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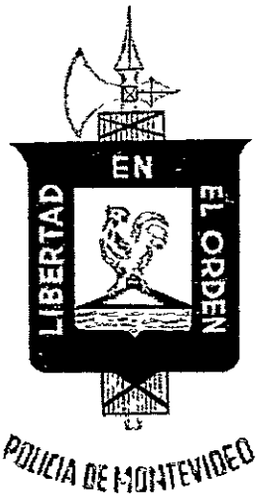
SURVEY OF THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1964

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SURVEY OF THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE DEPARTMENT

of the

REPUBLIC ORIENTAL del URUGUAY

Robert W. Bowling
and
Robert H. Whitmer
Office of Public Safety

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March 1964

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Section I

BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

On November 19, 1963 the Government of Uruguay through the Ministry of Interior officially requested U.S. AID assistance in improving the capabilities of the Police of Montevideo. By resolution of November 23, 1963, the Uruguayan National Council of Government provided that such assistance was "to promote the improvement of various sectors of the Montevideo police, with a view to bettering these services and giving technical training to its members in order to achieve more effective results in their efforts toward the prevention and repression of delinquency in the city".

The Office of Public Safety survey team conducted a study of the Montevideo Police February 3 through March 8, 1964. The survey was carried out within established terms of reference which included that the mission of the team was to be fact finding and final determination, scope, and size of a possible U.S. Assistance program as may be recommended would be made by AID/W in consultation with Department, and other interested agencies. The conclusions and recommendations of this survey are based on observation, study and extensive conferences with police and other officials concerned with law enforcement, internal security and the administration of criminal justice.

The team expresses its appreciation to The Honorable Felipe Gil, Minister of Interior, Colonel Ventura F. Rodriguez, Chief of Police of Montevideo, The Honorable Wymberley deR. Coerr, U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay, to Mr. Robert H. Nooter, Director, U.S. AID Uruguay, and to the many other Uruguayan and U.S. officials for the excellent cooperation and assistance it received during the survey.

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Section II

CONCLUSIONS

1. **Although there is no imminent threat to the democratic processes in Uruguay, the police foresee the possibility of widespread civil unrest in Montevideo this winter (June, July, August).**

The police believe that there is no threat to Uruguay's democratic system of government in the immediate future. They reason that neither the Army nor the police would be a party to the attempt; that although there is dissatisfaction with the government and its economic policies, the people are not ready for any violent expression of that dissatisfaction. However, this is a year for consideration of the budget, and in view of the rapidly increasing cost of living, there are certain to be efforts to pressure congress into increasing wages. The pressure is most likely to be exerted through strikes and demonstrations. During the winter the people will be more prone to feel and express their grievances. The schools and universities will be in session, and the Communists and other agitators will be active. These factors in combination can, according to the police, result in demonstrations which may be difficult to contain.

2. **There appears to be no need for additional legislation to control subversion.**

Article 80 of the 1951 Constitution provides that any person who belongs to an organization or political party dedicated to the violent overthrow of the government shall lose his citizenship. Penal Code section 132 provides thirty years imprisonment and disenfranchizement for from two to ten years for an attempt to change the constitutional form of government by other than constitutional means. Law 9936 of June 18, 1941, which was aimed at controlling German Bund activity in Uruguay during World War II has never been repealed and its provisions are applicable to the Communist Party today. Under existing law the Party could be proscribed if there were acceptance of the fact that it is international in character, subservient to foreign direction and dedicated to the violent overthrow of the government. The Party's legal status is based on the government's acceptance of its declaration that it has no foreign affiliation and is opposed to violent political measures.

3. **Existing legislation could be used to control civil disturbances and public employees' strikes.**

Article 168 of the Constitution empowers the Executive Council to take extraordinary measures to control civil disturbances which threaten domestic peace and tranquility. These measures include the power of preventive arrest. Penal Code section 165 provides that if more than five public service employees abandon their

work collectively to the detriment of the service they shall be subject to from three to eighteen months imprisonment. The Council is said to have used its constitutional emergency power on two or three occasions but the Penal Code provision has not been applied to strikes of public service employees.

4. **The principal threat to internal security lies in Montevideo.**

Although there is said to be unrest among the cane workers in the interior, the chief threat of civil disturbance is said to center in Montevideo. Communists are said to be active in the universities, schools and labor movement. Several of the Government Ministries are alleged to be Communist penetrated and although a government employee is required to take an oath at the time of his entering the service that he is not a member of any association or political party whose tenets are at odds with the fundamental principles of democracy, this has not rid the public service of acknowledged Communists. The police estimate Communist Party strength to be 20,000 and have on file the names of an additional 50,000 alleged sympathizers. Both the Intelligence Liaison Service of the police (SIE) and Army Intelligence are concerned with the investigation of Communists. Both are handicapped in their investigations by the legal status of the Communist Party. SIE is further handicapped by a lack of non-accountable funds with which to buy information, a lack of technical equipment, and by destruction in 1959 under orders of a former Chief of Police all of its subversive files. Communist Party strength is centered in Montevideo. Through organization and concerted action it exerts a degree of political influence disproportionate to its size. Communist diplomatic establishments and trade missions afford bases for espionage and subversion. Communist propaganda enters the country freely and Communist books and periodicals can be purchased on the street at a fraction of their production cost. Uruguay's borders are relatively unguarded and the movement of Argentine citizens into Uruguay is unrestricted. The police lack the ability to monitor the activities of subversive elements and the Chief of Police specifically requested assistance in this regard.

5. **The present capability of the police to control civil disturbances is more apparent than real.**

The police to population ratio in Montevideo is five employees per thousand population. The patrol force and the two guard units have a combined strength in excess of 4,300 men. It would appear that with this strength the police should be able to control any but the most violent demonstrations. These figures are deceptive. The patrol force is dispersed throughout the 28 districts of the city; works in three eight-hour watches; and is virtually without transport equipment. Patrol personnel have had little or no training in riot control and have no riot control equipment. When there is adequate notice that a demonstration is to take place, personnel can be drawn from the outlying districts, concentrated in the demonstration area, and can assist in crowd control, but will be of no great value in the event of a riot. The responsibility for riot control rests with the Metropolitan and Republican Guard units. The Metropolitan Guard has a strength (excluding headquarters and service personnel) of 450 officers and men. On February 20, some 300 of these were assigned to bank guard duty. The unit has three vehicles, two of which are serviceable, each capable of carrying a twelve man squad. During banking hours there is customarily a 50 man reserve available for emergency duty. The Republican Guard has a strength of 420 men. One hundred and twenty of these are service personnel: grooms, sweepers, cooks, tailors, etc. Of the remaining 300 men, eighty are normally on reserve

duty at any given time. There is no transport for horses and men and the unit cannot be at the scene of a demonstration faster than the time required for the trip on horseback. The Republican Guard does not use tear gas but relies on the horse and saber. The Metropolitan Guard has an adequate supply of gas guns and masks but has only a thousand grenades, baseball and canister type, all overaged. Neither of the Guard units has portable communications equipment to maintain critical contact and coordination between headquarters and the squads or among the squads. With sufficient notice, the two units appear to constitute an effective riot control force. For an emergency, they are lacking in on-duty manpower and transportation.

6. **The police of the interior departments have neither the organization, equipment nor training to cope with rural violence or terrorism.**

Today rural violence such as that experienced in Colombia or urban terrorism such as that found in Caracas is unknown in Uruguay. Economic and political grievances have not yet been aggravated through propaganda and agitation to a point where they have found expression in violence or terrorism. If such a point is reached, it seems certain that the police alone cannot handle the problem. The police outside Montevideo have had no riot control training, are without gas or other riot equipment, and are virtually without transportation. Such training as they have received has usually been provided by the Army and has consisted of basic troop instruction. Personnel strength of the 18 interior departments averages 500 men per department, deployed in towns, villages and in small rural posts. The departments are for the most part without adequate communications relying principally on the telephone, which is unreliable in good weather and inoperable in bad. It is extremely doubtful that sufficient manpower could be concentrated at any given point in sufficient time to meet an emergency. The police which constitute the first line of defense lack the capability to carry out their basic responsibility as defined in the Constitution.

7. **The lack of an adequate inspection mechanism within the Ministry of Interior for the direction, supervision and coordination of the police of the nineteen departments reduces over-all police effectiveness.**

The Minister of Interior dictates political policy in the several departments through the Chiefs of Police and exercises fiscal control through the Intendencia. In addition, he has a staff of a half dozen military assistants assigned to the Ministry from the Army for the purpose of investigating derelictions in those agencies which are subordinate to the Ministry. There are separate sets of regulations for Montevideo and the Interior, but there is no day-to-day enforcement of these regulations. If an infraction of a law or regulation comes to the attention of the Minister, he may initiate an investigation and take disciplinary action, but his staff conducts no regular inspections of police establishments. The police of Uruguay are in reality a loose aggregation of semi-autonomous departments without centralized control.

8. **The organizational structure of the Montevideo police appears sound and in view of present limitations of transportation, communications and investigative equipment, there can be no quarrel with the utilization of manpower.**

There are fewer men employed on station guard duty and on fixed posts than is customary in Latin American Command, and supervisory personnel are well qualified.

There is good discipline in the Republican and Metropolitan Guard units and the quarters though old are well maintained. There is a definite need to increase salaries sufficiently to attract a higher caliber of enlisted personnel. With better equipment and training of enlisted personnel, operational efficiency and effectiveness could be further improved.

9. **Neither the Immigration Department nor the police exercise effective control over resident foreigners, tourists or transients.**

Approximately 600,000 foreigners enter Uruguay each year. Two-thirds of this number are Argentinians who may enter the country with no travel documents other than an identity card. The Immigration Department with a personnel strength of 111 is incapable of manning the 34 official points of entry into Uruguay and delegates its responsibility to the police at over half of the border posts. Although a person entering the country on a tourist visa fills out and submits an entry document, there is no tickler system for alerting the authorities at the end of his legal 90-day period of residence.

10. **There is need for a centralized criminal records and identification system.**

Criminal records are maintained in each of the nineteen departments and there is at present no central criminal records depository. If a man from the interior is arrested in Montevideo, his criminal arrest record can be compiled only by corresponding with each of the other departments. The same thing holds true in relation to identity cards. These are issued on a departmental rather than on a national basis. There is no requirement that a citizen be rephotographed periodically. A man forty years old may carry an identity card issued when he was twenty-one years of age.

11. **There is a deficiency in police communications.**

The police are lacking in operational communications and there is a definite need, especially in emergency situations, for a communication capability between the command post and the district commander and between the field commander and his field units. It appears that the radio net maintained by the Ministry of Interior when modified as presently proposed should be adequate to meet Inter-Departmental communications requirements. The police also would like direct radio communications with Interpol in Paris. At present, they must communicate with Buenos Aires, which relays the message to Paris. It is debatable whether the radio traffic with Interpol would justify the expense of a direct communications link.

12. **There is a deficiency in transportation equipment.**

In Montevideo the shortage in patrol vehicles is due in part to the practice of maintaining vehicles in reserve. The police of Montevideo have 20 radio equipped Ford sedans but at no time do they use more than eight of these cars on routine patrol. The contend that if a car breaks down or is taken out of service for preventive maintenance there should be another car available for immediate duty. They hope eventually to have one radio car on patrol in each of the 28 districts, but to accomplish this they believe that they will require some 50 vehicles. On the other hand, outside Montevideo there is a serious shortage of transport. In Montevideo the most critical transportation

shortage is in emergency transportation for the riot control forces. There is a clear need for equipment to provide a degree of mobility not now possessed.

13. Police technical facilities are inadequate to meet the present needs of Montevideo.

Police technical equipment in the laboratory is for the most part old and in need of replacement. In spite of this inadequacy, the police appear to do good work in the fields where the quality of performance can be judged. There is also a need in Montevideo for a well equipped mobile police laboratory.

14. There is a serious lack of police training facilities in Uruguay.

Police training in Uruguay is essentially the responsibility of each department. There are no adequate facilities for training personnel in any of the Departments other than Montevideo. The Montevideo Academy is used to a limited degree for training officer candidates from interior departments, but its capacity, even with the addition now being built, is not adequate to meet country-wide requirements. In some departments where there is recognition of the advantages of training some attempt is being made to improvize some form of rudimentary police training. In Maldonado Department, the police social club is permitting the department to use one of its club rooms for classroom instruction. A national police academy would prove a partial solution to the problem and is given first priority in the planning of the Chief of the Montevideo Police.

15. It is concluded that the Uruguayan civil police forces need external assistance and that U.S. interests would be served by the establishment of a U.S. Public Safety program which would have the following objectives:

To strengthen the capability of the civil police to promote internal security by:

a. Improvement of riot control capability both in the city of Montevideo and interior cities through the provision of training and equipment.

b. Improved basic and advanced training through provision of technical advice and guidance in the establishment and implementation of a national police training program at all levels and participation therein as instructors or guest lecturers.

c. Improved patrol and investigative techniques by furnishing advice, guidance, training and limited equipment.

d. Development of a national central records system to permit systematic exchange of information and identification of criminals and subversives by the provision of advice, training and equipment.

e. Improving police communications both in Montevideo and the interior by the provision of technical advice, training and equipment.

f. Improving police mobility by the provision of technical advice, training and limited equipment to permit the more rapid transportation of personnel particularly in emergency situations.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

1. The U.S. police survey team recommends to the American Embassy, Uruguay, and the Office of Public Safety, AID/W, that upon formal request for U.S. technical and material assistance for the Police of Montevideo and the interior, from the Ministry of Interior of the Republica Oriental del Uruguay to the U.S. Embassy, a project agreement be drawn with the assistance of a Public Safety technician requesting the establishment of a U.S. Public Safety Program in Uruguay; that the agreement be implemented immediately following the required formal approval by the National Council of Government;

2. That the technical staff of the public safety program consist initially of a Chief Public Safety Advisor with broad police experience; that he be assigned as soon as practicable after National Council of Government authorization of the project agreement; that subsequently there be established a further position of Public Safety Advisor (Investigations) for the purpose of assisting the Uruguayan Police in the field of investigations;

3. That a Communications Consultant on TDY conduct a four-week survey of the radio equipment needs of the Montevideo Police, giving special attention to inter-district and emergency tactical requirements, to the adequacy of the Ministry of Interior's communications network, and to the feasibility of integrating the radio nets of the several services (army, navy, air force and police) in the event of a national emergency;

4. That a study be made of the utilization of police manpower both in Montevideo and the departments with a view of reducing to the extent possible peripheral duties and revising schedules in order that a maximum number of police can be assigned to the primary police function of the protection of life and property;

5. That in support of the technical assistance program $100,000 in FY 64 funds be programmed to meet priority requirements and provide essential program impact; that attention be given in FY 64 to the procurement of SSB radios, walkie-talkies, a mobile crime laboratory, training equipment, photo laboratory equipment, investigations equipment, tear gas and a tractor and low-bed trailer to test the feasibility of transporting horses and men to the scenes of civil disturbances; that OPS/AID/W explore the possibility of procuring gas masks for horses;

6. That $4,000 be obligated from available FY 64 funds to cover the cost of a four-week Executive level participant training program in the U.S. for the Chief of the Montevideo Police and a subordinate of his choosing; that additional FY 64 funds be programmed for the training of six police participants from Montevideo and the interior in the Inter-American Police Academy;

7. That the Public Safety Advisor after further study determine the appropriate funding levels for subsequent fiscal years to meet program objectives and that he give particular consideration to increased participant training, to transportation requirements of the Republican and Metropolitan Guards and to the possibility of lending financial support to the National Police Academy proposal.

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Section III

INTRODUCTION

Uruguay lies between Argentina and Brazil. It has an area of some 72,000 square miles which is slightly more than one-fourth the area of Texas. Its present population is estimated to be 3 million. Almost half of this number is concentrated in the capital city of Montevideo. It is temperate in climate. The country is a low rolling plain in the north, has a 120-mile Atlantic shore line, a 235-mile frontage on the Rio de la Plata, and 270 miles on the Uruguay River, its western boundary. Its economy is agrarian; its principal products are cattle, hides and wool.

The Republic of Uruguay is divided into nineteen political subdivisions called Departments. Each Department has a Chief of Police who is directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. Each Chief of Police is charged with the responsibility for maintaining law and order in his Department. He may confer with the departmental administration on matters of law enforcement but is not subject to its direction or control.

The national police was established by law on December 18, 1829. The Constitution of 1830 recognized the responsibility of the Chief Executive (at that time the President) for public order and internal security and authorized his appointment of chiefs of police. Subsequent to that time a series of laws and decrees has established the organization and administrative procedures of the police; has added certain functions and responsibilities and has modified others.

Today the authority of the police is derived from these statutes and decrees and from the Constitution of 1951 which does little more than assert the authority of the central government in the fields of internal security and public order. Article 168 gives the Executive Council, acting through the Minister of Interior, the responsibility for preserving public order and tranquility. Article 173 empowers the Council to appoint a Chief of Police in each of the Departments and to remove him at will. It holds further that the Chief must have the same qualifications as a Senator. These qualifications are specified in Article 98 which requires that he be a natural born citizen or have been a naturalized citizen for seven years and that he be at least thirty years of age.

The basic responsibility for law enforcement in Uruguay is divided between the national police and the Maritime Police; the latter having territorial jurisdiction of the coasts, beaches, rivers, lakes and other navigable waterways. The Maritime Police, which is under the Ministry of Defense, will be discussed in some detail elsewhere in this report.

[redacted]

The policing power for all of Uruguay, except for coasts and water ways, is vested in the Minister of Interior and exercised through the Chiefs of Police of the several Departments. The Police are supported financially by the federal government. A national budget is prepared and submitted to Congress every four years. On approval, this establishes the personnel strength, salaries and emoluments for each departmental police force. It also provides for equipment, supplies and maintenance. Equipment and supplies are purchased by the central government and are allocated to the Departments in conformance with the provisions of the budget.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The Ministry of the Interior has the responsibility for public safety throughout Uruguay except for the beaches and shores of navigable rivers and lakes. For the purpose of discharging this responsibility, the Ministry has under its control four operating agencies, two staff units and a nationwide communications net.

Chart A depicts the organization of the Ministry. It will be noted that the Montevideo Police and the combined forces of the 18 interior Departments are shown as separate entities. One reason for this is that in the national budget, the Montevideo Police is treated in one section while the interior Departments are treated in another section. Budget section 7.02 is subdivided to show the fund allocation for each Department and divided further to show the breakdown of expenses with a Department. Therefore, notwithstanding the chart, the agencies subordinate to the Ministry are the Police, Highway Patrol, Fire Department and Immigration.

The Secretariat handles the administrative business of the Ministry and has under its control a Communications Section which operates a nation-wide police radio net, connecting the Ministry with each of the 19 Departments. There is also within the Secretariat a small group of military personnel on detail to the Ministry. This group conducts investigations of reported infractions of laws, rules and regulations by police personnel. It does not appear to have any regular inspectional responsibility.

The Intendencia with 103 employees is responsible for controlling the expenditures of the agencies subordinate to the Ministry, purchasing or approving the purchase of equipment, distributing equipment and supplies to the interior Departments, and for maintaining records of these transactions.

The other staff unit shown, the Employee's Statute Department, although attached to the Ministry, has government-wide responsibility for assuring that in disciplinary actions the procedures dictated by the statutes have been followed and that the rights of the employee have been adequately protected.

THE CRIME PICTURE

Table I affords a statistical picture of crime in Montevideo for the six-year period 1958 through 1963. It appears that there has been a remarkable degree of uniformity in the incidence of all reported crime except homicide. The figures show that the conviction rate for those arrested has been low. The police are prone to lay most of the blame for this on the courts. The survey team is inclined to believe that among

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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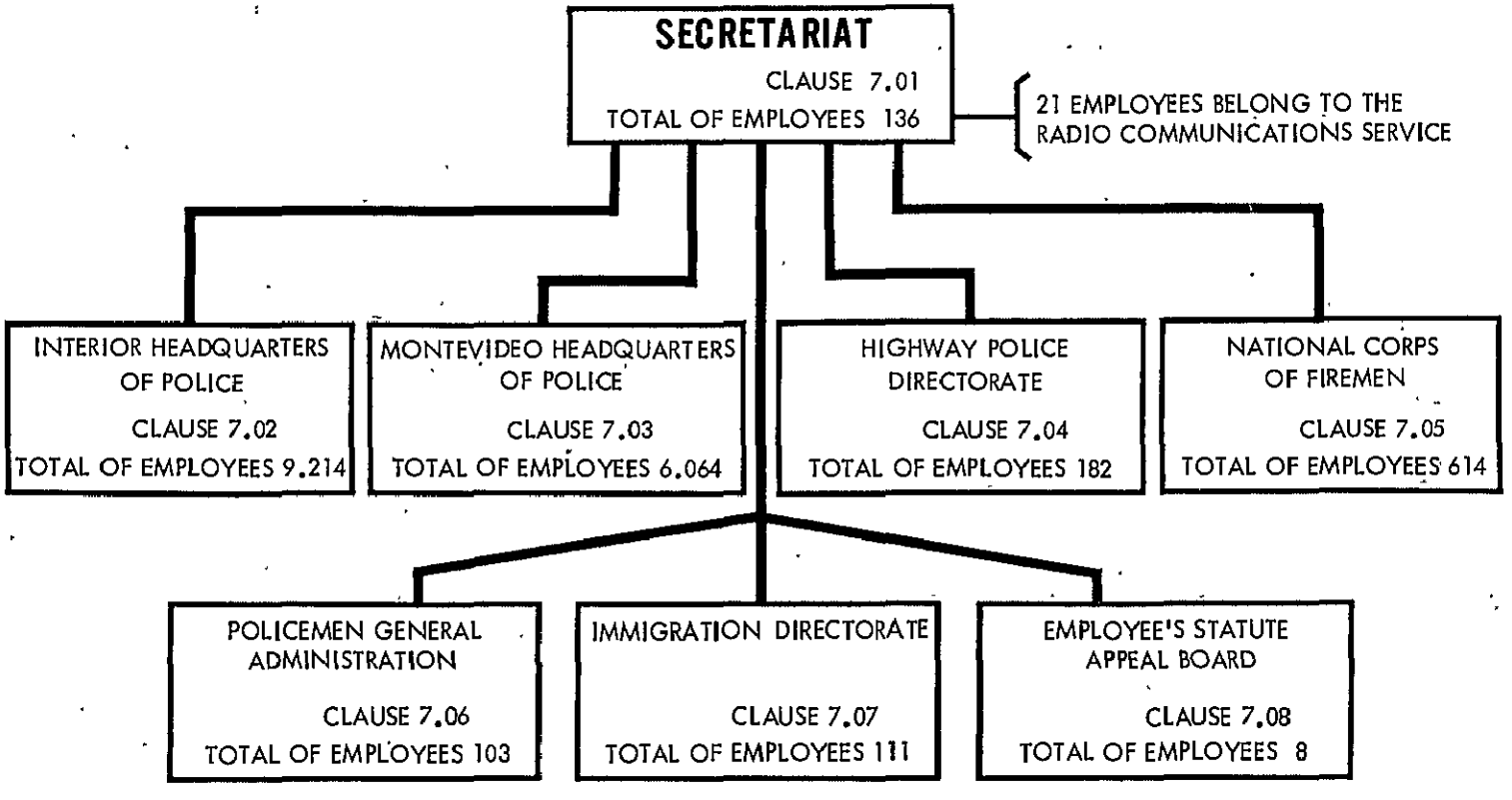


TOTAL OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLAUSE 16.432

CHART A

several causes for this are: (a) The police are required to take a prisoner before a magistrate within 24 hours. There are occasions on which this is an inadequate length of time in which to establish a prima facie case. (b) The latitude accorded the police in making arrests for investigation is certain to lead to a greater number of arrests on suspicion. (c) The courts appear to give no weight to a repudiated confession. (d) The courts may be influenced by the fact that detention facilities are wholly inadequate, leading to their exonerating a greater number of minor offenders.

The "clearance" of a crime appears to be unrelated to the recovery of property or conviction in court. It is based on a determination by the investigator that a reported crime is cleared to his satisfaction. This practice is defended on the grounds that so many self-confessed criminals are found not guilty by the courts.

There is less reported crime in the interior Departments than in Montevideo in proportion to population and area. There are fewer arrests in proportion to reported crime.

VICE AND GAMBLING

Prostitution is legalized in Uruguay. Prostitutes are required to register with the police where they are fingerprinted and photographed. They are also required to obtain weekly medical examinations and are subject to arrest and prosecution if they are without current medical certification. Prostitutes fall into three categories: call girls, those who work regularly in a house of prostitution, and those who frequent bars, casinos and other places of entertainment.

Gambling is legalized and licensed by the government. It is of three varieties: licensed casinos where the play appears to be limited to roulette and baccarat, lotteries, and track betting at the horse races. The police arrest all persons caught operating an unlicensed game of chance and confiscate the paraphernalia.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

It is impossible on short acquaintance to form a valid judgment concerning the public's attitude toward the police. The survey team asked numbers of people whether the police of Uruguay were well regarded. Unfortunately most of those to whom the question was addressed were in some way connected with the police. The concensus appeared to be that the police were neither disliked nor highly regarded; that there appeared to be some suspicion in government that the police might become unduly powerful if uncontrolled and that this fear had led to the detailing of army personnel to such key posts as the commands of the Guard units, the police schools and the Estado Mayor.

The police of Montevideo do make an effort in their training to instill police ethics, to emphasize the need for respecting the rights of citizens, and to drive home the value of good public relations. In the contacts which the team observed between the police and the public, the police appeared to be courteous and helpful in their attitude and their actions. While it is true that the police experience difficulty in maintaining the force at full strength, this is probably primarily due to low salaries.

HOMICIDES AND ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES

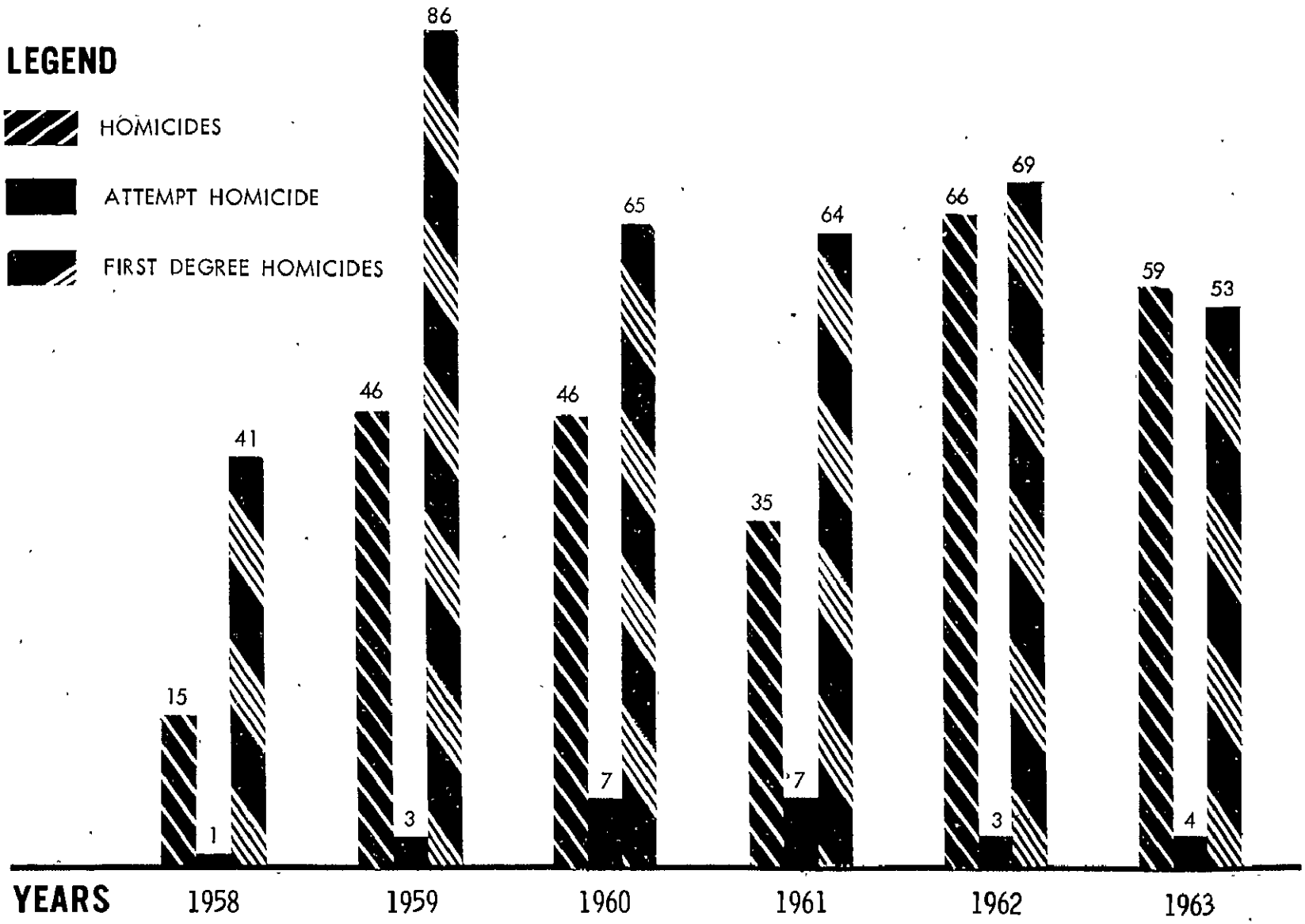
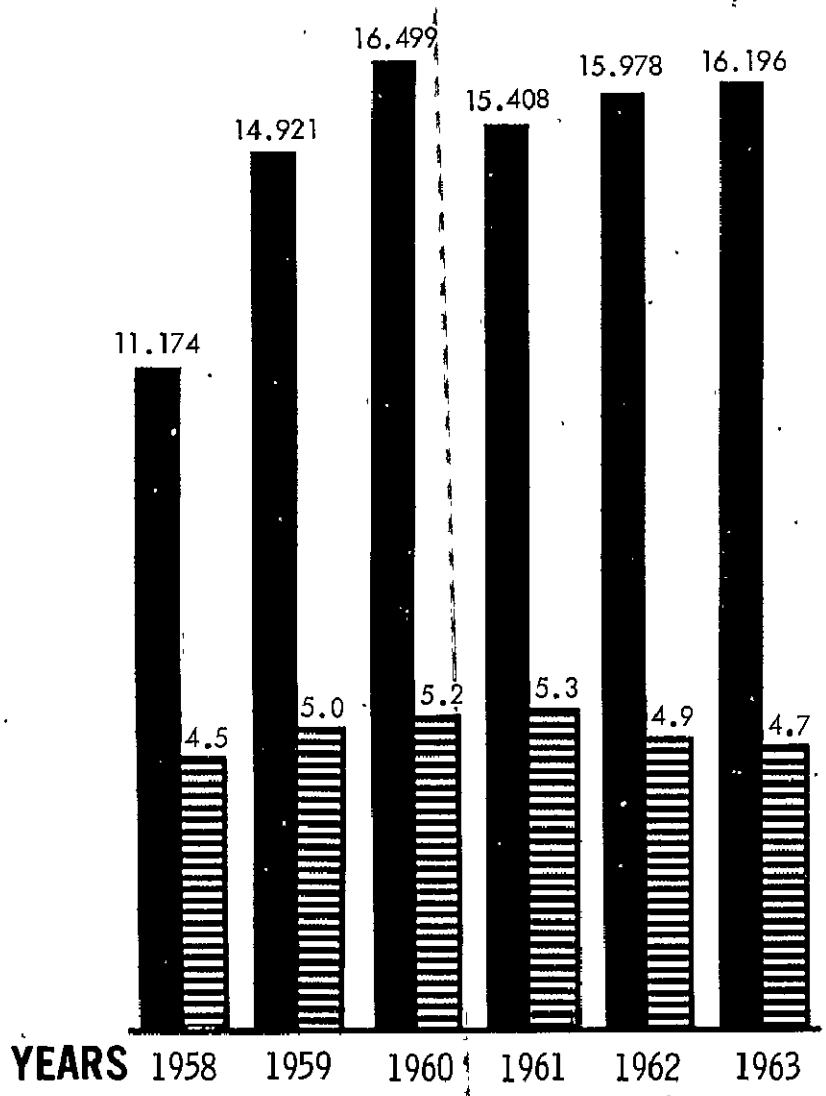


TABLE Ia

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
(MAJOR THEFTS, BURGLARIES, SWINDLES, CONFIDENCE, ETC.)



CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON
(ASSAULTS, HOMICIDES, MANSLAUGHTER MAYHEM, ETC.)

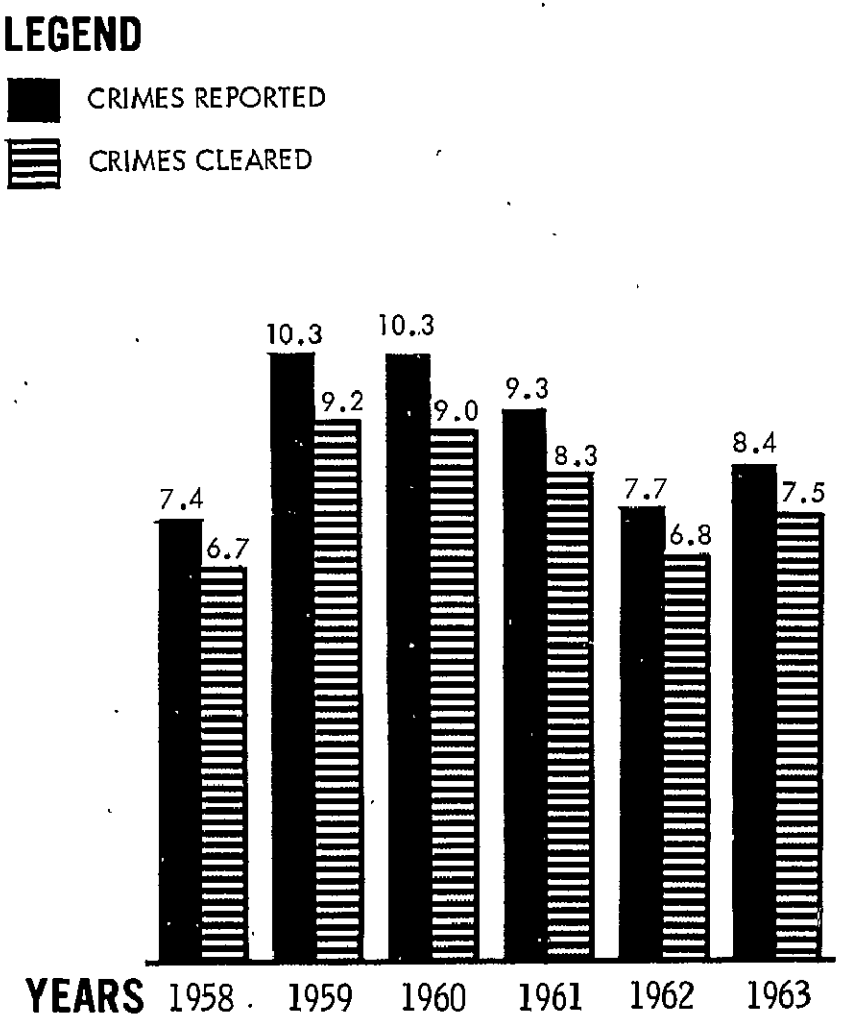
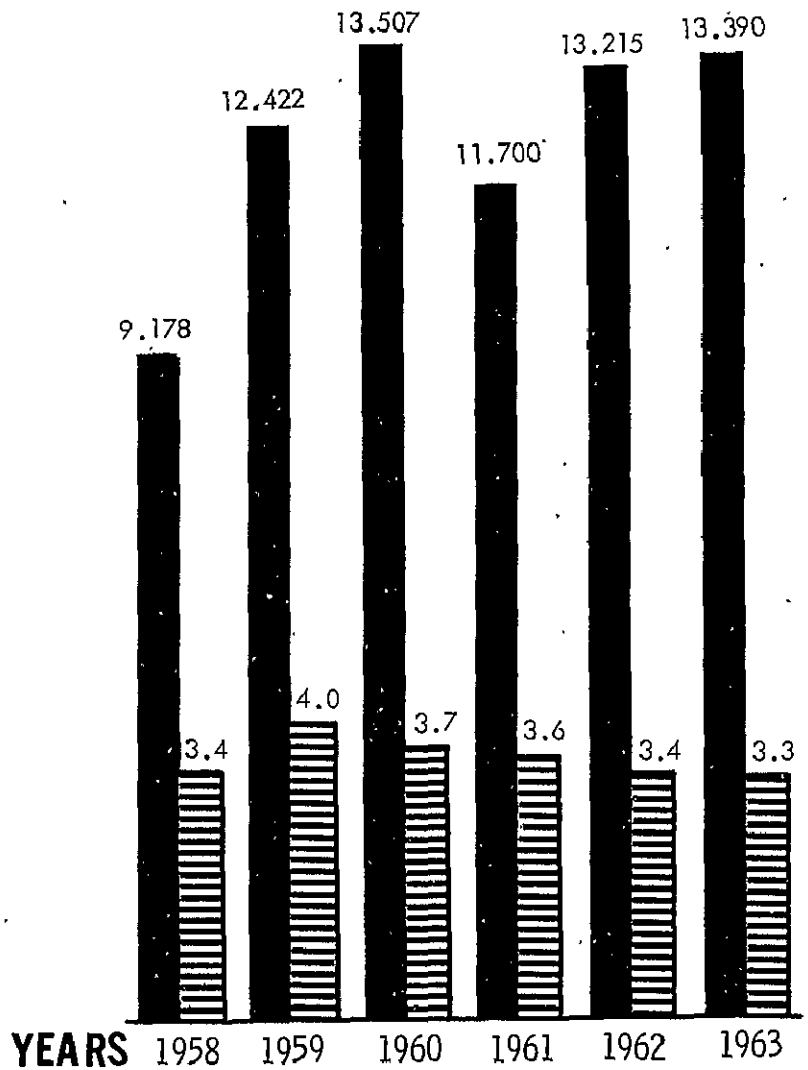


TABLE Ib


REPORTED THEFTS - MAJOR CATEGORIES
EXCLUSIVE OF PICKPOCKETS
9.178
12.422
13.507
11.700
13.215
13.390
3.4
4.0
3.7
3.6
3.4
3.3
YEARS 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963

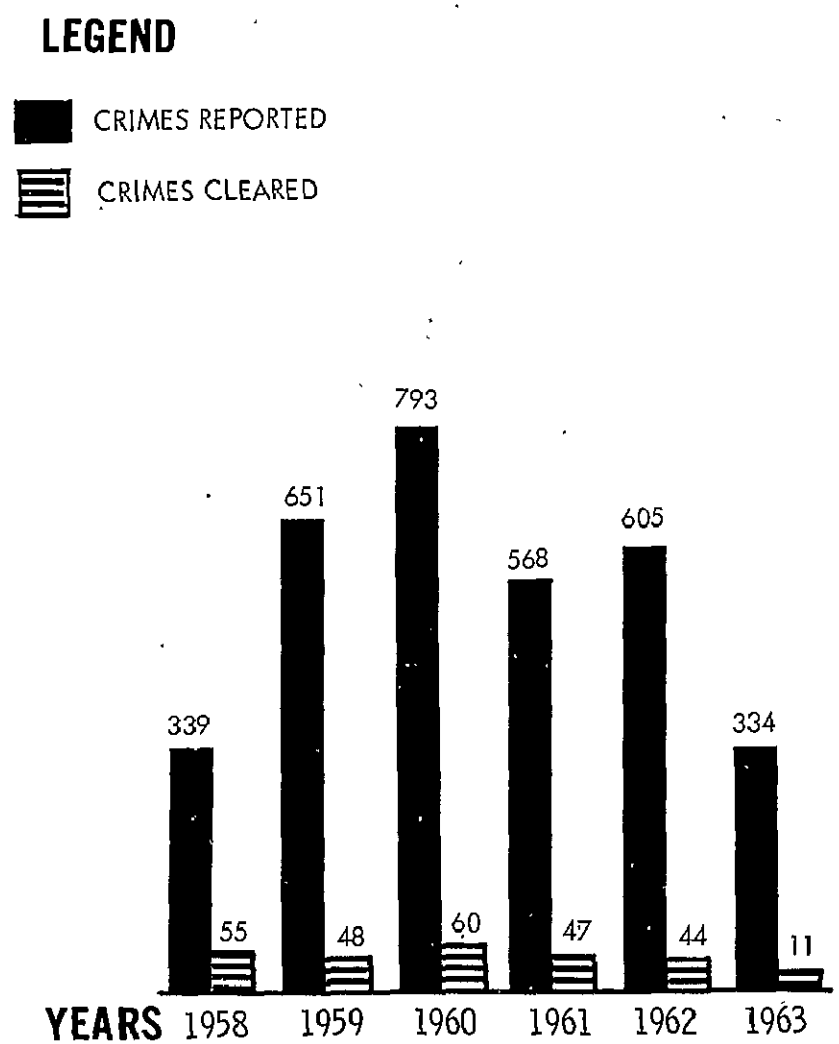

PICKPOCKETS
LEGEND
CRIMES REPORTED
CRIMES CLEARED
339
651
793
568
605
334
55
48
60
47
44
11
YEARS 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963

TABLE Ic

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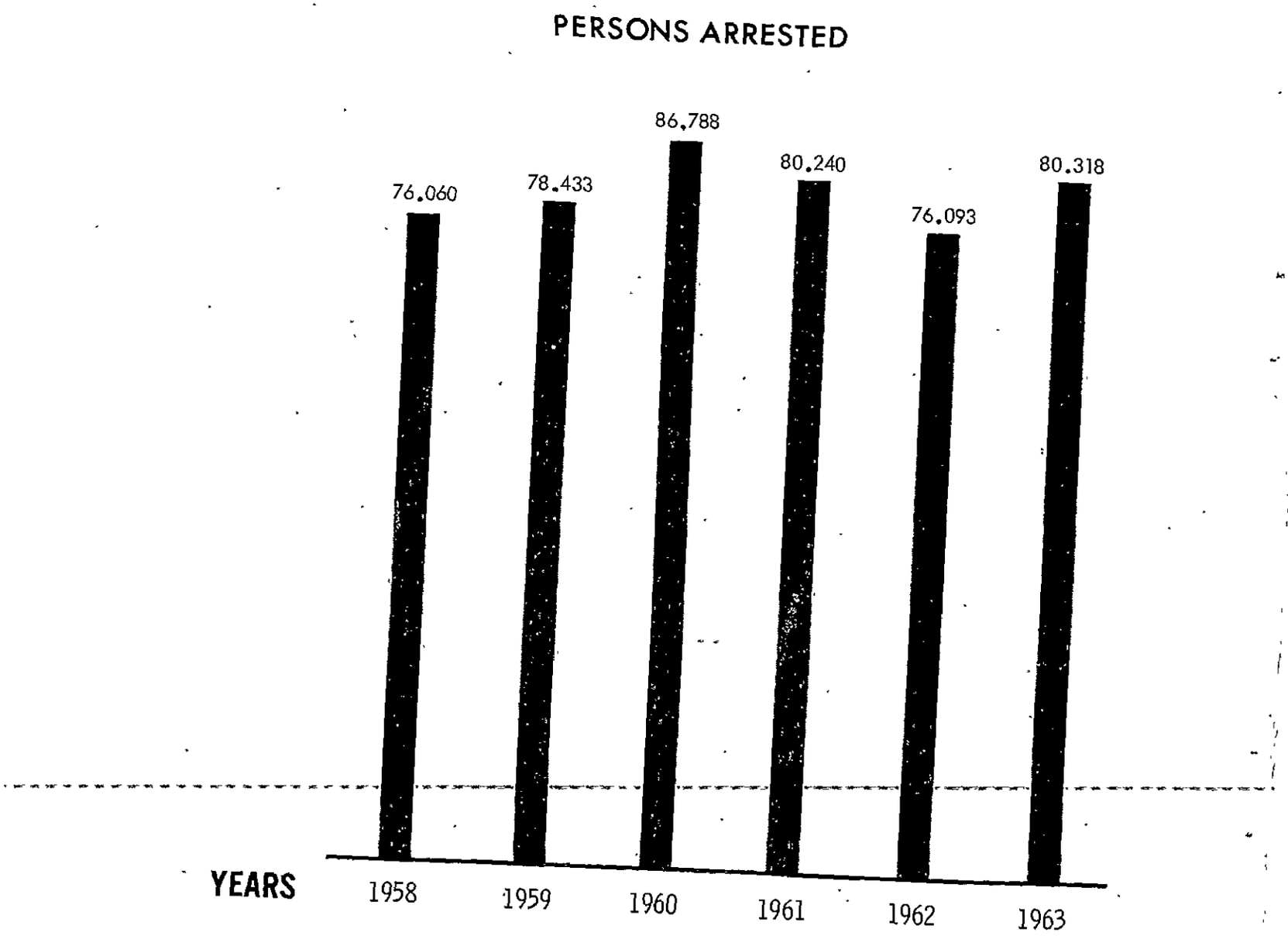

TABLE Id

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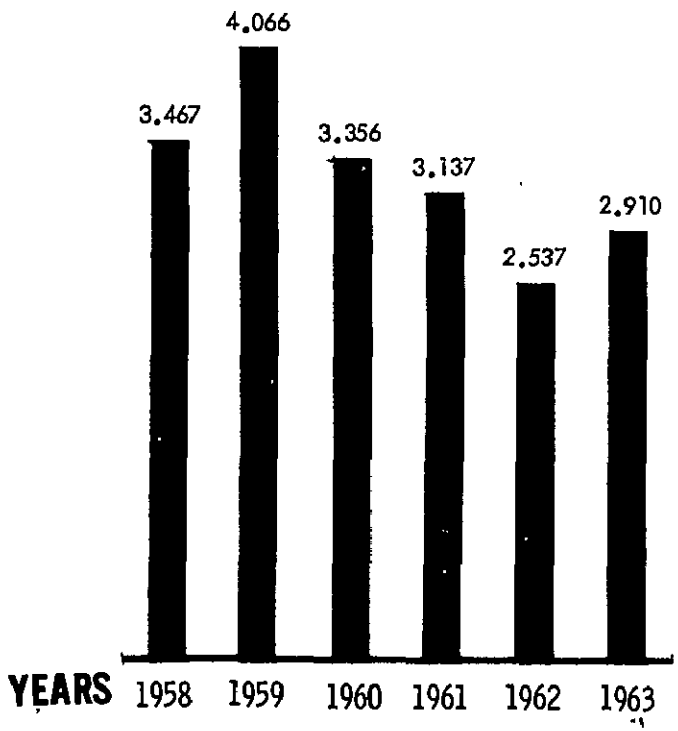
COURT CONVICTIONS AND PERSONS IMPRISONED OR PROBATION



PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOUND NOT GUILTY OR ACQUITTED

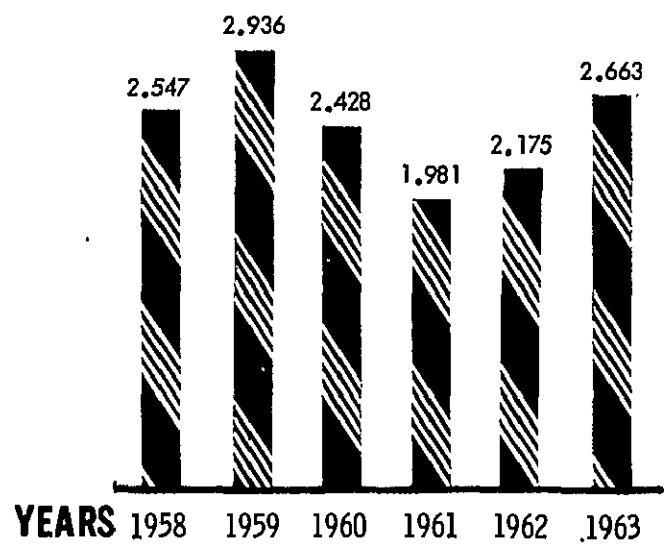


TABLE Ie

There were differences of opinion as to whether the acceptance of bribes was widespread in the force, but the weight of opinion is predominantly toward a belief that bribery and corruption are not prevalent.

THE POLICE AND THE COURT

The Constitution accords the Uruguayan citizen the same fundamental rights found in the American Bill of Rights. However, it is more specific in its provisions and deals with procedural matters not dealt with in the U.S. Constitution. Where the U.S. Appellate and Supreme Courts have struggled for years with an interpretation of what constitutes a speedy trial and "unnecessary delay," the Uruguayan Constitution spells this out. The police have the authority to make an arrest for crimes committed in their presence, or for investigation of a felony which has been committed if there is reasonable ground to believe the suspect to have been guilty of its commission. Article 16 requires that the suspect be taken before a magistrate within 24 hours. It is reported that the police generally adhere to this provision.

The Judge of Instruction who has initial jurisdiction in all criminal matters has an additional 24 hours in which to file an indictment or release the prisoner. If he finds that sufficient cause exists to remand the prisoner for trial he may, with the assistance of the police, gather additional evidence and take the testimony of witnesses. During the proceedings, from the filing of the indictment to the judgment, the prisoner is entitled to representation by counsel. If the prisoner cannot afford counsel, he is represented by an attorney from the Public Defender's staff.

Although the Constitution prohibits secret trials, trials in Uruguay are not public in the sense that there are spectators or oral argument in open court. The court record is a public document but there is no court appearance by parties involved. Depositions of witnesses are taken by the clerk of the court and made a part of the record. Police testimony is submitted in affidavit form. The defense case is presented in written brief with the depositions of his witnesses. When the police investigation has been completed, all testimony recorded, and evidence introduced, the case is sent to the Fiscal who acts as legal advisor to the court. He weighs the evidence pro and con and gives the court his opinion as to its weight and sufficiency. The court then studies the file and renders its judgment. This trial procedure coupled with a large court backlog means that a prisoner may remain in jail for months awaiting trial.

The Judge of Instruction has trial jurisdiction only in misdemeanor cases. In felony cases he will complete the investigation and send the file to the Criminal Court which will render judgment. Misdemeanors carry a penalty of up to two years' imprisonment; felonies of two to thirty years. There is no death penalty in Uruguay.

All criminal matters are adjudicated by the Judge of Instruction or the Criminal Judges. Jury trials were abolished in Uruguay some years ago following a notorious case of jury bribery.

There is a third inferior court with which the police have little contact in Montevideo. The Justice of the Peace hears civil cases and "faltas" which are offenses which fall short of being crimes. It is said that in some of the interior

Departments a Justice of the Peace may also double as Judge of Instruction. There is a Justice of the Peace in each of the 28 districts of Montevideo.

There are six Judges of Instruction in Montevideo. Each has an office and staff. Each serves a "turn" of one week and handles all offenses committed during that week. During the week the Judge is on duty 24 hours a day, either in the office or on call. During the five off-duty weeks the Judge disposes of the cases which came to his attention while on-duty. Additionally, if a person is arrested for an offense which was committed during his turn, the case becomes his responsibility and not that of the on-duty Judge.

Montevideo has four Criminal Courts which work in "turn." It is alleged that the backlog in these courts is even greater than in the Courts of Instruction; that because of the more serious nature of the crime, there is greater deliberation in the proceedings.

There are two courts of review: the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. It appears that the fundamental difference between the two is that the Appellate Court reviews matters of fact and judicial judgment while the Supreme Court concerns itself with matters of law and procedure. The Appellate Court hears cases only on petition filed by either party while the Supreme Court reviews routinely all criminal judgments. Although the Supreme Court may set aside or modify a judgment on constitutional or procedural grounds, its primary responsibility is said to be the functional supervision of the inferior courts. The Court also has administrative responsibility for the Medical Examiner and the Public Defender, both of whom are officers of the Court.

Length of sentence determines both the place of imprisonment and eligibility for parole. If a prisoner is sentenced to less than two years, he will serve his sentence in a prison reserved for first and minor offenders. The committing magistrate has authority to commute his sentence or parole him. If the sentence is for more than two years, he will be confined in a prison for felons and habitual criminals. The tria judge has no authority over the prisoner. Once a year the Supreme Court sits as a board of prison terms and paroles and reviews all long-term imprisonments. It may issue pardons, paroles or commute sentences.

There are police detention facilities and jails in each of the Departments but all persons sentenced to terms of more than two years are transferred to and serve their terms in the Penitentiary in Montevideo.

COMMISSIONS FOR POLICE COLLABORATION

In each of the nineteen Departments there is a citizens' group which provides financial assistance to the police. In addition, there are similar groups of the same character in each of the police districts throughout Uruguay. These groups are known as Commissions for Police Collaboration. Although they are relatively uniform in their composition, they vary in the degree of interest displayed and in the extent of financial support they give the police.

In some areas the police are largely dependent on the Commissions for transportation. An automobile donated to the police by a Commission carries a sign on its side which indicates that it has been provided by the Commission. Generally the Commission also provides gasoline and maintains donated vehicles. In most interior Departments the amount of money budget for gasoline is inadequate and is supplemented by the Commissions.

In Salto the police recently acquired a new building for one of their precinct headquarters. All of the furniture was provided by the community. The material was purchased by the Commission and the furniture, which included metal storage cabinets and tables, was made in the shops of the local vocational school.

FOREIGNER CONTROL

The control of foreigners in Uruguay is the joint responsibility of the Immigration Department and the police. The Department of Immigration is subordinate administratively to the Minister of Interior. It has an established strength of 111 employees. This number is insufficient to man the frontier posts, ports and airports and handle the necessary headquarters paper work. The department has found it necessary to delegate its responsibility to the police in numbers of the 34 points of entry to the country.

Last year some 600,000 foreigners entered Uruguay. Most were tourists with about 400,000 of the total entries being Argentines who are permitted access with no travel documents except the Argentine identity card. The Director of Immigration is concerned with this unrestrained access to Uruguay by Argentines and if given additional personnel would attempt at least to maintain adequate records of their identity. He is hopeful the police may cooperate with him in tightening foreigner control by lending him 18 men. With this additional help he would enlarge his machine record system and would in reciprocation handle the police payroll accounting. He believes that the police would actually benefit through being able to reduce accounting personnel to an extent at least equal to the number of men loaned his department.

Uruguay is open to immigration and is a haven for political refugees. In theory the person who enters Uruguay on an immigrant visa must adhere to democratic beliefs and principles. In fact, there is no test of a man's ideology and few persons are actually barred from entering the country as immigrants. It is estimated that 300,000 Jews have entered the country since 1940. Although many have left, a great many remain and most of those remaining have settled in Montevideo and coastal resort areas.

Uruguayan citizenship is relatively easy to acquire and is made easier by the fact that in adopting Uruguayan citizenship one is not required to renounce his allegiance to his mother country. An immigrant of professional standing is not required to have a promise of employment before being admitted, nor must he have a specified sum of money or a financial sponsor. An immigrant is not required to register periodically with the police or immigration authorities and does not have to report a change of address or of employment. After three years' residence the immigrant may make application for citizenship and if he has not acquired a criminal record or affiliated himself with a political organization which the government holds to be subversive, he is normally granted citizenship.

The person entering Uruguay on a tourist visa is allowed to remain in the country for 90 days. After arrival he may apply for an immigrant visa or for an extension of his tourist visa. Although there is no systematic check on tourists the police state that it would be difficult for a man to remain in the country unless he had access to forged or falsified documents. They contend that he is in the same position as the citizen who has no identity card. In the case of the citizen, no card is required by law but it is virtually impossible for a person to obtain gas, lights, water or telephone without a card. He cannot cash a check or engage in a business transaction. The foreigner will meet the same obstacles in greater degree and will almost certainly come to the attention of the police.

Regardless of the number of papers which must be filed by a foreigner, if there is no follow-up by the records or investigative units the paper work will have been valueless. The team is of the opinion that in Uruguay today the control of foreigners should be strengthened in view of the possible problems inherent in their presence.

In Montevideo the police play a minor role in the control of foreigners. There is a 48-man unit within the Investigations Division which checks passenger manifests at the two Montevideo airports and the port. Wanted lists are maintained at the airport and port offices and the manifests are checked against these lists. When a foreigner enters Montevideo on an immigrant visa his passport is taken up by the police and the information contained in the passport is recorded. Later the immigrant can obtain his passport by calling for it at police headquarters.

Hotels, rooming houses and boarding houses are required to report their guest lists daily. These lists are said to be checked against lists of wanted persons. There are 885 hostelries in Montevideo.

BORDER CONTROL

The police have no assigned responsibility for the control of frontiers. Land boundaries and boundaries marked by non-navigable rivers are the responsibility of the Army. Coastal boundaries and those marked by navigable rivers, lakes or other waterways are the responsibility of the Maritime Police. Since the Maritime Police has a strength of only 600 men, some of its responsibilities are delegated to the police. In addition, the Navy is said to engage in some coastal patrol. Customs control is exercised at official points of entry and at numbers of border posts. Motorized patrols are maintained by Customs in certain border areas, principally along the Uruguay River.

The Maritime Police, which is discussed in some detail elsewhere in this report, has neither the manpower nor the equipment necessary for effective control of contraband or of illegal entry of persons. The Army's control of land boundaries is limited.

The control of contraband is complicated on the Brazilian Border by the fact that numbers of large ranches are located on the border and extend into Uruguay and Brazil. It becomes virtually impossible to control the movement of livestock across the border but within the ranch property. There is the further fact that the main highway from Artigas to Rivera follows the border for several miles. At times the road is in Brazil and at times in Uruguay. In the city of Rivera there is no control of the

movement of autos or pedestrians between Uruguay and Brazil. Most items of foodstuff, clothing and liquor are much cheaper in Brazil than in Uruguay and for this reason the citizens of such border cities as Rivera do much of their daily purchasing in Brazil. Any purchase in excess of 25 pesos is subject to duty, but this will affect only those persons who live so far from the border that they must face inspection at police checkposts.

In the Departments contiguous to the Brazilian frontier there is a "frontier zone" which averages some 7-10 miles in depth. The movement of cattle, sheep, hides, wool, etc., within this zone requires a permit specifying numbers, brands, destinations and purpose. Since there are few highways and these are controlled with checkposts, it would appear difficult to move goods away from the border area without some collusion. The relatively sparsely populated border areas are ideal for smuggling. The police report contraband is illegally transported particularly during the night hours with the use of horse pack trains.

It is somewhat surprising that with so many border control problems there are as many arrests for smuggling as there are. At present the police have a sizeable stock of seized contraband items, several impounded vehicles which belonged to smugglers, and a number of automatic weapons which are said to have been taken from smugglers.

RIOT CONTROL

In Montevideo riot control is the basic responsibility of the Republican and Metropolitan Guards. The Republican Guard is a mounted unit with a total effective field strength of 300 horses and men. Its basic weapon is the sabre. It is used to disperse a crowd if the foot forces of the Metropolitan Guard have proved ineffective. The Metropolitan Guard with adequate notice can put about 450 men in the field. This force is fairly well equipped with gas, masks, gas guns, rifles, sub-machine guns and rubber truncheons. At the scene of a demonstration the commanders of the two guard units, both of whom are military officers on detail to the police, work together in deciding what action is to be taken and what forces committed.

To date these forces have usually proven effective in controlling and dispersing crowds. Last year there was a demonstration of municipal bus drivers in which they surrounded the Congress Building with buses. It is said that on this occasion army tanks were brought in to help control the situation. There are several army units in the vicinity of Montevideo which can be called upon to back up police action.

The forces of the Patrol Division are used for parade duty and to maintain order at all peaceful demonstrations. They are not used to disperse riotous crowds. During the recent carnival the Patrol force was out in large numbers and did a capable job of controlling the crowds.

There seems to be some danger that the manpower available in Montevideo for riot control may lead to complacency. It should not, for the riot control capability of the police is more apparent than real. About a third of the personnel of the two guard units is employed in housekeeping and support activity. Two thirds of the Metropolitan Guard's field force is employed in bank guard duty during the afternoons

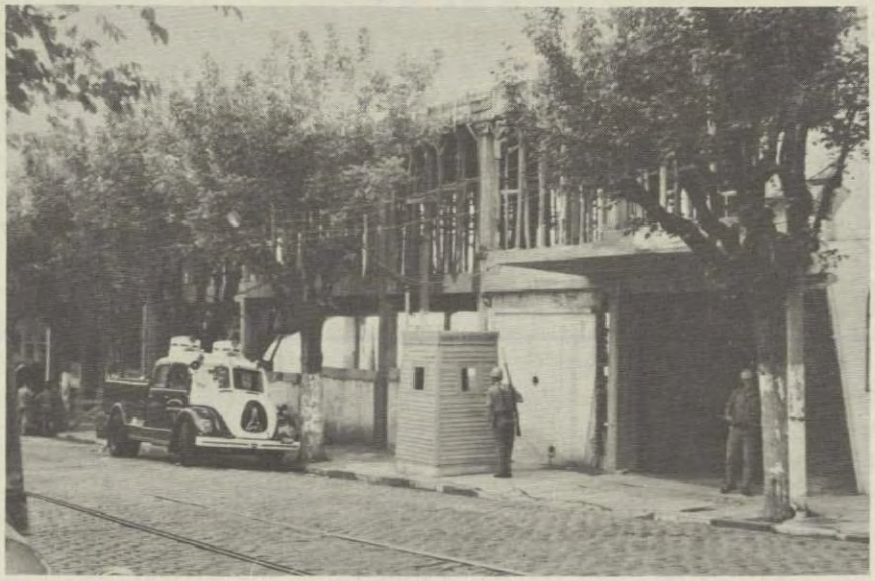
Guardia Republicana – Upper photo. Disturbance Control Uniform: lower left. Parade Uniform: lower right. Work Uniform.

of banking days. An attempt is made to maintain reserves in both Guard units—a fifty-man reserve in the Metropolitan Guard and an eighty-man reserve in the Republican Guard. Although this number of men well equipped and trained should be capable of containing most demonstrations, lack of adequate transport reduces their effectiveness to a point where neither of the reserves can be counted upon to meet emergency situations in full force. The Republican Guard has no motorized transport for horses and can reach the scene of a disturbance no faster than the time required for the trip on horseback. When considerable distances are involved, both men and horses may be too fatigued for any sustained action. The Metropolitan Guard at the present time can transport 25 men and equipment in two emergency vehicles. This capability will be doubled in the near future for two jeep station wagons are being equipped with red lights and sirens and each will be able to transport eight or nine men and a driver.

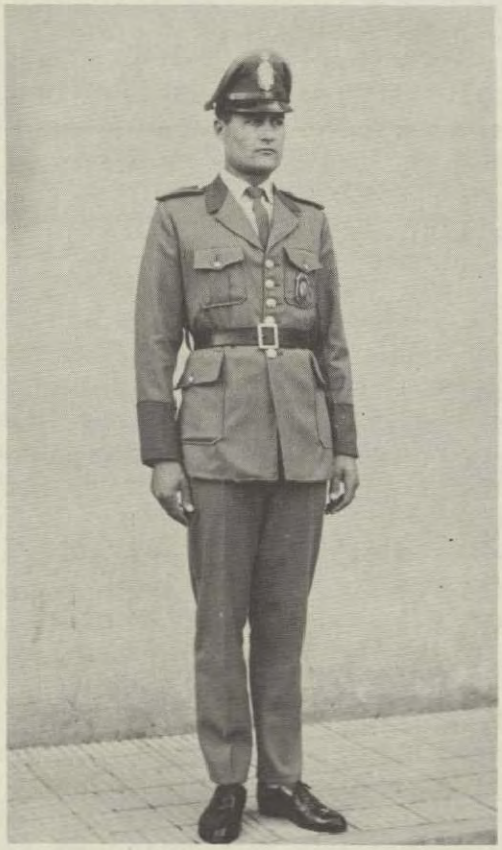
The supply of tear gas possessed by the Metropolitan Guarn is inadequate and carries an expiry date of July 1963. Tactical communications need to be expanded considerably to meet operational requirements. Since the two Guard units work in concert, it is worthwhile considering that equipping the horses with gas masks would permit better coordination of effort when gas is being used.

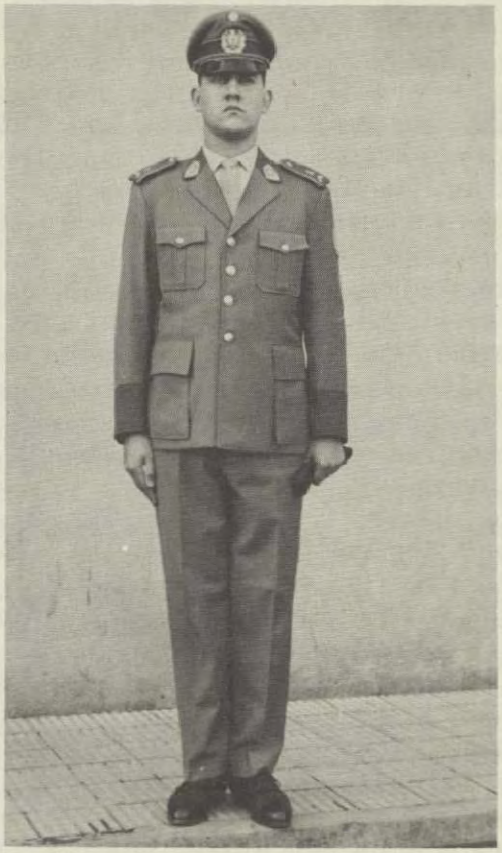
THE INTERIOR

A visit to the interior Departments of Uruguay confirms the assertion that the capabilities and problems of the Montevideo Police are quite different from those of the interior police. The survey team visited 13 of 18 Departments of the interior and gave special attention to Salto, Rivera and Maldonado because of the unique problems faced by the police in these Departments. There are several generalizations which can be made on the basis of the visits: the police of the interior are inadequately trained and poorly equipped. Each Department has some form of investigative unit and rudimentary technical staff. In some Departments there is reliance on Montevideo for assistance in important criminal investigations; in others there is reluctance to request assistance. This difference appears to stem more from local pride than from investigative or technical competence. In most of the interior the police depend to a great extent upon the Commissions for Police Collaboration for equipment, maintenance and supplies. In both Salto and Rivera the national budget provides only enough money for about 100 liters of gasoline per auto per month. Police autos would be immobilized the greater part of the month if it were not for financial contributions from the citizens' Commissions. Particularly in rural areas, the patrol function is carried out by police on horseback. In the past the pay scale has been the same for police in the interior and Montevideo. Because the police of the interior were already working an eight-hour day they did not receive the recent 20% raise accorded the Montevideo police. It is said that the pay will be equalized in the next budget. The police report that the inter-Departmental radio net maintained by the Ministry of Interior is quite adequate. They claim that there is no system of priorities and that they may have to wait an hour or two to complete a transmission of an emergency nature, while the radio personnel at the Ministry are receiving or sending a routine message. With the exception of Department of Salto, the interior police are without intradepartmental radio communications, relying entirely on the telephone. Police telephone lines in the interior are made of an iron alloy. When copper is used the lines are cut down and stolen for scrap. The iron wire is a poor conductor and it is usually necessary to relay a



Exterior view Headquarters, Metropolitan Guard, showing expansion activities and "Riot Control" water dispensing truck.





Metropolitan Guard Uniforms: Trooper (left) and Commissioned Officer (right).

message through two or three intermediate stations before getting the message to a distant district. In wet weather the phone service breaks down completely and the police must rely on messenger service. The crime problem in the interior centers in the large towns rather than in the rural countryside and though it is insignificant comparatively, the Chiefs of Police feel there is a lack of manpower to meet their requirements.

SALTO

Salto is a border Department contiguous to the Uruguay River. It has a population of 90,000 persons, 70,000 of whom are concentrated in Salto municipality. There are three other cities of 4-5,000 people and a number of smaller towns and villages. The Department is divided into 13 districts in each of which there is a police station. Each of the districts has sub-stations or posts.

The Salto police department has an authorized strength of 605 officers and men, over half of whom are assigned to headquarters and to stations within Salto city. The Department has only 13 civilian employees and the chief has found it necessary to assign 20 policemen to various sorts of clerical work.

The communications problem may be a bit less acute in Salto than in other Departments for in addition to the radio link with Montevideo, the Department has a radio transmitter to communicate with the district headquarters in the four principal towns. This radio was not operable at the time of the team's visit; the police reported it as beyond repair. Telephone service is inadequate. The telephones have a manually operated bell; however, the power is not sufficient to activate the bell and it is necessary to maintain a call schedule. For instance, if Salto wishes to communicate with the first district, a telephone call will be placed on the hour; with the second district at five minutes past the hour, etc. At the scheduled time someone in the district station will pick up the phone to see if Salto is calling. The power is not sufficient to reach outlying stations and a system of relays has been developed. In wet weather the telephone service breaks down completely.

Although there is a smuggling problem, it is on a much smaller scale than on the Brazilian border. The Uruguay River is not wide in the Salto area but it does form some barrier. There is an auto ferry connecting Salto with the Argentine town of Concordia. Customs maintains three or four posts along the river as well as a roving jeep patrol.

The Salto police has an investigative unit of 12 men. None of the subordinate personnel has had special training in investigation other than that given within the Department. The chief of the unit spent some time in Montevideo working with the Investigations Division in that city. He has been responsible for training his personnel. The Chief of Police was asked to what extent he used help from Montevideo and he replied that he never called on Montevideo for assistance; that he believed himself quite competent to handle his own problems. He said that the medical examiner does make considerable use of technical assistance available through the Montevideo Police Laboratory.

Police training in Salto is almost non-existent. The enlisted personnel are given basic military training by the army but are given no police training as such. One officer is a graduate of the Montevideo Police Academy. The others have had no formal training.

Transportation is a problem in Salto as it is everywhere. In addition to headquarters vehicles there is one jeep assigned to each of the 13 district stations. None of the sub-stations or posts has any form of automotive transportation. In Salto the citizen Commissions are quite helpful in augmenting the police budget for such basic necessities as motor maintenance and gasoline.

RIVERA

Except for the greater prevalence of smuggling, the problems in the River Department are not greatly different from those fround in other Departments. Rivera lies on the Brazilian border. Directly across the border lies the Brazilian city of Santa Ana do Livramento. Physically, if not politically, the two cities appear to be one. If a person is not alert he can pass from Uruguay into Brazil without knowing it. There are border markers along the street but there is no form of border control.

The city of Rivera has a population of 41,000; the Department a population of 77,500. The police force has a strength of 715 officers and men distributed in ten police districts, eight sub-stations and 14 posts. The Department has 28 civilian employees and has no uniformed personnel assigned to clerical work.

Communications consists of the Ministry of Interior radio link and telephone service. The police in Rivera make the same observation concerning the telephone service that is common throughout the country: it is unreliable and in rainy weather breaks down.

The Department has ten jeeps; one assigned to headquarters and one to each of the ten district headquarters except the second. The police here experience the same difficulty in maintaining the equipment which is common to other Departments and although Commissions for Police Collaboration exist, they are not active and give the police little support. The police suggest that the lack of cooperation may stem from the interest which so many of the ranchers and other citizens have in smuggling and their wish that the police not be too efficient.

The Department has one officer and four troopers assigned to investigation. They have little technical competence and assistance is requested from Montevideo in all cases of importance. In Rivera there is a Public Service physician who takes care of the medical problems of the police personnel and handles autopsies and related work. In the outlying areas of the Department local physicians do similar work as an accommodation to the police and the courts but without compensation.

Here as in most of Uruguay the personnel turnover is high. In 1963, 127 men left the service for one reason or another. In the same year 144 police were employed. This is an annual turnover of almost 20%.

MARITIME POLICE

The Maritime Police (Policia Maritima) was first organized February 7, 1925 under the Office of the Minister of National Defense. In 1934 it was placed directly under the Inspector General of the Navy. In 1947 the Inspector General was removed from direct line of command and at present the command extends from the Executive Council through the Minister of National Defense to the Director General of Maritime Police. This latter position is occupied by the second in command of the Navy. Active Naval Officers are assigned to key command positions and are nominated by the Inspector General of the Navy to serve for indefinite periods. All nominations are reviewed by the Minister of National Defense and confirmed by the Executive Council. Subordinate command personnel are processed in the same manner, and may be selected from active civilian or retired military personnel.

Jurisdiction and law enforcement responsibilities of the Maritime Police are the same as for the National Police. Traditional Coast Guard functions as recognized in the United States are performed by both the Maritime Police and Navy. Geographical territorial jurisdiction is restricted to the ocean, lakes, arroyos and aqueducts flowing into the rivers. Along the coasts and rivers Maritime Police jurisdictional boundaries are determined as highwater mark plus 150 meters or up to the outer edge of a highway bordering same if the distance is less.

The Maritime Police have an authorized strength of 600 men, which is considered an insufficient number to execute effectively its mission along the Atlantic ocean and river boundaries between Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. The patrol function is carried out with 3 river boats and 3 smaller motor-powered boats stationed in the 5 zones of Montevideo, Colonia, Punta del Este, Rio Branco and Carmelo. It is also responsible for the patrol of the many branches bordering the Rio del Plate and Atlantic Ocean.

Despite its important role in the over-all internal security picture, the Maritime Police can make but a token contribution to the control of illegal entry of aliens, firearms and other contraband because of its small force and limited equipment which are considered barely adequate for the Montevideo area alone. Reportedly Uruguay is a central point for the dissemination of contraband throughout Latin America.

Close cooperation is maintained with the Bureau of Customs, Immigration and Montevideo Police Department. Customs has been unofficially delegated responsibility for handling administrative paperwork in the different ports of entry, and the police of Montevideo conduct most investigations, particularly in the capital city. For example, in the Port of Montevideo ships are inspected by officers from each of the above offices. Personnel from the Maritime Police, Immigration and Montevideo Police inspect the ships' roster. The Montevideo Police, based on its superior knowledge of criminals and smuggling operations, maintains records of ships' rosters and manifests. The Bureau of Customs checks cargoes and shipboard security as required by law and Immigration maintains central files of manifests and passengers carried on all ships and aircraft.

[redacted]

POLICE PERSONNEL

Strength and Distribution. The 19 Departmental police forces of Uruguay have a combined strength of 15,000 officers, men and civilian employees. Montevideo has 6,000 of this number while the other 9,000 are distributed among the 18 interior Departments. Table II shows the Distribution by Department.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE BY DEPARTMENT
REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

Listing of the numbers of Police for each Department in the Republic of Uruguay.

Department	Number of Police
Artigas	595
Canelones	662
Cerro Largo	650
Colonia	541
Durazno	476
Flores	299
Florida	468
Lavalleja	443
Maldonado	434
Montevideo	6,064
Paysandu	578
Rio Negro	377
Rivera	718
Salto	605
San Jose	394
Soriano	495
Tacuarembo	632
Treinta y Tres	422
Policia Caminera (Highway Patrol)	182
	15,035

Table III shows the distribution of the sworn personnel in the Montevideo Department. Montevideo has 725 civilian employees who are classified in 66 job categories.

[redacted]

PERSONNEL ITEM 7.03 — POLICE OF MONTEVIDEO

CARGOS. -	Comando	Dir. Seguridad	Dir. Investig.	Comun. y Transp.	Radio - Telef.	Carcel Central	G. Metropolit.	G. Republicana	TOTALES
Jefe de Policia.-	1								1
Sub-Jefe de Policia .	1								1
Inspector.-		8	4	1					13
Comis. de Ordenes y Mayor.-		4					1	1	6
Comisario y Capitan.-		34	5	1			3	3	46
Sub-Comisario y Teniente 1 .-		69	33	4			3	3	112
Oficial Inspector y Teniente 2 .-		93	37	4			4	4	142
Oficial Ayudante y Alferez.-		56	53		4		7	6	126
Oficial Sub-Ayudante		101	96	5	8				210
Sargento 1 .-		33		18			5	6	62
Sargento.-		146		95			23	15	279
Corporals.-		165		44	3	6	38	34	290
Agente, Corocero y Gdia. de 1 .-		710	72	5	1	6	104	103	1.001
Agente, Corocero y Gdia. de 2 .-		2.060	277	10	2	14	260	258	2.881
Cadete.-		153							153
TOTALES	2	3.632	577	187	18	26	448	433	5.323.-

CODIGO "A"

ASESOR LETRADO	1
DIRECTOR DEPARTAMENNTO (CONTADOR)	1
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENTO	2
TESORERO	1
ARQUITECTO	1
MEDICO JEFE	1
MEDICO VETERINARIO JEFE	1
SUB. DIRECTOR DEPARTMENTO	3
SUB. TESORERO	1
SECRETARIO GENRAL	1
MEDICO 2do. JEFE	1
ODONTOLOGE JEFE	1
DIRECTOR ESTUDIO (ABOGADO)	1
JEFES DE PRIMERA	3
JEFE (QUIMICO)	1
MEDICO AYUDANTE	3
ODONTOLOGO AYUDANTE	5
MEDICO VETERINARIO 2do. JEFE	1
QUIMICO FARMACEUTICO	1
INSTRUCTOR SUMARIO (ABOG. o ESCRIB.)	2
JEFE DE SEGUNDA	16
JEFE DE TERCERA	21
REGENTE IMPRENTA	1
CAPATAZ GENERAL	1
AYUDANTE (PRACTICANTE o MED. VETERINARIO)	1
CAPATAZ	3
SECRETARIO (INST. ENS. PROF.)	1
MAESTRO DIVERSOS OFICIOS	3
TRADUCTOR	2
RADIOTECNICO JEFE	1
PERITO DE PRIMERA	4
PAPILOSCOPO DE PRIMERA	3
RADIOTECNICO SUB. JEFE	1
PAPILOSCOPO DE SEGUNDA	11
AYUDANTE SANIDAD PRIMERA	5
OFICIAL TERCERO	33
TAQUIGRAFO	1
PERITO DE SEGUNDA	4
FOTOGRAFO	9
PAILOSCOPO DE TERCERA	14
AYUDANTE SANIDAD de 2da.	4
INTENDENTE	1
RADIOTECNICO de PRIMERA	3
DIBUJANTE	3
OPER. DIV. OFICIOS 2da.	129
BEDEL ECONOMO	1
OFICIAL QUINTO	41
RADIOTECNICO DE SEGUNDA	2
AUXILIAR LABORATORIO	2
ENFERMERO	2
AUXILIAR PRIMERO	144
OPER. DIV. OFICIOS 3ra.	33
MAESTRO HERRADOR	3
PORTERO	12
ENFERMERO	2
OPER. DIV. OFICISO 4ta	7
LAVADOR-ENGRASADOR	11
AYUDANTE DIVERSOS OFICIOS 3	5
AYUDANTE DE TERCERA	71
SERENO	2
SERENO	2
AYUDANTE DE CUARTA	4
AUXILIAR QUINTO	44
ASCENSORISTA	8
MENSAJERO	21
MAESTRO INSTRCCION PRIMARIA	1
TOTAL:	725.-

TABLE III

All figures for personnel strength are based on authorized positions established in the 1960 budget. There are minor discrepancies in figures obtained from different sources but they are small and do hot change the over-all picture. Actual police strength is certain to be less than the established strength. The difference will be greater in the enlisted categories for it is here that turnover is greatest.

Recruitment. Police recruitment in Uruguay is handled by each of the Departments and as a usual thing personnel remain in a given Department throughout their entire careers. Recruitment standards are quite different for Montevideo and the Interior. In Montevideo, officer candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 23 and must have completed the Uruguayan equivalent of high school. Enlisted personnel must be between 21 and 35 years of age and must have completed the fourth year of primary school. These standards are reported to be adhered to rather closely in Montevideo.

On occasion a man may be assigned to another Department on "commission" in which case his parent Department continues to pay his salary. If a man wishes to transfer from one Department to another he accomplishes this by resigning and being reemployed.

Because of low pay the plice have difficulty in attracting qualified personnel and in retaining them. The police have been advertising in the newspapers and on television and radio for officer candidates, pointing to assured tenure, job benefits and promotional opportunities.

Training. Except in the Montevideo Department police training is virtually nonexistent in Uruguay. A bill has lain before Congress for some time which, if passed, would establish a national police academy and give some effect to the rules and regulations which now exist but which are not enforced as regards the interior. At a recent meeting the Chiefs of Police passed a resolution urging the immediate passage of this piece of legislation.

Police training in the interior is the exclusive responsibility of each Department and since funds are not appropriated by the national Congress to cover the cost of training, it can be conducted only on a random basis. Today by inter-Departmental agreement some officer candidates from other Departments are receiving training at the Montevideo Academy. The remainder of personnel receive no formal training with the exception of a few hours of military instruction and drill.

Police training in Montevideo is conducted at two sites, both under the command of the Director of the Academy. The present capacity is insufficient to meet the training requirements in Montevideo. An addition is being constructed at the Officers Academy which will provide additional classrooms and dormitory space. The work is being done with police personnel. In addition to the training given at the Academy, the Metropolitan and Republican Guard units give specialized training in riot control techniques and in the use of special weapons. This is conducted at their respective headquarters establishments. In the case of the Republican Guard horsemanship is taught at a thirty-five acre site on the outskirts of Montevideo. The police plan to construct a national academy at the police farm near the city if they can acquire approval and funds. The Cheif of Montevideo Police estimates the cost of construction at $500,000 with the police providing labor, bricks and cement blocks which they manufacture from raw materials.

The Montevideo Academy provides three basic kinds of instruction. It conducts a two-year course for officer candidates; a three-months' course for agent recruits; and a series of courses of varying length for candidates for promotion, both in the enlisted and officers categories. If a man passes the qualifying course he is placed on a promotional eligible list and remains on the list until appointed. Men from subsequent classes will find places on the list but regardless of the grade achieved in the qualifying courses will not be placed on the list ahead of those who qualified earlier.

Though neither of the present academy sites is completely appropriate to police training requirements, both are well maintained. The teaching staff appears qualified and the curriculum for the Officers Academy is comprehensive.

Discipline. A decree of March 12, 1945 spells out the procedure to be followed in initiating disciplinary action against a police employee. If the disciplinary infraction is of so serious a nature that the Chief of Police wishes the employee to be dismissed from the service, he may file a complaint with the Ministry of Interior or as an alternative with the Executive Council. An investigation will be ordered and if the charges are substantiated the man may be dismissed.

Article 16 enumerates the causes for disciplinary action. These are: omission, ineptitude, crime, living in a manner which will adversely affect the efficiency of the service or bring discredit to the service, or the loss of any attribute or qualification necessary to his filling his position.

Article 17 states that an employee who is guilty of an infraction less serious than those listed in Article 16 may receive censure, warning, loss of promotion, suspension with loss of half pay, or loss of half his salary without suspension. Loss of half pay or suspension with loss of half pay may be imposed by the Minister of Interior for not to exceed two months. The Executive Council can impose the same penalties for a period not to exceed six months.

Article 18 empowers a Chief of Police to suspend an employee for 20 days in any year but he cannot impose loss of pay for a period longer than ten days. The Chief may also arrest and detain an employee for as many as three days or may issue a reprimand or warning.

Arrest, censure and reprimand are widely used as disciplinary tools in the Uruguayan police. Each action is made a matter of record and may influence an employee's chances of promotion. On the other hand the police are generous in giving commendations for arrests and other activity which in U. S. police departments would be regarded as routine duty.

Classification. Sworn police personnel are classified as officials and agents. Officials have the following ranks: Chief, Deputy Chief, Inspector, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Officer Inspector, Assistant Officer and Sub-Assistant Officer. The enlisted personnel have the following grades: First Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal, First class agents and Second class agents. The rank of Commissioner is equivalent to the army rank of captain; Sub-Commissioner to first lieutenant; Officer Inspector to second lieutenant.

[redacted]

Civilian personnel fall generally into two categories: administrative and maintenance. Within these broad categories are 66 classified positions. There may be three or four grades within a position category.

Although during the second year of police college, the students specialize in a single aspect of police work and on graduation are assigned to the specialized unit (Metropolitan Guard, Republican Guard, etc.), they may be transferred later to another unit within the Department. Enlisted personnel who carry a specialist designation can also be transferred to another kind of work or in an emergency can be detailed to another duty. For instance, the fifty bandsmen attached to the Metropolitan Guard may on occasion be used for riot control.

Salaries. Police salaries are low by comparison with the salaries of several other categories of public service employees. The accompanying Table IV gives a representative sampling of salaries. The sworn personnel of the police recently received a 20% raise in salary and were required to work an eight-hour day rather than the six hours which had been worked previously. There are 16 military officers attached to the police who draw their salaries from their parent service.

TABLE IV

SALARY COMPARISON

Police Salaries		Civilian Personnel	
Chief	3,000.00	Legal Counsel	2,150.00
Deputy Chief	2,400.00	Architect	1,950.00
Inspector	1,900.00	Assistant Treasurer	1,750.00
Commissioner	1,500.00	Chemist	1,350.00
Deputy Commissioner	1,300.00	Electrician	1,150.00
Officer Inspector	1,200.00	Printing Foreman	1,250.00
Officer Assistant	1,100.00	Translator	1,050.00
Officer Sub-Assistant	1,000.00	Stenographer	950.00
First Sergeant	900.00	Superintendent	900.00
Sergeant	850.00	Porter	750.00
Corporal	800.00	Watchman	650.00
Agent First Class	750.00	Elevator Operator	550.00
Agent Second Class	700.00	Messenger	550.00

Salaries in all categories of sworn police personnel and a representative sampling of salaries of civilian personnel.

[redacted]

Hours. Sworn police personnel are now working an eight-hour day in three watches: 0600 - 1400; 1400 - 2200; 2200 - 0600. Civilians are still working a six-hour day for nine months of the year and a five-hour day for the three summer months. Sworn personnel work a six-day week; civilians a five-day week.

Vacations. During the first five years of service sworn and civilian personnel are entitled to 20 days' paid vacation a year. Each additional four years of service entitles the employee to an additional day of vacation.

Benefits. The police are entitled to certain benefits which may total to a sum greater than their basic salaries. When a policeman marries he receives a lump sum bonus of 500 pesos. He receives a lump sum bonus of 250 pesos at the birth of each child. The married policeman who maintains a home receives a monthly housing allowance of 150 pesos. A policeman who is unmarried but who supports a dependent father, mother, brother or sister receives this same allowance.

In addition to these benefits a policeman receives a monthly stipend for each minor child. This benefit accrues on a progressive scale: First child - 60 pesos; second child - 75 pesos; third child - 90 pesos, etc. The allowance per child increases until it amounts to 225 pesos for the twelfth child. The aggregate monthly allowance for twelve minor children would be 7,710 pesos.

Health. Police personnel and their families receive complete health care at the expense of the government. There is a well equipped police clinic adjacent to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guard. The clinic conducts physical examinations, does laboratory work, performs minor surgery, provides dental care, has a small hospital ward for patients with minor ailments, maintains an ambulance service, and handles a majority of the medical problems of the police and their families. Cases requiring major surgery or long-term bed care are handled by the Army Hospital.

In addition to this central clinic, small pharmacies can be found in several police installations in Montevideo. The Health Service has a total personnel of 28. The two veterinaries and the veterinary assistant who care for department animals are attached to this service.

Retirement. There is a distinction in Uruguay between retirement pay and pensions; the pension being a benefit received by a man's family after his death. Retirement pay and pensions are generous, and in some instances provide benefits which appear to the team to be excessive but which the government provides for sociological reasons. For example, on the death of a policeman, his unmarried daughters are granted life pensions regardless of whether they marry. This is to prevent their having to resort to unacceptable means of livelihood or having to marry to obtain financial security.

Eligibility for retirement is based on a combination of years of service and age. The sum of the two must equal or exceed 75. A man can retire after 20 years of service if he is 55 years of age. Upon retirement he would receive a lump sum bonus of six months' salary. After 25 years' service the bonus is equivalent to one year's salary and after 30 years' service he will receive 18 months' salary. To obtain these benefits a man contributes 20 percent of his salary to the retirement fund each month. After 36 years' service there is no longer any deduction. Retirement pay is equal to

100% of a man's salary at the time of retirement. In addition he will receive 80% of all salary increases granted after his retirement.

INVESTIGATION

It is difficult to define clearly the responsibility of the police in criminal investigation and that of the Judges of Instruction. Although there are no Judicial Police in Uruguay, the court/police relationship in criminal investigation is patterned after French law and procedure. The Uruguayan Code of Criminal Procedure requires the police to notify the Judge of Instruction immediately on their being aware of the commission of a major crime. The judge is given the location of the offense and a resume of the facts. He then decides whether or not he will go to the crime scene. If he does go he assumes complete charge of the investigation. He questions witnesses, and directs the activities of the Medical Examiner, detectives and police technical personnel.

This means that the magistrate directs police investigations in major crimes against the person and in important burglaries—in those major offenses where there is a "crime scene" which will permit the collection of physical evidence. The police have a completely free hand in the initial investigation of less serious crimes and of crimes in which an arrest precedes the investigation. However, in all such offenses when the suspect is taken before the magistrate the responsibility for follow-up investigation is assumed by the magistrate.

Since trial jurisdiction in major offenses lies with the Criminal Court where testimony is presented by deposition, more attention is given to crime reconstruction than in the U.S. An attempt is made to give the judge a graphic presentation of the manner of the crime's commission, the sequence of events, and the location of victim, perpetrator, witnesses and physical evidence. This is done by staging a re-enactment of the crime and recording it in a series of photographs and through scale drawings of the crime scene in which are spotted all significant objects and persons. These depictions become a part of the criminal case file, are additional to actual crime scene photos, and often constitute the major part of the evidence. This sort of evidence is prepared by police technical personnel at the direction of the Judge of Instruction.

The competence of an investigations unit can be assessed only after close and prolonged acquaintance. In the case of Uruguay any attempt to gauge police investigative effectiveness will be complicated by the court/police relationship. Investigative effectiveness stems from a combination of good and persistent leg work and competent supervision and direction. On casual acquaintance the heads of the police seem to be hard working and to know their business.

The work of the police detective is principally in the areas of plain-clothes patrol and the apprehension of suspected and known offenders. Crime scene investigation is the exclusive province of relatively well trained police technical personnel. These men are concerned with latent prints, tool marks and blood stains and with the collection, preservation and analysis of physical evidence. They have no responsibility for autopsies which are the responsibility of the Medical Examiner.

In Montevideo the Judges of Instruction are lawyers who, if they have had no formal training in criminal investigation, have at least acquired some expertise in investigative supervision. They are said by the police to know the capabilities and limitations of the police forensic laboratory, and to have the ability to make use of the police facilities and manpower which is at their disposition. The police do not complain of the ability of the judges but rather that they appear much more concerned with the rights of the criminal than with those of the public. Jail and prison terms appear too short in relation to the gravity of the offense. Some of the fault must be ascribed to the prison capacity in Uruguay. The prison in Montevideo serves the entire country and with a registered capacity of 380 and an actual prison population of 444 it is obvious that it cannot meet the prison requirements of the nineteen Departments. Certainly, at the present time no one can be committed to prison until someone is released.

The Investigations Division of the Montevideo Police has the nationwide responsibility for criminal and security investigations. This is an impracticable situation for with the distances involved it is impossible for Montevideo to conduct timely investigations of certain crimes which require on-the-spot attention. Some Departments have developed their own investigative units which handle all but the more important investigations. Unfortunately these Departmental units do not have the benefit of professional training or essential technical support available to Montevideo. Court procedures in Uruguay would seem to facilitate a solution to this problem. If there were investigative units in each Department staffed with personnel trained in the collection and preservation of physical evidence, it should not be difficult to send non-perishable evidence to Montevideo for processing. The laboratory report would then be sent the Department concerned. If this practice were acceptable to the courts this would obviate the necessity for a technician's leaving Montevideo. This seems workable in light of the practice of handling the introduction of all testimony and evidence through deposition.

POLICE LABORATORY

Montevideo maintains the only police laboratory in the country. Most of the laboratory work in the interior is done by the Medical Examiner who is attached to the court. When the Montevideo Investigations Division is called upon to assist in the investigation of a crime which occurred in one of the interior Departments, nonperishable physical evidence may be brought to Montevideo for examination.

The laboratory is headed by a graduate chemist. It has several sections, one of which is responsible for visiting the scene of a crime, collecting physical evidence, marking it and bringing it to the laboratory for analysis. The laboratory conducts examinations of all classes of physical evidence. It performs chemical analyses, blood grouping, ballistic tests, spectrographic analyses, microscopic examinations; examines questioned documents and counterfeit money; does handwriting analysis and numbers of other tasks.

There is an Identi-kit section which attempts to develop graphic likenesses of wanted criminals from the descriptions and with the assistance of witnesses. During 1963 this section claimed to have developed reasonable likenesses of 58 criminals.

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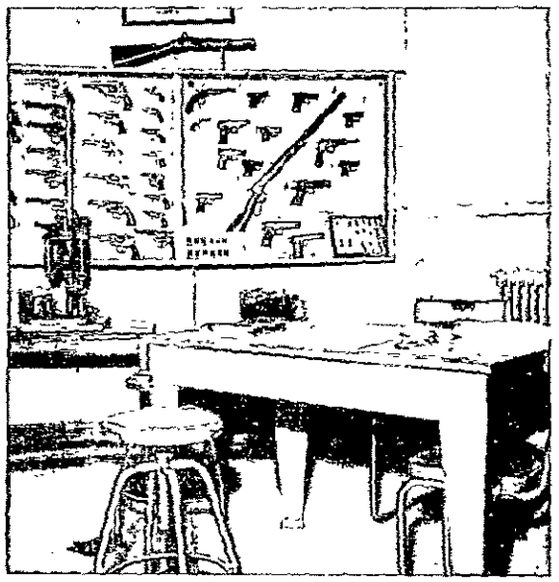
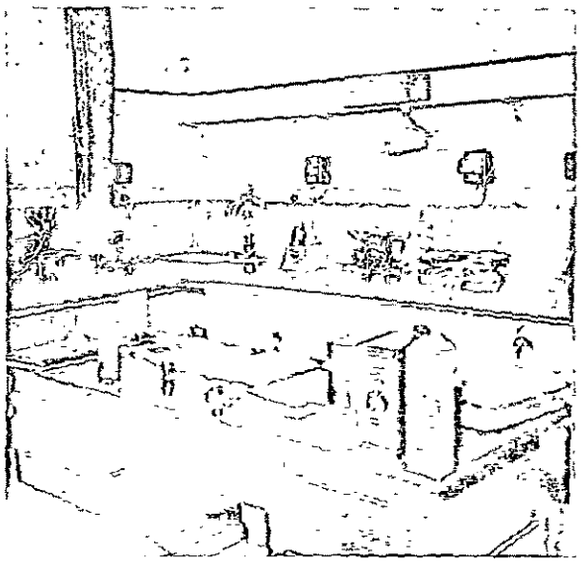
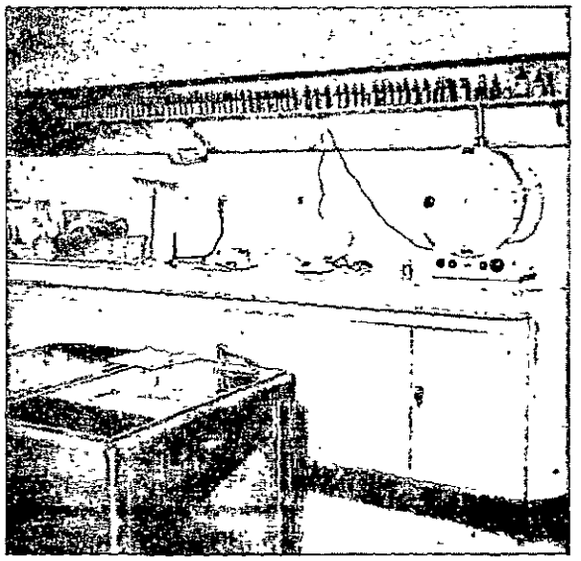
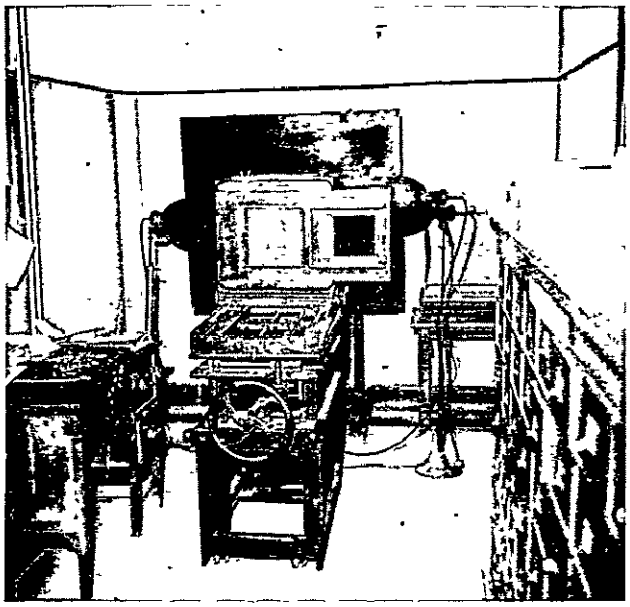


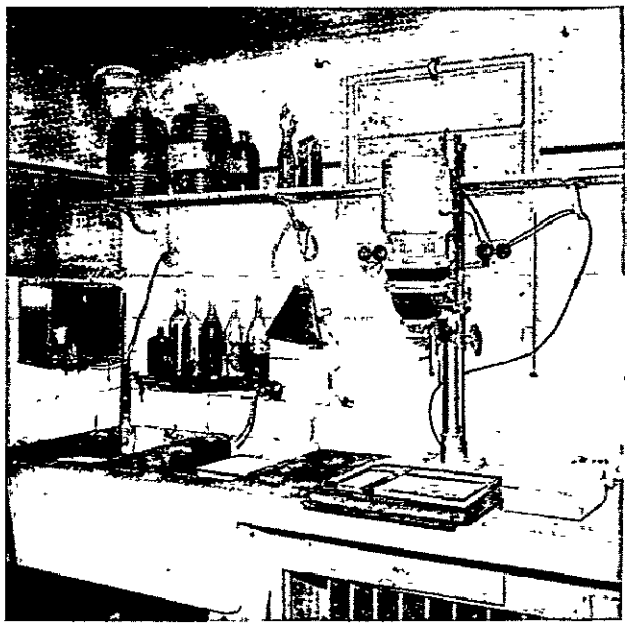




Crime Laboratory, Investigations Division, Police Headquarters, Montevideo. Comparison microscope shown in upper photograph is the only instrument of its kind available to the police forces of Uruguay.

[redacted]





Photographic Laboratory, Headquarters, Montevideo Police. Upper photograph shows copy camera and negative files; lower photograph shows interior of darkroom.

The police are particularly anxious to obtain new equipment in the photo laboratory which does exceptionally good work with a minimum of modern equipment. This section in addition to taking, developing and enlarging photographs, does photomicroscopy and photostating. The photographic aspect of crime scene reconstruction is handled by this section.

The Drafting Section not only handles crime scene sketching and graphic reconstructions but draws plans and layouts for construction work undertaken by the police.

PATROL

Police patrol is basically the responsibility of the Patrol Division which has twenty two-way radio equipped cars and a strength of 3,500 men. This Division is charged with maintaining law and order and has no responsibility for investigations. Its patrol activity is performed chiefly on foot and on bicycles. In certain areas of the city the men work in pairs. The force is deployed throughout the 28 districts of Montevideo. It works in three eight-hour watches. The men are equipped with pistols or revolvers and a short baton. Currently, 45 men are detailed to the Investigations Division for special duty.

DETENTION

The police jail is located in the Montevideo Police Headquarters building. Within the jail are a booking office, a records office, a visitor's room, dining room and kitchen. The detention quarters consist of a number of individual cells and two large rooms without beds. There is a female section which can accommodate some 50 prisoners. The over-all capacity cannot be gauged exactly because of the two tanks which, if crowded, could hold a hundred prisoners apiece. The average jail population is about 50 males and 30 females.

All other places of detention in Montevideo are under the control of the Directorate General of Penal Institutions which is subordinate to the Ministry of Education. Penal facilities consist of the penitentiary, a maximum security institution for prisoners serving terms longer than two years. The penitentiary has a capacity of 380 prisoners but at the moment has a population of 444. This overcrowding is due in part to its holding 100 prisoners who proved incorrigible and were transferred from the detention establishment. This institution is for prisoners serving terms of less than two years and for prisoners who have been committed to await trial. Although it is said to have a capacity of 320 it now has 793 prisoners. A third prison is the Correctional Institution for Women with a capacity of 85 and an inmate population of 63. The fourth penal institution is the Educational Work Colony. It was established on an experimental basis in March of 1960; is located about 30 miles from the city; has an approved capacity of 56 and an actual prison population of 55. It is a medium security institution devoted to a program of rehabilitation for certain selected prisoners.

The Penitentiary serves all of Uruguay. The other institutions are for prisoners committed by the court of Montevideo. It is not clear whether this is dictated by custom or by legal decree. It is reasonable to believe that at least a part of the reason

for the short sentences prisoners receive is the overcrowded condition of the penal institutions. If all prisoners were to be given maximum sentences the prisons would be unable to house them.

TRAFFIC

Traffic in Montevideo is the joint responsibility of the Traffic Unit which is part of the Patrol Division and of a Municipal Traffic Department. Both the police and municipal traffic units engage principally in intersection and parking control. There is no evidence of active attempts to control speed in Montevideo.

Fines collected through police traffic citations are divided between the Montevideo municipality and national government. Fines are paid to a traffic fines unit located in the Accounting Division at police headquarters.

There is a Highway Patrol which is subordinate to the Ministry of Interior. Although it has nation-wide jurisdiction, it devotes its attention to the inter-Departmental highways adjacent to Montevideo. Congestion is not yet a major problem in Montevideo or on the highways. This is fortunate for the average driver shows disregard of rules of the road. There are surprisingly few accidents but there is a high percent of fatalities in those that occur.

RECORDS

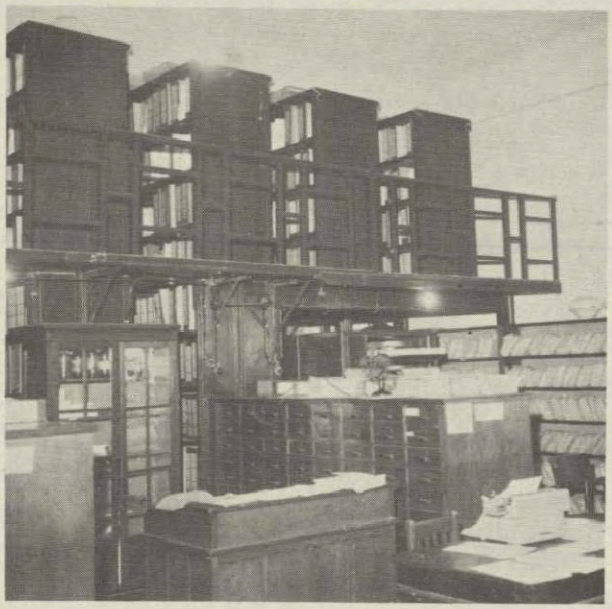
There are no nationally centralized police records in Uruguay. Each of the nineteen Departments keeps its own records. In Montevideo the criminal files are maintained by the Identification Unit of the Technical Section of the Investigations Division. There is no regular exchange of information among Departments. There are individual dossiers for everyone who has been arrested by the police. The files are indexed alphabetically by name. The criminal files contain 200,000 dossiers filed in open shelves. There are 700,000 names listed in the noncriminal files. These are persons who have obtained police identification cards.

IDENTIFICATION

The identification function is tied closely to the criminal records function. All persons arrested by the police and detained are fingerprinted. The Vucetich system of fingerprint classification is used in Uruguay as it is in most of Latin America. A single fingerprint file is maintained in addition to the ten-finger file. The single print classification is said to be built on the Vucetich system. Latent prints are checked against the single print file routinely and against the ten-finger file when there is a known suspect.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are three principal police radio communications systems in Uruguay: that of the Montevideo Police Department; a system with the Interior Police Departments



General view, Criminal Records Section, Headquarters, showing name file and storage of criminal dossiers.

Criminal Fingerprint Section,
Headquarters, Montevideo Police.

Single Fingerprint Section.

operated by the Ministry of Interior; and a connection with INTERPOL made available through the Argentine Police.

The police of Montevideo have a 15-year-old Motorola two-way FM transceiver to maintain communications with its 50 radio-equipped vehicles. The police are assigned two frequencies: 155.740 mgs. and 156 mgs., the latter channel being shared with the Fire Department. A stand-by transceiver and the main antennae are located on the roof of the central hospital in the center of the city. The antennae has been twice sabotaged during strikes and demonstrations. To prevent further occurrences of this nature, plans have been made to move the antennae and stand-by transceiver to police headquarters. The police also plan to install protective measures for all telephone trunks and lines.

As telephone service is inadequate, a pre-war AM one-way transmitter is used to broadcast emergency orders and all points bulletins to the 28 District Police stations throughout the city. The obvious problem is that during emergencies critical coordination is limited, for although districts can receive instructions, they are unable to respond. Teletype was experimented with but the project was abandoned when it was determined that the telephone lines required by the teletype were needed more in the conduct of routine police operations.

Although the Montevideo Police Department has nation-wide jurisdiction for the investigation of crimes, all radio contact with interior police departments is conducted through the Ministry of Interior and information relayed to the police department.

Communication with INTERPOL is accomplished through the police of Buenos Aires. The Montevideo Police are presently using a transceiver loaned them by the Argentine Police. Radio traffic is relayed by the Buenos Aries unit to Paris France.

A secondary method of communications would be used in time of National Emergency. Military resources would be made available and the police state they would commandeer the radio microwave system used by the Bank of the Republic.

TRANSPORTATION

It is obvious that in Montevideo and the interior there is a scarcity of police automotive equipment. Most of the patrol activity in downtown Montevideo is conducted on foot and in the outlying areas on bicycles. The police have recently purchased a number of new sedans and jeeps. Sedans are being equipped with red lights and sirens. Among the jeeps are two station wagons which are destined for the Metropolitan Guard. Each will seat eight or nine men and a driver. In the Interior, vehicles are purchased by the Ministry of Interior. In Montevideo the actual purchasing is done by the police on authorization of the Ministry. Procurement procedures are such that it is said to be easier at times to obtain a new vehicle than to obtain replacement parts for an old one; that it usually requires four or five months to obtain approval of requisitions.

In Montevideo there is a Commission of Police Collaboration which assists the police by purchasing and maintaining equipment. There are also Commissions in most

Vehicle donated to the Police by a Citizens Committee for Cooperation.

Main Police Garage, City of Montevideo.

if not all of the 28 police divisions. Autos purchased for the police by a Commission bear a sign announcing that the vehicle was donated by the Commission. In several of the precincts the police are almost wholly dependent on transportation provided by donation.

A study of the list of automobiles possesed by the Montevideo Department reveals the fact that the transportation problem in that Department stems from a paucity of vehicles, a lack of adequate repair facilities, or an inability to obtain spare parts rather than from the age or condition of the vehicles. Of the 94 vehicles owned by the Department, 48 or slightly more than 50% are 1963's. Only 19 are older than 1961 and only 13 of the 19 are listed as being in bad condition. On the other hand, 10 of the 39, '63 Fords were in the shop on February 28 for repairs or lack of parts. This is too great a percentage of a new fleet to be immobilized. Refer to Appendix 1 page 73 for vehicle listing.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE

The Montevideo Police have a large auto repair shop. Generally, the shop lacks sufficient equipment but there are some exceptions. There is new and expensive equipment for wheel alignment and lubrication. The shop has just purchased a piece of equipment for undercoating autos. With these exceptions there is little modern equipment. Records are kept in ledgers rather than on cards. There is one ledger in which is kept a chronological record of repair jobs, including the cost of parts. Labor costs are not computed for repair work done in the shop. In addition there is a book for each vehicle, including lubrication and car wash.

Much of the auto repair work is done outside the shop in private garages. The officer in charge of the shop stated that he is capable of rebuilding or repairing a vehicle but said that a good part of his work is contracted out.

BUILDINGS

The majority of police buildings are old and many are in poor condition. In one of the downtown Montevideo police stations the plaster had fallen from the ceilings of several of the rooms. In the police headquarters building one of the elevators has been out of order at least for three weeks. On the other hand the police academy, although old, is well maintained as are the quarters of the two Guard units. The police have a capability for building maintenance. There are numbers of police who are detailed to new construction at the academy and the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guard.

Section IV

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE

The Montevideo Police Department is a force of 6,044 officers and men. It is commanded by a Chief of Police who is directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior. Organizationally, the Department is comprised of six major elements and some 14 less important units which report directly to the Chief of Police or his Deputy. Geographically, the force is distributed in a headquarters, two para-military units which are separated physically from headquarters, a police academy and 28 district stations, sub-stations and posts. Refer to accompanying Chart for Organization of the Montevideo Police and Appendix 2 page 76 for Distribution of Personnel.

The heads of the following divisions, sections and staffs report directly to the Chief of Police: Police Training Academy, Metropolitan Guard, Republican Guard, Medical Service, Qualifications Commission, Senior Staff, Private Secretariat, Legal Council, and Adjutant. The following Divisions, sections and units report directly to the Deputy Chief: Accounting Division, Administrative Division, Treasury, Office of Administrative Control, Investigations Division, General Secretariat, Division of Legal Affairs, Patrol Division.

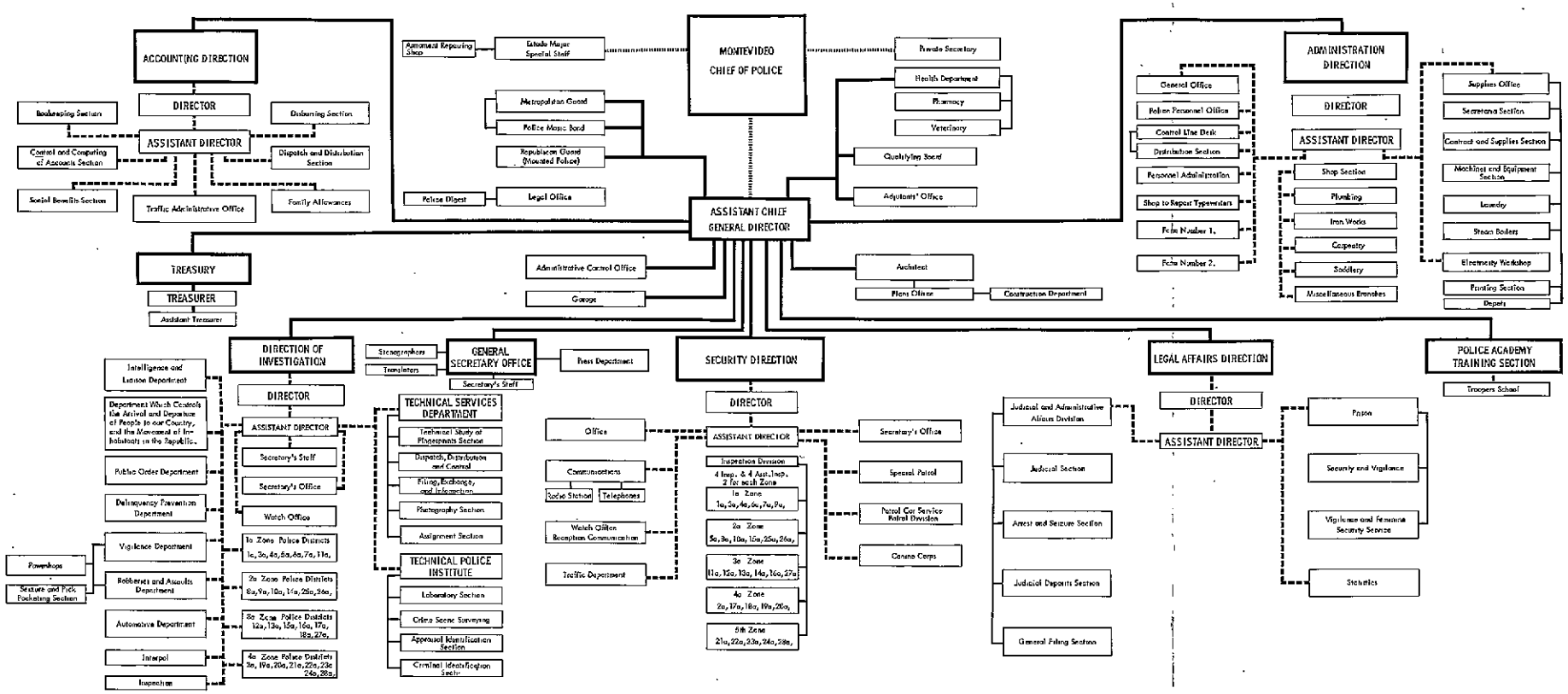
MONTEVIDEO POLICE BUDGET

The current annual cost of operating the Montevideo Police is 61,046,800.00 pesos. Of this total 56,425,200.00 pesos are budgetted for salaries and the balance of 4,621,600.00 pesos for maintenance, supplies, utilities, food, additional compensation extraordinary expenses.

There are several budgetary items which appear to be of special interest. The 16 officers who are on military detail to the police are paid an annual bonus by the police in addition to their military pay. The Chief and Deputy Chief of the Montevideo Department and the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the Divisions of Investigations and Patrol receive annual compensation above their salaries. Three Inspectors and 7 Commissioners assigned to the Investigations Division are paid 100 pesos monthly as compensation for their using their private autos in their work. There are two items in the budget totalling 74,000 pesos. The first is for extraordinary expenses and the second is for "confidential" use. It is not clear how these funds are employed since no one in Investigations or in Intelligence and Liaison will admit to having any money for the purchase of information.

Expenditures in a given month are not supposed to exceed one twelfth of the annual allocation. However certain funds are said to be exhausted at the end of the first three or four months of the budget year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE FROM MONTEVIDEO



SPECIAL STAFF

The Special Staff, Estado Mayor, is responsible only to the Chief of Police. This unit is unique in that it serves in an advisory capacity, having no responsibility for operations. It is composed of officers detailed from the Army. Its principal functions are to serve as an intelligence and analysis unit of the Chief of Police during periods of civil disturbance, to maintain police tactics in the control of such disturbances, to maintain the department armory and repair weapons and to provide firearms training.

Of the 16 military officers detailed to the Montevideo Department, one is assigned as the Commandant of the Police Academy, and 4 others as Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the Guardias Metropolitana and Republicana. The other military officers perform special duties elsewhere in the department.

During times of emergency the Special Staff gathers and analyzes information from the different operations divisions, advises the Chief of Police on possible courses of action and coordinates tactical implementation.

Firearms training is provided the department exclusive of the militarized Guardias Metropolitana and Republicana which have their own programs of instruction. Training is reportedly not conducted on a regular basis due to a shortage of ammunition. The Staff's repair shop is charged with the maintenance of 4,351 weapons exclusive of those possessed by the militarized units. These weapons consist of 3,614 revolvers, 503 automatic pistols, 47 machine guns, 27 rifles, 150 sub-machine guns and 10 shotguns. Refer to Appendix 3 page 82 for specific listings of weapons.

QUALIFYING BOARD

This Board is established under the direction of the Chief of Police for the purposes of reviewing applications for employment, qualifications of in-service personnel, qualifications for promotion and for certifying the appointments and assignments of all personnel. Nominations and recommendations are subject to the approval of the Chief of Police.

The Department of Montevideo does not require intelligence or aptitude entrance examination for enlisted personnel. Candidates qualify on the basis of citizenship, age, education, physical requirements and moral character. Officer candidates take competitive written examinations and must meet the rigid qualifications outlined in the Training discussion of this report.

Detailed records are maintained on all personnel, listing dates of assignment, and experience. This information is evaluated when considering personnel for promotion or transfer to more responsible jobs within grade. The police do not have competitive examinations for promotion. Candidates for promotion, both in the enlisted and officer categories are selected by qualification and then sent to the Academy for training. If a man passes the qualifying course he is placed on a promotional list and remains on that list until appointed. Men from subsequent classes are placed on the list, but in no event will they be placed on the list ahead of those who qualified earlier.

LEGAL OFFICE

The Legal Office is directly responsible to the Chief of Police for the review of Judicial decisions relative to criminal and juvenile cases of particular interest to the Chief or Assistant Chief of Police, legal research of police procedures, and for the compilation of the annual Police Digest. Its staff is composed of two lawyers and three officials who serve as analysts and writers. Of specific interest is the review of Judicial decisions covered by articles 132 and 152 of the Penal Code dealing with Criminal Offenses against the State; Articles 140 to 146 dealing with Offenses against the Political Organization of the State (attempted assaults against the President, revolts, sedition, mutiny and riots); Offenses against the Public Peace, articles 150 and 151 which cover organized crime and subversion; and article 34 covering juvenile violations. In addition, this section researches legal aspects of police procedures proposed for implementation.

The Police Digest section assembles the annual digest which consists of a compilation of daily departmental orders. It also indexes laws and judicial decisions.

THE REPUBLICAN GUARD

The Republican Guard is a horse-mounted unit which is directly responsible to the Chief of the Montevideo Police. It has a strength of 446 officers and men. The chief of the Guard and his deputy are on military detail to the police from the Army. The Guard is organized in three squadrons: a headquarters and service squadron of some 120 men and two cavalry squadrons of some 150 men each. The Guard is armed with sabres and considers the "horse, the man and the sword" to be its offensive weapon.

The Republicana is used for guard duty at police headquarters, for parade duty, for ceremonial occasions, and for riot duty. It is primarily a back-up force for the Metropolitan Guard, using the horse and the flat of the sabre to disperse a boisterous crowd when gas has failed.

The level of formal education in the Republican Guard is lower than in other police units. This is undoubtedly caused by the fact that most of the personnel come from the interior where they grew up on horseback and were given less opportunity for formal schooling than men with a city background. The average man has attended three years of primary school and is 30 years of age.

The Guard has a headquarters building which is located in Montevideo and a farm which is on the outskirts of the city. At headquarters there are dormitories, adjoining hall, kitchen, shoe shop, tailor shop, blacksmith shop and training facilities. There is a stable capable of housing about half of the 300 horses which are needed to mount the two cavalry squadrons. Horses not in use or in reserve at headquarters are kept at the 35 acre farm where much of the riding training is given. Although all of the men have had riding experience before joining the Guard, they receive training in squadron formations and crowd control tactics.

The Guard has two autos assigned it: a 1963 Ford and a 1961 Jeep. In the absence of automotive equipment the horses must be ridden to the scene of a disturbance. The Guard complains that after being ridden over pavement for a couple of hours the horses are tired before being put to work. The Commander has

suggested the acquisition of trucks and horse trailers, each large enough to accommodate 10 horses and riders. He contends that this would increase effectiveness in emergency situations where an hour or more may be required to get a squadron to the scene of a strike or demonstration.

The Guard hopes that in the future when and if money is available, it can construct its headquarters at the farm site. It would then have a completely integrated operation at one location--school, stables, training area, shops, offices, etc. If this dream is realized, transport will become more essential than at present, since the farm is a greater distance from the probable scene of demonstrations than the present headquarters location.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD

The Metropolitan Guard is a paramilitary unit responsible (a) for collaborating in maintaining public order, and for taking action alone or in cooperation with other forces to control civil disturbances or demonstrations inimical to national interest, (b) for maintaining an immediate reserve for disposition by the Chief of Police of Montevideo.

The Guard has an average effective strength of 650 officers and men. Turnover of enlisted personnel is extremely high. On January 24, 1964, the unit reported a strength of 18 officers and 671 men. One month later it reported a strength of 18 officers and 619 men. That turnover is high is confirmed by the fact that 44% of the personnel have less than one year of service.

The Guard is organized in four Troops: a Headquarters and Service troop with a strength of about 200 officers and men and three field troops of about 150 officers and men. The service unit includes tailors, cobblers, cooks, waiters, shops and stores personnel, janitors and about 50 bandsmen. This group can be used for emergency duty if occasion demands.

Personnel work in three 8-hour watches. Approximately 300 men are assigned to bank guard duty. Many of these men are in effect working for the banks which pay their salaries and furnish their uniforms and equipment. Others work for the bank after completion of their tours of duty. These men are paid by the hour. The Department furnishes equipment and receives a part of the hourly compensation.

Although the police have stated that in Montevideo there is rather rigid adherence to personnel qualifications, some of the Guard's enlisted personnel have had as little as 2 years of primary education. This is obviously necessary that in view of the low pay, some concession must be made if troop strength is to be maintained.

The Guard has three station wagons each capable of carrying a squad. At the moment only two are serviceable. The Guard reports a quantity of 984 grenades and 400 gas projectiles and blast type shells. All stock inspected is overage. The inventory shows 670 gas masks. This is sufficient for the force. The reported stock of 112 Federal 1.5 inch gas guns is adequate. The Guard has a sizeable stock of sub-machine guns and three water-throwing riot vehicles. The inventory shows 463 rifles with bayonets. It is not clear to what extent these are used by the Guard.

They do not constitute a part of the equipment carried in the emergency vehicles. Refer to Appendix No. 4 page 83 for listing of weapons.

The Guard is engaged in a construction program at its headquarters site. It is expected that the construction will have been completed in about a year. Office, classroom and dormitory space will have been increased some 50%. All of the building is being done with police labor. The police who engage in this type of work are those who have some construction skill. They receive no additional compensation. The offices, shops, storerooms, dining hall, kitchens and dormitories are well maintained. Due to a lack of space the personnel are fed in three shifts.

Training is principally of a military type with emphasis given to riot control techniques. Training is not conducted during the summer months since during this season there are fewer police problems and an attempt is made to get vacations out of the way. The Chief and Deputy Chief are military officers on detail to the police and there is evidence that their personnel have received basic military discipline. Discipline here and in the Republican Guard exceeds that found elsewhere in the Montevideo police.

PATROL DIVISION

The Patrol Division is a uniformed force responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing and repressing crime, and apprehending offenders. It has a strength of 247 officers, and 3,286 men (including 28 civilian personnel), refer to Appendix No. 5 page 85 for Distribution of Patrol Division Personnel. Both the commander and assistant commander of the division carry the rank of inspector, but draw additional annual compensation because of the added responsibilities and duties of the positions.

Organizationally, the Division has a headquarters consisting of the office of the Director, a correspondence and records unit, and a guard detail. There are several services which are subordinate administratively to the Headquarters command but are located in various quarters separate from headquarters. The patrol force is deployed in 28 District stations. Within the districts are sub-stations and posts. For command purposes the 28 districts are grouped in 5 zones, each under the command of an Inspector.

Most of the patrol is done on foot or on bicycles. There are 20 radio equipped 1963 Fords which cover 8 patrol districts. These are assigned to and work out of the Communications and Transport Section of the Patrol Division. Much of the city is not covered by radio patrol. Four of these 20 vehicles are now in the shop for lack of spare parts; eight are being held in reserve and will be placed in service only when the other vehicles go out of service for lack of replacement parts. All but five of the 28 district stations have some form of automotive transportation which is assigned to the district. Twenty have one vehicle; three have two. In those districts where there are two vehicles, one or both have been supplied by the Commission for Police Collaboration. All patrol vehicles are in good condition except in three districts which have 1955 Land Rovers. None of the district vehicles is radio equipped. Three of the districts without any transportation are in the downtown area where most of the patrol is on foot. These districts are also covered by radio patrol and it can be reasoned that a district vehicle can be dispensed with.

Montevideo Police Cadet Honor Guard.

Police on Parade during Police Week, 1963 – Montevideo.

On the other hand, two of the districts which are without transportation lie on the outskirts of the Department and are rural in character.

Standard equipment for the uniformed patrolman is a night-stick and handgun--a pistol or revolver. All equipment including uniform and shoes is furnished and maintained by the Department. Uniforms are not made, but are repaired by departmental shops. Some shoes are made but for the most part the shoe shops only repair shoes.

Until recently the police of Montevideo worked four 6-hour shifts. They are now working three 8-hour shifts. When there is a special event which requires additional police coverage, the men are asked to work overtime and receive no additional compensation for this work. In some of the smaller police posts in outlying areas, two men may be assigned to cover the post on a 24 hour basis. In this case they are permitted to work out their own schedule. They will not actually work a twelve-hour day, but one of the two will be on duty at the post at all times.

The Dog Service. The headquarters and kennels are located in the city of Montevideo. The service is commanded by a Deputy Commissioner who is responsible to the Inspector commanding the Third Zone. At present the service has sixty dogs which belong to the Department and thirty which are being trained for private citizens. Most of the dogs which are used for street patrol are German shepherds. There are a few Doberman's. The service has six bloodhounds which are used for tracking. A pair was purchased abroad and four of the dogs are the offspring of this pair. The dogs all have short names which can be easily recognized by the dog. The dogs are cared for medically by one of the department's veterinarians. All dogs have been vaccinated against rabies. The dogs are branded on the left ear for identification.

Initially, all dogs are trained with a handler and work thereafter with that handler. One day a week each dog is subjected to a day of re-training. The training area is 75x30 yards in size and is equipped with various kinds of training apparatus. The dogs learn to jump, climb a ladder, attack a suspect, and respond to the commands of his trainer. The dogs are used routinely for patrol on the outskirts of the Department. They as well as the bloodhounds, are used for tracking suspects.

The headquarters building of the Service has a dormitory for the personnel, kitchen, dining hall, clinic and kennels to accommodate 90 animals. The exterior is landscaped and in the garden area in front of the building are the graves of two dogs killed in the line of duty.

The Service has a personnel strength of 3 officers and 54 men. Most of the patrol work done by the unit is performed at night. During the day the dogs remain in their kennels unless they are being trained.

Traffic Department. This department is a subordinate unit of the Patrol Division. It has a personnel strength of 9 officers and 138 men. The unit works in cooperation with the Montevideo Municipal Traffic Department. It is principally responsible for intersection and parking control while the municipal unit concentrates on vehicle registration and other similar matters.

Dog training program, Montevideo Police.

The unit is constructing a new headquarters at the municipal football stadium in the space between the exterior wall of the stadium and the seats. When completed it will have office and dormitory space sufficient to accommodate its personnel. There is ample room under the stands and the department intends building a garage in anticipation of the day when it will have automotive equipment.

Communications and Transport Section. This unit no longer has any responsibility for communications. It appears that the title is retained because the budget shows the Radio and Telephone Services as subordinate to this section. It has responsibility for the police garage and for the operation and maintenance of the 20 patrol cars which are assigned to the Patrol Division. It has under its command the drivers of the patrol vehicles and the chauffeurs assigned to the headquarters elements of the Montevideo Police. Garage operations are described under the section on auto maintenance.

Radio Section. The Radio Section of the Montevideo Police Department is under the direct command of the Assistant Director of Security (Seguridad) and is responsible for all internal radio and telephone communications, communications with Interior Departments through the Ministry of Interior and with INTERPOL.

Operational communications within Montevideo is accomplished through the use of two systems, FM 2-way radio and a combination of AM one-way radio and telephone. The FM radio system purchased in 1953 consists of two master transceivers at Central Headquarters and one emergency unit located at the main hospital in the center of the city. At present 52 mobile FM transceivers are in service; 20 in patrol vehicles, 24 in headquarters automobiles, 3 in the Metropolitana riot control water dispensing trucks and 5 other sets in fixed locations. Communication with the 28 District Police Stations and some Police Posts is maintained by telephone or a combination of AM radio and telephone. The AM system purchased in 1936 consists of two transmitters and 50 receiving sets. As the receiving stations are unable to transmit, the AM system is used by central headquarters to broadcast emergency orders and all points bulletins. It is to be noted that despite the equipment being old, it is very well maintained.

Although the Montevideo Police has nationwide jurisdiction to conduct criminal investigations, they do not have direct radio communications with the Interior. All radio communications with Interior Departments is conducted through the radio network of the Ministry of Interior, which maintains one transceiver station in each of the 18 Interior Departments. The efficiency of this system is restricted as only three radio channels are available.

The Police of Uruguay do not have a teletype system. Teletype was experimented with in Montevideo but the project was abandoned when it was determined that telephone lines used by the teletype were more urgently needed in conducting general police business. As discussed, elsewhere in this report the telephone system is inadequate to meet police requirements both in Montevideo and the Interior. The police state that during inclement weather, telephone service is poor particularly in the Interior where lines are often out of service. This causes considerable delays in responding to emergency calls. In the interior the police build their own telephone system to connect district offices within the department.

Communication with INTERPOL is accomplished through the use of one AM radio transceiver loaned by the Federal Police of Buenos Aires. As this unit has a power output of 250 watts, radio transmissions with INTERPOL are first sent to Buenos Aires where they are in turn relayed to Paris.

Radio Equipment of Montevideo. Fifty RCA AM receivers, manufactured in 1936, operate on a frequency of 36.5 megacycles. Condition reported by the police as poor.

Fifty-two Motorola FM transceivers, manufactured in 1953, operate on 156 megacycles, 6 volt. This equipment has been put into service in cars with 12 volt systems by addition of 6 volt wet cell batteries in the trunk compartment. Reported as in operational condition.

One RCA AM transmitter, 100 watts, manufactured in 1936, operated on a frequency of 36.5 megacycles. Condition, very poor.

One Motorola FM transmitter, manufactured in 1953, 60 watts, on frequencies 156 and 155.760 megacycles. The latter frequency is shared with the Fire Department. This unit is utilized as the base station and is reported in operational condition.

One Motorola transmitter, 250 watts, same as above.

One Motorola transmitter, 60 watts, used as the emergency station located at the central hospital in the center of the city. Other data same as above.

One Motorola console, FM, model 1953, installed in the Office of the Chief; condition reported as operational.

One AM console, constructed in Uruguay, to be used in the internal AM system with district stations; condition reported as poor.

One AM transmitter, 250 watts, multi frequency of 20, 40 and 80 meters, used for communications with INTERPOL. This unit is loaned to Montevideo by the Federal Police of Buenos Aires.

Three "inversores," inverters and one hybrid telephone.

One motor generator, 220 volts, A.C., 50 cycles, 3 kilowatts, for use in emergencies; condition reported as poor.

Thirty Motorola FM transceivers, most of which are not usable, the remainder would require major repairs.

Three RCA radio testers, condition reported as operable.

Three coaxial antennas, 2 at Central Headquarters, 1 at the emergency station located at the main hospital.

Communications, Ministry of Interior. The communications system for the Ministry of Interior was created by decree of November 11, 1957, to enable direct radio contact with Montevideo and each of the 18 Headquarters of the Interior Police Departments. Refer to accompanying chart for operations scheme. The central transmitter located in Montevideo has an output of 450 watts. Stations in the Interior vary from 100 to 45 watts. Three frequencies of 4,600, 6,200 and 9,100 kilocycles are used. Although this system is said to be inter-departmental, in actual operation when it is necessary to confer with another police department, the message must first be sent to Montevideo where it is again retransmitted to the recipient. The police say that frequently several hours are lost in this manner. Radio operators are not qualified to repair equipment, all services are performed by two technicians based in Montevideo.

The Ministry is currently planning to construct a central radio station with 3 transmitters and adequate antennas to unify radio services nationwide. A complete change of equipment is anticipated to convert to Single Side Band equipment with a capacity of 6 frequencies. Also projected is the installation of a nationwide police teletype system.

Telephone Section. The personnel of this section are responsible for the installation and maintenance of police telephone lines in Montevideo.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division is subordinate to the Deputy Chief of Police and is commanded by a Director and Assistant Director. The Division consists of three principal offices, Central, Personnel, and Supplies which in turn are subdivided into 20 sections and shops.

Central Office. Responsible for administrative proceedings relative to personnel. Duties consist of processing, preparing and recording personnel actions, preparing necessary documentation for retirements, maintaining time and attendance reports, filing all notes pertaining to auto accidents involving police, maintaining automotive insurance policies, and handling the sale of products from the Police farms.

Personnel Office. Compiles personnel records; prepares reports for the Ministry of Interior on personnel actions involving transfers, new hires and dismissals, duty accidents involving department employees, and retirement actions; maintains life insurance policies of personnel, and various other related duties. It also maintains records involving personnel conduct, disciplinary actions, promotions, qualifications, meritorious service awards and notices of sickness and detention. The notice of detention is interesting in that sworn personnel can be placed under arrest, that is, for infraction of rules he can be given a letter reprimand or sentenced to remain at headquarters for a specified number of hours, during which time he is not permitted to engage in any activity. Administrative personnel are not subject to "arrest"; punishment is generally accomplished by docking of pay.

Distribution Section. Responsible for the reception and distribution of correspondence received at Police Headquarters from various Public and private organizations. This section has three sub-sections: an Incoming Desk where correspondence is classified and entry numbers assigned prior to distribution; Controlling Desk where

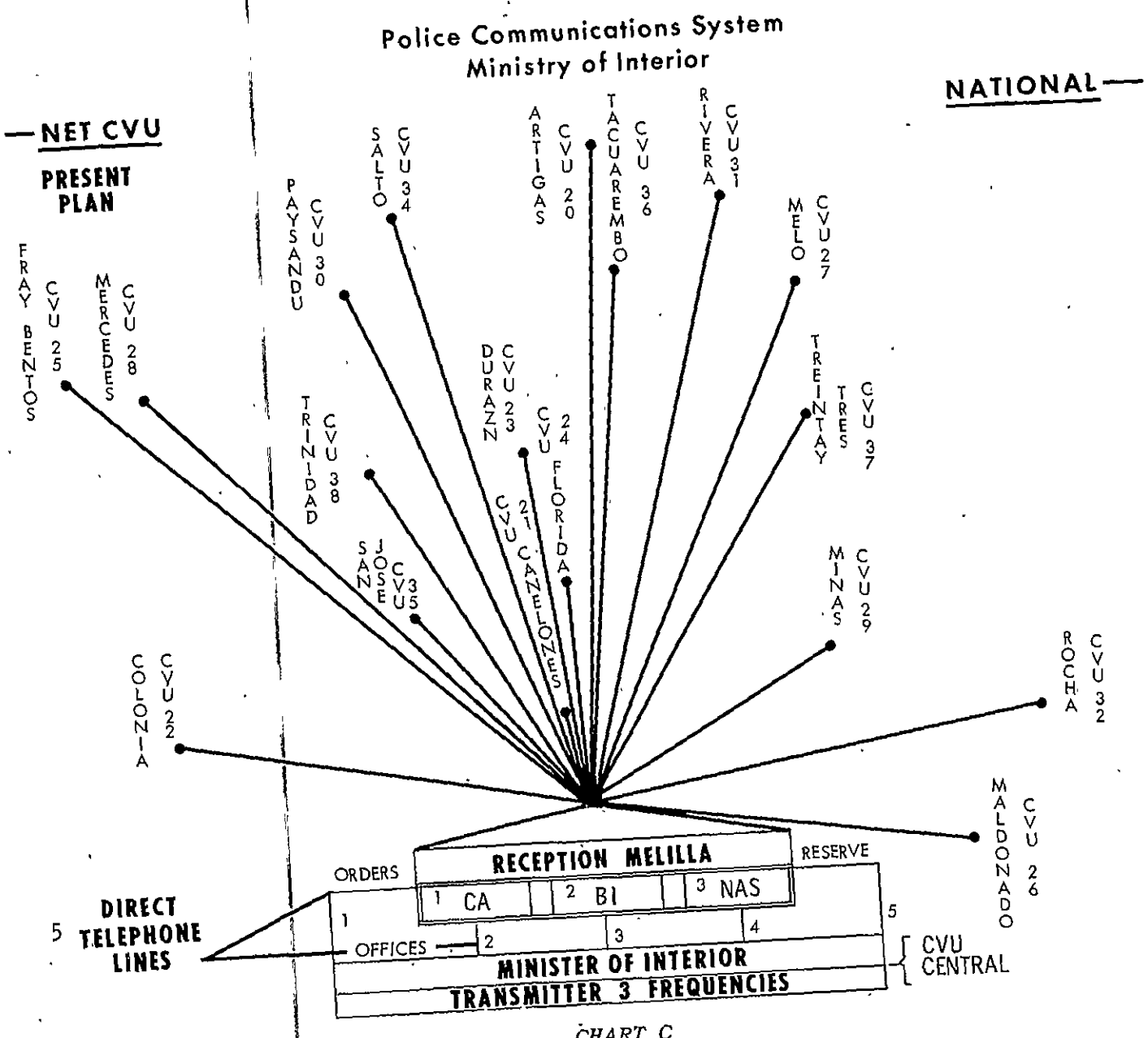

Police Communications System
Ministry of Interior
NATIONAL
NET CVU
PRESENT PLAN
FRAY BENTOS CVU 25
MERCEDES CVU 28
PAYSANDU CVU 30
SALTO CVU 34
ARTIGAS CVU 20
TACUAREMBO CVU 36
RIVERA CVU 31
MELO CVU 27
TRINIDAD CVU 38
SAN JOSE CVU 35
DURAZNO CVU 23
CVU 21 CANELONES
CVU 24 FLORIDA
TREINTAY TRES CVU 37
MINAS CVU 29
COLONIA CVU 22
ROCHA CVU 32
MALDONADO CVU 26
RECEPTION MELILLA
ORDERS
RESERVE
1 CA
2 BI
3 NAS
5
1
2
3
4
OFFICES
MINISTER OF INTERIOR
TRANSMITTER 3 FREQUENCIES
CVU CENTRAL
5 DIRECT TELEPHONE LINES

CHART C

incoming mail of particular interest to various State Secretaries and the Police Technical Institute is sorted; and the Outgoing Desk which processes all outgoing mail.

Administration Section. This section supervises maintenance work carried out by the cleaning and janitored staffs, maintains the canteen services, messenger service, barber-shop, and various workshops which include the typewriter repair shop, plumbing, ironworks, carpentry, saddlery, a tailor repairing uniforms, and other miscellaneous services. With the exception of the carpentry shop there appeared to be a deficiency in equipment.

Police Farms. Two farms are maintained by the police for the purpose of growing fruits and vegetables and raising fowl and pigs, which is sold to members of the Police Department at prices lower than on the commercial market.

Warehouse Section. Not reflected in the Organizational chart, this section maintains control over all incoming supplies and their disbursement. A second activity which appears to duplicate the functions of the Judicial Deposits Section in the Legal Affairs Division, is the storage, processing, and control and release of recovered stolen property.

Secretarial Section. Performs the secretarial work of the Division. This section handles all the administrative records related to purchases, rentals, improvements, construction and control of properties, telephones, electric power, gas, etc., as well as the sale of obsolete materials. Reports on staff retirement matters and administration of all matters related to the use and maintenance of the Police mausoleum. Submits for signature resolutions adopted by the command. It also deals with the police regulations of public and private organizations.

Contract and Purchases Section. This office purchases all items and materials required by the various sections and division of the department in accordance with procedures and regulations stipulated by the Law for State organizations. The law controls the manner of bidding, acceptance of bids, issuance of purchasing authority, and provides for the systematic review of invoices. This division also administers and supplies the various foodstuffs required for the personnel of the Guardias Republicana and Metropolitana, the Fire Department, the Investigation Division, and for prisoners at the detention quarters. The division is sub-divided into: Procedure and Inventory Desk, Foodstuff Supplies, Tenders and Purchases Desk, Information Desk (Contracts, reports, notes, fuels, etc.); Purchases Authorization Desk (registrations, authorization. transport, distribution or orders, and forms for price inquiries).

Machine and Equipment Section. This section performs three main duties: the maintenance and repair of all electrical equipment and the telephone net of the department; the laundry and fumigating services for the Central Department, Professional Ethics Institute, Health Hygiene Department, Metropolitan Guard, Republican Guard and part of the Fire Department, and maintains the Boiler Room.

Printing Section. Prints and supplies all forms and ledgers used within the department, and books used in the academies. It is divided into five operation units: Supply Officer, which controls the distribution of materials; Typographical unit, which prepares the daily Departmental Orders and Instruction, as well as printing plates; the Book Binding section which binds all ledgers, books and notebooks; Stock Room; and Machinery Unit which possesses five pieces of reproduction equipment.

Depots. The depots located in District Stations are controlled by the Administrative Division.

LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Division of Legal Affairs, commanded by a Director and Assistant Director, is under the direct command of the Assistant Chief of Police. It is composed of the following offices: Police Prison, Department of Statistics, Microfilm, Information Service to the State Insurance Bank and Division of Judicial and Administrative Affairs.

Police Jail Section. Responsible for the custody, care and welfare of detained persons. Jail regime is rigid, being governed by regulations which set forth visiting days, and minute details of internal life of the establishment. The Director and Assistant Director of the Jail are civilians, while the remainder of staff are sworn personnel. The Jail for males is located on the second floor, consisting of some 30 cells in three tiers and 2 large enclosed compounds. The women's Jail, with a capacity of 50 persons is located in the basement of the Department. Each District Station has at least one holdover cell where persons can be detained for 24 hours. The police report that, not infrequently, prisoners will deliberately injure themselves and allege brutality to discredit the police investigation.

Statistical Section. This section is charged with the compilation of all criminal, non-criminal and traffic accident statistics in the Department of Montevideo. Necessary statistical data are submitted on special forms by the various divisions within the department. This section also maintains administrative and operational statistics for the department. The police of Montevideo have no responsibility for collecting statistics from the other departments and there is no central national file or systematic method for the exchange of information.

Microfilm Section. The specific mission of this section is to microfilm all dossiers belonging to the General File of the Montevideo Police. Information is filed so that it is readily available upon request from the various divisions within the department.

Information Service to the State Insurance Bank. Information on all traffic accidents is collected and retained in the event that this information is requested by the State Bank. This generally occurs only when the vehicle concerned are insured by the Bank.

JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS DIVISION

This division is under the command of a Chief and Deputy Chief and is composed of four sections: Judicial, Arrest and Seizures, Judicial Deposits and General Records.

Judicial Section. This section analyzes information in all criminal cases. It also maintains close liaison with the Courts and other authorities which refer the enforcement of fines and other penalties to this office (the Streets and High Department of the Ministry of Public Works, the National Customs Directorate, the Immigration authorities and Municipality of Montevideo). Upon court order these authorities may request the arrest of persons.

Arrests and Persons Sought for Detention Section. This section maintains a card index of persons sought for arrest and files containing court orders of arrest. It conducts inquiries to locate wanted persons. It supplies information requested by national and foreign courts and Chiefs of Police nationwide. It supplies information on past records to the Technical Service which issues Uruguayan identity cards and provides certifications of police records for immigration and passport purposes. When the Court desires to have a person taken into custody the request is made to this office which sends the warrant to the Investigations Division for execution.

Judicial Deposit Section. Responsible for the care and custody of found or recovered stolen property. This office also determines the validity of claims for property in its possession.

General Records. Responsible for the care, custody and preservation of all documents and books employed in the Police Department. It makes copies of reports properly requested by Departmental units or Public Authorities. It is charged with the compilation and filing of daily bulletins. Moreover, records relating to the registration of houses of prostitution and gambling houses are indexed and maintained in the general file.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Accounting Division consists of the following six sections:

Correspondence:	This section handles all correspondence received by or originating in the Division.
Bookkeeping:	Maintains all financial accounts of the Montevideo Police Department.
Paymaster:	Prepares time and attendance records, computes all authorized deductions from pay, and handles payroll.
Inventory:	This section is charged with maintaining an inventory of all property belonging to the Montevideo police. It appears from the inventory submitted that this responsibility does not include automotive equipment, automotive shop equipment, or arms.
Comptroller:	This section is charged with the examination of all departmental financial transactions and with the certification of these transactions to the Comptroller General of Uruguay.
Social Benefits:	This section is responsible for collecting fines levied administratively by the Montevideo Police and for recording court transactions relating to traffic offenses.

[redacted]

All elements of the Division are located in the police headquarters building. The Division has a total personnel strength of 70.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

Subject to the direction of the Deputy Chief of Police, the Investigations Division of the Montevideo Police Department with a strength of 491 personnel consists of 11 specialized sections under the integrated command of four Senior Officers: a Director, Deputy Director, and two Inspectors of Police. This Division is unique in that it has nationwide responsibility for the investigation of all crimes considered to be major misdemeanors and felonies.

In Montevideo, with the exception of initial investigations resultant from on-view arrests by the Patrol Division, all cases are the responsibility of the Investigations Division. When crimes occur in the Interior that fall within the purview of the Investigations Division, Interior Departments are merely to secure the crime scene, arrest the perpetrator if possible and notify the Investigations Division of Montevideo to carry out all necessary action. However, the survey team was able to determine that a number of interior departments have formed investigative units to avoid undue delays in conducting investigations occasioned by limited communications and the fact that investigative personnel are permanently based in Montevideo, travelling to an interior department only on request.

Definitions of responsibility are complicated by the court-police relationship. Although discussed elsewhere in this report, the Uruguayan code of Criminal Procedure requires the police notify the Judge of Instruction (Criminal Court) immediately on being aware of the commission of a major crime. On the basis of facts regarding the offense, the Judge decides whether or not he will go to the scene. In the event he does go, he assumes complete charge of the investigation. He questions witnesses, directs the activities of the Medical Examiner, investigators and police technicians, and is responsible for follow-up investigations. These procedures are the same for judicial districts established in the interior departments.

The Divisions complement of 491 personnel is listed below by category:

Direct Assignments		
Total Officers		122
Total Non-Commissioned Officers		342
Detailed Personnel from the Seguridad		
Officers	1	
Specialists	11	
Non-Commissional Personnel	45	
Sub-Total Internal Assignments		521

[redacted]

Special Commissions outside the Official Staffing Pattern

Officers	11	
Non-commissioned personnel	19	
Deduction for Special Commissions		30
Total Assignments in the Investigations Division		491

The functions of each of the 11 Sections within the Investigations Division are as follows:

Crime Prevention and Criminal Investigation Section. Responsible for the completed investigation and recovery of property in the cases of counterfeiting, alterations of public or private documents, forgery, contributing to the immoral acts of delinquents or mental incompetents, misappropriations of public or private funds, frauds by public employees, bribery, slander, fraudulent or criminal bankruptcy, kidnapping, writing checks with insufficient funds, thefts of electrical energy, mail violations, and possession of materials designed for counterfeiting or possession of alterated weights and measures.

Vigilance Services Section. Responsible for the completed investigation and collections of evidence in cases involving abuses against prisoners by public employees in charge of the jail, threats, attacks with a deadly weapon, abuse of authority against persons under arrest, fraudulent knowledge of secret documents, search and seizures based on judicial order, arrest of deserters, investigation of slavery, investigation of suicides and homicides, and manslaughter, mental illness, burglaries, accidents in general, reports of autopsies, and investigations in general.

Public Order Section. Responsible for the investigation of abortion, child abandonment, medical malpractices, control of employment agencies, bigamy, corruption, narcotics traffic, brothel registry, registration of prostitutes, night club registry, duels, rape, tampering with products destined for human consumption, pornographic exhibitions, perjury, registration of gambling houses, illegal marriages, over-all supervision of matters involving juvenile delinquents, legal malpractices, poisoning, vagrancy, improper amusements, pederasts, sale or resale of lottery tickets at a higher price, and the control of night clubs.

Intelligence and Liaison Services Section. This subordinate unit of the Investigations Division was created in 1947. Currently, it has a personnel strength of 52 including the Chief and Deputy Chief of the unit. It, like the Investigations Division, has nationwide jurisdiction and has no personnel posted outside Montevideo on a permanent basis.

The SIE has jurisdiction in six categories of offenses:

a. Crimes against the sovereignty of the State and against the establishments and personnel of foreign states.

b. Crimes against the "internal political order" of the State.

c. Crimes against the public peace.

d. Crimes against public security.

e. Labor conflict.

f. Anti-national activities.

The crimes which comprise the six groups are enumerated in 21 Penal Code sections and run the gamut of offenses from such crimes as giving aid to the enemy in time of war, sabotage, political asylum, rebellion, sedition, mutiny or the revelation of State secrets to association with known criminals or the destruction of railway property.

In the field of labor conflicts the SIE attempts to develop information on the plans and capabilities of unions and labor agitators. Allegedly, it has no long-term penetrations of the communist party or of communist oriented labor groups but obtains information on an ad hoc basis. It attempts to cover union meetings with policemen who all too often are known to the union members. It has no non-accountable funds with which to buy information and is virtually without technical equipment. In demonstrations or riots the SIE's role is essentially preventative. It obtains information in advance of a demonstration and passes this to the Chief of Investigations. Its members may infiltrate a demonstration and arrest known agitators, but it plays no part in the actual suppression of a riot.

The SIE has extensive files of information on organizations and individuals. Although it concentrates on the central labor organization and its affiliate unions it has a file on every known association in Uruguay, political or non-political; right, left or center. Much of the information on organizations and individuals is obtained from the newspapers, all of which are read and clipped daily. SIE also has on file the names of all subscribers to communist publications. The files are completely separate from other police records and contain information on 70,000 individuals who are known communists or known or suspected sympathizers. Some 20,000 of the total are alleged to be Party members. A distinction is made between communist and Castro communists. In the alphabetical index communists are listed on green card, Castroites on a pink card. The index contains a third category; union leaders whose names appear on white cards.

The SIE collects, records and disseminates information. It does not evaluate the information and it does not prepare estimates. All significant information is forwarded to the Ministries of Interior and Defense, and to Army, Air and Naval intelligence. Army Intelligence using its own information and that supplied by SIE, prepares intelligence studies, analyses and estimates. Intelligence, without a charter in that field, is active in investigating communism. It has personnel in every military post in Uruguay and is better able than the police to acquire information from the interior of the country. It maintains files on known and suspected communists, political associations and labor unions. The SIE and Army Intelligence are handicapped in their investigations by the legal status of the communist party.

Theft and Robbery Section. Responsible for the investigation and recovery of property involving armed robbery, thefts of vehicles and accessories, thefts of other property running the gamut from bicycles to clothing and jewelry. Uniquely, this bureau is responsible for the investigation of thefts of cables of public lighting, but if the theft of cable is for the purpose of diverting electrical energy, jurisdiction lies with the Crime Prevention Bureau as an offense against the State. Other responsibilities include the registration and licensing of night watchmen, and complete control over pawnshops and pawnshop pledges. It is the only office authorized to keep master keys and lock opening equipment. Criminal photograph files are maintained here. In joint operations with the Motor Vehicle Department, it conducts inspections and maintains records and registrations of taxi drivers who operate in the night time.

INTERPOL Section. This unit originates and exchanges information relative to international criminals. Contact is maintained particularly with Brazil, Argentina and Paris. The Interpol unit is using a radio loaned by the Argentine Police which permits communications from Montevideo to Buenos Aires where in turn messages are relayed to Paris. Extensive files are kept on international criminals and the police will make arrests of suspects upon request from Paris.

Foreigner and Transient Section. Duties assigned this section would normally be considered to belong to the Department of Immigration. The Immigration Service, due to limited personnel, has delegated in part its functions to the police of Montevideo. The police are considered the source of intelligence relative to international crime, smuggling, illegal entries and therefore are in the best position to perform certain control activities and records. Control activities include the daily receipt of registrations from rooming houses, hotels, and housing leases. They control issuances of passports, retain immigrant and investigate cases involving missing, lost or stolen passports. This section reviews and maintains files of passenger manifests from airports, seaports, international buses and the railway.

There are an estimated 600,000 persons who enter and leave Uruguay annually. Of this number approximately 400,000 are Argentines who need only an identification card to enter or leave the country. Of the remainder the police estimate a high percentage are personnel on business with the various embassies and consulates in Montevideo. There is no estimate of the number of illegal entries of foreigners.

Motor Vehicles Section. Responsible for the theft of motor vehicles, investigating of vehicle accessories after the car has been dismantled, registration of persons who watch cars parked on the street (authorized by the Departmental Council of Montevideo), and control of taxi drivers who operate during the night time.

Technical Police Institute. This unit conducts crime searches for physical evidence, photographs and makes crime scene sketches. Conducts analysis of physical evidence found outside the body, i.e., in the case of homicides or suicides, pathological and chemical analysis of the victim are conducted by the Medical Legal Examiners at the National Faculty of Medicine. The crime laboratory located in the Police Department is equipped to perform chemical analysis, toxicological spectrographic and ballistics examinations. The crime laboratory has the only comparison microscope in the country.

The Records and Fingerprint Section. Keeps all criminal fingerprints. Non-criminal fingerprints are maintained in the Identification Card Section. The Vucetich system of classification is practiced.

The Photography Section. This section of the Crime Laboratory is inadequately equipped to handle the present volume of work. Over 6,000 photographs are taken and developed each month. Negatives are permanently filed for future reference.

Criminal Identification. This section is responsible for the compilation of criminal records. Individual names are recorded in an alphabetical file. Dossiers are filed on open shelves by number. The files contain not only a complete personal criminal record, fingerprints and photographs of the individual but a family history, list of friends and associates, and a report of each incident in which the individual was involved.

Document Examination Section. This section performs document examinations, calligraphics work, typewriter, forgery and counterfeit comparisons.

The Identi-Kit Section. This unit has been created in the past year. According to the technician in charge the Kit is gaining acceptance in the department.

General Services Section. It is in this section that the nationwide voluntary Identity Card program is carried out. It maintains a non-criminal file of fingerprints, photographs, signature samples, personal descriptions and other personal information.

POLICE ACADEMY

The Police Training Academy (Institute de Ensenaza Profesional) for the Department of Montevideo was established by decree of May 26, 1943. A later decree of August 16, 1950 provided that the Office of the Chief of Police, subject to the approval of the Minister of Interior, had the competence to establish and operate a Police Academy for the training of enlisted and officer personnel of the Police Department, Fire Department, Republican Guard and Metropolitan Guard.

Training Facilities. Training is carried out in two schools -- one for cadets and officers, and the other for enlisted ranks. As cadets are required to live in six days per week for the two-year training period, their academy is a self-contained unit consisting of classrooms, library, gymnasium, dormitory, messing facilities, dispensary with five beds' capacity, lounge area, barber and cobbler shop. Non-commissioned personnel attend classes six hours per day and are then released to live at home. The school for enlisted personnel consists of four classrooms, a modest dispensary, parade ground and barber shop.

Enlisted personnel upon graduation from recruit school enter service as agents, 2nd class. During training they are paid the salary of that rank, but are not permitted to wear a police uniform outside the school compound. Recruits are given an opportunity to select the branch of activity in which they prefer to serve and are assigned to this activity if vacancies exist. Once assigned to an activity, they usually remain there throughout their careers. Transfers to other divisions may be requested but unless there is unusual justification the requests generally are not granted.

Academy for Cadets and Officer in-service training.

School for enlisted personnel.

While in training officer cadets are paid $200 pesos per month and are supplied with room and board, uniforms, medical services, and materials and equipment for the entire program of study. During the first year all cadets study general administrative subjects. Upon entering the second year, as spaces permit, cadets have the option to select an area of specialization to prepare them for career assignments. Cadets can specialize in any one of the four major areas: Seguridad (Police Patrol), Cuerpo de Bomberos (Fire Department), Guardia Metropolitana or Guardia Republicana. In the officer ranks transfers to other police activities are more liberally considered; however, it is common practice that an officer serve in a specialty area on a career basis.

Academy Organization. Academy operations are carried out under the Director of Training, whose position must be filled by a Military Officer on detail to the police. The Academy is organized as follows:

The Secretary maintains records, library and carries out all correspondence. Administration is responsible for purchasing, disbursement and operations. The Office of Education provides for a Director of Studies and controls the professional staff. Considerable use is made of outside professorial services. The Dispensary, "Servicio Sanidad," provides for medical attention not requiring hospitalization.

There are three division Chiefs of Instruction: one each for the Officer Qualification Courses for Promotion; the Officer Cadet Program; and the School for Enlisted personnel Recruit Training and In-service Qualification Courses for Promotion.

As of 24 January 1964, there were 75 new hire non-commissioned personnel in recruit school, 30 Second-Year Cadets were in training. There existed at the time 50 vacancies for Cadet aspirants to enter training during the current year. The next Cadet course was scheduled to commence March 1964.

Qualifications. Qualifications for entry into the service differ substantially for Cadet Officers and Enlisted personnel:

Officer Cadet Candidates:

Uruguayan birth and unmarried.

17 to 23 years of age.

Must have complied with the laws pertaining to Military Service.

Must have complied with the Electoral laws.

Minimum height of 1.65 meters.

Must have completed the fourth year of secondary education.

Must pass a written and oral examination.

Must comply with the law relating to venereal disease.

Must not have any physical defects which would interfere with the performance of duties.

Must pass a rigid physical examination and physical ability test.

Cadets in Training
Montevideo Police Academy.

Enlisted Personnel:

Uruguayan birth.

21 to 35 years of age.

Minimum height of 1.65 meters.

Must have a fourth grade primary education.

Pass a physical examination and physical agility test.

Course Durations:

(a) Recruit Training for Agentes 2nd. Class, three months.

(b) Sergeant candidate school for the position of Sub-Lieutenant, one year.

(c) Cadet program for Sub-Lieutenant, two years.

(d) In-service qualification courses for promotion, of both commissioned and non-commissioned personnel, three months.

Personnel taking qualifications courses for promotion are supplied all materials. Refer to Appendix 6 page 86 for listing of courses and content.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Police personnel and their families receive complete health care at the expense of the government. Medical attention is available through a well-equipped police clinic adjacent to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guard. The clinic conducts physical examinations, does laboratory work, performs minor surgery, provides dental care, and maintains a 15-bed ward for patients with minor ailments. Cases requiring major surgery or long-term care are sent to the Army Hospital.

The Health Department, Pharmacy and Veterinary Service are under the direct command of the Assistant Chief of Police. The Health Department has a total of 28 personnel which includes the two veterinaries and veterinary assistant who care for the horses of the Guardia Republicana and animals of the K-9 Corps. Two ambulances are assigned this unit.

Services provided by the Health Department are reported to be excellent. The survey team was impressed with the quality of medical equipment available at the clinic. In addition to the apparently well stocked pharmacy at the central clinic, small pharmacies are located in several police precincts in Montevideo.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix No. 1

POLICE OF MONTEVIDEO
COMMUNICATIONS
AND
TRANSPORT

LISTING OF VEHICLES, CONDITION AND UTILIZATION

MAKE	MODEL	YEAR	CONDITION	ASSIGNMENT
1. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Headquarters.-
2. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair. WRECKED.
3. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
4. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
5. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Headquarters.
6. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
7. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
8. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
9. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
10. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
11. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
12. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Investigations.
13. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Training Institute.
14. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
15. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol Bureau.
16. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
17. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Director of Patrol.
18. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Gdia. Metropolitana.
19. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Gdia. Republicana.
20. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 1.
21. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 2.
22. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 3.
23. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 4.
24. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 5.
25. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 6.
26. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
27. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
28. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 9.
29. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 10.
30. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 11.
31. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 12.
32. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 13.
33. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
34. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	In repair.
35. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 16.
36. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 17.
37. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 18.
38. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 19.
39. FORD.	Fairlane.	1963	Good.	Patrol No. 20.
40. PEUGEOT.	403.	1961	Good.	Headquarters.
41. LAND ROVER.	--	1955	Very Bad. (1)	In repair.
42. LAND ROVER.	--	1955	Fair. (1)	District 14a.
43. LAND ROVER.	--	1955	Very Bad. (1)	District 12a.-
44. LAND ROVER.	1955	1955	Very Bad. (1)	District 19a.

Appendix No. 1—Continued

LISTING OF VEHICLES, CONDITION AND UTILIZATION

MAKE	MODEL	YEAR	CONDITION	ASSIGNMENT
45. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Investigations.
46. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Dog Service.
47. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	In repair.
48. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	District 3a.-
49. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Gdia. Republicana.
50. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Poor. (1)	In repair.
51. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Gdia. Metropolitana.
52. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	In repair.
53. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Section 15a.
54. JEEP.	Universal.	1961	Good.	Section 25a.
55. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 8a.
56. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	In repair.
57. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	In repair.
58. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 27a.
59. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 5a.
60. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 23a.
61. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 1a.
62. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 24a.
63. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 6a.
64. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	Section 16a.
65. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	In repair.
66. JEEP.	Willys.	1962	Good.	In repair.
67. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 2a.
68. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 11a.
69. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 21a.
70. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 18a.
71. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 22a.
72. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 10a.
73. JEEP.	Willys.	1963	Good.	Section 9a.
74. STATION WAGONS.	G.M.C.	1949	Good.	Gdia. Metropolitana.
75. STATION WAGONS.	G.M.C.	1949	Good.	Gdia. Metropolitana.
76. STATION WAGONS.	CHEVROLET.	1949	Poor. 1)	Section 20a.
77. STATION WAGONS.	CHEVROLET.	1949	Good.	POLICE HOSPITAL.
78. STATION WAGONS.	G.M.C.	1949	Poor. (1)	Gdia. Metropolitana.
79. STATION WAGONS.	PEUGEOT.	1962	Good.	Section 26a.
80. STATION WAGONS.	PEUGEOT.	1962	Good.	Section 26a.
81. STATION WAGONS.	WILLYS.	1962	Good.	Section 1a.
82. STATION WAGONS.	FARGO.	1962	Good.	POLICE HOSPITAL.
83. STATION WAGONS.	WILLYS.	1963	Good.	Section 24a.
84. STATION WAGONS.	WILLYS.	1963	Good.	Gdia. Metropolitana.
85. TRUCK.	FORD.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	Gdia. Metropolitana.
86. TRUCK.	FORD.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	Gdia. Metropolitana.
87. Volkswagen.	1954.	1954	Bad. (1)	Shops.
88. Ford.	1950.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	In repair.

LISTING OF VEHICLES, CONDITION AND UTILIZATION

MAKE	MODEL	YEAR	CONDITION	ASSIGNMENT
89. Ford.	1950.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	Police farm.-
90. Ford.	1950.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	Dog Service.
91. Ford.	1950.	1950	Very Bad. (1)	Auxilliary.-
92. Ford.	1950.	1950	Good.	In repair.-
93. Acio.	1937.	1937	Regular.	Transferred.-
94. Acio.	1937.	1937	Regular.	Transferred.-

(1)-These vehicles are useless due to prohibitive cost of repair.

REQUIREMENTS

TRANSPORT

1. At the present time, there are two second-hand buses which, as is obvious, are not adaptable to the transport of personnel, and since it would be very expensive to convert them, it would be uneconomical to do so; for that reason it would be necessary to have at least three transport units adequate for transport of personnel (with easy and quick entry and exit means for the personnel — side doors).

2. Since in due course several Judicial Courts were created and are distributed in various parts of the city, and the Central Police Jail does not possess a patrol wagon, as stated above, there should be at least three vehicles.

SERVICES

1. Emergency car service. The vehicle there is, has suffered logical wear and its total repair is not worth it compared to the possible acquisition of a new unit.

This vehicle is now used to maximum capacity because of the increase in the police fleet and as a solution, it is necessary to acquire a winch-unit and a fast unit such as a Jeep for emergency service- without a winch.

2. Squad cars. If we manage to acquire a squad car for the zones similar to the police jurisdictions, within the shifts services only this would represent an increase of 64 units; at the present time there are only twenty; nevertheless it is felt that there should be a reserve of six more units.

Notwithstanding the above, the excessive work to which the squad cars are submitted, would be greatly lightened by increasing them to fifty.

Montevideo
February 28, 1964

Sub-Com. _____
Jose Votal Mockford Soria
Chief-Transport and Cars Dept.

Appendix No. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL
MONTEVIDEO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

1 Chief of Police

1 Deputy Chief (Director General)

SPECIAL STAFF *(Estado Mayor)*

1	High Chief of Staff	(Military Detail)
4	Chiefs of Police Battalion	" "
1	Chief of Police Regiment	" "
4	Assistant Chiefs of Police Battalion	(Military Detail)
1	Assistant Chief of Police Regiment	" "

PATROL DIVISION

8	Inspectors
4	Chiefs of Precinct (Issuing Orders)
34	Chiefs of Precincts
69	Assistant Chiefs of Precincts
93	Inspectors (Officials)
56	Assistant Officials
101	Deputy Assistant Officials
33	Chief Sergeants
146	Sergeants
165	Corporals

PATROL DIVISION *(Cont.)*

710	First class Policemen
2.060	Second class Policemen

INVESTIGATION

4	Investigations Inspectors
5	Chiefs of Precinct
33	Assistant Chiefs of Precinct
37	Inspectors (Officials)
53	Assistant Officials
96	Deputy Assistant Officials
72	First class Investigation Policemen
277	Second class " "

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

1	Inspector
1	Chief of Precinct
4	Deputy Chiefs of Precinct
4	Inspectors (Officials)
5	Deputy Assistant Officials
2	Sergeants
4	Corporals
18	First Class Sergeants (Drivers)
93	Sergeants (Drivers)
40	Corporals (Drivers)
5	First class Policemen (Drivers)
10	Second class Policemen (Drivers)
11	Car Washers and Greasers
1	Chief Radiotechnician
1	Deputy Radiotechnician
3	First class Radiotechnicians
2	Second class Radiotechnicians
3	Announcers (Corporals)
1	Announcer - (First class policeman)

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT *(Cont.)*

2	Announcers - (Second class policemen)
4	Assistant Officials (Telephone Operators or Radio Operators)
8	Deputy Assistant Officials (Telephone Operators or Radio Operators)

TECHNICAL AND IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

1	Chief (Chemist)
2	Laboratory Aides
2	Draughtsmen
4	First class Technicians
4	Second class "
3	Finger-print specialists (first class)
11	" " " (second class)
14	" " " (third class)
9	Photographers

LEGAL MATTERS

1	Departmental Director
1	Deputy-Director of Department
1	Draughtsman
6	Corporals (watchmen)
6	First class policemen (watchmen)
14	Second class policemen (watchmen)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1	Chief Doctor
1	Deputy Chief Doctor
2	Assistant Doctors
6	Aides in Health Dept. (First Class) (Students in their fifth year of Medicine)
4	Aides in Health Dept. (Second Class) (Students in their fourth year of Medicine
2	Nurses

HEALTH DEPARTMENT *(Cont.)*

1	Chief Dentist
5	Dentists' Aides
1	Chief Veterinary Doctor
1	Deputy Chief Veterinary Doctor
1	Assistant (Practitioner or Veterinary Doctor)
1	Pharmaceutical Chemist
2	Nurses

METROPOLITAN GUARD

1	Chief (Lieutenant Colonel)	(Military Detail)
1	Deputy Chief	" "
1	Sub-Deputy Chief (Mayor)	
3	Captains	
3	Lieutenants (First class)	
4	Lieutenants (Second class)	
7	Second Lieutenants (1 Bank Master)	
5	Sergeants (first class) (1 Deputy Band Master)	
23	Sergeants	
38	Corporals	
89	Guards (first class)	
227	Guards (second class)	
12	Guards (first class) (Musicians in Police Band)	
26	Guards (second class) (Musicians in Police Band)	
3	Guards (first class) (Musicians Ord. Band)	
7	Guards (second class) (Musicians Ord. Band)	

REPUBLICAN GUARD

1	Chief (Lieutenant Colonel)	(Military Detail)
1	Deputy Chief	" "
1	Sub-Deputy Chief (Major)	
3	Captains	
3	Lieutenants (first class)	
4	Lieutenants (second class)	

REPUBLICAN GUARD *(Cont.)*

6	Second Lieutenants (1 Band Master)
1	Primary Grade Teacher
5	Sergeants (first class)
14	Sergeants
28	Corporals
2	Mounted Police (first class) (Trumpeters)
6	Mounted Police (second class) (Trumpeters)
96	Mounted Police (first class)
240	Mounted Police (second class)
1	Sergeant (first class) (Blacksmith)
1	Sergeant (Stable man)
4	Corporals (Blacksmiths)
1	Corporal (Stable man)
1	Corporal (Conductor)
3	Mounted Police (first class) (Stable men or Blacksmiths)
7	Mounted Police (second class) (Stable men or Blacksmiths)
2	Mounted Police (first class) (Workers)
5	Mounted Police (second class) (Workers)

INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE *(Police Academy)*

1	Director (Lieutenant Colonel)	(Military Detail)
1	Director of Studies (Lawyer)	
1	Secretary	
1	Bursar Economist	
153	Cadets	

NOTE: Extensive use is made of Guest Lecturers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

1	Secretary General
1	Legal Advisor (Lawyer)
1	Director of Department (Accountant)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SERVICES *(Cont.)*

1	Architect
2	Report Instructors (Lawyers or actuary)
1	Director of Department

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

1	Treasurer
2	Deputy Departmental Director
1	Assistant Treasurer
3	Chiefs - First Class
16	Chiefs - Second Class
21	Chiefs - Third Class
33	Officers - Third Class
41	Officers - Fifth Class
144	Aides - First Class
44	Aides - Fifth Class
1	Stenographer
2	Translators
1	Printing Boss
1	General Foreman (Electrician)
3	Teachers of sundry crafts
129	Workers in sundry crafts - Second class
33	Workers in sundry crafts - Third class
3	Master Blacksmiths
7	Workers in sundry crafts - Fourth class
5	Aids, sundry crafts
1	Superintendent
12	Porters
71	Aides - Third class
2	Watchmen
2	Watchmen
4	Aides - Fourth class
8	Elevator Operators
21	Messengers

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Appendix No. 3

WEAPONS LIST – SPECIAL STAFF

MAKE	NUMBER	CALIBER	AGE
Revolvers			
Colt	1,818	38	40 Years
Colt	41	22	30
Colt	1	14	40
Smith and Wesson	1,110	38	12
Smith and Wesson	527	38	12
Smith and Wesson	2	44	40
Vigilante	35	38	40
Eibar	15	30	40
Orbea	11	38	40
Best	8	38	40
Tangue	10	38	40
Royal	9	38	40
Tinka	13	38	40
Various makes	14	38	40
Automatic Pistols			
Astra	497	9mm	43
Astra	3	380	7
Star	2	38	7
Star	1	380	7
Other Weapons			
Astra Machine Guns	47	7.63	43
Bergman Rifles	27	7.65	40
Star Rifles	150	38	1
Remington Shot Guns	10	20 gauge	20
		Total Weapons	4,351

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Appendix No. 4

WEAPONS LIST
GUARDIA REPUBLICANA

MAKE	CALIBER	QUANTITY
Pistols		
Astra	7.63	36
Ammunition		3,660
Bandoliers (with 20 rounds)		56
Bandoliers (with 10 rounds)		30
Rifles	7.65	27
Ammunition		5,800
Bandoliers (with 50 rounds)		42
Bandoliers (with 30 rounds)		15
Carbines	M/1.30	30
Ammunition		4,600
Bandoliers (with 15 rounds)		66
Carbine "Star"		150
Ammunition (in cases)		145,681
Bandoliers (with 30 rounds)		450
Bandoliers (with 10 rounds)		150
Rifles (Model 1908)		439
Ammunition		115,545
Smith and Wesson	.38 Special	394
Ammunition		7,084
Sub-Machine Guns	.45	25
Ammunition		6,600
Bandoliers (with 30 rounds)		56
Bandoliers (with 15 rounds)		1
Rifles	7mm	4
Ammunition		108,000
Bandoliers		140
Revolver "Colt"	.22	6
Ammunition		4,000

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Appendix No. 4–Continued

MAKE	CALIBER	QUANTITY
Shotguns (Remington)		10
Ammunition		2,000
Rifles	7mm	12
Ammunition		18,630
Bandoliers		120
Automatic Rifle	7mm	1
Ammunition		88,620
Bandoliers		5
Rifles (Remington, telescopic sight in bad condition)		1
Ammunition		1,700
Automatic Pistol "Astra"	9mm	20
Ammunition		3,500
"Machetes"		277
Night Sticks (Rubber)		105
Night Sticks (Wooden)		15
TEAR GAS MATERIALS		
Gas Granades		984
Projectiles		300
Gas Batons	M29	20
Cartridges		220
Gas Batons	M39	320
Cartridges		600
Gas Guns		112
Gas Pistols		4

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Appendix No. 5

Distribution of Personnel
Patrol Division

	OFFICERS						TROOPERS						
SECC	CRIO	S/CRS	O/INSP	O/AYD	O/S/AY	TOTAL	SGT/1°	SGT	CAB	AGTS	CHF	FAJ	TOTAL
1a.	1	3	5	2	1	12	2	2	6	109	2	0	121
2a.	0	1	3	0	1	5	1	3	4	33	0	0	41
3a	1	2	1	1	3	8	1	3	6	135	0	1	146
4a.	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	2	7	103	0	0	113
5a.	1	3	1	0	2	7	1	3	7	94	0	1	106
6a.	1	2	1	0	2	6	1	4	3	81	0	0	89
7a.	1	2	2	0	2	7	2	1	6	98	0	0	107
8a.	1	2	3	0	2	8	1	5	7	81	0	1	95
9a.	1	2	2	1	1	7	0	4	5	111	0	0	120
10a.	1	2	3	1	2	9	0	4	9	123	0	0	136
11a.	1	4	1	1	1	8	1	3	4	71	0	0	79
12a.	1	3	2	2	1	9	1	5	4	106	1	1	118
13a.	1	2	4	1	3	11	1	5	5	115	0	2	128
14a	1	2	2	1	1	7	0	5	5	67	0	1	78
15a.	1	2	4	0	3	10	1	2	8	130	0	1	142
16a.	1	3	3	2	2	11	6	4	6	130	0	0	146
17a.	1	2	2	1	1	7	0	2	7	113	1	0	123
18a.	1	2	1	0	2	6	1	5	3	94	0	0	103
19a.	1	2	2	1	3	9	1	4	6	118	0	1	130
20a	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	3	7	80	0	3	94
21a.	1	2	1	1	1	6	0	3	4	73	0	1	91
22a.	0	2	3	1	0	6	0	4	2	49	0	1	56
23a.	1	1	4	0	2	6	0	4	4	38	0	1	47
24a.	1	2	2	2	0	7	0	4	4	75	0	0	83
25a	1	4	2	1	1	9	2	4	3	94	0	1	104
26a	1	3	2	0	2	8	1	2	5	95	0	0	103
27a.	1	2	3	1	2	9	1	6	3	69	1	0	80
28a	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	28	0	0	35
C/TRANS.	1	4	1	1	2	9	1	4	5	128	0	0	138
OF/GDIA.	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
S/PORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	6
S/RADT.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	12	1	0	16
S/TEL.	0	1	0	4	6	11	0	0	1	5	0	0	6
COM/TRP.	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	85	24	21	0	1	148
S/RPATR	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	50	29	29	0	0	112
S/PERR.	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	3	5	43	0	1	54
TOTAL-	27	71	66	29	54	247	55	239	211	2,755	8	18	3,286

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Appendix No. 6

MONTIVEDIO POLICE ACADEMY

Curriculum, Officer Training

COMPOSITION OF COURSES

First Year Cadet Program

- Administrative Law
- Constitutional Law
- Police Legislation and Organization
- Professional Orientation
- Map Reading, Topography
- First Aid
- Communications
- Public Speaking
- Mathematics
- Military Instruction
- Firearms Training
- Personal Defense
- Boxing
- Fencing
- Horsemanship
- Gymnastics
- Sports

Total Hours per week: 63

Second Year Cadet Program
(Preparation for Assignment to the Patrol Division).

- Penal Laws
- Constitutional Law
- Administrative Law
- Police Legislation and Organization
- Practical Police Studies
- Technical Police Studies
- First Aid
- Professional Morals and Ethics
- Dactyloscopy
- Military Instruction
- Firearms Training
- Personal Defense
- Boxing
- Fencing
- Laws of Penal Procedure
- Gymnastics
- Sports

Total Hours per week: 63

[redacted]

[redacted]

Second Year Cadet Program
(Preparation for service in the Fire Department)

Construction and Resistance of Various Materials
Chemistry
Physics
Drawing
Electronics
Pumps and Motors
Fire Fighting Maneuvers
Names and Applications of Various Materials
Childbirth and Lifesaving
First Aid
Anti-gas Defense
Gymnastics
Military Instruction
Firearms Training
Mathematics
Theories and qualifications, air currents, systems of refrigeration and radioactivity

Total Hours per week: 65

Second Year Cadet Program
(Preparation for service with the Guardia Republicana)

Penal Law
Constitutional Law
Administrative Law
Rural Codes
Police Legislation and Organization
Cavalry Regulations and Maneuvers
First Aid
Study of Horses
Military Instruction

Second Year Cadet Program *(Cont.)*

Firearms Training
Personal Defense
Boxing
Fencing
Horsemanship
Gymnastics
Sports
Professional Morals and Ethics

Total Hours per week: 63

Second Year Cadet Program
(Preparation for service in the Metropolitan Guard)

Infantry Regulations and Maneuvers
Repressive Equipment and Materials
Penal Law
Constitutional Law
Administrative Law
Police Legislation and Organization
First Aid
Professional Morals and Ethics
Dactyloscopy
Military Instruction
Firearms Training
Personal Defense
Boxing
Fencing
Laws of Penal Procedure
Gymnastics
Sports

Total Hours per Week: 63

[redacted]

Qualification, Courses for Promotion
(Sub Assistant Officer to Assistant Officer – Course Duration – 3 months)

Penal Law
Technical Police Studies
Practical Police Studies
Topography
Professional Morals and Ethics
Firearms Training
Military Instruction
Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualification Course for Promotion
(Assistant Officer to Officer Inspector)

Administrative Law
Penal Law Procedure
Constitutional Law
Topography
Professional Ethics and Morals
Firearms Training
Military Instruction
Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualification Course for Promotion
(Officer Inspector to Deputy Commissioner)

Sociology
Criminology
Theories and Practices of Investigation
Professional Morals and Ethics

Qualification Course for Promotion *(Cont.)*

Topography
Firearms Training
Military Instruction
Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualification Course for Promotion
(Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner)

Sociology
Legal Medicine
Logic
Topography
Professional Morals and Ethics
Firearms Training
Military Instruction
Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualification Course for Promotion
(Commissioner to Inspector)

Theories and studies of Political Science
Criminology
Police Auxiliary and Armed Forces
Topography
Professional Morals and Ethics
Military Instruction
Firearms

Total Hours per week: 20

INVESTIGATIONS TRAINING

Qualification Course for Promotion
(Sub-Assistant Officer to Assistant Officer)

Penal Law

Police Administration

Theories of Technical Investigative Practices

Topography

Professional Morals and Ethics

Firearms Training

Personal Defense

Military Instruction

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Assistant Officer to Officer Inspector)

Sociology

Criminology

Theories of Technical Investigative Practices

Topography

Professional Morals and Ethics

Firearms Training

Personal Defense

Military Instruction

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Officer Inspector to Deputy Commissioner)

Special Police Legislation

Repression of International Crime

Theories of Technical Investigative Practices

Qualification Course for Promotion *(Cont.)*

Topography

Professional Morals and Ethics

Firearms Training

Personal Defense

Military Instruction

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner)

Sociology

Legal Medicine

Logic

Topography

Professional Morals and Ethics

Firearms Training

Military Instruction

Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Commissioner to Inspector)

Theories of Political Science

Criminology

Police Auxiliary and Armed Forces

Topography

Professional Morals and Ethics

Military Instruction

Firearms Training

Total Hours per week: 20

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RSES FOR THE GUARDIA REPUBLICANA

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant)

Military Instruction
Topography
Study of Horses
Firearms Training Automatic Weapons
Horsemanship
Political Science
Police Procedures
Personal Defense

Total Hours per week: 27

Qualification Course for Promotion (Cont.)

Firearms Training, Automatic Weapons
Control of Civil Disturbances
Theories of Political Science
Personal Defense
Police Procedures

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(First Lieutenant to Captain)

Military Instruction
Topography
Control of Civil Disturbances
Fighting in and Controlling Populated Areas
Political Science
Police Procedure
Horsemanship
Firearms Training and Automatic Weapons

Total Hours per week: 24

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant)

Military Instruction
Topography
Materials and Gases
Firearms Training, Automatic Weapons
Control of Civil Disturbances
Theories of Political Science
Personal Defense
Police Procedures

Total Hours per week: 24

COURSES FOR THE GUARDIA METROPOLITANA

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(Sub Lieutenant to Second Lieutenant)

Military Instruction
Topography
Materials and Gases

Qualifications Course for Promotion
(First Lieutenant to Captain)

Military Instruction
Topography
Control of Civil Disturbances
Fighting in and Controlling Populated Areas
Political Science
Police Procedures
Firearms Training

Total Hours per week: 21

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