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**TERMINATION
PHASE-OUT
STUDY**

PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT

NICARAGUA

APRIL, 1974

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

AID	Agency for International Development
CCN	National Communications Center
CPSO	Chief Public Safety Officer (PSO)
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
GON	Government of Nicaragua
IPA	International Police Academy
JAG	Judge Advocate General
MILGP	Military Group
MV	Motor Vehicles
MVM	Motor Vehicle Maintenance
NCO	Non-commissioned Officer
OPS	Office of Public Safety
PS	Public Safety
PSA	Public Safety Advisor
PSD	Public Safety Division
PSO	Public Safety Officer (CPSO)
RMTO	Rural Mobile Training Organization
TDY	Temporary Duty
T.O. & E.	Table of Organization and Equipment
U.S.	United States
USG	United States Government

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Terms of Reference

U.S. Public Safety/AID assistance has been provided to the Government of Nicaragua to develop the managerial and operational skills and effectiveness of its civil police forces. Such assistance has been limited to the National District, consisting of the capital city, Managua, and its environs. Activity in the 16 Departments or states was deferred pending future development. At the inception of the project and during its progress, mutually accepted objectives and courses of action were established and at times adjusted to achieve the overall goals as well as to accommodate changing situations in the country. Both host government and U.S. resources were programmed and employed to jointly strive toward these goals.

Due to U.S. congressional action, the continued input of U.S. Government resources planned for this project must be terminated sooner than planned and prior to the achievement of the goals and objectives which were mutually established by the two governments. It is, therefore, the purpose of this report to note the progress made thus far and to enumerate what remains to be accomplished in order to achieve the project goals. The report also includes recommended actions which the Government of Nicaragua (GON) should take employing its own resources, but, under the circumstances, excluding in-country assistance by the U.S.

B. Conducting the Evaluation

The Team was composed of the following members: E. H. Adkins, OPS/W and Morris Grodsky, OPS/W. After reviewing pertinent background documents in Washington, the Team arrived in Managua on March 18, 1974 and remained until April 2, 1974 for its in-country survey.

The study was conducted by interviews and discussions with the Country Team, Nicaraguan Government officials, both civil and National Guard (NG), and visits to the installations of the NG. These on-site inspections included the new and old Central Police Compounds, the NG Cadet Officer Academy, and selected precincts within the greater Managua area which comprises the National or Federal District.

All persons interviewed were frank and helpful in the discussions. Prior to their departure, the Team discussed its findings and recommendations with the Ambassador, selected members of the Country Team and General Anastasio Somoza D., Supreme Commander of the NG.

A list of persons contacted appears as Attachment A.

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY

A. Internal Security Situation

The PSD/AID project to provide technical assistance to the civilian police component of the National Guard (NG), the only security force in Nicaragua, which historically has been para-military, began with the arrival of the first PSO in February, 1971. The second PS advisor (training) arrived in March, 1971. The earthquake on December 23, 1972 destroyed all police facilities in Managua, as well as the capital city itself. Consequently, the principal development effort in the project dates from that time. A third PSA/Generalist was added in April, 1973. These latter two PSAs will phase out in June 1974, and the PSO in August, 1974.

The parameters of the project activities were limited to Managua only with planned expansion to the interior departments scheduled to begin in FY-1975.

B. Observations and Conclusions

From virtually ground zero in December, 1972, to date, the effort in Managua has been highly successful, particularly in the face of incredible earthquake-caused difficulties. From then until July, 1973, PSD was largely concerned with restoring order, returning the police force to a civilian-operated unit, even under martial law which still exists, and construction of a new Managua Police Headquarters complex which, although composed of pre-fabricated structures, is now about 80% complete. The balance of the construction, all host country financed, is projected for completion within the next six months.

Since the end of the construction stage, a good beginning in establishing a civilian police organization has been made. The change from daily confrontation with the general public by rifle-carrying soldiers, to a public service oriented policeman,

in distinctive uniform, has already created a highly favorable reaction, both in the private and government sectors, domestic and foreign. These accomplishments stem from establishing a functional police organization in Managua, construction of 16 of 17 precinct stations and instituting regular motorized patrols with adequate communications and police sidearms. However, it is only a beginning.

The withdrawal of the in-country Public Safety assistance group, in the considered opinion of the US Mission, the Commanding General of the National Guard, and the Evaluation Team, will have a deleterious effect upon further institutionalization, development and professionalization of the force. While it was agreed that the Office of Public Safety's International Police Academy (IPA) should continue to be utilized, particularly by Senior Course level officers, this does not substitute for the essential in-country catalytic effect of the US technical advisors. Accordingly, studies have begun between the USG and the GON to seek a solution in order to not lose the momentum gained so far by the PSD/USAID project, and to further assist the NG police in its development, both urban and rural. This report and a summary of the following recommendations hopefully will also help continue the police force development.

C. Recommendations

Detailed recommendations for the consideration of the NG are contained in Section VI of this report.

1. General

The GON should continue its program of a civil-oriented police organization, and extend its parameters to include the Departmental NG companies in the interior. Technical assistance, possibly from private police consultants, experienced in overseas operations should be sought by the NG. The OPS/W can be of assistance in locating such personnel.

2. Organization

The NG companies in each Department should be studied and a C.O. & E. developed, tailored to the requirements of each Department. Budget processes, within the NG structure,

should be reformed to develop an annual, pre-planned police budget. The Policewomen group now being recruited, should receive some basic training, be organized in a staff capacity, and at least two members named as the responsible staff officers. After sufficient experience, these two should be sent to the IPA for training.

3. Training

Continuing use of the IPA should be made for those officers charged with police functions, with particular reference to Senior Officers in police command situations. Quarterly in-country officers' seminars for senior officer operational personnel are recommended. The existing basic training for Cadet Officers should be increased. Basic training for enlisted policemen should continue. A new police firearms range should be constructed, basic and in-service police firearms training should be organized, and a reloading capacity for caliber .38 revolver should be developed through technical specialist training at the IPA and related procurement of equipment. Rural Mobile Training Teams should be organized, relying on IPA graduates where possible, to provide an 80-hour short course for the new police units in the sixteen Departments and the rural area of the National District.

4. Investigation

A National Uniform Crime Reporting System should be reestablished, and additional training in criminal investigating, including crime scene searches, should be conducted.

5. Traffic

The Driver's License System should be organized as planned, based on the Republic of Panama operation. A minimum of two traffic officers should visit Panama for a study of this system.

6. Uniformed Patrol

Four-man patrols should be reduced to two-man units, implemented by driver and other police training. The 24-hour-on-24-hour-off shift should be changed to the conventional eight-hour shift. Foot patrols should be structured into an organized beat system.

7. Motor Vehicle Maintenance

A preventive maintenance system should be installed, and additional patrol vehicles should be procured to permit out-of-service time for this purpose. A replacement program should be implemented for vehicles after two years or 100,000 kms., whichever comes first. These used vehicles should then be sold publicly, allowing continuing and orderly vehicle replacement at nominal cost.

8. Communications

Recommendations will shortly be forthcoming in the TDY evaluation to be made in the near future by an OPS communications technician.

CHAPTER III

INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION

At this time the major security threat to the Managua area where the Public Safety effort has been limited since its inception in 1971, is represented by problems arising from the earthquake. Reference is made to the "Survey of the Post Earthquake Status National Guard Police Force, Managua," dated January 24, 1973 and prepared by John F. Manopoli and Lucien Gormont, both OPS/W. The following excerpts describe the situation at that time:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Everything in the contemporary situation turns upon the description in the aforementioned paragraphs.

Following the earthquake and for the next six months the Public Safety Team spent virtually all its time in assisting and supervising the reconstruction of the Central Police compound and 15 of the 17 Precinct Stations.

In addition to the installations lost, virtually all Public Safety and police records were destroyed. Of course, a number of fatalities in the force also occurred.

The contemporary police problems are principally in the areas of criminality and traffic which are dealt with separately in appropriate sections of this report.

CHAPTER IV

THE NATIONAL GUARD

A. Organization

The Nicaraguan National Guard is by law the only armed force in the country. The primary mission of the Guard is to guarantee the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, domestic peace, and the security of individual rights. Although conscription for military service is provided for by law, pay and living conditions for officers and enlisted men compare favorably with that in the civilian sector. As a result, military needs have been met thus far through volunteers. The NG now consists of a force slightly under the constitutional limit of 6,000 officers and enlisted men.

United States Marines had been maintaining order in Nicaragua from 1912 to 1923. In that year, at a conference of Central American States held in Washington, D.C., a treaty was signed by the participating countries to form in each country a National Guard to cooperate with existing armies, to maintain public order and defend the frontiers. As a result of this treaty, the U.S. Government notified the Government of Nicaragua that it would withdraw the Marines in 1925 and offered to provide instructors to train the new National Guard.

Initially the Guard was a bipartisan force, its membership drawn equally from liberal and conservative parties. In 1927, because of internal political turmoil and revolts in which the NG was involved, the GON requested U.S. assistance to achieve agreement between the warring factions. With U.S. help, agreements were reached to disarm the country, to supervise elections, and organize a non-partisan military force.

In December of 1927, the National Guard was established and designated the sole military and police force in the country. To preserve this principle, it was necessary to discourage the formation of a personal guard for the President in 1929, and in 1931 to agree to the formation of a locally financed municipal police force with the provision that such a force would be under the Guard's control.

The U.S. Marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua in 1933, and the National Guard assumed control of the country's external and internal security mission. No matter what branch or entity of government the police may appear to serve on paper, all segments of the police are, in fact, an integral part of the NG and are under the control and command of the NG.

By law, the President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces whose functions are distributed among three ministries. The Ministry of Defense is responsible for NG in its military role, including Army, Air Force and Navy or Coast Guard, it also includes that portion of the Guard which performs civic action.

A large contingent, the Urban and Rural Police comes under the administrative control of the Ministry of Interior (Gobernacion y Anexos). The third group, the Security Guards, report administratively to the Ministry of Treasury. Their function is the protection of public buildings and communications systems. However, all of the security forces are operationally under the authority and control of the National Guard.

The Penal Code and Government Organization

Penal laws were codified in 1879, 1891 and 1894, and are basically a copy of the Chilean Code of 1850 and 1861. In 1968 legislation was introduced for major revision of the 1894 Code, but as this was not passed, both codes, those of 1891 and 1894, are still largely in force. A basic motor vehicle code was adopted in 1930 and revised in 1933. The administrative regulations and penal codes of the country still need revision.

The National Judiciary system is perhaps the only system within the Public Order and Safety structure moderately meeting present day requirements. It consists of the Supreme Court, the Circuit, District and Local Courts. The judicial branch of the government is administered and budgeted for by the Supreme Court.

Outside this branch, but not necessarily independent of it, are lower courts and Police Judges which fall within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior.

The country, outside of the National District, which consists principally of the capital city, Managua, and its environs, is divided into 16 Departments or States. Each Department has a Police Judge who handles infractions of police regulations. Normally minor offenses. Besides the Municipality, two further political subdivisions exist, normally the "Comarca" and the "Canton." Comarcas are territories presided over by a "juez de mesta," who is a combination of justice of the peace and/or sheriff. A comarca is made up of a number of cantones, each with a juez de canton, or local justice named by juez de mesta and responsible to him.

The Department is administered by a political administrator, commonly known as the "Jefe Politico" or "Political Chief." He is appointed by the President and has theoretically the overall responsibility for law enforcement throughout his department. In reality, however, the Department NG is commanded and administratively and operationally controlled by the Department Company Commander. Department Commanders are normally Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels. Their Chiefs of Police, in many cases wear three hats: Deputy to the Commander, Police Chief and Police Judge.

In addition to the normal complement of police in the department headquarters, there are anywhere from 20 to 45 police agents, somewhat above the level of patrolman, on detached duty in various towns throughout the Departments, functioning as the local police or law enforcing officials.

There is no separate system of courts for juvenile offenders, but they are treated differently under the law.

The death penalty can be invoked only for high treason during foreign wars, for serious crimes of a military nature, or crimes of violence such as murder, arson and robbery where the death of a victim occurs. Banishment from the country is prohibited. Prison terms are limited to 30 years.

Prisons are established for security, social defense and deterrence of crime. Confinement facilities visited thus far, are for the most part substandard. Two exceptions are according to reports the Carcel Modelo in Tipitapa and the female prison in Granada. Both installations are apparently administered by competent individuals with an interest in a sound prisoner rehabilitation program.

Policewomen

A pioneer program was initiated by PSD/AID during the period of the present evaluation. The creation of a corps of 50 feminine police within the NG was announced and candidates had already begun to apply for the position. This group will serve principally in Managua.

A special course of 320 hours of instruction is anticipated for this new female component (see Attachment B). There will be some differences in emphasis from the standard training program and it is expected that the feminine recruits will live at home rather than in quarters at the police school. The organization vis-a-vis officer and enlisted personnel has not yet been formalized.

A tentative deployment of these policewomen will be as follows:

1. <u>Administrative Positions</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
Office of the Commander	Clerical	2
Deputy Commander	Clerical	1
Detective Division	Clerical	6
Traffic Division	Clerical	6
Prison & Jaile	Clerical	2
National Police School	Clerical	1
	TOTAL	18

2. Operational (enforcement)		No. of
<u>Position</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Detective Division	Agents	12
Traffic Police Division	Agents	6
Communications Dispatchers	Agents	8
Patrol, general enforcement	Agents	6
	TOTAL	<u>32</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>50</u>

New Organization

Prior to the OPS program's presence in Nicaragua, the police operation functioned under the military organizational concept of G-1 through G-5. During the time the PSD was in operation and after the police units had been reestablished following the emergency period of the earthquake, a functional organizational chart for the Managua Police was agreed upon. This indicated a Chief of Police and an Executive Officer who control four divisions, Administration, Investigation, Uniformed Patrol and Traffic. A schematic organizational chart of the Managua Police force is shown in Attachment C.

During the Team's evaluation, orders were received from the Commanding Officer of the NG that immediate efforts should be made to establish a separate police organization in each one of the 16 Departments. The initial plan is that a platoon will be separated from the existing NG companies and will be trained in police operations. Members will be separately uniformed as in Managua and will function as civil police. They will be under the direct command of an officer who will act as the Departmental Police Chief, under the direction of the departmental NG Commander.

The NG companies and their force levels, from which the police element will be selected, are listed in Attachment D. The size and manning tables for each Departmental force have yet to be made.

B. Administrative Division

Without an adequate records system from which statistical data can be obtained, Planning and Research Section has not yet commenced to function. The Personnel Section is headed by a Major who assigns, deploys, and in general administers punitive sentencing of malfactors.

General Administration, commanded by a Lieutenant, handles all those internal functions not handled by Personnel. These include feeding of personnel and detainees.

The Supply Section, with a Lieutenant in charge, stores and issues all forms, uniforms, and equipment, including arms and ammunition. Recently, for the first time, orders have been issued to set up use factors, lead time, and department requirements to effectively satisfy the demand. Vehicle spare parts, motor pool equipment, communications and medical supplies are handled by their respective sections.

The Transportation Section, headed by a Lieutenant, operates the motor pool and controls use of all vehicles other than those assigned to patrolling units and precincts. These include trucks, ambulances and the tow trucks. The 1975 budget will include funding for procurement of vehicle replacement parts normally required in motor pool operations. Body sections, glass and similar items can be obtained as needed through local agency representative. The NG itself provides major maintenance support.

The Dispensary is under a Doctor Major, who offers regular daily outpatient service and 24-hour minor emergency attention. More serious problems are taken to the Military Hospital.

1. Training

The National Police School was created by Presidential Order on February 5, 1953. The training period of one year included a curriculum which was essentially a basic infantry course. The educational prerequisite was the completion of elementary school.

Plant facilities consisted of one classroom, an outdoor self-defense practice area, dormitory for staff and students, two administrative offices, a duty office, and basketball and volleyball courts.

PSD primary recommendations resulted in the following additions and modifications:

- a. A fully equipped film projection room
- b. A library, study hall, and barber shop
- c. Training in police weapons, (the .38 caliber revolver to replace rifles)
- d. A minimum of a sixth grade education for police candidates.

The curriculum recommendations submitted by PSD eliminated the majority of military courses and augmented the civil police subjects, permitted a doubling of production, and established the possibility for graduation of 50 cadets every six months.

Attachment E indicates the new program of instruction which had gone into effect approximately six months prior to the earthquake. In addition to the positive changes instituted within the National Police School, a program of roll-call training was initiated within the police force. This daily one-hour instructional program not only used qualified officers to present police subjects, but also called upon guest speakers from appropriate sectors of the community. Thus, the members of the force had opportunity to receive lectures from medical men, members of the judiciary, or other outside speakers.

Emphasis was placed on creating a closer coordination between the investigative and patrol sectors through such training.

Members of the Investigative Division were also receiving roll call training related to investigative problems.

In-service refresher courses were instituted at the National Police School for non-commissioned officers. One such course dealt with narcotics. Another class was made up of 22 customs agents.

All such efforts came to an end with the earthquake, and such progress as had been made was effectively cancelled out as the police organization was itself eliminated and all personnel reverted to the general force of the National Guard.

Now that the Civil Police concept has been re-instituted and the situation has been normalized to some degree, training efforts are once more underway. Present training of uniformed patrol personnel is carried out with one hour per day designated for this effort. A mess hall serves as a temporary classroom and the training consists largely of that same subject matter which was covered prior to the quake. This is necessary, inasmuch as the police personnel at the present time are no longer the same as were assigned at that time.

In addition to training of uniformed policemen, training is conducted for precinct chiefs and, separately, for their non-commissioned officers. Such training is carried out irregularly in the form of seminars which are led by the Chief of the Investigations Division. These seminars, normally of an hour and a half duration, deal with specific problems which have previously been submitted by the personnel.

As a consequence of one of these seminars, the proposal was made to establish "Clases Culturales," or basic education in reading, writing and arithmetic, to help overcome the illiteracy within the police ranks. To combat such illiteracy, which represents one of the fundamental problems of this police organization, mandatory classes will be conducted. It is anticipated that one hour per day will be allocated to such training of the illiterate members of the department.

As the situation continues to return to normal, it may be expected that a more intensive and formalized training program will be in effect. A new building for the police school has been authorized, land has been allocated, and the plan for the general layout of the school has been accepted. Architectural and engineering details for construction are now being implemented and it is expected that the roof will be on the new structure by approximately May, 1974.

The police school will have a capacity of 50 recruits and will include living quarters. It is anticipated that two groups, or 100 new recruits, will graduate each year. The program of instruction outlined in Attachment E will once again be implemented.

Other than irregular seminar sessions for precinct chiefs, no formalized training for the officer sector of the Managua police exists.

Because of the introduction of police subjects into the four year curriculum of the NG Officer Cadet Training Academy, (see following section for description) it can be anticipated that in the future, graduate officers will have some notions of police activities. However, serious barriers exist with regard to the formation of a professional police oriented officer group. Because the police organization is a component of the NG, officers may be transferred to and from other components of the force. In fact, it is customary on May 27th each year to announce new officer assignments. At such a time it is likely that a new group of officers, completely unfamiliar with police operations, will be in positions of command. Thus, training efforts instituted during a given year may be effectively lost on May 27th. Furthermore, patterns of promotion would appear to make it more desirable for the individual officer to seek a wider experience on the military side, thus reducing the attractiveness of permanent police service.

Officers Seminar

As of this date, sixty-five junior officers have graduated from the International Police Academy in Washington, D.C. None have attended the Senior Course which is for police executives at the command level, which would be equivalent in the NG to a Lt. Colonel or above. At this writing, the A.I.D. Administrator has informally approved the establishment of a worldwide training fund which would finance selected courses for officers from police forces in such countries as Nicaragua.

No in-country program exists at this time for the training of the officer corps in police administration. This is particularly important in view of the policy of the NG to have its officers function not only as police but also as a paramilitary force. It is obvious that the IPA cannot train the entire police officer corps and another in-country solution must be found.

A continuing series of one-week quarterly seminars should be instituted to be attended by senior members of the officer corps. These would include about 100 officers ranging from Majors to Colonels. The seminars would consist of instruction and workshops in such matters as police administration, organization, management, operations, planning and research, public relations, communications, instructor methods, crime prevention, investigations, police firearms and narcotics.

These seminars should be held at a remote location such as the Mountain Hotel of Santa Maria de Ostuma near Matagalpa. Such procedure has been found in other countries to be essential in order to prevent the inevitable interruptions of classes or the withdrawal of key personnel. It is also useful in establishing an academic atmosphere and to avoid the distractions found in or near a large city such as Managua. Another advantage, and one not to be overlooked, is that such seminars provide the officer personnel with an outlet for their thinking generated by the very fact that they are together on equal terms regardless of rank.

These seminars would be established by the Training Section and would become a permanent part of the institution. The training of Officers is no doubt costly in terms of taking the people away from their jobs. However, it is essential to these men in order that they perform well and have at least the same understanding of civil police philosophy and concepts as their junior officers and enlisted men who have received good basic training.

The National Guard Cadet Officer Training Academy

The National Guard has constructed a new training Academy for its officer cadets. The Academy classes are made up of no more than 60 cadets who undergo a course of training for a period of four years. An important factor in the uniform concept of the

NG structure is that 362 hours of instruction are given to the cadets by trained police instructors, including IPA graduates. The nature of these police subjects is shown in Attachment F. This civil police training component, in what has been previously an exclusively military education, is the result of recommendations by AID/PSD. Near the end of the four year course, the cadets are involved in nine months of training at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone. They likewise spend a period of six months, usually in the interior parts of the country, working within the Ministry of Agriculture on civic action related projects. In view of the government policy of annual interchange in the officer cadre assignments, this police training for all officer cadets becomes even more important.

The Police Manual for Managua

An extensive manual to be printed in pocket size was prepared by PSD and submitted to the NG on December 5, 1973 for approval. At the time of the Team's visit it had received operational clearances and was in the hands of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) of the NG for legal approval. He advised the Team that he was very pleased with the document, but a few problems exist in conflicts between existing laws and departmental regulations. JAG stated that these conflicts could be resolved in most instances by executive order amending the regulations and, if necessary, changes in legislation could be promulgated. He anticipated that basic approval would be forthcoming within the next few days.

This manual encompasses the description of how each unit in the new organization of the Nicaraguan Police shall operate. It also contains chapters on police ethics, public relations and other basic police functions. A copy of the table of contents is contained in Attachment G.

Firearms Range

A rudimentary firearms range is located about six kilometers from Police Headquarters in Managua. It consists of an open field with an earthenwork backstop measuring about 50 m. long and 2 m. high. A lake is located behind the range and there are houses

adjacent to the range behind the backstop but not directly in the line of fire. The maximum distance for firing would be 100 yards. It would take little effort to prepare target stands and adequate training could be given. There is potential danger, however, to the nearby houses mentioned above or to fishermen or boaters on the lake. A range more remote from habitation would, undoubtedly, be much safer.

C. Investigations Division

The Division of Investigations of the Police Department is in a transitional phase in many ways, starting new efforts from the day of the earthquake which devastated the existing organization. At present the 56 man Division is commanded by a Major who appears to be energetic, experienced and knowledgeable in the areas which he commands.

Although the Investigations Division essentially restricts its activities to Managua and its environs, investigators may be sent to outlying Departments to assist in an investigation at the request of the local Commander.

The Division is organized into sections as follows:

1. Crimes against persons
2. Crimes against property
3. Narcotics
4. Mission persons
5. Alien registration
6. Identification and criminalistics
7. Recovered property
8. Complaints section

Personnel

1. The Crimes Against Persons Section is headed by a Captain who has studied Document Examination and has had opportunity to observe various laboratories in the U.S.

2. Crimes Against Property Section is headed by a Captain who, in addition to his military training in Nicaragua, has studied firearms identification in the U.S.

3. The Narcotics Section is headed by a Captain who has studied Criminalistics in El Salvador. Working with him is a Lieutenant, a graduate chemist who has studied in Mexico and has studied in the Criminalistics program at John Jay College of the City University of New York.

4. Identification and Criminalistics Section is headed by a Lieutenant who has had training in photography in the U.S.

5. Missing Persons Section is headed by a Captain who is assisted by four enlisted men.

6. Alien Control is handled by the same personnel who work in the Missing Persons Section.

7. The Recovered Property Section is headed directly by the Major in charge of the Division.

8. The Complaints Section is headed directly by the Major in charge of the Division. However, the operation in effect handled by a Sergeant.

Crimes Against Persons

Headed by a Captain who has under his command four enlisted men, this group has responsibility for the investigation of all crimes committed against persons.

Available records for a six month period indicated an average of 23 cases per month which were handled by this Section. The most common type of case involved bodily injuries. However, in this period 38 homicides were investigated.

Crimes Against Property

Headed by a Captain who has ten enlisted men under his command this group has responsibility for the investigation of all crimes against property.

Data for the months of January and February 1974 submitted as an example indicated an average of 86 burglaries reported/month. The head of this section indicated his feeling that he was understaffed.

At this time there is little or no scientific investigation of crime scenes. Photographs are rarely if ever taken and seldom is there any processing for fingerprints or other physical evidence.

Narcotics Section

The Narcotics Section appears to be participating in an active program of public education related to drug abuse. Although it would appear that no hard drug problem has surfaced here as yet, there does exist a problem relating to use of marijuana, hallucinogenic drugs such as L.S.D., and synthetics such as Demerol which may be obtained through fraudulent prescriptions.

Representative data submitted for a five month period from September 1973 through January 1974 indicated a major activity related to marijuana, which 64 users, eleven pushers, and two larger scale dealers arrested. In this period 505 pounds of marijuana were seized along with 20 reefers and 400 seeds.

Two planted fields of marijuana were discovered and destroyed. Other synthetic drugs were seized during this period.

Five drug related lectures were given by the head of the section to various community groups which had a total of 1375 persons attending.

Missing Persons and Alien Registration

Both of these sections are manned by the same group of people. They check hotels, boarding houses, and places where persons in transit might be expected to stay. Lists of guests are submitted by these establishments.

Data submitted for the months of January and February 1974 indicate a total of 42 missing persons reported.

No activity was noted in the Alien Section.

Identification and Criminalistics

U.S. assistance to this Section has been relatively massive involving training of personnel to the U.S. and the supplying of commodities both through MILGRP and AID channels. Commodity assistance has been largely nullified by the earthquake.

The excellent Criminal Investigation Laboratory was totally destroyed some ten hours before it was to be officially inaugurated and at the present time there exists no scientific investigation capability.

A stopgap capability will be available when a mobile crime laboratory ordered by GON arrives. This is expected by approximately September 1974.

The Records and Identification Section is in operation and is starting to develop a fingerprint archive, both of arrested criminals and of civil applicants who solicit documents indicating that they have no previous criminal record. Existing police archives were destroyed by the earthquake and fire. Although NG maintains some records, these are not normally accessible to the police.

Classification of fingerprint cards is carried out using the Henry system with F.B.I. extensions. However, as a functional entity which serves as an information resource, the Records Section is essentially useless. Problems are apparent, ranging from the lack of initial input of information, through the channeling of information into a central storage repository and the eventual retrieval of information.

Positive activities are in process. The Lieutenant who has had training in fingerprint classification is now a Chief of the First Precinct. However, he continues to maintain activities in the Fingerprint Classification and Filing area. He is at present involved in training three members of the force in the Henry system classification.

Many problems must be overcome before a rational and functional records system can become an integral part of the police operation. These range from problems of literacy or educational level of the Police elements to problems of judicial procedure. However, a good records system is a key element of a good investigation operation and indeed is absolutely essential to a good police operation. The development of such a record system with the accompanying modifications necessary to implement such a system should be considered as a top priority effort.

Recovered Property Section

A storage section for recovered property does exist. However, there is no standardized procedure for relating recovered property to specific crimes or victims. As matters stand, victims may come into the section to identify their property, possibly by describing some identifiable mark or recognizable characteristics. No file of stolen property exists.

There is no provision for disposition of unidentified and unclaimed recovered property, although items may be disposed of in an informal way. Thus, for example, if there is an unclaimed typewriter, it may be given to Catholic Sisters who may use it in a typing class for their students. A television set may be given to children's institution.

This section falls under direct control of the Chief of the Investigation Division.

Complaints Section

The Complaints Section is also headed directly by the Chief of the Investigations Division. However, he has assigned a Sergeant to effectively handle the operations of this Section.

In practice, complainants must come in person to the Complaints Section to register the complaint. At such a time, the complaint is written into the master log book. If the complaint is an urgent one, a telephone call can result in an immediate response. However, the complainant must later

appear in person to register in the log book.

The master log book serves as the case records. At this time there is no development of a case file such as might be kept in central records storage.

D. Traffic Division

History

Prior to OPS arrival, and until after the earthquake, traffic was a separate entity. The basic functions were licensing of cars and drivers, and accident investigations with an official of the Traffic Police sitting in arbitration of infractions. Little enforcement or traffic control was exercised except for parking violations.

Major deficiencies observed were lack of unity of command, minimum enforcement effort, an antiquated traffic code, poor vehicle inspection and inadequate utilization of manpower and equipment. PSD recommended corrective measures which resulted in a single commander over all police functions, eliminating supply duplication and reorganizing Traffic as a Division, supported by a central police motor maintenance facility. Vehicle inspections were up-graded, although this unit still can be improved, specifically in the inspections of brake systems.

There was and is an agreement to modernize the traffic code, but existing priorities preclude any rapid amendment. In the interim, the office of the Traffic Engineer, at the suggestion of PSD reproduced a traffic education manual in 1973, which defines and updates the various sections of the traffic code. Enforcement efforts have greatly increased with regard to both equipment checks and moving violations.

However, there is still a resistance to a traffic enforcement policy of patrolling, observing, stopping and citing the perpetrators of moving violations. There still exists a preference for a fixed group operation, in which fixed posts with chase bikes are used to catch violators.

A total of 27 traffic policemen are authorized to issue citations. Two USAID-provided sedans were distinctively marked and equipped as Accident Prevention Units and assigned to patrol half of the National District as a selective enforcement task force, an activity which brought excellent results. At PSD's suggestion, a highway patrol was initiated to patrol major arteries outside the urban area, to give aid and assistance to stranded motorists as well as to develop an enforcement posture. A National Traffic Coordinator was appointed, with a former Chief of Traffic in command, to provide uniform enforcement of traffic codes nation-wide. This office also produces statistical information necessary for selective enforcement.

A motorcycle squad of 12 Kawasaki and one Harley Davidson motorcycles had been established prior to 1971 and remained after the earthquake. Four are utilized in zone patrol and as accident investigators. The remainder are dispatched from headquarters as required. The organization chart reflects sections which although actually operating, may be composed of only one or two individuals, whose activities are dependent on an immediate requirement. As an example, signal maintenance is presently a one-man operation. This man, a Sergeant, is knowledgeable in the repair and maintenance of the signals presently installed and those on order. Future requirements will, however, demand a considerable increase in personnel or a transfer of responsibility to another government entity. Tow service will be contracted in the near future and the present tow truck may then be used for internal services.

The Traffic Division is headed by a Lieutenant Colonel, who is relatively autonomous in his activities. His organization is beginning to take shape and is currently functioning as described below. As with other organization units of the force, much remains on paper and is planned for the future.

The Administration Section is headed by a Lieutenant who has custody of citation books, fines from violations and the traffic accident report files. In addition, the Vehicle Registration function is under control of a Major, responsible for issuance and collection of fees for plates and registration. The registration files are indexed by plate numbers, make of vehicle, type of vehicle and the owner. The files are relatively adequate and the Sergeant in charge can retrieve information rapidly.

Operators License Section is under a Lieutenant maintaining files indexed by the name of the applicant. Currently, unnecessary old files are causing storage problems. They are to be microfilmed and destroyed. The Financial Responsibility Section is actually under the control of the Chief of the Traffic Division to determine that the applicant has the required insurance.

The Violations Section is now under the Administration Officer who is responsible for the accounting and safeguarding of collected fines. He also determines the rate of fines from a prepared schedule.

The Engineering Section is supervised by a Captain who surveys the requests for sign and signal installation. He will also be involved in lane painting, cross walks, and other traffic aids when the procurement of equipment is completed.

The Plans and Analysis Section has operated usually to resolve problems after they have surfaced rather than conventional pre-planning and research. It has been involved recently in studies over installation of traffic signs and signals. The Signal Maintenance and Tow Service Sections are now under Engineering. The Legal Section functions as an interpreter of the traffic laws as its name implies. It apparently has no prosecution authority.

Traffic Patrol is currently limited to the four zone accident investigation motorcycle units and does not include enforcement patrol. This duty is the responsibility of the two Tactical Units each responsible for one-half of the National District. The Special Unit is activated for special events to increase coverage over holidays and/or utilized during particularly high frequency traffic conditions.

E. Patrol Operations - Precinct Stations

Seven of the nine precinct stations which existed in the earthquake area were destroyed. PSD recommended, and the GON accepted, the creation of a National District Police Department. Police jurisdiction was extended to include areas

within the National District which prior to the earthquake had been controlled by the Third Company of the NG. The additional area of responsibility required an increase of precincts from nine to seventeen, of which sixteen have been constructed and are operational.

Of the precincts visited, two are being reported upon as typical. The 8th Precinct is located in one of the new business areas, with a population of 13,365 people. It was opened in July 1973. The building is of prefabricated construction, utilizing cement floors and corrugated, concrete composition siding for walls and roofs. The building was clean and appeared to be well kept. There has been no building maintenance inspection by the Engineering Battalion and a request for plumbing repairs has been pending for three months. The building is divided into areas. There is the Commanding Officer's area with the complaint desk, and a housing section for the 24 enlisted men in the detachment. There is a courtroom for the Police Judge which is well lighted and comfortable. Communication is by telephone and an FM-5 Motorola transceiver. A 1973 Nova patrol sedan is assigned to the precinct. When observed it had some 28,000 kilometers on the speedometer and appeared to be in good operating condition. The vehicle has been in 24-hour operation since the building was opened.

The only records maintained in the precinct were limited to a single, tablet size notebook where the complaints were registered. No radio logs or other control mechanisms were found. The Precinct Commander is required to prepare a daily activity report which is submitted at 8:00 a. m. to the Chief of the Police. It is merely a recompilation of the "complaint register."

Typical of the communications situation was a bulletin which came over the radio reporting that three armed Salvadoreans were somewhere in the city and that they were wanted for murder. They were described as dangerous, the only description given on the broadcast.

An investigation office with two desks and a typewriter is used on an "as needed" basis. There is a dining room and barracks for the Commander and the enlisted men. Double deck bunks are used. An adequate detention cell with a toilet, also

clean, was located in the building.

Relative to weapons, only four revolvers were assigned to the precinct. These are carried by the four men in the patrol car. These .38 caliber revolvers are issued only to the active patrols. The Police Commander feels that he cannot control these weapons any other way from loss, sale or other disposition. One policeman was observed with no extra rounds in his gun belt. The Team was told that there had been no revolver training since the earthquake. It should be noted, however, that the entire supply of police ammunition was destroyed in a fire caused by the earthquake and none has yet been procured for replacement.

A number of .30 caliber Garand rifles were observed hanging on the bunks in the barracks. The Team was advised that in the event of a disturbance of any kind which would be beyond the capability of the one patrol car, the other policemen would respond armed with these Garands.

The 5th District, in a small residential area with a population of 12,380 people, is typical of a more modest precinct operation. It was about 13 m. x 5 m. of wooden construction and was kept clean. It has the same general configuration and elements as the aforementioned building in the 8th Precinct. It was commanded by a Sergeant who had 18 men. Assigned to this post was a similar patrol car as in the 8th Precinct, but it was not at the post at the time of the Team's inspection.

Patrols operate their 24-hour beat with a driver, a patrol commander and two other enlisted men. It is necessary to have a police driver since the other men do not drive in most cases. The driver's shift lasts for 24 hours on and 24 hours off without other relief. It was reported that actually the men do get some sleep during this 24-hour tour of duty. The rationale for this is scarcity of licensed drivers.

Each policeman rides a six-hour patrol shift, and has six hours off, during which time he must remain at the precinct for emergencies. Days off are few and do not appear to follow an organized sequence.

One carry-over of military procedure which would appear to possess inherent disadvantages for a police patrol operation was observed. This is the practice of daily police vehicle inspections within the police compound. Every morning between 0730 and 0830 hours all of the vehicles are effectively out of service for the inspection. Another 30 minutes to an hour is lost in passage to and from the precinct stations. This represents a significant period of almost zero police response capability.

The Team will add its recommendations to those already presented by the CPSO seeking discontinuance of this system and substitution of a different inspection procedure.

F. Motor Vehicle Maintenance (MVM)

Under the auspices of the Public Safety Division a Motor Vehicle Maintenance (MVM) shop has been established in the main police compound in Managua. The spare parts situation is critical at the moment, but the Team was assured it would be cured shortly. Spare parts and procurement are a function of the NG Central MVM shops. This is done as a matter of policy and is reported to be working well, with adequate controls and inventory records. Individual files for each vehicle and work order forms exist. However, standard inspection procedures, tools check system and other standard garage administration have not yet been developed. Formalized preventive maintenance does not exist at present. Some repair work is being done by contract garages. A routine vehicle replacement system, including standardization, does not exist. The garage is adequately staffed at present with 12 mechanics possessing the various skills needed.

The past practice with the utilization of M.V. has been to continue to repair them as long as possible, far beyond their normal economic life, to the point where the cost of maintenance exceeds the value of the automobile. Generally accepted standards within police patrol operations call for replacement every

two years or 100,000 kilometers, whichever comes first. The 14 new Chevrolet Novas, which were put in operation in July 1973 are still new and none of them have reached its replacement point. Accordingly, with the exception of three, which are deadlined because of accidents of one kind or another, they should require minimal maintenance during this period. However, as they grow older, with constant use, and without a regular, preventive maintenance inspection program, it is foreseeable that the deadline factor will greatly increase.

The NG does not pay import duties if they are bought prior to two years in-country use. It was reported to the Team that the sale of these vehicles by the NG at public auction prior to the end of the two-year period is not permitted by statute or regulations. If the laws could be changed to permit sale at public auction under the above criteria it is likely that the fleet could be replaced at little cost to the NG.

The Commander of the NG reported to the Team that there is no legal bar to the selling of tax-free imported police motor vehicles before a two-year period, and that at least 50-75% of the vehicle cost could be recovered toward purchase of new vehicles.

Under existing road conditions and an estimated 150 kilometer per day use factor, 100,000 kilometers should be considered as vehicle longevity. In this period no major overhaul should be required. However, some front end alignment would be necessary as well as replacement of tires, batteries, lights, points, and spark plugs, and possibly valve grinding. Standardization of equipment coupled with the early replacement would minimize large parts stockpiling.

There is a variety of vehicle brands including Chevrolet, Jeep, Ford, Mercedes, and International. This variety creates a difficult maintenance problem not only from the technical spread of skills required in their maintenance but also increases the spare parts costs and multiplies the spare parts logistics problems.

Tools which was provided prior to the termination of commodities support by the U.S., consists of MILGP supplied items for third echelon maintenance and is either currently on hand or on order. This level of repair should be able to allow for major overhauls provided there are sufficient spare parts and skills available.

G. Communications

During the 1972 earthquake, the radio control center was located at the Presidential Palace and was completely destroyed. As a result General Somoza's automobile was used as the control center. The only other communication facilities in operation were either portable hand sets or those radio-equipped vehicles that survived.

The police technicians are at present merely spare parts replacers. Virtually no testing equipment was observed, but a good supply of spare parts was reported to be on hand. Procurement was reported to be difficult because of the tight budgetary situation. The radios are new and the bulk of them are in operation. However, as they become older, maintenance problems will markedly increase and management and technicians will both require greater skills. The International Police Academy which is now giving radio management courses and is planning for technicians training as well provides a potential source of training for these needed skills. No spare parts control or logistics system with the usual perpetual inventory to maintain an adequate supply was observed. The administration appears lax in terms of logistics, control and spare parts storage. Such parts, as were observed, were placed on shelves and were unmarked. Further inquiry disclosed that in this area as in the motor vehicle maintenance the major back up support rests with a Central Communications Shop of the NG rather than with the police organization. This arrangement appears to be satisfactory.

A TDY Communications Advisor from OPS/W will make a technical evaluation in May, 1974.

The Police Communications System in Nicaragua is limited to the capital city of Managua and its environs which make up the National District. This situation follows naturally from the fact that the police force itself operates only in the District. There is, however, a tie-in to the National Communications Center, (Centro de Comunicaciones Nacionales - CCN) which has transceiver stations in each Department of the country.

As the police force expands its activities to the Department, these CCN stations will serve as the fixed installations for the police as well as for the National Guard which they now serve.

At the present time, the police have the following mix of communications equipment in Managua:

14 fixed stations

34 mobile sets

Of the fixed stations, two are located at Headquarters, one serving the police, the other serving the Traffic Division. FM equipment is used and four channels are available. The equipment is a mixture of General Electric, Motorola, and Hallicrafter brands.

The police communications center is manned 24 hours a day by a group of 12 enlisted men, directed by a Sub-Lieutenant. The men work twelve hour shifts and are divided into three working groups. One group mans the telephone, another group the radio which serves the Traffic organization, and the third group handles the police radio to the uniformed patrol.

As calls arrive by telephone, the telephone operator hands a dispatch form to the traffic or police radio dispatcher, who then directs the proper patrol or traffic response as required.

The dispatcher notes pertinent information in a log book and also in a tear-off form. For those dispatches which require action, numbers are assigned, maintaining a chronological sequence of the forms. Eventually there will be a master and two copies, one of which will be forwarded to the appropriate action section and one to the commander. The master will be maintained in the Communications Center.

The Communications Center has an emergency power supply which will keep the telephone functioning for 24 hours in the event of electrical failure.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

A. Description

1. History

The Public Safety program began in 1971 with the arrival of the first advisor in February 1, 1971. It was based on a survey conducted by the OPS/AID Washington, D.C., in 1970 at the request of the Nicaraguan Government. Prior to that time the National Guard, constitutionally the only Armed Force or security organization in the country, was completely military. Soldiers, carrying rifles and other military weapons, directed traffic, conducted such investigations as were carried out, controlled demonstrations and riots, and, in general, handled the civilian police problems from a military approach. The Government realized that this, in a modern society, was an impractical posture for the NG, and was creating a negative and repressive image in the eyes of the public.

Accordingly, it was decided that certain officers and enlisted men should be selected from the force and trained as a civil police, service oriented organization. The first years of the project were limited to the National District consisting principally of the capital city, Managua and the surrounding territory. This force now consists of some 662 officers and men including 112 in the Traffic Division which is a semi-autonomous unit. The rural policing was still left to NG company platoons or smaller units, depending on the size of the city or rural center. The expansion of civil police activities into such areas was deferred for future action. On March 20, 1974, the Chief of State issued a decree establishing civil police functions as part of the NG operation in the interior, assigning initially approximately 40 officers and enlisted men in each of the 16 Departments. Obviously, no training or organizational steps have been taken at this point, but plans should be made to do this in the future.

The Public Safety Program Prior to Dec. 23, 1972

The primary thrust was to develop a modern civil force capable of fulfilling the requirements of maintaining law and order within the National District, to upgrade the technical proficiency of all police and to enhance ability to provide law enforcement, prevention and detection of crime, and create an efficient police organization dedicated to the objective of public service.

1. Objectives and Goals:
 - a. Provide an adequate records system.
 - b. Erect and supply a modern criminal laboratory.
 - c. Establish a motor pool capable of performing third echelon maintenance.
 - d. Upgrade entrance requirements and shorten term of police basic training from one year to six months.
 - e. Mark and identify police patrol units with distinctive color and number.
 - f. Select, fabricate and issue a distinctive police uniform.
 - g. Develop a table of organization and assist in development of manpower and material resources to effectively satisfy the demands required of the department according to present activity and population density.
 - h. Select and train qualified officers for instructional responsibilities.
 - i. Initiate a daily police activity report.
 - j. Increase traffic enforcement activities.

2. Accomplishments to December 23, 1972

- (a) In August 1972 record forms were printed and issued for use in arrests and major crimes. The greatest handicap to the implementation of records is the incidence of illiteracy within the organization. Fingerprint classification under the Henry System was established and approximately 76,000 cards, had been classified. All prepared forms and fingerprint cards were destroyed in the earthquake and fire.
- (b) The Criminological laboratory was completed and ready for inauguration. All equipment and the building were totally destroyed.
- (c) The motor pool was approximately 85% completed when the disaster struck, destroying all progress.
- (d) Entrance requirements to the police were elevated to allow entrance to individuals with a minimum of a sixth grade education and the training term reduced from 12 months to six months to allow for a greater number of students to be trained each year. The course was reorganized to conform to civil police requirements.
- (e) All police vehicles were painted blue and white with the precinct or section number and telephone clearly visible on each unit. Nearly one third of the police fleet was destroyed in the earthquake.
- (f) A distinctive police uniform was adopted and issued. About 30% of all uniforms and equipment were lost. A table of organization for the police was drafted and accepted by the NG. However, the police element lacked unity of command in that the Traffic Police

remained autonomous. Manpower was effectively deployed to grant the coverage required in relation to criminal activity and population. Following the earthquake, the police force in Managua was replaced January 26, 1973 with the "23rd December" Battalion. Martial Law was declared and is still in effect.

- (g) Selected I. P. A. graduates were recalled from the Departments and were instructing in the Military Academy police courses and in roll-call training. The earthquake destroyed the police school and part of the military academy. Martial Law caused the cancellation of the remainder of the training program with the conversion of police into military units.
- (h) The Daily Activity Report, although prepared, was not implemented because of the low literacy level of the police. The precinct daily log is being used instead.
- (i) PSD conducted on-the-job training with Traffic Police units to upgrade and increase traffic enforcement. Satisfactory progress, while still considerably short of requirements, was noted before the end of 1973. With the earthquake and loss of sources of replacement parts for damaged vehicles and with the decree establishing martial law, traffic enforcement virtually ceased.

B. Post Earthquake Goals

In the OPS/AID "Survey of the Post Earthquake Status of the NG Police Force" dated January 24, 1973, the following recommendations were made for short and long term goals:

a. Short Term

1. Erect or provide twelve temporary precinct stations within Managua, D. N.
2. Select and assign officers and enlisted personnel to man precinct stations.
3. Provide and assign vehicles, communications, and office equipment.
4. Promulgate a new organizational structure under one command.
5. Erect a temporary General Headquarters to contain staff, administration, operations, traffic, communications and support elements.
6. Establish temporary facilities for the Police Training School and provide training as required.
7. Prepare Tables of Organization and Equipment for all precincts and headquarters.
8. Procure replacement of police weapons, office and identification equipment, and training aids destroyed in earthquake.

b. Long Term

1. Construct permanent Police Headquarters.
2. Replace temporary precinct structures with permanent buildings.
3. Provide a permanent facility for Police Training School. Establish a curriculum and continue training for:
 - a) Basic police classes for 50 enlisted man students twice a year.

- b) NCO's in-service and on-the-job training courses.
 - c) Specialized training in specific police disciplines.
4. Construct a motor pool.
 5. Implement inspection services to require compliance and conformity of all Departmental components and Managua Police with National Traffic enforcement procedures, Reports, Records and Identification system and Training doctrines.
 6. Select a minimum of 10 officers annually for participant training in IPA.

C. Post Earthquake Accomplishments

a. Short Term

1. Completion of eleven new temporary precinct structures and installation of one precinct in a rented building. One precinct is contained within the Headquarters compound and another large station with a court room is under construction. 2, 3, 4 and 5 completed. 6 not accomplished. Roll call type training has been reinstated using mess hall for classroom. Plans and funding have been approved for construction of a new permanent Police School within present Headquarters Compound.
7. T.O. & E. prepared for all but Police School.
8. Completed, except for the training aids.

b. Long Term

1. This will not be accomplished as outlined. The three large stations and the headquarters complex

may be considered as permanent facilities. Headquarters still lacks a police laboratory.

2. Will not be accomplished in the foreseeable future. Precincts 4, 8 and 17, may be permanent structures. The balance are temporary but funding limitations will probably not change this.
3. Construction expected to commence in early April with completion prior to 31 July 1974.
 - a) Basic curriculum established to provide 100 graduates annually.
 - b) and c) Accomplished.
4. Completed.
5. An official was appointed to head the inspection staff and a National Traffic coordinator has been working with PSD for several months. An opportunity has been afforded PSD to progress in the Departmental areas in conformity with the recent order of General A. Somoza to assign and train selected NG police in each Department.
6. Accomplished.

D. Precincts After Earthquake

The Managua National District was divided into 17 precincts (actually 16 plus the Headquarters element) with population and accessibility the major considerations in determining boundaries. Temporary wooden precinct stations were constructed on rented, donated and government owned land in nine of these areas. In two other sections larger semi-permanent structures were erected which include court rooms and judges chambers. Rented buildings housed other precincts. One other precinct has not yet been allocated land.

The average temporary precinct station is a semi-prefabricated wooden building, 5m x 12.5m., with a dining area annex 2.5m x 5m, and an office annex of 2.5 x 25m. Each contains an area open to the public in which general business is conducted, a cell, interrogation room, dormitory, dining area, bathroom with toilets, showers and wash bowls, and the Commander's office. From this basic plan which accommodates 14-16 men, only the size of dormitories, dining areas and bath facilities were increased for larger stations. The section or precinct is commanded usually by a Lieutenant. However, the shortage of officers does require the assignment of senior NCO's to some of the smaller precincts. The precinct commander has an executive officer of lesser NCO rating, two chauffeurs and a varying number of policemen. All precincts have a base station radio and at least one vehicle which is radio equipped. Some have a telephone where trunk lines exist. Lack of qualified drivers requires chauffeurs to conform to a 24 hour tour of duty with 24 hours off before next tour. Other personnel usually work 6 hours on, 6 hours off, 6 hours on and 12 off.

Each commander is responsible for occurrences within his precinct where initial investigation or peace keeping is required. When a call for police service is received at the precinct level, radio contact can direct a patrol unit to the required location.

Daily roll training is conducted at the precinct level. Weekly seminars have been conducted for section commanders to upgrade effectiveness in patrol and management techniques. NCO's all receive instructional material and training, to in turn train those over whom they hold supervisory positions. The ranking policeman in any unit is advised to make use of opportunities in the field to point out better methods of approach to any particular problem. At this time, these on-the-job training efforts are most commendable and should be continued. Further organization and institutionalization will be required as the post-earthquake situation continues to return to normal.

E. P.S. N.G. Public Image

in the three years that the Public Safety program has been in existence, the change in the public image of the civil police unit of the NG, in the National District has been described in numerous interviews in both the Government and private sectors, domestic and foreign, as "remarkable."

The reduction of the military weaponry in the routine contacts with the public and the substitution of conventional police weapons, the adoption of distinctive uniforms for the police, the marking of police patrol units, and the necessary training designed to create a functional organization, all have contributed to produce this "remarkable" change.

It should be noted that this represents only a beginning and, in the opinion of the team, there is yet a long way to go before institutionalization of these changes becomes a fact

1. Technicians

The first PS advisor to arrive was the CPSO in 1971. A PSA/Training was assigned in March of that same year. It became obvious after the earthquake that two men were not sufficient to carry out the program, so in April 1973, a PSA/Generalist was assigned. The same three people are now at post. Additional support has been provided in the form of OPS technicians on TIDY assignments to the Mission. A listing of all OPS personnel who have provided an input or have had direct relation to this mission may be seen in Attachment H.

2. Commodities

During the three-year period of OPS assistance, total U.S. Government expenditures have been \$148,690.00. Major categories of assistance have been in the areas of transportation and communications. The remainder has been police equipment, laboratory supplies, and office equipment. All purchased commodities were procured through OPS/W Technical Services Division.

Additional commodity assistance valued at \$45,052 in the form of excess military property was obtained from the Panama Canal Zone.

A profile of commodity assistance is shown in Attachment T.

3. Participant Training

This component of the project has been supported almost entirely by MILGP and host country funding. As of March 31, 1974 a total of 65 NG personnel have received training in the United States, principally through Public Safety programming.

Of this total, 53 have received training in the General Course at I. P. A. The remaining twelve have received Police Executive training (four), or Technical Specialist Training (eight). See Attachment J for profile of participant training.

It is a fact that within the unforce system practiced in Nicaragua, officers are shifted back and forth between the military and the police components of the force. This has produced what might appear to be a considerable attrition of I. P. A trained personnel.

At the present time a total of twenty of the sixty-five former participants are actually involved in police related work in the capital. This, however, does not represent the loss of training input which it might appear to represent at first glance. It should be understood that:

1. Many of the personnel now absent from the police roll may be stationed as NG officers in Departments in the interior of the country. In such capacity they are also responsible for carrying out the general police role along with other security activities.

2. The Police organization will soon extend to the Departments rather than remain limited to the National District of Managua. When this occurs, many of these I. P. A. graduates can be expected to play a fuller police role.
3. Because of the cross transfer of officer personnel which takes place annually, it can be expected that many of the I. P. A. graduates not presently in the police component, will once again assume police responsibilities in the future.

Because the earthquake destroyed the physical facilities and the working materials of the Technical Specialists, these participants in some cases are not working at their specialties. However, most of them do continue to work at related jobs in the Investigations Division and will be prepared to practice in their special areas of technical expertise as soon as facilities and necessary equipment are once more available.

Of the 53 I. P. A. General Course participants, one is deceased, and one has left the force. The 51 remaining participants have enjoyed 25 promotions within the group subsequent to their I. P. A. studies. Although time did not permit a comparative study of a similar control group of non-participants, these figures would seem to indicate excellent retention and reasonably good advancement potential for the I. P. A. graduates.

4. Host Country Contributions - Commodities

Prior to the earthquake, GON had never maintained a separate budget segment for police expenditures. Police spending was included in the over-all NG budget, and an itemized breakdown is not available. However, an examination of activities since the quake shows that the level of expenditures for police on the part of GON is much higher than that of U.S. Government assistance.

GON has expended a total of \$502,049 on police construction and equipment in little more than one year. An additional \$123,330 has already been budgeted for materials and equipment for FY 75, and approximately \$300,000 worth of future construction is anticipated.

With regard to commodities, the current program is predominantly supported by the host government. Attachment K provides a profile of recent and projected expenditures.

5. Headquarters Compound

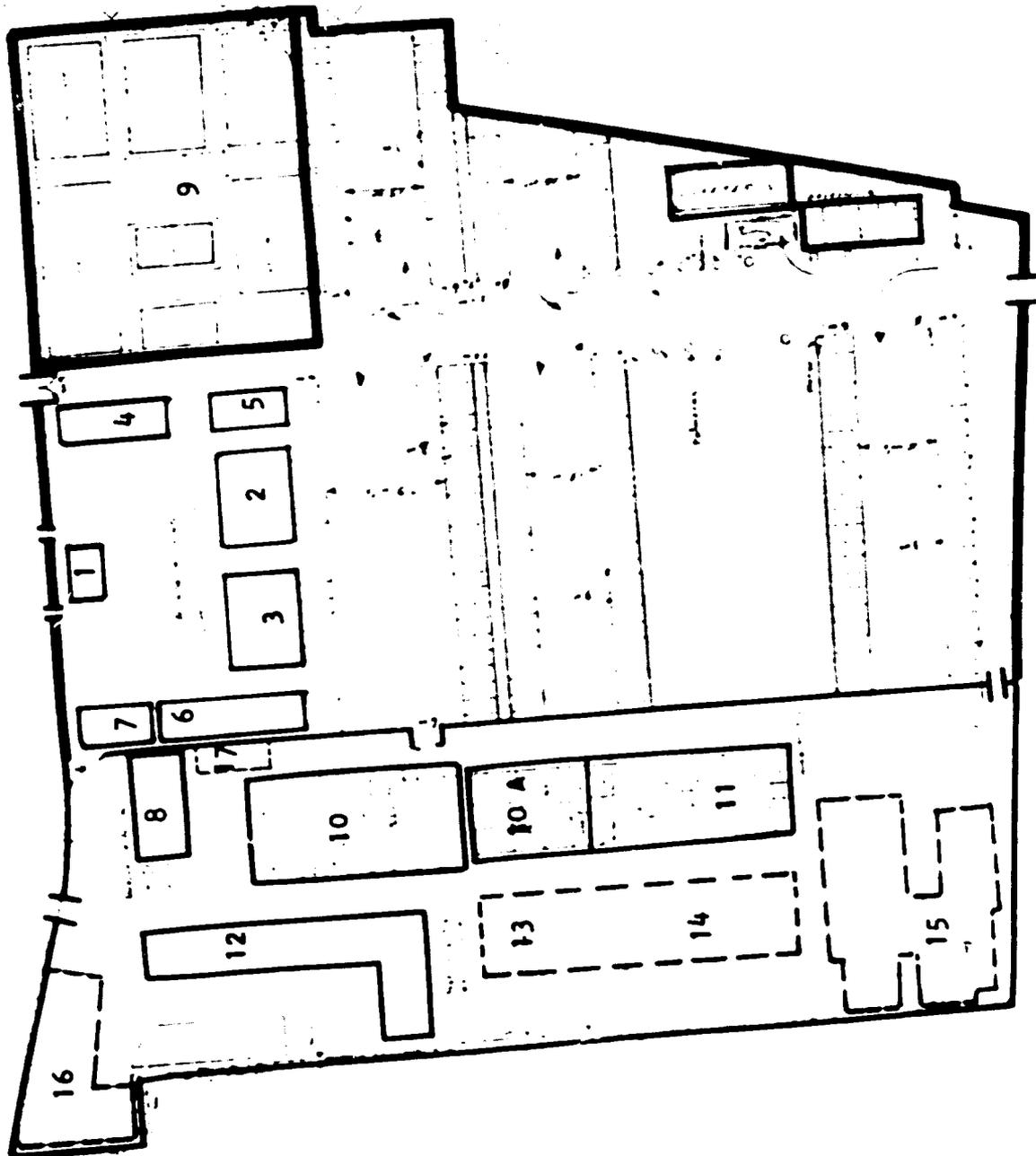
The area formerly known as La Aviacion (parking area in plot plan following on page 48) before the earthquake contained temporary detention facilities for males and long term confinement for females. There was also a juvenile detention center and school of rehabilitation. PSD assisted in building a motor pool approximately where the second parking line is indicated towards the bottom of the plan. It was about 80% completed in mid-December 1972. The remaining area, except for the outlined square at upper right, was the Vocational Institute to erect a new facility and all the land within the present compound, about two hectares, became NG Police property.

The first phase of construction was planned and bids let in February 1973. A local contractor began clearing debris the same month. Construction of offices, dormitories, mess hall and dispensary was completed 31 July 1973 and occupied 1 August. All buildings were of concrete composition and new construction. The PSD office was completed two weeks later. In the second phase, the jail building, an existing structure, was repaired, reroofed and remodeled as a temporary detention center for male, female and juvenile detainees. About one third of the building was partitioned (#10-A) to serve as office and storage space for the Motor Pool. Area #10 was a newly constructed work and pit area for the Motor Pool. The third phase construction was Building #12, housing Records and Identification and Supply. Future construction, planned, approved, and GON funded, will begin shortly to install at location #13 a womens jail section, at #14 a juvenile rehabilitation center, at #15 a new Police School, and at #16 a gasoline

station for police vehicles. The structure at location #17 will be remodeled as a dormitory for 48 persons with bath and toilet facilities for those communications and other duty personnel required to work nights within the compound. The entire perimeter has been enclosed with cyclone fencing.

Legend to Building - Page 48

1. Central Communications and information desks to direct inquiries to the locations of services. There is a pedestrian entrance on either side of the building.
2. Offices of the Patrol Division including Chief of Police, Personnel, General Administration, Alien Registration and Civilian record clearance bureaus.
3. Traffic Division with the Office of the Chief of Traffic, Administration, Operations, Traffic Accident Investigation and Traffic Court.
4. Investigations - Missing Persons, Narcotics, and Homicide as well as recovered property storage.
5. Investigation-Chief of Investigation, Robbery, and Complaint Office.
6. License Plate and Vehicle Registration, Violations Section, Traffic Engineer, and Accident Reports Office.
7. Drivers License Section.
8. Public Safety Office (AID/PSD Advisors).
9. Dormitories, Mess Hall and Dispensary.
- 10-10 A. Motor Pool.
11. Jail.



12. **Records and Identification and Supply.**
13. **Proposed Womens Jail.**
14. **Proposed Juvenile Rehabilitation Center.**
15. **Proposed Police School.**
16. **Proposed Police Service Station.**
17. **Proposed Dormitory.**

Upon completion of Womens Jail and Juvenile Center those blocks now used for their detention will be designated for the male section, which is to be expanded by 63 spaces.

6. Narcotics

The narcotics situation is such in Nicaragua that the Embassy has decided not to have a Narcotics Action Plan. However, the country has a potential as a transit point once the interdiction pressures against the traffic in other countries become more effective. There would be a possibility of traffic from the south by aircraft, fishing boats, private yachts, and vehicular traffic on the Pan American Highway. There have been only two cases of cocaine users being arrested in the recent past and no existence of hard drug traffickers reported. The major problem is in the local use of marijuana and other hallucinogens. Much of this drug use may be generated by the 5,000 plus Nicaraguan students in the U.S. upon their return to this country. There is plenty of marijuana grown in the country, but little is known about any export, if such exists.

On March 18, 1974, five men from the customs service went to a two-week course in Guatemala, conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA group responsible for Nicaragua is located in Mexico, and since there is very little traffic reported in the country, very little is seen of their representatives. No training is being given in drug enforcement although there is a small Narcotics Section in the Investigation Division consisting of four men. Consequently, there is little posture of readiness

for such a time when Nicaragua might become a major transit point. Based upon experience in other countries with little narcotics enforcement, it is reasonable to conceive that drug shipments are probably passing through Nicaragua by one means or another.

GON, however, is taking steps to combat the local use of dangerous drugs in the Republic. The team attended a meeting chaired by the Minister of Interior, and attended by representatives from the Ministries of Public Health, Public Education and the Police of Managua, to begin a campaign for drug prevention and rehabilitation amongst the users of the country. The purpose of this program will be not only to control internal traffic, but also to give educational lectures in the schools throughout the country in order that the young people may understand the pernicious results of drug abuse. Special clinics will be planned and appropriate treatment will be given to the addicts. The Police do not have statistics on drug abuse, however, they are planning a special drug section for the central file in Managua.

A seminar related to the use of drugs and alcohol was announced to the general public and took place on the 29th and 30th of March during the period of the Team's visit

F. Observations

The GON, throughout its history, has faced its security problems with a single force, the National Guard. Structured along military lines, with a pre-eminently military character, the NG also had responsibility for the internal security of the nation and the preservation of civil order; in short, the civil police function.

To its great credit, GON in recent years has taken the important step of creating a police organization which is a semi-autonomous institution with the NG structure.

Much progress was made in important areas of development. Police training was instituted, police weapons began to replace military weapons, separate physical facilities were acquired and police operations were initiated.

The earthquake of December 23, 1972 destroyed not only the physical facilities but also the police organization. Subsequently, important steps have been taken to rebuild that which was destroyed.

The Team recommends that the GON continue its program of development of a civil oriented police organization albeit within the parent military organization. The Team recommends continuing movement toward that ideal goal of a civil oriented police organization which symbolizes a government's service to its population.

The USMILGP has in the past rendered assistance and since 1971 AID/PSD has provided advisory and material assistance to this effort. The IPA has served as a source of training for many officer members of the NG.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon observations contained in preceding sections of this report, the Team offers the following recommendations for GON consideration.

It is recommended that:

Organization and Management

1. A survey of each of the Departments be made to determine the numbers of personnel, both officers and enlisted men, required to police each Department.
2. An organization based upon that of the Managua Police Force be prepared on a smaller scale suitable to the needs of each particular Department.
3. Standard procedures based on the operations in Managua be instituted and training conducted by the Rural Mobile Training Team.
4. The police, within the NG structure, prepare and submit an independent budget request including personnel, equipment, supplies, replacement items, construction and maintenance.
5. The current budgetary process be examined in detail with the goal of instituting an annual modern police budgeting system.
6. The GON consider the use of privately contracted consultants to assist in further development of the force.

Police Women

7. After the Police Women Corps is organized and has completed basic training, two officers from the group be appointed as staff commander and deputy.
8. Following one year of experience in these positions the two officers be programmed for Police Administration training at the IPA. It is further suggested that the two be sent to the same course to make social and personal conditions easier.

Training

9. Further recruitment of police personnel continue to require basic capabilities for reading, writing and arithmetic as prerequisites.
10. A mandatory program be reinstated aimed at eradication of illiteracy within the force and to continually raise the level of literacy within the organization.
11. The GON continue to utilize the International Police Academy (IPA) as a training resource for junior and mid-level officers.
12. Consideration be given to sending higher level command officers to the Senior Officers Courses offered at the IPA.
13. A regular in-service training program be instituted for both officers and enlisted personnel covering the entire gamut of police related subjects. It should also include special courses to be required for candidates for advancement within enlisted ranks.
14. The previously planned police cadet training program be implemented, utilizing as much as possible IPA graduates as instructors.

15. The police oriented segment of training in the NG Cadet Officer Training Academy be expanded to 500 hours (equivalent of six months of training).
16. In the training added emphasis be given to the subjects of: administration, management, police firearms, patrol procedures, narcotics, traffic management and penology.
17. Consideration be given to conducting regularly scheduled seminars for senior level officers.

Rural Mobile Training Team

18. A Rural Mobile Training Organization be established and headquartered in Managua with a purpose of providing brief, but immediate, training to all interior based police platoons.
19. This RMTTO be staffed with a commander, an inspector, logistics and finance officer and a chief instructor. It should be structured into four mobile training teams, each consisting of a Commander/Instructor, two additional instructors and one driver/mechanic. The teams should be suitably equipped with vehicles to transport training aids and personal gear of the team.
20. The teams be trained to conduct 80 hour courses in each of the 16 districts. The training thus given should be designed to provide the men of each unit with the basic knowledge necessary to perform their duties properly.
21. Training aids and handout material be developed with the educational limits of the personnel to be trained in mind. It is estimated that 3 months will be required to organize and train the teams and acquire the necessary logistics support. Once started, the initial training effort should be completed in 4 months.

22. Once this phase is completed the teams then plan to continue in-service training cycles as a part of constant upgrading of the force.

Training - Firearms

23. The replacement of rifles with .38 caliber revolvers as a basic weapon be accelerated and a concurrent program of training be implemented to include periodic qualification.

(NOTE: At a meeting with the NG Supreme Commander he indicated to the PSO verbal approval for purchase of 500 .38 caliber police revolvers).
24. The GON consider construction of a new firing range in a more suitable and less dangerous locale.
25. A facility for reloading .38 caliber ammunition for training be developed by procuring necessary equipment and supplies and programming two participants for "Firearms Instructor Methods and "Reloading Procedures" at the IPA. OPS/W technicians can be of assistance in preparing lists and specifications of the required equipment and supplies.

Investigations Division

26. OPS/W be requested to provide a records specialist for 60 days TDY for the purpose of assisting in establishment of a national uniform crime reporting system, first in Managua and extending to the departments.
27. The NG establish the position of Crime Scene Technician and fill such positions with personnel specially trained in techniques of crime scene investigation.

Police Laboratory

28. The Police Laboratory be rebuilt, staffed and equipped. (Annex L)

Driver's License System

29. Two officers be selected for study of the Panama system and then be tasked with developing a system for Nicaragua.

Patrol

30. All personnel assigned to motorized patrol receive driver training and become qualified licensed drivers.
31. Shifts be restructured to a schedule of three eight hour shifts per day.
32. Foot patrols be established in the Managua precincts.
33. The military procedure of a daily line-up inspection of police vehicles be abandoned, substituting in its place a precinct check-list inspection at the beginning of each watch. This may be supplemented by maintenance checks at the fueling station and by regular periodic checks at determined mileage intervals.

Civil Disturbance Control

34. The police force reactivate riot control training.

Motor Vehicle Maintenance

35. The NG explore possibilities of selling police vehicles at public auction after 2 years or 100,000 Km. This will require legislative action which should be requested by the NG.
36. A policy of standardization of police vehicles be adopted.
37. A program of preventive maintenance be established.

CONTACTS MADE - U.S. MISSION

Country Team

Ambassador Turner B. Shelton

**Mr. Robert E. Culbertson
Director, USAID**

**Colonel Selby F. Little
Commander M/LGP**

**Lt. Colonel Edward N. Merserve
Military Attache**

**Mr. Emerson Melaven
Assistant Director, USAID**

**Mr. Gunther O. Wagner
Public Safety Officer**

**Mr. James R. Check
Political Officer**

**Mr. George A. Phill
Political Officer**

**Mr. John B. Barton
Public Affairs Officer**

**Mr. Thomas J. O'Donnell
Economics Officer**

**Mr. Manuel Martinez
Administrative Officer**

**Mr. Richard H. Milton
Consul**

Others

**Mr. Clyde Call
Public Safety Advisor**

**Mr. Carlos Lopez
Public Safety Advisor**

ATTACHMENT A

Contacts Made - Host Country

Division General Anastasio Somoza Debayle
Supreme Chief, National Guard

Major General Jose R. Somoza
Inspector General of the Armed Forces of Nicaragua

Major General Samuel Genie
G-2 Intelligence

Brigadier General Jose M. Tercero
Executive Secretary to the Commander
of the Armed Forces

Brigadier General F. Roberto Guillen
Personnel G-1

Colonel Adrian Gross
Operations G-3

Colonel Alberto Montealegre
Legal Department G-5

Colonel Orlando Villalta
Chief of the Air Force of Nicaragua

Colonel Agustin Boden
Chief of Police Managua, D. N. Nicaragua

Colonel Orlando Guerrero
Officer in Charge of the Casino Militar G. N.

Colonel Jorge de los Angeles Robleto
National Traffic Coordinator

Lt. Colonel Armando Fernandez
Chief Logistics & Supply G-4

Lt. Colonel Noel Genie
Chief Traffic Division Managua, D. N. Nicaragua

Lt. Colonel Jose N. Alegrette
Chief Engineering Battalion

Lt. Colonel Miguel Blessing
Chief of Fifth Company

Major Alberto Luna
Chief Radio & Television (Nationwide)

Major Juan Lee Wong
Chief Office of Investigation

Major Enrique Bermudez
Executive Officer - Training Division

Captain Fulgencio Largaespada
Chief Traffic Engineer

Captain Noel Vanegas Pallais
Crimes Against Persons

Captain Melville Hodgson
Crimes Against Property

Captain Jacobo Ortegaray
Narcotics

Lieutenant Juan F. Zamora
Managua Police Logistics Officer

Lieutenant Juan Ignacio Gonzalez
Chief - First Precinct

Lieutenant Mario Lanuza
Coordinator Policewomen Program & Inspector
of the Managua Police

Sub-Lieutenant Eduardo Avezel
Chief Communications Center

Sgt. R. Victor Gonzalez
Record Section

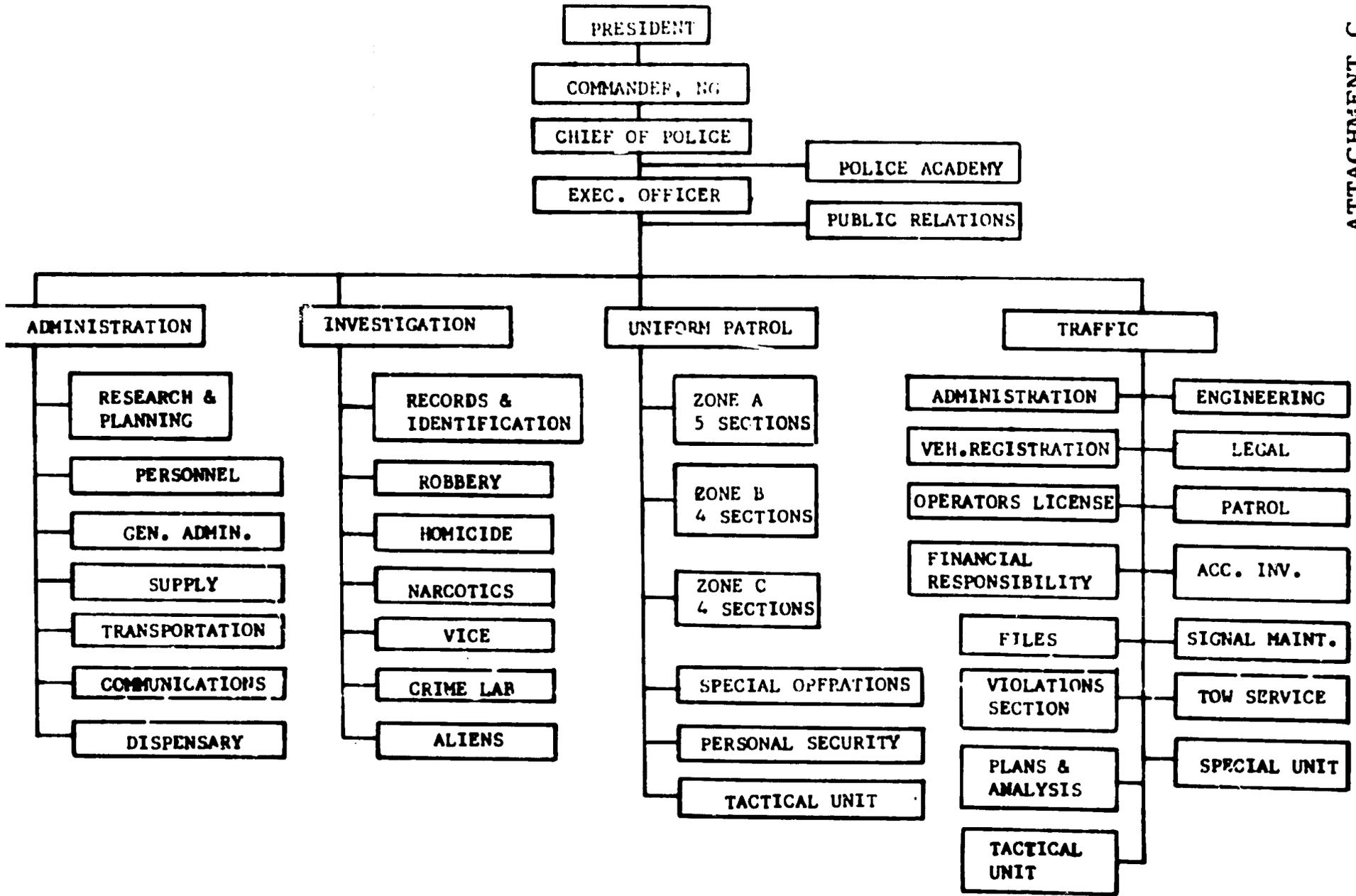
Sgt. Fanor C. Pinell
Commander Fifth Precinct

RECOMMENDED TRAINING CURRICULUM - POLICEWOMEN

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
The Police System	4
The Police and the Public	2
Human Relations	4
Police policies, practices and procedures	12
Police administration & management	12
Police liability	2
Constitutional law	8
Penal Code	6
Criminal justice system	4
Juvenile laws - control	8
Traffic Code	4
Arrest and arrest procedure	3
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	8
Disorderly and domestic complaints	6
Social services and agencies	16
Missing and mentally deranged persons	2

ATTACHMENT B

Penal system	2
Jail and prison administration	6
Prisoner rehabilitation program	3
Patrol and observation	8
Crimes and crime scene search	10
Field note taking	1
Surveillance	2
Police intelligence and coordination	2
Information development - Source of info	2
Investigation - Interrogation	4
Search and seizure	3
Case preparation	4
Courtroom demeanor and testimony	4
Defensive tactics	24
First aid	8
Disaster operations	2
Communications	1
Crime Lab management & administration	4
Records & Identification	16
Reports and report procedure	6
Typing	48
On-the-job training	<u>60</u>
TOTAL HOURS	321



FORCE LEVELS
NATIONAL GUARD
DEPARTMENTAL COMPANIES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Company Strength</u>
Chinandega	165, 413	143
Carazo	75, 931	100
Leon	177, 953	127
Managua*	513, 931	276
Masaya	97, 936	78
Granada	75, 518	75
Chontales	73, 427	79
Rivas	79, 368	97
Boaco	72, 576	84
Matagalpa	177, 335	128
Jinotega	96, 232	91
Esteli	83, 504	112
Madriz	56, 554	177
Nueva Segovia	70, 438	118
Rio San Juan	22, 033	57
Zelaya	153, 367	207
TOTALS	1,991, 516	1,949

*The Managua Company is responsible for the rural policing in the National District rural areas outside the capitol city.

ATTACHMENT D

INSTRUCTION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL POLICE SCHOOL.
FOR 97 ENLISTED MEN BEGINNING JUNE 1972
AND TERMINATED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
1. <u>POLICE PROCEDURES</u>	
a) History and Organization of the Police	2
b) Physical description	28
c) Dactyloscopy	16
d) Report writing technique	8
e) Surveillance	12
f) Filing, implementation and use	10
g) Search & seizure techniques	5
h) Investigation of crimes	12
i) Police regulations	13
j) Traffic regulations	15
k) Traffic accident investigation	19
l) Narcotics and dangerous drugs	10
m) Police interrogation	13
n) Police baton and gas mask	8
	<u>171</u>

ATTACHMENT E

2.	<u>LEGAL PROCEDURES</u>	
	a) Criminal Procedures	10
	b) Penal Code	10
	c) Legal Medicine	25
	d) Military Code of Procedure	10
		<u>55</u>
3.	<u>GENERAL INSTRUCTION</u>	
	a) General culture	10
	b) Mathematics	46
	c) Geography of Nicaragua	16
	d) History of Nicaragua	15
	e) Grammar	15
	f) Sociology	22
	g) Public relations	11
		<u>135</u>
4.	<u>MILITARY TRAINING</u>	
	a) Close order drill	80
	b) Military courtesy	10
	c) Urban patrolling	10
	d) Civil Disturbance control	25
	e) Personal defense	25
	f) Firearms (Cal. .38 revolver, shotguns 12 & 20 guage, cal. 45 revolver)	16
	g) Dry firing	35
	h) Tear Gas	8
		<u>209</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	570 Hours

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER CADET ACADEMY - MANAGUA

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Criminalistics	60
Criminology	32
Public Security	78
Police Regulations	52
Fingerprints	50
Records and Files	10
Legal Medicine	20
	TOTAL
	302

LAWS

Criminal Law	10
Civil Law	10
Administrative and Constitutional Law	4
Code of Criminal Procedure	8
Code of Procedure and Police Regulations	30
	TOTAL
	62
	GRAND TOTAL
	364

Narcotics Training consisting of 15 hours is included in the above instruction (this falls within the criminalistics block of instruction).

ATTACHMENT F

MANUAL
Police Department of the
city of Managua

CONTENTS

Code of Ethics - Law Enforcement Officers

INTRODUCTION

1. For Better Police - Public Relations
2. Basic Principles

PREFACE - Objectives and Mission of the Police

1. Police Organization
2. Description of Responsibilities
 - A. Police Commander
 - B. Executive Officer
 - C. Chief of Operations and Patrol Division
 - D. Chief of Investigations
 - E. Chief of Inspections
 - F. Traffic Commander
 - G. Jail Administrator
 - H. Commanding Officers (Departments [States/])
 - I. National Traffic Coordinator
3. General Stipulations
4. Organization and Responsibilities
 - A. Patrol Division
 - B. Criminal Investigation Division
 - C. Traffic Division
 - D. Administrative Sections
 - E. Inspection Section
 - F. Jail Administration
 - G. Narcotics Section
 - H. Vehicle Control
 - I. Communications Center
5. General Rules and Regulations
6. Procedures
 - A. General
 - B. Handling Explosives
 - C. Civil Disturbance
 - D. Fires and Fire Alarms
 - E. Dead Persons
 - F. Mentally Ill Persons
 - G. Missing Persons

ATTACHMENT G

- H. Citizen Arrest**
- I. Animals**
- J. Driving under the Influence of Intoxicants**
- K. Transportation of Prisoners**
- L. Police Records**
- M. Police Reports**
- N. Search of Arrested Persons**
- O. Juvenile Delinquency Control**

Ethics and Professionalization in Law Enforcement

OPS TECHNICIAN SUPPORT

<u>CY</u>	<u>TECHNICIAN</u>	<u>EOD</u>	<u>ETD</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
1971	Gunther Wagner	Feb. 1971	Aug. 1974	CPSO
	Carlos Lopez	Mar. 1971	June 1974	PSA/Training
1972	Gunther Wagner			Same
	Carlos Lopez			Same
1973	Gunther Wagner			Same
	Carlos Lopez			Same
	Clyde Call	Apr. 1973	June 1974	PSA/Generalist
1974	Gunther Wagner	To date		Same
	Carlos Lopez	To date		Same
	Clyde Call	To date		Same

Additional support has been provided in the form of OPS technicians assigned to Temporary Duty at the Mission.

1971	None			
1972	Arlen Jee	4/2-5/72		PSA/Criminalistics
1973	John Manopoli Lucien Gormont	1/17-25/73		OPS/W Survey of the earthquake
	John Robinson	2/73-8/73		PSA/Municipal Police
	Albert Naurocki	6/73-5 days		PSA/Telecommunications

ATTACHMENT II

COMMODITIES

FY 1971	Weapons, vehicles, communications equipment laboratory and other miscellaneous police equipment	\$48,800
FY 1972	Vehicles, communications equipment, laboratory equipment and supplies	29,824
FY 1973	Vehicles and emergency equipment, safety equipment, communications equipment	70,066
FY 1974		
	TOTAL	<u>\$148,690</u>

Excess U.S. Military Property - Panama, C. Z.

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Vehicle	7	6,581
Typewriters	31	4,643
Calculators	9	2,500
Misc. Spare parts	4 lots	31,328
		<u> </u>
		\$45,052

ATTACHMENT 1

PARTICIPANT TRAINING
**(Completed or currently in school
through March 31, 1974)**

	Number
1. International Police Academy (IPA)	
Senior Course 13 weeks	0
General Course 17 weeks	53
 2. Non IPA	
Police Executives	4
Technical Specialist	8
TOTAL	65

Technical Specialist Training by Types

Crime Lab Chemical Analysis	1
Narcotics Control	2
Criminalistics Laboratory (44 weeks)	1
Identification & Crime Lab	1
Fingerprint Course	3

ATTACHMENT _____

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS - COMMODITIES

Post-Earthquake Expenditures

New Uniforms	US \$	31,071
Police hats		7,000
Sam Browne Belts		2,500
Office Equipment and Printing		5,714
Office Furniture		12,714

Construction (Completed)

General Police Headquarters		253,068
Office of Public Safety		16,497
Telephone and telecommunications system		21,966
Shoulder patches		5,724
Police Precincts, National District		48,370
Warehouse		15,714
Motor Pool		31,143
Microfilm Center		21,997
Prison		28,571
	US	\$502,049

Police equipment and materials authorized by GON for inclusion within G. N. - Police budget for FY 1975.

ATTACHMENT K

SUGGESTED BASIC LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

Photographic Section

Enlarger with appropriate lenses, negative carriers, filters and reserve supply of bulbs

Paper easel for above enlarger, with adjustable margins

Contact printer

Developing tanks for roll film

Assorted sizes, print developing trays

Electric Print dryer

Dark room timers, electrical and mechanical

Film drying cabinet

Refrigerator

Paper safes for dark-room

Paper cutter

Dark-room accessories

Print tongs

Stirring rods

Funnels

Graduates

Thermometers

Negative envelopes for filing or storing

Assorted dark bottles and containers

Squeegees and sponges

Safe lights with appropriate filters

ATTACHMENT L

Light table

Light reflectors with adjustable stands

Tripods

35mm single lens reflex camera with appropriate electronic flash unit and copplings

Cable release

Light meter

Set of Proxar lenses

Bellows extension

Slide copying attachment

Wide angle and telephoto lenses

Copy stand and lights to provide capability for photo-micrography and macro photography as well as small copy procedures

Fingerprint Materials

Latent fingerprint dusting powders, black and gray

Fingerprint brushes...assorted

Fingerprint lifting tape

Iodine, crystalline

Silver nitrate crystals

Ninhydrin

Magnifying lenses, assorted

Microscopes and Assorted Equipment

Polarizing microscope

Stereoscopic binocular microscope (variable magnification)

Comparison microscope (with capability for comparison of projectiles, cartridge cases, and tool marks)

Stage Micrometer and Filar Micrometer

Microscope illuminators

Illuminated magnifier for large field examinations

Miscellaneous Analytical Equipment

Balances, precision and general utility

Centrifuge

Busen burners

Equipment for paper and thin layer chromatography

Laboratory oven

Portable Ultra Violet light unit

Pump, Air pressure/vacuum

Melting Point Apparatus, Micro

Hot Plate with Stirrer

Inertia Bullet Puller

Questioned Document Examination Plates, (Set of Four)

Fingerprint Magnifiers with Henry Disc

Laboratory Supplies, Chemicals and Biomedical Reagents

Expendable materials, as recommended in report on TDY Criminalistics Assistance to the Managua City Police, 1972, by Regional Public Safety Advisor Arlen W. Jee.