best available at the moment, are not proper headquarters, housing or administrative facilities. The shortage of housing facilities in the City of

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Managua to the contrary, the reconstituted NG Police Managua will require more suitable temporary facilities for the conduct of their business.

f. Equipment

Attachment A is a list of NG Police Managua motor vehicle, communications, weapons, uniforms and general police equipment in inventory, destroyed and remaining after the earthquake. Replacement of this lost equipment must be sufficient to accommodate the needs of a projected initial new NG Police Managua force of 700 men.

(1) Motor Transport. The rapid establishment of an operational NG Police of Managua, to include the Traffic and Criminal Investigation Divisions, is dependant upon the provision of a moderate mobile capability. The number and condition of motor vehicles available for assignment to patrol, traffic and criminal investigation duties which will be incumbent to the new force, is inadequate. Additionally, a motor pool management system must be organized. Mobile traffic patrols will be particularly taxed when reconstruction traffic is added to an already imposing traffic problem. It is expected that criminality stemming from economic and social dislocation will increase in the extensive tent cities and surrounding areas. This will require more extended as well as more frequent mobile patrol activity.

(2) Communications. The National Guard Radio System has installed adequate networks to service the temporary NG security forces in Managua. However, these networks will not provide the quality and quantity required

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for the rebuilding of an adequate communications network for the NG Police Managua. More rapid and efficient radio control over all NG Police Managua radio equipped units is essential to meet the expanding needs of policing the city of Managua. The NG communications personnel are well trained, efficient and are capable of installing and maintaining the equipment to be assigned to the NG Police Managua.

(3) Weapons. The considerable loss of police type weapons by the NG Police Managua has reduced the weapons inventory to an insufficient level. Less than 50% of the projected initial NG Police Managua personnel can be issued police weapons.

(4) General Police and Office Equipment. A substantial quantity of file cabinets, typewriters, mimeograph, photocopiers, adding machines, safes and other general office equipment and supplies are required to make the NG Police Managua rapidly operational from precinct stations and provisional headquarters. The loss of the warehouse stock of all uniforms and associated equipment makes it impossible to uniform properly the personnel of the reorganized force. Without these administrative and operational items of equipment, the force cannot function efficiently.

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II. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for necessary short and long term actions by the Government of Nicaragua and the U.S., which are required to reconstitute and revitalize a National Guard Police Managua. The additional U.S. funding implications and resources to be applied to the short term time frame (to end FY 73) are listed in Section III-C of this report.

A. Short Term

1. It is recommended that the Government of Nicaragua in order of priority:
 - a. Make immediate plans to erect more suitable temporary pre-fabricated or other type buildings for twelve precinct stations, to be sufficient to house all operational NG Police Managua units serving the city of Managua and its suburbs.
 - b. Man these precincts with sufficient numbers of officers and enlisted personnel selected for duty with the reorganized NG Police Managua.
 - c. Assign to these 12 precincts sufficient motor transport, communications equipment and other basic office and operational equipment and supplies.
 - d. Promulgate a new organizational structure for the NG Police Managua along the conceptual lines contained in Attachment B.

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- e. Erect a suitable temporary NG Police General Headquarters Managua to contain all staff, administrative operational, traffic, communications and support elements.
- f. Establish in suitable temporary buildings a NG Police Training School with an instructor cadre to provide accelerated training at all levels, as required, to personnel assigned to the NG Police Managua.

2. It is recommended that the United States Government provide additional FY 73 funding for advisory and commodity assistance to:

- a. Provide the immediate 90-day TDY services of a Public Safety Advisor Municipal Police and a Public Safety Advisor Generalist to assist the two in-country Public Safety Advisors in the priority establishment of a basic operational NG Police Managua, in accordance with the recommendations contained in this report. This recommendation was endorsed by the U.S. Mission in a TOAID cable of January 19, 1973.
- b. Assist the NG Police Managua Command in the immediate preparation of tables of organization and equipment and patrol and traffic beats for the provisional precincts, and for the General Headquarters and training facility.
- c. Provide the services of two additional full-time Public Safety Advisors, their arrival to coincide with the completion of the

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above recommended TDY assistance. The advisory functions of these additional full-time advisors over the short and long term time frame are shown in Section III-C of this report.

- d. Procure, on a priority basis, eight jeeps and 30 OPS/FM-5 transceivers to support the GON establishment of twelve NG Police Managua precincts. This recommendation was endorsed by the Mission in a TOAID cable of January 19, 1973.
- e. Procure, on a priority basis, replacements for NG Police Managua police type weapons, office and identification equipment and training aids destroyed in the earthquake.
- f. Procure, on a priority basis, in the U.S., or if available in Nicaragua, miscellaneous items of uniform and general police equipment destroyed in the earthquake.

B. Long-Term

The GON is confronted with a monumental public and private sector reconstruction task in the capital city of Managua. Long term (beyond FY 73) additional U.S. assistance geared to longer term GON initiatives to further reconstruct a civil oriented police element within the NG should be reviewed in the light of this overwhelming and costly challenge to the GON.

1. It is recommended that the Government of Nicaragua:
 - a. Select a site and construct a permanent Managua General Police Headquarters of sufficient size to accommodate a unified command

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- to include: Administrative Divisions, Operational Divisions, Central Detention and Service Division, Police Court, M.V. Department, Criminal Laboratory, and National Identification and Records Center.
- b. Replace temporary police precincts structures with permanent buildings, in accordance with changed needs arising from reconstruction of the capital, location of commercial and industrial areas, population density and related crime and traffic factors.
 - c. Provide a permanent facility for the NG Police Training School and establish curriculum and continue training for:
 - (1) Basic police classes of six-month duration for two sections of 50 students each year to meet NG Police Managua force increase of 100 men per year projected, to a final force goal of 1,100 officers and men by 1976.
 - (2) Non-commissioned officers, in-service and on-the-job training courses.
 - (3) Specialized training in specific police disciplines.
 - d. Starting in FY 74, select a minimum of 10 officers annually for participant training at the AID/OPS International Police Academy.
 - e. Construct a motor maintenance facility to maintain, service and repair the NG Police Managua motor vehicle fleet.
 - f. Implement NG staff inspection service and administrative records

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conformity of all departmental components of the NG Police services, in accordance with recommendations contained in re-organization plan, Attachment B.

2. The U.S. Mission has not as yet submitted the FY 74 CASP nor the Field Budget Submission. It is recommended that the United States Government:
- a. Revise the current FY 71 through FY 75 Public Safety Project Paper (PROP) to provide for a U.S. Obligation Span of FY 74 through FY 77.
 - b. The revised PROP provide for increases in U.S. funding resources for advisors, commodities, participant training, and other costs.
 - c. Commodity funding during the life time of the PROP be of a sufficient magnitude to support the GON implementation of the recommended long range GON actions to further the reconstruction and improvement of the civil police capability of the National Guard.
 - d. The revised PROP provide funding for a minimum of 10 officer participants annually for training at the IPA, for the recommended life of the PROP.
 - e. The revised PROP provide funding for four full-time direct hire advisors for the life of the PROP.

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C. U.S. Resource Requirements.

1. Commodity Support.

The additional commodity support recommended for the short term (FY 73) U.S. assistance is designed to furnish basic types of commodities urgently needed by the NG Police Managua. This commodity support does not meet all of the moderate needs of the force, nor replace all the commodities destroyed in the earthquake. FY 73 additional funding will assure the arrival of these commodities at the earliest possible time in the calendar year. Although not included in this report, the recommended commodity funding was costed out by the Survey Team.

REQUIRED RESOURCES (U.S.) FY 73

	<u>(Dollars 000)</u>		Revised
	Programmed Funding <u>FY 1973</u>	Additional Funding <u>FY 1973</u>	Total Funding <u>FY 1973</u>
STAFF (Direct Hire):			
Chief Public Safety Officer (Generalist)	29.0		29.0
Public Safety Advisor (Training)	24.0		24.0
Public Safety Advisor, 3 Mos. (Municipal)		8.0	8.0
Public Safety Advisor, 3 Mos. (Generalist)		<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Direct Hire Sub-total	53.0	16.0	69.0
(Temporary Duty)			
Public Safety Advisor (Criminalist)	(1.0)*		
Public Safety Advisor (Records & Ident.)	(1.0)*		
Public Safety Advisor, 3 Mos. (Municipal)		3.0	3.0
Public Safety Advisor, 3 Mos. (Generalist)		<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
TDY Sub-total	(2.0)	6.0	6.0
PARTICIPANT TRAINING:			
International Police Academy			
Investigations (1)	(2.0)*		
**Patrol (2)	4.0		4.0
Records and Identification (2)	(4.0)*		
Training (2)	<u>(4.0)*</u>		
Participant Sub-total	4.0	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>
	(10.0)		

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*() Not to be obligated

** Change to Traffic Management Course

	<u>(Dollars 000)</u>		
	Programmed	Additional	Revised
	Funding	Funding	Total
	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
COMMODITIES			
Vehicles (4 motorcycles, 11 jeeps, 7 sedans)		81.0	81.0
Communications equipment		19.0	19.0
Training aids	3.0		3.0
Weapons		16.0	16.0
Office equipment		35.0	35.0
Uniforms and general police equipment	<u>2.0</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>41.0</u>
Commodities Sub-total	5.0	190.0	195.0
Other Costs	3.0	5.0	8.0
	=====	=====	=====
Originally Programmed	77.0		
To be Reprogrammed	(12.0)	(12.0)	
GRAND TOTAL FY 73	65.0	205.0	270.0

2. Public Safety Direct Hire Staff.

The present two-man Public Safety staff cannot possibly address the magnitude of the advisory assistance required by the NG Police Managua for both the short and long term rebuilding effort. The needed additional Public Safety advisory disciplines should be applied as follows:

a. A Municipal Police Advisor under the direction of the Chief Public Safety Officer:

- (1) To serve as the principal advisor to the newly appointed NG Police Managua officials.

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- (2) To assist these officials in the organizing, planning, administration and operation of General Headquarters and Precincts.
- (3) To initiate and/or improve techniques and procedures for all police and traffic patrol functions.
- (4) To monitor implementation of recommended advisory actions in all areas of municipal police activity.
- (5) In the long term time frame, to extend the above advisory services to other major municipalities within the Departments.

b. A Public Safety Advisor Generalist under the direction of the Chief

Public Safety Officer:

- a. To assist the Chief Public Safety Advisor in providing advisory assistance in the critical period of redevelopment of the NG Police Managua.
- b. Specifically to advise the GON police officials in police record systems, investigation techniques, communication systems utilization, and special law enforcement methods.
- c. In the long term time frame, to additionally act as principal advisor to the NG Police Inspection Service, advise on the organization and operation responsibilities needed to effect a standard country-wide police policy, procedure and administration.

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III. FINDINGS

A. General

Just after midnight on December 23, 1972, an earthquake struck the city of Managua, Nicaragua. A series of seven tremors destroyed about 580 square city blocks of the center of the city and caused widespread damage to structures in the surrounding urban and suburban areas. The number of persons killed is undetermined. Broad estimates range from 5,000 to 10,000. Some 17,000 persons were injured.

The following findings address themselves to the overall pre-earthquake and post-earthquake status of the National Guard Police forces of the Capital District of Managua. The accomplishments as the direct result of the USAID Public Safety Program since the latter's inception on 1 February 1971 to the time of the disaster are listed at Attachment C.

B. National Guard (NG) Police Managua

1. Organization, Role and Missions.

Prior to the inception of the USAID Public Safety Program in February 1971, a company of the National Guard was in fact the Managua Police Department. This contingent was responsible for maintaining law and order in the capital city and some of the adjacent suburban areas. This company was an integral part of the National Guard, which remains to this day by law as the only armed force in the nation.

With the initiation of a USAID Public Safety Program in February 1971, a new GN Police force, Managua organizational entity was formed and remained an integral part of the NG. This former NG Police Managua organizational chart is at Attachment D. Additionally, there still remained within the NG sixteen departmental police units varying in strength from 26 to 48 men. These departmental police units are currently under the command and operational control of the NG Departmental Company Commanders. The role and missions of the Managua and Departmental police units of the NG were redefined to include responsibility for

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internal security, civil police functions, immigration, border patrol, security against subversion and violence within the national territory.

The earthquake was a double blow to the NG Police of Managua.

Destroyed were 90% of its physical installations, 40% of its communications equipment, eight of thirty-three vehicles, nine policemen were killed and twenty-two injured. On December 27, 1972, Director General (Jefe Director) of the National Guard, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, reacting to the ineffective performance of weak police leaders in the aftermath of the earthquake, abolished the Managua Police Command of the National Guard and created in its stead:

a. A provisional security force for the National District of Managua under the command of NG Colonel Armando Fernández. This force is composed of 528 men drawn from all units of the Armed Forces and its principal missions are: To provide law and order within the city limits through regular moving patrols; to control entrance and exits to the cordoned off devastated areas in center city; patrol the perimeters of the areas and a dismounted traffic and fixed checkpoints for the control and movement of persons and resources.

b. A provisional static guard security group under the command of the newly appointed Managua City Police Commander, Colonel Agustín Bodán. This force of 358 men, which includes both former policemen and other NG elements, is employed for static guard and special duty at important installations and key areas outside of the sealed-off disaster area.

c. A provisional Traffic Police Department under the former

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Commander, Major Noel Genie, was reformed. Fifty-four police cadets formed the nucleus of this force, which now totals 67 personnel.

d. Five new provisional police precincts in the suburban districts of Managua. This force, again a mixture of former police and other NG personnel, totals 65, with 1 officer and 12 policemen assigned to each precinct. The precincts are charged with policing the suburbs of Managua, which now contain large numbers of persons displaced by the earthquake.

On January 14, 1973, General Somoza advised the U.S. Ambassador Mr. Turner B. Shelton and the Chief of the Public Safety Division that he placed a high priority on reconstituting the NG Police Command of Managua and in the interim would need every assistance possible. Gen. Somoza stated that he was prepared to select effective NG officers for the new police command. He further indicated that this reorganization would be the opportune time to incorporate previous PS recommendations for changes in organizational structure to provide for a unified police command for Managua City. Gen. Somoza solicited PS guidance and advice on these changes.

2. Administration

In reality, the NG Police Command of Managua and the NG police units in the several Departments are detailed contingents that remain solidly within the National Guard structure and administration. However, since the formation of the NG Police Command of Managua in early 1971, this force has achieved a certain degree of autonomy in internal administration and police operations. This has resulted from constant advisory attention to the promotion of civil

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police concepts within the NG Police Command.

These civil police concepts can be further emphasized in presenting guidance to the Director General of the NG as the NG Police force of Managua City is reformed. This opportunity should also be taken to extend civil police policies in organization, administration and operations to the police units of the 16 departments.

3. Personnel

Based on the best available figures, the permanent personnel of the National Guard assigned to police duties and law enforcement related functions at the end of 1972, numbered 2800 officers and men, plus about 800 civilians. The NG Police Command Managua (including the Traffic Police and National Police School) numbered about 700. The remainder were assigned to the 16 departments and other principal cities of the nation.

The NG Police personnel although differently uniformed and equipped, are an integral part of a wholly volunteer National Guard. They are subject to all the personnel and disciplinary rule of the National Guard. In addition to a meagre salary, they are provided housing, food, clothing, medical care and retirement benefits. A certain degree of autonomy does exist in the area of police personnel assignments in the low ranks.

It is considered that a new organizational structure might well result in the promulgation of rules and regulations, standing operations procedures and job descriptions which, without creating a separate force, will afford the new police command a more discretionary control of personnel practices and procedures.

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Approximately 90% of the personnel of the Managua Police, including the Traffic Police, have been reassigned within the National Guard. The reforming of a NG Police Command with a new corps of senior and junior officer will most probably see a substantial number of former police reassigned to other NG duties.

4. Operations

a. Patrol

The NG Police force of Managua was increased from 371 personnel in February 1971 to 586 in late 1972. This force served a city of 400,000 population. The force was deployed in 13 city precincts and General Police Headquarters, and functioned in radio mobile units, foot patrols and static duty posts. The precincts were situated in key locations within the city and were staffed by 6 to 12 men each with one officer in charge.

With the dissolution of the Managua City NG Police Command, police motor patrol is sporadically and sparsely conducted by the Special Security Force. This force has seven mobile checkpoint patrols, 24 hours a day. In addition, the force maintain seven checkpoints and control the three entrances and the perimeter of the cordoned area. A laissez-passer issued by the NG Security Coordinator, permits control of persons and property moving in and out of this area. These patrols are augmented by static duty posts manned by the NG Police Managua static guard force and by police units assigned to the five new suburban precincts.

b. Traffic.

Vehicle traffic enforcement in Managua is carried out by the Traffic Police. Though nominally within the NG Police Command organizational structure,

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its commander reported directly to the Director General of the National Guard. The traffic unit consisted of 113 men with a principal role of controlling, directing and enforcing traffic regulations, the additional function of motor vehicle inspection and the issuance of driver's and vehicle licenses.

The Traffic Police was disbanded shortly after the earthquake.

However, on January 14, 1973, at the urging of the Chief Public Safety Advisor, a Traffic Police unit was formed to control the mounting traffic problem in the stricken city. Fifty-four police cadets, who had not yet completed their training, were assigned to traffic control duty in Managua. Limited vehicle and motorcycle traffic patrol operations were reestablished on 17 January 1973. The traffic force now totals 67 men.

c. Criminal Investigation

The Criminal Investigation Division consisting of 42 personnel functioned from the National Headquarters and the Fifth Precinct. Located at the Fifth Precinct were the recently completed Crime Laboratory and the Identification/Classification Section. These two installations, together with laboratory and Identification/Classification Section equipment were completely destroyed. Attachment E is a list of laboratory equipment destroyed, estimated value \$45,000. Criminal investigations are being infrequently conducted by personnel of the Security Force.

A Martial Law decree shortly after the earthquake, together with subsequent GON decrees, has placed an additional burden on the present security

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forces. The following clauses are those calling for specific enforcement responsibility:

- (1) No unauthorized movement permitted within the National District of Managua from 24:00 hours to 05:00 hours. Curfew enforcement is the responsibility of the National Guard checkpoints on the highways and roving patrols in Managua City proper.
- (2) Removal of persons from devastated zones considered to be dangerous to health and the public safety.
- (3) No person to move within or recover personal property from devastated area except by permit issued by authorized NG official.

5. Buildings

The earthquake caused the following damage to National Police Managua installations:

a. Completely destroyed with major equipment losses:

- (1) National Police Headquarters building which contained the patrol and criminal investigation offices, police communications center, arms, logistic and supply sections, mess section, the central police jail and a major portion of administrative and criminal records.

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(2) National Police Training School.

(3) Nine precincts, including the fifth precinct which also housed a recently completed and fully equipped crime laboratory and the identification/classification section, which was the repository of 21,000 fingerprint cards, filed within the last 18 months.

b. Damaged.

One precinct near outer perimeter of the city heavily damaged.

One precinct in outer perimeter of the city slightly damaged.

c. Intact.

Two precincts remain operational.

The present NG security forces are now operating out of temporary tent facilities at the following locations:

a. Presidential Residence Grounds

The Security Force for the National District of Managua and the NG Police Static Guard Force headquarters are located on these grounds. They occupy two separate tent compounds each with office space, communications centers and housing and mess facilities for the assigned personnel.

b. Parade Grounds Presidential Palace

The Traffic Police now occupy a tent complex in this area. In addition to traffic patrol headquarters with office space, communications center, housing and messing facilities, this complex contains the temporary offices for the issuance of motor vehicle registrations and driver's licenses.

c. Suburban Police Precincts

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Three of the five new precincts, all housed in tents, are located on Km. 9 Masaya highway, Km. 17 North highway and Km. 14 South highway, the three major arteries leading to and from the capital district. One precinct is located at the "Las Brisas" development to the west of Managua, and another at Treceava, to the west of Managua.

6. Training.

The National Police Training School was completely destroyed, as were all the training aids and equipment. The 54 cadets in training at the time have been assigned to the Traffic Police.

It is not known at this time how many of the former police force will be reincorporated into the new NG Police of Managua. However, it is apparent that many will be reassigned to other National Guard duties.

7. Transportation.

Prior to the earthquake, both the NG Managua Police and its Traffic Division operated separate motor pools with relative autonomy from the NG motor pool. Each unit was provided gasoline for its vehicles from NG G-4 Support Command and performed first, second and third echelon maintenance in its own garage. Higher echelon repairs were done at the NG Headquarters motor pool. The work performed by the Police motor pools was adequate and a satisfactory degree of cooperation existed between them.

A modern vehicle maintenance center, intended to combine the efforts and resources of both police units, was almost completed at the time of the

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quake; this project and both operating motor pools, were completely destroyed.

The NG Police Managua sustained a substantial vehicle loss:

<u>Type vehicle</u>	<u>Before</u>	<u>After</u>	<u>Lost</u>
Motorcycle	25	21	4
Sedans	10	5	5
Truck	1	1	0
Microbus	1	0	1
Jeeps	34	23	11

Immediately after the disaster, all vehicles from all Nicaraguan Government agencies were placed in a National motor pool under the command of Colonel Silva Reyes, Chief of Transportation NG. The NG Security Forces employed in Managua and the suburbs, were assigned 27 vehicles for police patrol activities. The Traffic Division was assigned 13 motorcycles, 2 sedans, 2 highway patrol vehicles and a 2-1/2 ton truck for road and highway maintenance.

8. Communications

The National Guard operates 12 telecommunications networks, most of them dedicated to military and international missions. Five of these networks serve the NG Police Managua and the departmental units. Three departmental networks connect Managua to the 16 departmental capitals:

a. A VHF/FM one channel network, serving all but the two most distant capitals, Puerto Cabezas and Bluefields. All radio circuits terminate at "Las Nubes", a mountain site, which is connected to Managua through 14 miles of telephone wire for remote control. This network, made up of 15 General Electric 90 watts Deskmate units is used only for voice communications.

b. An HF/SSB network, connecting Managua to Puerto Cabezas, Blue-

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fields, three boats in the Caribbean and three in the Pacific Ocean. This is a voice and CW network, using Collins KWM-2A transceivers.

c. An HF/AM network, connecting Managua to all 16 departmental capitals through old Westrex equipment. This network is used primarily for routine CW traffic.

d. The NG Managua Police headquarters, which controlled 25 mobile and 36 portable VHF/FM high band General Electric transceivers.

e. The Traffic Division headquarters which controlled five mobile VHF/FM obsolete low band transceivers.

The National Guard has the responsibility for the staffing, operation and maintenance of these networks, It operated a main repair shop in Managua. A mobile radio repair and two auxiliary truck augmented the capability of the main shop. Approximately 50 technicians are assigned to these shops and eight of these are considered to be extremely well qualified.

The National Guard operated a Telecommunications School which provided a two-year course for repair technicians and operators. U.S. and Nicaraguan officials consider that all communications needs prior to the earthquake were adequately fulfilled; the message flow was satisfactory, equipment failures were handled rapidly and efficiently and management support was competent. Much of this is to the credit of the National Guard Communications Chief, Major Alberto Luna, an extremely aggressive and competent officer. Within three days of the earthquake's destruction, essential communications services for the NG security

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forces were in place and operating.

The earthquake destroyed all communications buildings, the National Guard Communications Command Center; repair shops, telecommunications school, NG Police Managua and the Traffic Division Communications centers. Most of the NG installations were low structure and their collapse did not result in extensive damage to electronic gear. Over 90% of the NG equipment was recovered intact. All NG communications activities have been reactivated in tents and other temporary structures on the provisional headquarters of the NG at the Presidential Residence. This includes the NG Telecommunications Training Center, which reopened its classes on January 22.

The NG Managua Police Command was the segment of the National Guard which sustained the heaviest communications equipment losses: OPS/FM-5 - 10, OPS/FM-1 - 5, and 9 General Electric transceivers.

The NG radio system was furnished 18 HT400 and 10 HT200 Motorola portable transceivers by the U.S. Military Mission. A number of these sets are now in use by NG Special Security Forces. All three NG departmental networks are now operational from these NG headquarters. The NG Special Security Force, established a communications base in a tent at the Presidential Residence controlling 22 units. The NG Traffic Police communications base, controlling 5 mobile units, was established in a wooden hut at the Presidential Palace grounds.

9. Weapons

The NG Police Managua operated two armories, one of which exploded in the fires resulting from the earthquake. The following table shows the weapons

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inventory before and after the earthquake:

<u>Weapon</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Balance on Hand</u>
Revolver .38 cal.	512	274	238
Carabine M-1, .30 cal.	13	11	2
Rifle, Garand M-1	110	6	104
Sub-machine gun M-3, 45 cal.	5	5	0
Thompson Sub-machine gun	3	3	0

No accurate inventory is available on the amount of ammunition destroyed. However, it was all destroyed in the conflagration. All weapons not destroyed have been distributed to duty personnel of the NG security forces.

10. General Police and Office Equipment

The pre-earthquake supply and stock of uniforms and associated gear, office equipment and identification equipment was of a sufficiently normal level to support the NG Police Managua operations.

The headquarters building contained the Chief's office, the administration offices, the Detective Bureau, the Jail, housing and mess facilities and warehousing and logistic functions. Ammunition explosion and fire demolished what was not destroyed in the building collapse. Another major facility, the Traffic Division located in a two story building and nine downtown precincts were also destroyed. The warehouse holding the uniforms and associated police equipment stock was similarly affected and most of its contents were destroyed by fire.

The NG promptly organized salvage recovery forces and usable police equipment was salvaged. Well over 75% of the office equipment, 50% of the uniforms and more than 75% of the police equipment was lost in the disaster. Tent offices of all three NG security forces are now operating with a bare minimum of office equipment.

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ATTACHMENT A

COMMODITIES REPORTED DESTROYED BY THE (NG) POLICE MANAGUA

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Presently on hand</u>
<u>Motor Transport</u>				
	Motorcycle	25	4	21
	Jeep	34	11	29
	Sedans	10	7	3
	Small truck	5	0	5
	Truck	1	0	1
	Microbus	1	0	1
<u>Communications</u>				
	Transceivers, VHF	39	24	15
<u>Weapons</u>				
	Revolvers .38 cal.	512	274	238
	M-1 Carabines .30	13	11	2
	Garand M-1 Rifles	110	6	104
	Thompson submachine gun	3	3	0
	M-3 .45 submachine gun	5	5	0
<u>Office Equipment</u>				
	Filing cabinet	90	66	24
	Desks	36	22	14
	Typewriter, manual	46	29	17
	Typewriter, electric	11	9	2
	Typewriter stand	56	39	17
	Steel beds	120	100	20
	Desk chairs	14	10	4
	Office chairs	36	24	12
	Folding chairs	150	120	30
	Kardex	4	2	2
	Photocopier	3	3	0
	Mimeograph machine	1	1	0
	Adding machine	3	3	0
	Safe	1	1	0
	Fan, electric	3	3	0
	Air conditioner	10	10	0

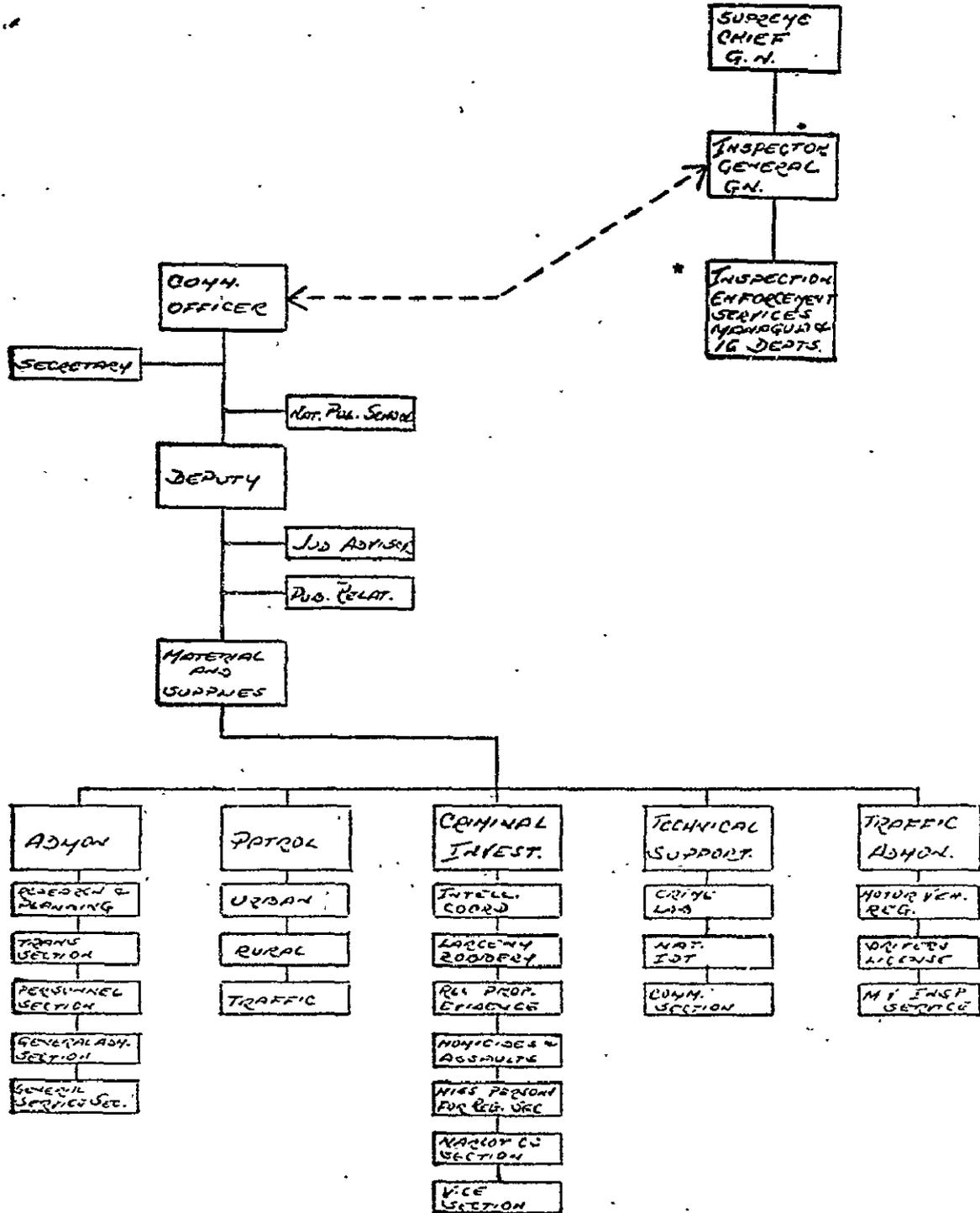
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COMMODITIES REPORTED DESTROYED BY THE (NG) POLICE MANAGUA (Cont'd)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Presently on hand</u>
<u>Uniforms and associated equipment</u>				
	Uniforms		553	
	Uniform hat		371	
	Sam Brown belt, leather		273	
	Holster, revolver		273	
	Helmet (steel)		225	
	Club, wooden		286	
	Handcuffs		67	
	Whistles		118	
	Gas mask		126	
	Shield, riot control	50	40	10
	Siren	1	1	0
	Loudspeaker	1	1	0
<u>Identification equipment</u>				
	Narcotic identification kit	2	1	1
	Fingerprint kit	3	2	1
	Photographic kit	1	0	1

PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - NATIONAL GUARD POLICE MANAGUA



* Inspect country-wide Police elements of NG for compliance with policy directives of Direction Central on (1) National traffic enforcement; (2) Organization and administrative procedures; (3) Standing operations procedures, (4) Reports, records and identification systems; (5) Training doctrines.

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ATTACHMENT C.

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. General

Although a long way from maturity as a professional law enforcement organization, the Police Department and Traffic Division of the Managua City Police, particularly under the leadership of the former Police Commander, Col. Francisco Rodríguez Somoza and the present Traffic Commander, Maj. Noel Genie, were making appreciable progress towards viable public service oriented organizations.

Both departments, in the past, often the subject of criticism and adverse publicity relative to indifferent enforcement attitude and inadequate performance, began to receive scant but favorable attention and recognition for improved police work.

B. Public Safety accomplishments under the Rapid Police Development concept during the time from 1 February 1971 until 23 December 1972.

1. The former S-1/-2/-3/-4/-5 military command structure was changed to correspond with that of a common police organization.
2. Officers and men were permanently assigned to operational offices, i. e. Detective Division, Patrol Division, Narcotics Section, M.V. Accident Investigation Section, etc.
3. Six new offices were constructed within the General Police Headquarters compound, five of which accommodated the Criminal Investigation Division and the sixth was utilized for in-service training classes.
4. A total of 13 city precincts were established throughout the capital district to provide regular and special police services and blanket law and order coverage.
 - (a) Personnel assignments were based on survey results relative to crime frequency and population density.
5. The Traffic Police Department was completely reorganized. The re-organization established four distinct units within the Traffic Department:
 - a. Traffic Enforcement Section
 - b. M.V. Inspection Service Section

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- c. M.V. Registration and Driver's License Section
 - d. Traffic Engineering and Maintenance Section
6. A number of officers and key enlisted personnel with proven ability, police training and police background, divorced from police service, were reassigned to police duties. For example, 35 out of 44 IPA participant trainees were serving in police positions at the time of the earthquake vs. 12 at PS program inception.
 7. All police vehicles assigned to the Managua City Police Department and Traffic Division (US Military jeeps type M-106) and 8 sedans of different makes and colors were painted blue and white, equipped with sirens and lettered "Managua City Police - Precinct and telephone numbers".
 8. Separate two-channel frequencies were assigned the police to eliminate serious communication interference from other National Guard units.
 9. Distinct police uniforms (combination dark blue trousers, light blue shirt, leather trooper cap) were issued as standard police uniforms vs. the former khaki uniforms and helmet liners.
 10. M-1 rifles and web equipment were replaced with police implements (sam brown belt and .38 cal. S&W revolver).
 11. Uniform record and report forms were adopted and in use.
 12. A central identification and record center was established at the Managua General Police Headquarters with the objective to develop and enlarge the facility into a National Identification Record Center.
 13. Substantial progress was realized in planning and coordinating new and comprehensive police training programs.
 - a. The National Police School curriculum was revised, eliminating 90% of the pure military subjects and replacing same with basic and advanced police subjects.
 - b. The twelve-month course was reduced to six months allowing a 100% increase in student output, thus meeting the goal of an annual 100 men force level augmentation, to reach the then recommended

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force strength of 1,000 policemen for Managua City within the allotted time frame.

- c. Police candidate entrance standards were raised, requiring at least a 5th grade education level.
 - d. Of the 35% illiterates in the police ranks of two years ago, 28% were transferred to other Guard units and replaced with more competent personnel.
 - e. Roll-call and in-service training became a permanent institution for the personnel of both Departments.
 - f. Special police courses, i.e. traffic accident investigation administrative and patrol procedures for supervisory personnel, narcotics suppression, public relations, etc., were being held frequently for the first time utilizing professional people from the private and business sector of Managua and faculty staff members of local universities.
 - g. The Traffic Police Department provided public relations training courses for the citizenry of Managua called "Defensive Driving", a special course of eight-hour duration. (A most conducive undertaking on the part of the Traffic Police Department in the absence of a drivers examination or test program in the country of Nicaragua.)
- 14. Preliminary steps were underway to commence a drivers test and examination program for future drivers and for all drivers convicted of serious M.V. violations.
 - 15. A rigid quarterly M.V. inspection service commenced on 1 October 1972, with additional more sophisticated inspection procedures planned for implementation at the next inspection period on 1/1/73.
 - 16. Arrest and seizures by the Narcotics Division were most satisfactory as evidenced by the marked increase of confiscations.
 - 17. A most modern National Crime Laboratory constructed by GON and furnished with USMILGP and PS supplied equipment was to be inaugurated by the Director General of the NG at 10:00 hours on 23 December 1972.
 - 18. Construction of a motor maintenance shop for the NG Police Managua, anticipated to be operational by 15 February 1973, was 70% completed.

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19. Legislative working committee was appointed to prepare legislative proposals for revision of the Nicaraguan Penal Code, the Motor Vehicle Code, and the creation of rigid narcotics and dangerous drugs control laws.

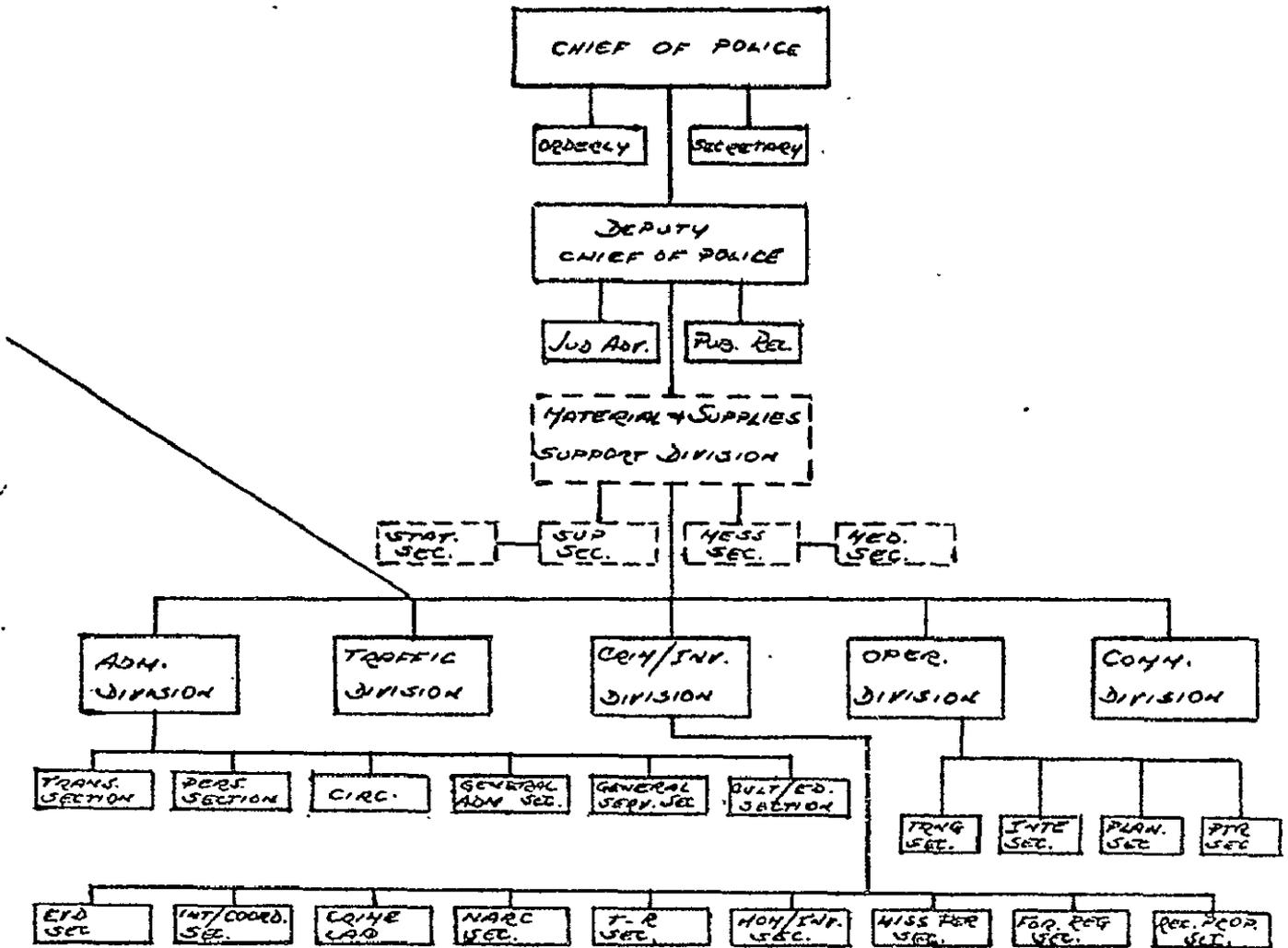
20. A National Traffic Safety Committee comprised of the National Traffic Coordinator, Managua Traffic Police Chief and CPSO, became functional on 1 October 1972. The Committee was appointed with the objective to give advice and coordinate all activities with the GON and private organizations concerned with the improvement of an outdated traffic system.

11 In conclusion, progress was made in all areas and activities of the 35th attained.

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ATTACHMENT D.

FORMER ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - NATIONAL GUARD POLICE MANAGUA



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ATTACHMENT E.

INVENTORY CRIMINAL LABORATORY DESTROYED

NG POLICE MANAGUA

<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>
Cabinet	1	Cabinet	6
Furnace	1	Grinding machine	1
Illuminator X-Ray	5	Light Ultra	1
Sterilizers	1	Telescope Cyst.	1
Calipers	1	Calipers	1
Drill, electric 1/4	1	Vise 3-1/2"	1
Drill, electric 3/4	1	Drill set	1
Drill, electric 1/2	1	Balance, torsion	1
Balance analytical	1	Burner lab	1
Lettering set	1	Burner gas	1
Burner	1	Centrifuge	1
Distilling Apr.	1	Holder Razor	1
Light micro	1	Washer	1
Meter Hydro	1	Microscope	2
Microscope	3	Microscope stereo	1
Microtone	1	Lab Overl.	1
Shaking mach.	1	Spectrophotometer	1
Washer set	2	Light Assy.	3
Timer Int.	1	Photocopy	1
Sieve Lab	2	Lamp Merc.	2
Light Assy.	2	Watch wrist	2
Balance	1	Drier photo	1
Drier photo	1	Light set	2
Light set	2	Lens camera	1
Lens camera	1	Dry Mtg. Pres.	1
Print contact	1	Printer	1
Hanger photo	4	Straightner	1
Tank Procc.	2	Tank Procc.	1
Tray Procc.	12	Tray Procc.	4
Tripod	3	Tank	3
Camera	2	Lamp	4
Meter photo	2	Screen	1
Tongs	4	Tray	3
Cable	1500'	Puller	2

ATTACHMENT E (Cont'd)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>
Wrench	2	Tool kit	2
Tool kit	2	Puller	1
Puller	1	Puller	1
Puller	1	Puller	1
Tester	1	Tool clutch	1
Drill	2	Extractor	2
Wrench	1	Oscilloscope	2
Multimeter	2	Watt meter	2
Multimeter	2	Cleaner tester	1
Tester	1	Tool kit	3
Light Ign.	2	Tester	1
Screen	1	Oscilloscope	1
Projector	1	Washer print	2
Projector	1	Washer print	2
Tester	1	Caliper	1
Caliper	1	Drill elec. 1/4	1
Vise 3-1/2"	1	Drill elec. 3/4	1
Drill elec. 1/4	1	Machine polishing	1
Kinetic bullet puller	1	Questioned documents plates	1
Paper thickness gauge	1	Handwriting instrument reticles	1
Ultra violet document viewer	1	Calipers	1
Micrometer	1	Police mug camera	1
Forceps micro dissecting	3	Magnifier, illuminated	1
Refrigerator	1	Air conditioners	4
Desk typewriter, metal	4	Chairs	7
Stand typewriter	3	Picric acid	4 oz.
Acetaldehyde	1 Co.	Acetic acid	1 pt.
Acetone	1 pt.	8-amino-naphthol	1 co.
Ammonium hydroxide	1 pt.	Ammonium molybdate	4 oz.
Ammonium thiocynate	1 lb.	Ammonium vanadate	4 oz.
Barium hudroxide	1 lb.	Benzene	1 pt.
Benzidine	1 co.	Bismuth nitrate	1 lb.
Bromine water	1 pt.	Bromobenzene	1 pt.
Bromoform	1 co.	Cadmium iodine	4 oz.
Calcium chloride	1 lb.	Carbon tetrachloride	1 pt.
Chlorobenzene	1 pt.	Chloroform	1 pt.
Chromic chloride	1 lb.	Chromic sulfate	1 lb.
Chromium trioxide	4 oz.	Cobaltous acetate	4 oz.
Cupric chloride	1 lb.	Cupric sulfate	1 lb.
Dextrose	1 lb.	p-Dimethylaminobenzeldehyde	1 co.
Diphenylamine	1 co.	Ethyl acetate	1 pt.

ATTACHMENT E (Cont'd)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>
Ethyl alcohol	1 pt.	Ethylenediamine	1 pt.
Formaldehyde	1 pt.	Glycerine	1 pt.
Gold chloride	1 co.	Hydrobromic acid	1 pt.
Hydrochlorid acid	1 pt.	Hydrogen Peroxide	4 oz.
Iodic acid	4 oz.	Iodine	1 oz.
Isopropylamine	1 co.	Lead acetate	1 lb.
Magnesium ribbon	1 oz.	Mercuric chloride	1 oz.
Methanol	1 qt.	Methyl red	1 co.
Methylene blue solution	1 pt.	Methylene iodine	1 oz.
Molybdic acid	1 lb.	Naphthol	1 co.
a-naphthylamine	1 co.	Nickelous acetate	1 co.
Nitrick acid	1 pt.	Palladium chloride	1 co.
Petroleum ether	1 pt.	Phenolphthalein	4 oz.
Phosphomolybdic acid	4 oz.	o-Phosphoric acid	1 pt.
Phosphotungstic acid	1 oz.	Platinum chloride	1 co.
Potassium acetate	1 lb.	Potassium bromide	1 lb.
Potassium chloride	1 lb.	Potassium chromate	1 lb.
Potassium chromate	1 lb.	Potassium dichromate	1 lb.
Potassium Ferrocyanide	1 lb.	Potassium Ferricyanide	4 oz.
Potassium hydroxide	1 lb.	Potassium iodide	4 oz.
Potassium Thiocyanate	4 oz.	Pyridine	1 pt.
Silver Nitrate	1 oz.	Sodium Acetate	1 lb.
Sodium Benzoate	1 lb.	Sodium Borate	1 lb.
Sodium Carbonate	1 lb.	Sodium Chloride	1 lb.
Sodium Chloride solution	1 pg.	Sodium hydroxide	4 oz.
Sodium nitroprusside	4 oz.	Sodium Tungstate	4 oz.
Stannous Chloride	4 oz.	Sucrose	1 lb.
Sulfuric Acid	4 oz.	Sulfuric Acid	1 pt.
Titanium Dioxide	1 lb.	Triethanolamine	1 pt.
Triketohydindene	1 co.	Vanillin	4 oz.
Zinc	1 lb.	Zinc chloride	1 lb.
Micrometer eyepiece	1	Stage micrometer	1
Pump, air pressure vacuum	1	Heater, test tube	1
Module blok 6 mm. tubes	1	Module blok, 10 mm tubes	1
Melting point apparatus	1	Emery paper disc grinder	1
Microcut polishing paper disc	1 pg.	Emery paper disc 0 grit	1 pg.
Emery paper disc 1 grit	1 pg.	Emery paper disc 3 grit	1 pg.
Engraver, electric, vibro tool	1	Tantalum Carbide needle for vibro tool	6
Stirrer hot plate	1	Culture tube, glass 10 mm	1 cs.
Culture tube, glass 6 mm od x 50 mm	1 cs.	Test tube wrack	3
Emery paper disc 000 grit	1 pg.	Microscope slide plain	6 gr.

ATTACHMENT E (Cont'd)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty.</u>
Micro cover glass, square	3 oz.	Micro slide box	3 ea.
Micro slide, culture	6	Beaker, 50 ml. capacity	1 dz.
Beaker, 20 ml. capacity	1 dz.	Beaker, 150 ml. capacity	1 dz.
Flask, 25 ml. capacity	1 dz.	Flask, 50 ml. capacity	1 dz.
Flask, 125 ml. capacity	1 dz.	Flask, 250 ml. capacity	1 dz.
Bottle, 30 ml. capacity	1 dz.	Bottle, 30 ml. capacity	1 dz.
Cylinder, graduate, metric, 25 ml. capacity	3	Cylinder, graduated, metric 100 ml. cap.	3
Dish, petri, disposable	1 cs.	Funnel 65 mm.	3
Funnel 100 mm.	3	Watch glass	1 dz.
Boiling point tubes	3 vi.	Tube sealer	1 dz.
Slide concavity, 12 concavities	3	Ring slide, 12 rings	3 dz.
Pipet, medicine dropper	12 dz.	Pipet, serological 1 ml. cap.	1 dz.
Pipet, serological, 10 ml. cap.	1 dz.	Pipet, Pasteur capillary	3 bx.
Mortar, mullite	3	Pestle for Mullite mortar	3
Plate, size 000	6	Support, rectangular base	3
Support ring, iron size 2"	3	Support ring, iron, size 4"	3 ea.
Clamp, buret	3	Burner, alcohol	3
Wick for alcohol burner	1 pg.	Wire gauze squares	1 pg.
Clamp, flask	3	Clamp, beaker	3
Clamp, test tube	3	Spatula, pallet knife	3
Spatula, porcelain	3	Spatula, micro	3 pg.
Needle, dissecting, straight	3	Forceps, dissecting, curved	1 pg.
Forceps, dissecting, straight	1 pg.	Scissors	3
Filter paper	1 pg.	Paper, weighing	8 pg.
Tubing, laboratory	10 ft.		

ATTACHMENT F

COMMODITY INPUT TO NICARAGUA PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT

Fiscal Year 1971 - Total Dollars \$48,300

1 Jeep 4x4
1 Sedan
100 Handcuffs
300 Revolvers .38 caliber
15 VHF-FM-1B
3 VHF-FM-5B
lot Accessories for radios
3 Mug camera
2 Century Graphic Cameras
1 35 mm camera
1 Polaroid camera
3 Rolatape measure
2 Kodak sound projectors
2 Slide projectors
2 Narcotic analysis kit
20 Narcotic test kits
1 Police field kit
4 Typewriters
1 Adding machine
2 Duplicating machine
4 Air conditioner
1 Refrigerator

Fiscal Year 1972 - Total Dollars \$33,115

5 Sedans
15 VHF-FM-5B mobile radios w/accessories and spare parts
1 lot Laboratory equipment
1 lot Laboratory supplies
2 Protectograph certifiers
1 Embosser machine

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