

EVALUATION PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM

**REPUBLIC
OF
HONDURAS**

NOVEMBER 1972

CLASSIFIED BY John F. Mangoli
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31 1978

**OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

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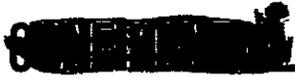
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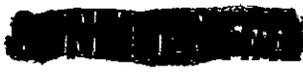
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TERMS OF REFERENCE/PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM EVALUATION

The terms of reference as contained in STATE 182226 dated October 5, 1972 are as follows:

A. The purpose of the study is to determine

1. The effectiveness of the past and current Public Safety program as it has affected the ability of the civil police to fulfill their assigned roles and continue as an identifiable GOH institution, and

2. Whether there will be future requirements for Public Safety assistance.

B. In order to make this assessment, the Study Team will embrace

1. An evaluation of the ability of the civil security elements of the GOH to carry out the assigned missions. This evaluation will stress past and current assigned roles, administration, organization, budget, personnel strength and system, deployment operations, training system, communications, mobile, and maintenance capabilities.

2. An examination of the objectives of the Public Safety project since its inception and make a measurement of the degree of objectives reached to date. Likewise, an evaluation will be made of the utilization of the project resources such as technical assistance, participant training, and commodities by the GOH police.

The team was composed of E. H. Adkins, Jr., OPS/AID-W, team leader, Caesar Bernal, OPS/AID-W and William Wren, LA/DP.

The evaluation was conducted by interviews with the members of the Country Team, jointly and severally, with the leaders of the CES, with Detachment Commanders, and technical personnel in the capital Tegucigalpa, as well as the interior cities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Tela, and Oxon Hill on the offshore island of Roatan. Aerial reconnaissance was likewise conducted of the North Shore area including the principal port city of Puerto Cortes. A day's visit was also paid to the recruit school at Ojo de Agua. Certain people in the private sector were also interviewed. A list of the persons interviewed is contained in Annex A.

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The USAID Public Safety program has been in existence since 1960. Although this encompasses over 12 years, the progress of the project has been inhibited by many external factors. A major problem occurred with a military overthrow of the government in 1963 after which the police force was entirely dissolved. It was then made a part of the military institution and staffed with castoff officers and enlisted men. There were constant changes of officer personnel and a turnover rate estimated at 25%.

Progress in Honduras and the very nature of its social, political, and economic system is very slow. All of these elements have made the Honduran police program exceptionally difficult to proceed at a reasonable time frame for completion. However, recently, and particularly under the command of Colonel Juan A. Melgar Castro, Commander of the Special Security Corps (CES) which is, in effect, the national police, much progress has been made in terms of institutionalization of some of the basic functions of the organization. These frequent changes in management of the CES have again been complicated by the recent overthrow of the government by the military with the inevitable slowdown involved with a change in management. The new commander has no police experience and he and such other officers in the new lineup will require orientation and education prior to making positive steps forward. On the optimistic side, the head of the new de facto government, General Lopez Arellano, former elected President and subsequently Commander of the Armed Forces, and a person who committed himself to the establishment of a civilian police force in the form of the CES, may be expected to continue this civilianization, institutionalization, and professionalization of the force. Already indications, as reported by the Mission, are optimistic in terms of progress in AID programs. Colonel Melgar has been named as Minister of Government, the senior ranking cabinet member, and will probably be a friend in court at the highest levels of government. Both he and the new police Commander are personally close to the new President. In short, the political climate should be fertile for continued development of the National Police of Honduras.

The threat to U. S. interests as seen by the Mission is a basic concern about the safety of the Panama Canal. Consequently, the civil security forces will continue to need U. S. assistance to fight subversion, incipient terrorism, and guerilla activity although no significant activity has as yet surfaced.

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A major problem in some of the interior provinces appears to be one of law and order. In these areas most people go around armed with either machetes, revolvers, or shotguns. These provinces have been described as similar to the so-called Wild West of the U. S. prior to 1900. Police making arrests in these areas have been killed by bandits because of insufficient strength and training. A threat may be developing because of the express dissatisfaction of the campesinos, or poor farmers, principally in the North Coast area over the failure of the promised land reform. Another threat lies in the university student groups where conflict exists between the communist-oriented Peking and Moscow groups in the party. Some demonstrations, not serious in nature, have taken place in the recent past.

The goals of the U. S. Mission in Honduras have been selected in the fields of agriculture, urban and municipal development over the next several years. In order to support these programs and to ensure a climate of stability wherein progress in them may proceed further, development of a civilian-oriented, professionally trained and managed police institution is required. It must be responsive to the needs of the civilian population, both urban and rural, by repression of crime including interdiction of the international narcotics traffic, traffic management and reduction of traffic accidents, expansion of police communications, mobility, and related maintenance capability, and finally improvement of the public image of the police.

A key element in municipal/rural development is the highway expansion and improvement sector. A high accident rate, including excessive fatalities, already exists in Honduras. With the expansion of paved roads and the inevitable increase in traffic, particularly heavy transport vehicles, a comprehensive traffic program is being recommended not only in the capital city but particularly along the highways in the North Coast area where much of the development will take place. Among the recommendations are increased patrol capability and communications, regulations for the use and weight of transport vehicles not only from a human life standpoint but to protect U. S. investments in Honduran highways which would be damaged quickly by overloaded vehicles, a common practices. A revision of the traffic code to meet development standards is also required. A system of uniform traffic markers are necessary as well as a far-reaching public educational campaign. A complete reorganization of the traffic and highway patrol with related in-depth training is required.

Training and education is in its infancy with some institutionalization existing in rural mobile training and the recruit training school at Ojo de Agua. At least 1,000 uniformed police remain to

[REDACTED]

be trained in the three-week course given by the rural mobile training teams which is merely an introduction to police work. It is recommended that the rural mobile training teams^{be} completely nationalized, expanded for a projected three-year operational span. Rural training at the local level should be begun using the 842 hour course given at Ojo de Agua as a basis. Not until all uniformed police have received this training can the CES be considered a minimally institutionalized organization. The Ojo de Agua basic training school should continue its institutional development and be expanded to include in-service and specialized training. Officers seminars for all of the officer staff should be instituted quarterly. This is particularly important since virtually all of the officers above the rank of Captain are career military men with little, if any, police experience. These seminars should be a continuing operation. Great strides have been made through the graduating of 83 participants from the OPS International Police Academy in Washington, D. C. All of the officer personnel below the rank of Captain have been to the Academy. It is recommended that the participant training continue at the same rhythm over the next five years, i.e., 14 each fiscal year. However, certain differences in direction are recommended. Police Executive Training for the Commander of the CES should be done as early as possible and repeated each time there is a change in commanders. If under the new government the commander of CES reports to a cabinet member, that Minister should also receive the PET possibly concurrently.

Selected officers should attend the Senior Officer Training course; none have done so so far. Specialized training in community relations, traffic, motor vehicle and communications maintenance is also recommended. Other specialized training should include Technical Investigations Course, Dignitary Protection, and Narcotics.

In the area of crime prevention a good start has been made in Records and Identification. However, the establishment of a National Uniform Crime Reporting System is recommended, supported by an expanded Records and Identification Center, as well as the development of provincial Records and Identification Bureaus with adequately trained personnel and community assistance. The Criminalistics Laboratory is sound and needs limited commodity assistance for chemicals unavailable in the country.

In criminal investigations a good start has been made in training which should be continued with U. S. assistance. A major commodity element lacking is transport and the GOH should be requested to provide a limited number of two-wheel vehicles to enable investigators to perform their functions.

[REDACTED]

Narcotics is currently not a serious problem in Honduras which is not a priority country at this time in U. S. narcotics planning. Some instances of international narcotics traffic have surfaced in the country particularly in the North Coast, and the Bay Islands are vulnerable geographically as pressures in other countries may reroute the international traffic. A good beginning has been made in the OPS-trained narcotics bureau and it is recommended that the CES maintain the posture of readiness. It is not believed that procurement and commodity assistance is required at this time. However, it is recommended that precautionary plans be made by the CES with Public Safety assistance in the event of a change in the narcotics picture. This planning should include funding estimates as well as ways and means of rapid response to a developing problem. The communications network requires expansion and a greatly increased maintenance capability. A survey and report was conducted in December 1972 and recommendations will be forthcoming based upon this report.

A major deficiency in police administration of the CES is caused by the extensive military training and orientation of the officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant vis-a-vis a civil police education. The fact that career opportunities depend on progress through strictly military ranks further complicates the problem. While the Commander and the Deputy will always be politically appointed and probably military officers, career development can and should be made the object of the Public Safety assistance. It is recommended that a police statute be promulgated which will offer development opportunities to all officers below the commander and deputy commander of the CES, and that over a period of years they have similar opportunities, prerequisites, and benefits that the military enjoy. This statute or a similar one should be promulgated to ensure adequate personnel benefits to all levels of officers and enlisted men including such matters as retirement, health and disability benefits, death provisions, adequate salaries in line with the military, and other emoluments suitable to a national police force. Based on these statutes, a national organization and administrative manual should be prepared delineating organization and responsibilities, functional unit descriptions, rules and regulations.

Planned urban and rural/pervasive police patrols for all practical purposes range from minimal to non-existent. The typical under-developed country approach to policing whereby police forces wait in barracks, posts, or sub-stations for something to happen and then respond is the rule in Honduras. It is recommended that this be changed by the preparation and implementation of sufficient patrols, urban and rural, with adequate and appropriate mobile units established in all areas. These should

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be accompanied by capable maintenance facilities and personnel with the necessary organization and training. It is recommended that the U. S. continue modest inputs of motor vehicles and provide limited funds for emergency purchase of spare parts which often are not available in the country, or to circumvent the inevitably slow GOH procurement process to keep the fleet in operation and to protect U. S. investments.

To implement the above recommendations it is essential that technical assistance be provided for a minimum of five years. To expect to accomplish project goals in a shorter period is unrealistic. The advisory component for the project should consist of a Chief Public Safety Officer/Generalist, a Generalist advisor in San Pedro Sula from FY 1974 through FY 1978, the estimated life of the project. Assuming the training component becomes sufficiently institutionalized, it may be that the Public Safety Advisor Training position may be eliminated at the end of FY 1977. It is further recommended that an evaluation of the project be conducted in FY 1977. Temporary advisory service will be required as soon as some of the programs can be approved and planning stages started. These are traffic, officers' seminars, and motor vehicle maintenance. TDY's for this purpose, are recommended.

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THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SITUATION

As reported by the Station Chief, much of the potential threat lies in the university student group. There is conflict between the Chinese communist oriented and the Moscow groups in the party. This is also true in the lower schools in La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula. Demonstrations have taken place in the recent past but with the exception of some rock throwing were passive and disbanded at their own volition. Neither the police nor the military troops were called out, reportedly at the express direction of General Lopez. This appeared to have been based on political motives in order not to offend this group of constituents. No guerilla infiltration or activity appears to exist that amounts to anything and the principal problem in some of the interior provinces or departments appears to be one of law and order. In these interior parts of the country most people go around either with machetes, revolvers, or shotguns and part of the area has been described as like the so-called Wild West of the U. S. prior to 1900. Police are sometimes sent to these remote areas to make arrests but on occasion have been killed by bandits because of insufficient strength, weaponry or training.

A possible internal security problem may be developing because of the expressed dissatisfaction of the campesinos or poor dirt farmers, principally in the North Coast area, over the failure of the Central Government to provide the promised land reform. Although no hard intelligence exists, there are many rumors that a march is planned by the campesinos on the capital to protest this lack of land reform. Estimates have been made that 30,000 will be in the march and that it shall be a peaceful march with no weapons and that the participants shall only bring plenty of food. This large number is difficult to believe because of the physical limitations on available transport.

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GOH PERFORMANCE

Since the appointment of Col. Melgar as Commander of the CES, in January 1972, a marked improvement has been noted in the GOH compliance with the Program Agreement provisions, enhancing the overall performance of the project. In several conversations with Col. Melgar he frequently lamented the failure of GOH to comply with the terms of the agreement and the Team believes his performance should improve this situation. The following chart graphically displays the project performance under the Pro Ag of FY 1971 and FY 1972.

GOH Performance with Respect to Pro Ag Provisions

Key to performance: 1 - No or none; 2 - Partial; 3 - Most; 4 - Full

	FY 1971				FY 1972			
	<u>Performance</u>				<u>Performance</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Minister of Defense & Public Safety committed the GOH to:								
1. Introduce an adequate highway use law and an updated Traffic Code in the current session of the legislature applicable to Honduras - registered vehicles. The law should give the CES and the Highway Patrol enforcement power to regulate widths, weights, axle-loads, classes and speeds of vehicles using the nation's highways.				X				X
2. To the maximum extent possible, CES will assist in enforcing the forestry laws and regulations.						X		X
3. Effect a substantial extension of police forces to provide protection, security, and police service to all or most of the unprotected areas in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, estimated to include an added 50,000 and 25,000 persons respectively.				X				X
4. Train all municipal, rural, and highway patrolmen in first aid procedures in order to: - render emergency assistance at highway accident scenes - provide assistance to the general public.				X				X

	FY 1971				FY 1972			
	Performance				Performance			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5. Provide a modern equipped maintenance center, and properly trained personnel to maintain all vehicles.		X						X
6. Provide L. 30,000 for procurement of vehicles matching those provided by AID under this agreement for CY 72. Request L. 20,000 to procure additional vehicles during CY 72.		X						X
7. Provide L. 12,000 in CY 72 to replace AID-financed vehicles which become unserviceable.		X			X			
8. Support a country-wide Rural Training Program in order to: - ensure that all CES personnel receive basic training - provide follow-up training for all training school graduates assigned to the Delegations - provide supervisory training to the Department Police Chiefs and NCO's in administrative procedures for the establishment of the Criminal Records System - continue training of highway patrolmen - provide formal training for traffic supervisors in the cities outside the Capital District having traffic detachments.				X				X
9. Assure the effective operation of the CES Training Center at Ojo de Agua.				X				X
10. Construct during CY 71 Communications Center at Headquarters. Provide funds for the installation of the second AID furnished				X				X

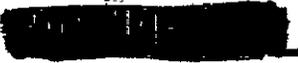
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FY 1971				FY 1972			
Performance				Performance			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

radio repeater station and antenna tower which will extend communications to the North Coast. Estimated cost is \$4,000. Also, provide electrical current to the site.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Assure the provision of adequate maintenance of AID-furnished communications equipment through the allocation of at least L. 25,000 in CY 71 and L. 20,000 annually for this purpose. | X | | | | X | | |
| 12. Same for vehicles | | X | | | | X | |
| 13. Make effective use of TA | | | | X | | | X |
| 14. Insure that all personnel trained by AID in the U. S. are retained by the CES for at least 3 years following their return. | | | | X | | | X |
| 15. Pay pre-departure expenses and international travel of CES personnel trained by AID in the U. S. | | | | X | | | X |
| 16. Provide and maintain three vehicles for the exclusive use of the AID PS advisors in CY 71 and a new one in CY 72. | | | | X | | | X |
| 17. Arrange for a contract secretary. | | | | X | | | X |
| 18. Assure that CES obtains sufficient budget support to accomplish recommendations of Highway Patrol Implementation Study. | | X | | | | | X |
| 19. Assure financing in the CY 71 budget for construction of the Central Complaint Center at CES Headquarters, with outside access freely open to the public and completion CY 72. | | X | | | | | X |

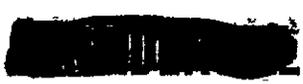
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FY 1971				FY 1972			
Performance				Performance			
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

20. To continue efforts to provide funding as agreed to in Section III, 5, 6 and 10 of FY 69 Pro Ag.

X X



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THE URBAN MUNICIPAL PROGRAM

In response to AID/W's decision that future assistance programs should be concentrated within a limited number of sectors, where U. S. resources can be expected to have an important impact, the Mission in Tegucigalpa has selected the fields of agriculture, urban and municipal development to be its areas of program emphasis during the next several years. The Mission Director and his staff believe any extension of the public safety project beyond FY 1973 should be on the basis of the contribution the project could make toward the achievement of the Mission's objectives in the urban and municipal development sector.

In the urban area, a \$3 million loan to the Government of the Central District (Tegucigalpa) is contemplated. It will complement a \$13 million IBRD loan for housing development in the Central District and will provide funds for a cadastral study, improving tax collection procedures, the purchase and maintenance of equipment, and urban planning. Technical assistance to support these activities will be provided on a grant basis.

In the field of municipal development, the Mission plans to provide assistance to the Municipal Development Bank (BANMA) to enable it to develop into an intermediate credit institution with the capability of providing funds and technical assistance to the municipalities and coordinating the flow of funds from the various international lending agencies through the organizations at the national level which are responsible for the development of water systems, electrification and housing throughout the country. Although the Bank's past performance has not been good, a new and dynamic management team has begun moving rapidly to implement recommendations made by an AID financial analyst. The Bank is now in the process of eliminating commercial loans from its portfolio, significantly reducing its staff, and divesting itself of its control of the San Pedro Sula airport.

If these positive developments continue, and if the GOH provides 1 million Lempiras (\$500,000) per year, the Mission is planning a \$5 million loan to the Bank for the development of infrastructure in eight polar cities which are regional agricultural marketing and processing centers. Technical assistance will also be provided on a grant basis to support the development of a capability within the Bank and other GOH organizations to provide technical assistance to the municipal governments.

The Mission is also working with the association of Municipalities, which represents the 284 municipalities into which the country is divided. In Honduras the municipal government represents

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the rural as well as the non-rural population of the municipality, so the Mission views its efforts to assist in the improvement of government at the municipal level as an extremely important element in its entire rural development program. To the extent the public safety project can assist in the improvement of governmental services at the urban and municipal levels, it can contribute toward the achievement of the Mission's sector goals.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The further development of a civilian oriented and professionally trained and managed civil police institution which will be responsive to the needs of the civil population, both rural and urban, by the following courses of action:

- In repression of crime including interdiction of international narcotics traffic.
- Traffic management and reduction of traffic accidents.
- Expand police communications capability and related maintenance.
- Increased mobility and related maintenance capability.
- Improve the public image of the police.

Based on the above purpose and together with the findings and conclusions set forth elsewhere in this report, the Team considered the following factors in arriving at its recommendations for GOH actions to improve its law enforcement services and future U. S. Public Safety assistance to the GOH.

- The current strength and weaknesses of the CES.
- The GOH's expressed need for continued Public Safety advisory assistance.
- The adequacy and quantitative requirements of USAID Public Safety assistance.

[REDACTED]

A. Traffic and Municipal/Rural Development

A key element in the Municipal/Rural Development program of USAID is the highway expansion and improvement sector. As the important rural and urban highway system develops, the traffic problems will reach greater proportions. The traffic accident rate as could be best determined from the little information available is far too high.

Overloaded vehicles, particularly trucks and buses, not only contribute to this accident rate, but cause road damage detrimental to the U. S. investment. As traffic increases, road deterioration increases. In order to accomplish these goals, it is recommended that a training program using the resources available from the IPA graduates to give further specialized instruction in the handling of traffic problems. This would encompass not only the handling of moving traffic but such matters as vehicle inspection, licensing of drivers, and a public education program. The traffic laws and regulations have not been reviewed or modernized since 1958. It is recommended that a small working group be established to review all laws and regulations and modernize them in the light of existing conditions in Honduras. The emphasis should be given to a Standard National Code for traffic which can be applied throughout the nation.

It is also recommended that an accident prevention bureau be established in each of the principal population centers, including Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

Tegucigalpa, because of its narrow streets and crowded conditions, offers limited prospects in the field of traffic. Traffic lights in general are not recommended in this environment since manpower is plentiful and more effective under these circumstances. While much improved, the traffic handling by the individual police on the corner should be improved through training.

The rural problem is a different character. On major highways from Tegucigalpa to the Northern Coast which are rapidly being paved and improved, problems involving high speed accidents will undoubtedly increase. This is further complicated by cattle being on the road particularly at night and the custom of the villagers using the highway for a corn or coffee drying operation. This will require attention in the aforementioned study and revision of the traffic code. Likewise, it should be considered in planning for a public education program.

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The problem of mobility is essential to enforcement as the highways open. Vehicles will have to be procured if traffic is to be controlled. For paved highway patrol, the current U. S.-procured panel trucks are not considered suitable. A more suitable and less expensive vehicle in the medium weight station wagon is considered to be more practical. They should be radio-equipped. Driver training is an essential element of successful patrol and should be indepth and include pursuit driving.

Organized highway patrols should be established with suitable controls on the activities of the highway patrolman.

Motorcycles, either light or heavy, are not recommended as being too expensive and dangerous.

In equipping the cars, adequate safety equipment should be provided including seat and shoulder belts and a good grade of crash helmet for the occupants of the patrol car.

The following is an outline of special recommendations to implement such a traffic program:

1. Lack of regulations for commercial vehicles
 - a. Establish both fixed and mobile scale and weight details to enforce:
 - (1) Over-Weight
 - (2) Over-Height
 - (3) Over-Width
 - (4) Over-Length
 - (5) Unsafe Equipment
 - (6) Lack of Safety Devices
 - (a) Warning Triangles, Flares, or Reflectors
 - (b) Fire Extinguishers
 - (c) Safety Chains
 - (d) Mudguards

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b. Personnel assigned to be equally divided between Civilian Scale Men and uniformed Enforcement Officers.

c. Supervised by a Scale and Weight Supervisor of the rank of Sergeant or above.

(1) Daily, weekly, and monthly reports from each scale showing:

- (a) Total number of vehicles checked
- (b) Over-Weight citations issued
- (c) Over-Height, Over-Width and Over-Length citations issued
- (d) Over-Weight removed
- (e) Citations for all other violations issued

2. Weak traffic code as it relates to burden of proof and convictions of drunken drivers

a. Establish or adopt an "Implied Consent" Law that requires submission to some type of alcohol testing or automatic revocation of driver's license upon refusal.

(1) Instruct traffic police in testing methods for alcohol suitable to the local situation and acceptable to the Courts of Honduras. The so-called "Drunkometers" are not recommended.

(2) Publicize the new anti-drunken driver program through all of the news media.

(3) Adequate training program for traffic enforcement personnel in:

- (a) Recognizing drunk drivers
 - (b) Field sobriety tests
 - (c) Laboratory tests
- (4) Monitor program carefully
- (a) For acceptance by courts

(b) Effect on accident rate

(c) Public compliance

3. Lack of a far reaching educational campaign targeted on pedestrians

a. Establish a traffic safety bureau within the traffic division

personnel (1) Select good public speakers from traffic

(2) Provide training in communication skills

(3) Provide and promote use of visual aids

b. Focus safety campaign on people that are involved in pedestrian accidents

(1) Through accident report analysis establish age group or occupational group that is most involved

(2) Arrange speaking engagements accordingly

c. Establish pedestrian overcrossings and crosswalks

(1) Mark them so they are visible to both pedestrians and motorists

d. Enforce the traffic laws pertaining to pedestrians

(1) Failure to use crosswalks

(2) Failure of motorists to yield right-of-way to pedestrians in crosswalks

(3) Failure to walk on the proper side of the road

e. Publicize the campaign

4. Lack of adequate and uniform traffic markers and lights

a. Adopt a uniform code for signs, signals and street markings

(1) Obtain the latest reflectorized materials for signs and markings to provide 24 hour protection

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b. Work closely with the traffic engineer or public works at the municipal levels

- (1) Identify high frequency accident locations
- (2) Plot collision diagrams
- (3) Maintain traffic accident pin maps
- (4) Determine causes of traffic accidents
- (5) Take appropriate action based on the 3 E's
 - (a) Engineering
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Enforcement

c. Use officers for traffic control during crucial hours at critical points

(1) Provide adequate training in traffic control techniques

5. Lack of radio equipped traffic vehicles

a. On a temporary basis develop a re-call system

(1) A light or series of lights at strategic locations signifying an officer should call his station.

b. Determine what type of radios are needed to establish a mobile radio net.

(1) Assign top priority to this phase (see Communications Survey report currently under preparation)

6. Lack of Mobile Equipment

a. Establish specifications for highway patrol units

(1) Units that will be assigned to paved highways

(a) Consideration should be given to medium sized station wagons

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- 1) Adequate for speed enforcement
 - 2) Provide emergency ambulance service
 - 3) Room for portable scale as well as:
 - a) First aid equipment
 - b) Accident investigation equipment
 - c) Fire extinguisher
 - d) Warning devices
- (2) Specifications desirable
- (a) Heavy-duty battery
 - (b) Heavy-duty electrical system
 - (c) Heavy-duty shock absorbers
 - (d) Heavy-duty suspension
 - (e) Heavy-duty automatic transmission
 - (f) Heavy-duty front-seat springs
 - (g) Heavy-duty cooling system
 - (h) Police calibrate speedometer
 - (i) Adequately powered engine
- b. Length of service of patrol units
- (1) Mileage as a determining factor
 - (a) 75,000 kms.
 - (2) Time as a determining factor
 - (a) Two years
 - (3) Which ever comes first
 - (a) 75,000 kms. or two years

7. Very narrow streets within the Capital city

a. Establish all one-way streets and limit parking during hours when traffic is heavy

(1) Restrict large commercial vehicles from inner city

(2) Restrict deliveries by trucks to early morning hours prior to rush traffic load

(3) Encourage continued establishment of municipal parking lots

b. Improve public transportation

c. Consider staggered working hours concept to reduce traffic congestion

(1) Government employees report to work in staggered 15-minute intervals and are released accordingly

8. Highway patrol may become too assistance oriented

a. Traffic law enforcement is the first priority of a highway patrol organization

(1) Provide adequate training in traffic enforcement techniques

(2) Monitor the enforcement program

(3) Establish good records and statistics for future deployment of manpower and equipment

9. Organization of Highway Patrol

a. Officers assigned to highway patrol duties should be selected and trained to handle numerous duties and not limited to one or more specializations within the traffic field

(1) Trained in:

(a) Accident investigation

(b) Traffic law enforcement

(c) Traffic control

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- (d) First aid
- (e) Vehicle inspections
- (f) Scale and weight operations

b. Highway patrol beats established by workload and this will ensure a fair distribution of work among the patrolmen

- (1) Line beat concept vs. area beats
- (2) Selective enforcement concept

c. First line of supervision should be the field sergeant

- (1) Six patrol beats under his supervision
- (2) Provided with radio equipped vehicle during

duty hours

- (3) Responds to all fatal and major traffic accidents

(a) Provides assistance and advice to investigating officers

d. Scale and weight sergeant would have responsibility over fixed and portable scales

(1) Spot checks all scale facilities to reduce chances of corruption

(2) Observes scale operations for proper operating techniques

e. A TDY for 30 days should be requested to develop and write national traffic plan

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[REDACTED]

B. Training

1. Rural Mobile Training

Some 1,000 uniformed police remain who should receive the established three weeks, basic course, including supervisory training for NCO's to be given by Rural Mobile Training Teams (RMFT).

Not included in the above figures are the future graduates of the recruit school at Ojo de Agua. Utilizing 40 students per class as a planning figure, 25 courses or 75 weeks would be required to complete this initial phase of the training. Experience dictates that about five courses per team per year may be expected in view of long lead times for logistical and transport difficulties in the rural areas.

The Team believes the CES is now capable of establishing its own RMFT units, formerly led by the PSA/Training. The latter's role would become advisory rather than operational and would continue to be required.

Allowing six months to establish, equip and train the two RMFT's the basic course for the 1,000 policemen could be completed in three years. It is recommended that this course of action be followed.

An attrition rate in the enlisted ranks has been estimated as high as 25% per year. This appears to be due, at least in part, to lack of tenure, professionalism and education. Some suggested solutions to this problem are recommended under the section "Police Administration," and training requirements are discussed in the following sections.

2. Rural Regional Training

The initial three weeks of training by the RMFT's is, of course, merely an introduction to policing and while of proven value is only a beginning. Plans are under discussion, and partially implemented by some training of rural NCO's, much remains which can be done at the local level through the multiplier effect.

The Team found that insufficient national administration was being given by the Operations and Training Division of the CES to rural training effort at the local level. Accordingly, it is recommended that a training unit be established within the present organization to give national direction and staff guidance to the rural effort.

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Written plans and standard training courses should be developed in order that the needed training can be given in all rural areas. The curriculum now in use at the recruit school in Ojo de Agua may be used as a guide, in order to furnish all rural police over a period of time with training equal to that now given recruits.

The National Training Unit should fully implement the nine regional training elements, used as bases by the RMTT's, to seek institutionalization of rural training. Each regional element should have a permanent instructor staff, classrooms and training aids.

3. Ojo de Agua Basic Training School

This school should continue with further institutional development, including in-service and specialization training.

During the Team's visit the Chief of Staff, GOH, stated he was planning to take over the school for Military purposes. After representations made by the U. S. Ambassador to General Lopez Arrellano, Commander of the Armed Forces, the latter agreed to arrange with the Chief of Staff to allow the school to remain at Ojo de Agua. If this is not possible, a suitable alternate should be arranged for prior to leaving the Ojo de Agua site in order not to lose the impetus and institutionalization achieved to date.

4. Officers' Seminars

Formal training at the International Police Academy is a continued requirement for the education of the CES Officer Corps (see section on participants). However, the development of an officer as a police administrator and manager does not end with this initial step in his education. Likewise, military training which many of the officers receive as career soldiers is good in the sense that all education provides a sound basis for development of a police career. However, this does not orient them to a civilian police career nor meet the requirements for development of police managers.

The CES is composed of approximately 42 sub-lieutenants who have been promoted from the ranks and accepted as career CES officers. An additional 28 officers in the Corps carry the rank up to major. The colonel and lieutenant colonel are commanders and deputy commanders of the CES respectively.

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In order to prepare all of these officers for their present or future managerial assignments, with the exception of the commander and his deputy, the team recommends a continuing series of quarterly one-week officers' seminars to begin in early FY 1974.

These seminars, which should be held at a remote location to avoid the diversions of metropolitan life and the tendency to withdraw the officials from the seminar to handle emergencies, are fundamentally conventional in character. Their purpose is to develop in the officers the capability to identify problems and to solve them, to develop open mindedness as to the reception of new and possibly controversial ideas, to eliminate the too frequent feeling that the superior is the only one with good ideas, and to develop similar managerial habits.

If held quarterly, the FY 1972 officers could be divided into four 18-man units per year. This would not overly strain the resources of the CES in terms of time away from duty. The seminar should contain a mixed number of senior and junior officers to ensure the accomplishment of the above-stated purposes.

U. S. inputs would consist of administrative assistance in establishing the seminars, instruction by PSA's, and possibly a limited amount of training aids such as motion picture films. For the first seminar it is suggested that a TDY OPS advisor be requested for a three-week period, two weeks for preparation and one week at the seminar. The GOH inputs would consist primarily of classroom and hotel space, per diem and administrative expenses. They would also be called upon to give certain specialized instruction and to provide local experienced economists, press managers, university lecturers, and businessmen.

The problems to be selected would be based upon priority needs of the CES at the time of the seminar. For example, currently such CES problems come to mind as the establishment of rural patrols, community relations and the police image, budget and fiscal problems, and police/military coordination in riot control situations.

The seminar week would be divided into two portions. The first half would consist of instruction by the aforementioned individuals specializing in the problem areas selected. The second half of the week would be devoted to solution of the problems in three 6-man workshops each one handling a different problem. The CPSA would serve as co-director with the deputy commander of the CES and he and the other PSA's would act as workshop counsellors. At the end of the week each workshop would be required to present its problem/solution before the group when it would be critiqued and a final report submitted to the Commander, CES.

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C. Participants

The producing of trained officer personnel for the CES is a key factor in the development of this organization to meet the goals and purposes stated. In-country training for officer personnel is virtually non-existent. Accordingly, it is recommended that participants be sent to the International Police Academy, Office of Public Safety, Washington, D. C. at the same rhythm over the next five years, i.e., fourteen each fiscal year. However, certain differences in direction should be considered.

Utilization of Police Executive Training for the Commander of the CES is tentatively scheduled for the last quarter of FY 1973. This should be followed through to ensure compliance. Similar training at this level or higher -- as personnel changes are made and people become available for these visits -- should be scheduled once each fiscal year.

No senior officers have been trained at the IPA in the history of the CES. Part of the problem is that it is the policy of the International Police Academy to accept officers for the senior course only in the grade of lieutenant colonel or higher. However, as many commanders have an equivalent command responsibility to that of a lieutenant colonel or higher, a waiver should be asked for in specific cases. An example of this kind of treatment should be considered for the Commander of the City Police of Tegucigalpa who is a Major.

A broader variety of specializations should be considered following general courses. More emphasis should be placed on the community relations specialization and traffic in order to meet the program goals.

Specialized training should also receive more varied attention. This will include technical investigation courses, dignitary protection, narcotics, communications management, and motor vehicle maintenance. A proposed chart of these subjects is attached in Annex B.

D. Crime Prevention

Records and Identification

As mentioned, the Central Records and Identification bureaus have a good start and a sound basis for advancement. The main thrust should be towards establishing a National Uniform Crime Reporting system to furnish the police management and other interested members of the government with a sound statistical base for proper police administration. In further support of this, it is recommended that training be established and assistance be given to the further establishment of at least one local bureau in each of the 18 states, who would take fingerprints, maintain local criminal histories and forward copies of the fingerprints and criminal dispositions to the Central Bureau in order to have a central repository available for criminal investigation.

A training program should be developed with U. S. technical assistance and administrative advice. A technical knowledge for instruction in the science of fingerprints is available in the National Bureau in Tegucigalpa. A report is already in existence and in the hands of the GOH for the establishment for a uniform crime reporting system. This should be implemented together with the necessary training which can be given locally by PSD.

The GOH will require limited commodity assistance in the procurement of the standard 8 X 8 fingerprint files which are not available in-country. Likewise, adequate index guides made of long-life plastic should be procured from U. S. funds for both 3 X 5 index files and the fingerprint classification files.

The current practice of filing the arrest record and fingerprint cards and index cards together with the non-arrest type should be discontinued. This creates a more difficult searching problem as well as time-consuming classification which in most of the instances involving a non-arrest search can be done with the name index rather than a fingerprint classification.

Efforts should be made to provide additional space for the Records and Identification Bureau in Tegucigalpa, as well as additional personnel. The rule of thumb that one person can classify and search 30 fingerprint cards per day can be used for a staffing pattern.

E. Criminalistics

The Laboratory as reported appears to be sound and adequate to the purposes and requirements of the National Police. They have a problem at this time in obtaining the reagents necessary to identify narcotics and narcogenic substances; although the laboratory can prepare the reagents all of the basic materials are not available in the country. Accordingly, it is recommended that a small amount of funds be allocated to assist the laboratory with U. S. purchase of these essential materials.

Interviews in the field revealed that the laboratory does not furnish, nor is it requested to do so, technical assistance in investigations in the interior. Arrangements should be made with the laboratory to provide this service together with some education and training to the interior to the members of the DIN as to collection and preservation of evidence and the shipping of it to the laboratory for examination. This can be done with the technical capability of the laboratory as well as assistance from returned participants.

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F. Investigative Training

The current effort to train the DIN agents is a good one and should be continued. The curriculum for this training is attached in Annex E. Investigative training should be continued as an in-service matter not only to refresh all investigators but to add specializations and bring them up-to-date in modern methods of criminal detection. One major commodity element lacking to the investigative agents is transport. It is recommended that the GOH be requested to provide a limited number of two-wheel motorized vehicles for this purpose in each of the major centers. This will provide the necessary mobility to enable the investigators to conduct their affairs and go to the witness rather than to summon them to come to a control locality, a slow and antiquated process. Far more work can be done in collecting interview evidence with an agent mobile than by any other method. Two-wheel vehicles are considered more practical in most areas because of their narrow streets, as well as being less expensive to maintain than an automobile.

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G. Narcotics

The country of Honduras currently is not a priority country in terms of the U. S. problem of interdiction. Likewise, the local problem is not serious. Some 20 agents have received narcotics training and are in place at key localities. This incidence of narcotics investigators to the force level is more than adequate to meet the current problem.

However, this posture of readiness is a good one and should be continued because as pressures are applied to international narcotics traffic in other countries making transport more difficult, Honduras is highly vulnerable geographically. Likewise the patrol of the coastal areas is virtually non-existent contributing further to this vulnerability.

Reference is made to the report by contract customs advisor, Kenneth Stacey, see Annex F. His recommendations concerning the training of customs investigators are good and should be implemented. However, the recommendations for a coastal boat patrol do not appear to be required at this time. Likewise, the estimated cost for the boat procurement is far too low, and no provision has been made for training of crews or maintenance of the vessels without which the project would surely fail. What is recommended is a pervasive land patrol and better controls at points of entry (see recommendations under the section, Mobility and Patrol).

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H. Communications

A communications survey is being conducted during the month of December 1972 by a Public Safety advisor. This report which he will submit is being considered a part of this evaluation and recommendations will be forthcoming at that time.

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I. Police Administration

A major deficiency in the police administration of the CES is the extensive military training and orientation of the officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant vis-a-vis civil police education and the fact that their career depends on the progress through the strictly military ranks. While it is preferable that even the Commander and his Deputy be career civil police, it may be politically more practical to set the outputs at somewhat lower level.

It is recommended that increased career development specializations be developed through the promulgation and negotiation of a police statute which will offer the development specializations for all civil police officers except the Commander and the Deputy Commander of the CES. This would be accomplished by:

1. Establishing norms of prerequisites, experience, training and selection.
2. These vertical promotion opportunities should be on a par with the existing military incentives.
3. The statute should encompass these factors specifically but should limit itself to these matters avoiding administrative material.

It is recommended that a similar statute be promulgated and negotiated to ensure adequate personnel benefits to all levels of officers and enlisted men including such matters as retirement, health and disability benefits, death provisions, adequate salaries in line with the military, and other emoluments suitable to a National Police force.

In order to carry out and properly administer the functions of the CES, a National Organization and Administrative Manual should be issued by the Commander, CES, to include but not limited to the following:

1. Organization and responsibilities of the CES.
2. Functional descriptions of organizational units, and responsibilities and limitations.
3. Standard rules and regulations of the CES.
4. Special situation orders.

████████████████████

It is recommended that the DIN be changed to a staff rather than a line organization with the regional and state commanders responsible for all CES operations and functions in the geographic area. This is, in fact, the way it functions in the areas visited by the team. The same will apply to the traffic commands.

It is recommended that a planning and research staff be established reporting directly to the Commander of the CES, whose functions would be to develop the aforementioned proposals with the assistance of the CPSA. It is suggested that the officer chosen would be a Major who would attend the next Senior Officer Course (Spanish) at IPA beginning on May 7, 1973. He would be assisted by an officer deputy and a suitable office staff. The Deputy should be a former participant with field experience in Honduras.

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J. Mobility and Patrol

Planned urban and rural/pervasive police patrols, properly controlled, with appropriate mobile units, i.e., foot, bicycle, motorbikes, vehicle, foot, and air as required to establish a police presence and capability to respond to public service requirements.

Sufficient maintenance facilities, with adequate tools and spares, to service all types of mobile equipment, at national and local levels, including preventive maintenance and an adequate supply of spare parts.

In order to accomplish the above it is recommended that a training program be established in urban and rural patrols in order to get the men on the street and out of the static quarters they now use. Bicycle and motorbikes are procurable locally and should be purchased by the GOH. Consideration should be given to the rural patrol vehicles in rural areas and in such urban centers as San Pedro Sula. Motorized patrol in Tegucigalpa is not practical since there is so much congestion in the city.

Maintenance facilities are well on the way toward completion in Tegucigalpa and a minimum stock of tools has been supplied. A major problem exists in the bureaucratic delays almost inevitable in the procurement of spare parts. A small open end PIO/C should be established and U. S. funds obligated each year to provide an emergency source for spare parts. Even the U. S. Embassy motor pool has a major spare part problem since these items are often not available in the country at any price. With an open end PIO/C at the Mission purchase orders may be sent through the Technical Services Division of OPS-AID/W to procure and air ship small parts to keep the fleet in operation. This is not a substitute for the requirement of the GOH to provide spare parts but serves as an immediate remedy to avoid such vices as cannibalism and to protect U. S. investments in the area of patrol equipment.

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K. Commodities

The U. S. commodity support element from FY 1963 through FY 1972 totalled \$551,819. There were no U. S. commodity inputs in FY 1973 (see Annex H for details). The principal commodity requirements for FY 1974, which should be U. S.-funded are in the area of Highway Patrol, Rural Mobile Training Teams, and Investigations support items. All costs cited included shipping costs. It is believed that the CES can absorb and utilize these commodity elements during FY 1974. Subsequent years are estimates but should be examined annually to ensure that GOH is responding in reasonable support of the overall purposes of the project.

U. S. Commodities FY 1974

	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Highway Patrol, San Pedro Sula</u>	
3 Highway Patrol, medium-sized station wagons, 2 Patrol and 1 Supervision, including 10% spares	10.0
Safety Helmets and other safety equipment in- cluding flares, fire extinguishers, and first aid kits	1.0
4 Mobile Radios including 1 complete set (spare) and 10% spares	2.5
Emergency Motor Vehicle spares	1.0
Emergency Communications spares	1.0
<u>Rural Mobile Training Teams</u>	
1 Four Wheel Drive Panel Truck with 10% spares	4.0
1 Set training aids, including 1 16mm projector	2.0
<u>Investigations Support</u>	
1 Set Henry System Guides, 8" X 8", 1 million capacity	1.0
1 Set Alphabetical Index Guides, 3" X 5", 1 million capacity	1.0

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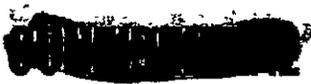
	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Investigations Support (cont'd)</u>	
4 Five-drawer, 8" X 8", fingerprint filing cabinets, 26 million capacity	1.6
2 Eleven-drawer, 3" X 5", index card cabinets, 57 million capacity	0.9
5 Fingerprint classifying magnifiers with Henry disc	0.1x
Miscellaneous laboratory supplies	<u>0.1x</u>
TOTAL	\$26.2

It is noted that highway scales were not included with FY 1974 commodity list. There are two reasons for this: (1) It was reported that the Transportation and Highway authorities have on hand a set of scales which are not in use. This should be verified prior to any procurement. (2) Highway weighing operations should not begin pending the proposed traffic survey and the establishment of a suitable organization within CES to adequately administer this part of the program to ensure proper utilization of these highway protection devices.

U. S. commodity inputs for FY 1975 include expansion of Highway Patrol along the North Coast highways based in La Ceiba and Tela, as well as limited expansion of Records and Identification units in San Pedro Sula.

U. S. Commodities, FY 1975

	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Highway Patrol, San Pedro Sula</u>	
4 Highway Patrol, medium-sized station wagons, 2 each La Ceiba and Tela including 10% spares	13.3
Safety Helmets and other equipment including flares, fire extinguishers, and first aid kits	1.3
5 Mobile Radios including 1 complete set (spare) and 10% spares	3.0





(\$000)

Highway Patrol, San Pedro Sula (cont'd)

Emergency Motor Vehicle spares	1.0
Emergency Communications spares	1.0
6 Portable Static Wheel Weighers including spare parts	6.0

Investigations Support, San Pedro Sula

1 Set Henry System Guides, 8" X 8", 60 million capacity	0.4
1 Set Alphabetical Index Guides, 3" X 5", 100 million capacity	0.4
2 Five-drawer 8" X 8" Fingerprint Filing Cabinets, 26 million capacity	0.8
1 Eleven-drawer, 3" X 5" Index Card Cabinet, 57 million capacity	0.5
5 Fingerprint classifying magnifiers with Henry Disc	<u>0.5</u>

TOTAL \$28.2

The Honduran financial situation should be constantly examined, both long and short-range, and appropriate and timely commodity input decisions made in terms of new as well as replacement items.



Financial Recapitulation Recommendations

(\$000)

	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Technicians	3 105.0	3 105.0	3 105.0	3 105.0	2 70.0	14 490.0
Participants	14 38.9	12 26.7	13 36.9	12 26.7	11 24.7	62 153.9
Commodities	26.2	28.2	25.0	20.0	15.0	114.4
Other Costs (TDY, Secy, Misc)	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>
TOTAL	180.1	169.9	176.9	161.7	119.7	808.3

[REDACTED]

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Since the last survey/evaluation of the Public Safety project was conducted in 1965, it is well to update the "Country Background" in terms of history, geography, economics and politics, even though the following may be familiar to many readers.^{1/}

A. History

Centuries before the arrival of the first Europeans, the area that is now western Honduras harbored the Old Mayan Empire and its major works were concentrated in an area near present day Copan. With the decline of the empire in Honduras, the Indians lacked the strength or organization to resist 16th century European exploration and settlement. Honduras was claimed for the Spanish crown in 1502 by Christopher Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the New World. It was a part of the Captaincy General of Guatemala throughout the colonial period.

In 1821 the Central American colonies declared their independence and formed a Federal Republic of Central America which lasted until 1838, when the five component states (Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua) established independent governments. The national hero of Honduras, Francisco Morazan, played a leading role in the unsuccessful effort to keep Central America united. Frequent revolutions have marked the history of Honduras as an independent state, although relative stability was achieved under Presidents Tiburcio CARIAS Andino (1932-48), Juan Manuel GALVEZ (1949-54), Ramon VILLEDA Morales (1957-63), Brig. General Oswaldo LOPEZ Arellano (1963-71), and Ramon E. CRUZ (1971).

In October 1955 the Honduran Armed Forces seized power from a de facto chief of state, established a military council of government, and pledged a return to freely elected constitutional government. The Liberal Party won the September 1957 elections and control of the Constituent Assembly. The assembly drafted a constitution, elected Liberal Party leader Dr. Ramon VILLEDA Morales as President, and transformed itself into the elected Congress for the first 6-year term. The Villeda administration was succeeded by a provisional military government when the armed forces seized power on October 3, 1963, 10 days before a scheduled presidential election. Brig. General (then Colonel) Oswaldo LOPEZ Arellano headed the interim military government until 1965.

^{1/} Excerpted from "Background Notes, Department of State, November 1971."

In accordance with a schedule decreed by the new Government, a Constituent Assembly was elected in February 1965. The Assembly, which was controlled by the National Party, approved a new Constitution, transformed itself into the elected Congress for a 6-year term, and elected as President General Lopez.

Honduras fought a short but bitter war with neighboring El Salvador in July 1969. Salvadoran forces invaded Honduras following several months of growing tensions between the two countries and Salvadoran charges that Hondurans were mistreating and forcibly expelling Salvadorans, who had emigrated to Honduras in large numbers over recent decades. The two armies clashed along the frontier, and both air forces made several strikes at cities and military installations. The Organization of American States (OAS) secured a cease-fire after five days, however, and subsequently brought about the complete withdrawal of Salvadoran troops from Honduran territory. An OAS military observer team was placed along the border to supervise a "pacification zone" and, under OAS auspices, representatives of the two countries formed a "bilateral working group" in an effort to resolve their differences. Except for minor border incidents, there has been no recurrence of hostilities, and OAS liaison personnel remained through most of 1971.

B. Geography

Honduras is located in Central America bounded by the Caribbean Sea on the north, Nicaragua on the south, El Salvador and the Pacific Ocean on the south and west, and Guatemala on the west. Its Pacific coastline consists of a 90-mile arc along the Gulf of Fonseca, and its Caribbean coastline is 400 miles long. Honduras has a total area of 42,300 square miles, about the size of Ohio.

Two major mountain ranges bisect Honduras northwest to southeast, with tropical lowlands along both coastal areas. Extensive fertile valleys and plateaus lie between the mountain branches.

The climate ranges from temperate in the mountainous interior to tropical in the lowlands. The dry season lasts from November to May and seriously affects the southern, western and interior areas of the country.

The Honduran flag consists of two blue horizontal bands separated by a white center stripe which holds a cluster of five blue stars. The stars represent members of the former Federal Republic of Central America - Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

[REDACTED]

The population of Honduras is estimated to be 2,624,000 with an annual growth rate of about 3.4 percent. There are approximately 62 persons per square mile. Tegucigalpa (with its sister city of Comayagua) is the largest city in Honduras with about 250,000 inhabitants. San Pedro Sula, principal city in the northern commercial heartland, has approximately 130,000 inhabitants.

About 90 percent of the Honduran population is a mixture of Caucasian and Indian (mestizo). There are small minorities of Caucasians, Indians, and Negroes. Most Hondurans are Roman Catholic. Spanish is the predominant language, although some English is spoken on the Bay Islands (in the Caribbean Sea) and along the northern coast. The literacy rate is estimated at 47 percent.

C. Economics

In 1970 the gross national product (GNP) of Honduras was about U. S. \$674 million, representing a per capita income of about \$249. From 1960 to 1970 the rate of growth in GNP was 4.6 percent, but population increases left a per capita GNP growth of only 1.1 percent. Economic growth in 1969 suffered the double blow of the conflict with El Salvador, which cost Honduras its primary market for exports in Central America and crop damage particularly to bananas, caused by a hurricane and subsequent flooding. An encouraging 7.1 percent rate of growth in 1968 dropped to only 4 percent in 1970. Slow recovery has taken place in 1971 as banana exports recovered and other trade was redirected and controlled.

The economy remains largely agricultural. This sector, including forestry and fishing, contributed 38.1 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 1968 and occupied about 65 percent of the work force.

Honduras has varied resources, including some of the best remaining timberland in the Western Hemisphere. There are also unexploited agricultural lands and some mineral deposits, and oil explorations are underway offshore. The cattle industry has expanded rapidly and conditions for it are excellent. The public sector's capacity to contribute to economic growth has increased in recent years, government investment has grown, and improved administrative efficiency has significantly augmented public revenues. Economic development is hampered not so much by capital or natural resource deficiencies as by an insufficient reservoir of technical and administrative skills and limited

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transportation and communications facilities. Most of eastern Honduras is accessible only by airplane or small coastal boats, and night flights throughout the country are curtailed by lack of navigational and night-landing facilities. Rail service (of the National Railroad and the two fruit companies) exists only in the banana-growing areas of the north. The predominantly mountainous terrain of Honduras makes the development of vital infrastructure more difficult and costly, but a significant step forward was made in 1971 with the opening of a paved highway from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula and onward to the Guatemalan border.

The Honduran Government has recognized the need for, and welcomes, foreign investment, but it requires that this investment benefit Honduras. Existing U. S. investment in Honduras is significant. Primarily represented by the big fruit companies (Standard Fruit Company and United Fruit Company) it totals more than \$200 million. The banana exports of these companies represent Honduras' largest single item of export, contributing more than two-fifths of the total. The banana industry is also the largest employer of labor and the most technologically advanced sector in Honduran agriculture. Honduras' largest, strongest, most independent, and democratic labor unions have emerged from among the banana workers and have become the pillars of a broader labor movement which is an important and constructive force for the nation's political, economic, and social development.

In addition to direct U. S. economic aid, international financial institutions have contributed to Honduran development.

The most serious problem in Honduras' external economic relations is the disruption of the Central American Common Market (CACM), arising in part from the 1969 severance of all relations between Honduras and El Salvador. El Salvador was Honduras' principal trading partner in the CACM, and rupture of that relationship made it necessary for Honduras to develop alternative trade patterns. ~~Even before the 1969 conflict, it had become clear that Honduras had not benefitted within the CACM to the same extent as the more industrialized Guatemala and El Salvador. A continuing Honduran trade and payments deficit with the CACM partners was offset only by a normal surplus with the rest of the world. After the conflict Honduras considered that all treaties and agreements which went to make up the common market structure were "suspended" by this break between CACM members. It pressed throughout 1970 for a modus operandi which would not only permit the CACM to function until the rupture was repaired but would restructure it to better protect the interests of the less-developed members. This effort~~

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failed and Honduras' deficit position rapidly worsened. At the beginning of 1971 Honduras enacted trade control measures which ended preferential treatment of CACM products in Honduras. Honduras has affirmed that it is still technically a member of the CACM, that it supports the principle of Central American integration, and that it remains ready to negotiate conditions which will permit it to resume CACM trade. As of late 1971 the CACM members continue efforts to find a solution which will permit the institution to survive and move forward.

The Honduran currency unit is the lempira (one lempira = U. S. 50¢).

D. Government and Political

Under the Constitution, which took effect on June 6, 1965, the Government of Honduras is divided into three branches -- executive, legislative and judicial. The President (Chief of State and Head of Government) is elected by direct, universal and secret vote for a 6-year term and is designated Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. He is elected jointly with three "Presidential Designates" (Vice Presidents). A citizen who has exercised the functions of the presidency for more than one-half of one constitutional term may not hold that office again. The President, Vice Presidents, and cabinet ministers together constitute the Council of Ministers.

Direct command of the armed forces is exercised by a senior officer elected by the Congress as Chief of the Armed Forces for a 6-year term concurrent with the presidential term. Although he is subject to presidential orders, he also is directly charged with protecting the Constitution, especially the provisions on free suffrage and the limitation on presidential terms served by any one citizen; he is responsible to the Congress for his office and discharge of duties.

Legislative power is exercised by a unicameral Congress, whose 64 members are elected by direct popular vote based on a system of proportional representation. Their 6-year terms are approximately concurrent with that of the President.

The judicial system consists of a Supreme Court of Justice, Courts of Appeal and other courts established by law. The Supreme Court includes nine justices elected by the Congress for 6-year terms and is divided into three chambers covering criminal matters, civil matters, and labor and administrative appeals.

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For administrative purposes Honduras is divided into 18 Departments. The chief official of each Department is a Governor who is appointed by the President.

The two major and only legally recognized political parties in Honduras are the National Party (PNH) and the Liberal Party (PLH), both with roots in the conservative/liberal division which have dominated Central American politics since the 1800's. Despite a history of bitter, often violent, partisan clashes both parties can be characterized as moderate in ideology and committed in principle to the democratic process of political change. In the 1971 elections, both presented civilian presidential candidates who were respected by and acceptable to most Hondurans. There are several smaller parties which, while not prescribed, have not been certified as eligible under the Constitution and electoral law to take part in elections. The Communist Party was implicitly prohibited by the 1957 and 1965 Constitutions.

The 1971 national and municipal elections were held under the terms of a "National Unity Pact" between the National and Liberal parties. The pact grew out of a proposal made jointly to the parties in late 1970 by the then-President, General Lopez (who spoke also in the name of the armed forces), by representatives of private business, and by leaders of organized labor. The final agreement reached was "guaranteed" by these sponsors. The presidency and municipal offices were to be contested between the parties in an orderly and civic-minded campaign.

For the 64 seats in Congress, each party would present an identical slate evenly divided between Liberals and Nationalists. Following the elections, a "National Unity Government" would be formed with bipartisan participation. In the election, held March 28, without major incidents, National Party candidate Dr. Ramon Ernesto CRUZ won the presidency by about 52 percent of the vote, and the Nationalists won 188 of the 282 municipalities. The new Congress convened on May 26, 1971, and Dr. Cruz was inaugurated on June 6. On the same day, General Lopez assumed the duties of Chief of the Armed Forces. The Cabinet and other executive branch positions, as well as the appointments to the Supreme Court and lower courts, were divided between the parties.

The National Unity government, headed by President Ramon E. Cruz, is essentially a bipartisan administration, the cabinet and other top executive appointments having been made from candidates put forward by the National and Liberal Parties. The Ministries of the Presidency, Government and Justice, Economy,

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Finance, Communications and Education are headed by Nationalists; Liberals hold the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Natural Resources, Labor and Social Planning, Public Works, and Health and Public Welfare (the Minister of Defense and Public Security is a military officer, chosen without regard to partisan considerations).

Although the 64 seats of the Congress are divided equally between Liberals and Nationalists, the PNH holds, in effect, a bare majority in the form of a tie-breaking vote in the hands of the Nationalist President of Congress. Thus, a united Nationalist bloc could pass normal legislation by the required simple majority, despite concerted Liberal opposition; constitutional amendments, requiring a two-thirds vote, would need a good measure of bipartisan support.

The nine-member Supreme Court has, under the Unity Pact's term, a Liberal majority of five, and a Liberal holds the presidency of the court. Appointments to the lower court benches are being made on a similar bipartisan basis.

Among the national goals agreed upon in the Unity Pact are: solution of the problems with El Salvador on the basis of a definitive demarcation of the border; coordination of all sectors of national life in a broad policy of economic and social development; restructuring the Central American Common Market (CACM) to insure equitable distribution of CACM benefits; and effective implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law to better the lot of the campesino, to increase production, and to preserve the private property system. A National Planning Council is charged with preparing specific policies and programs for implementation by 1972.

1/The mix of the New Cabinet of General Lopez appears to afford Honduras for the first time in many years a strong development orientation which goes very much to the heart of solving many of Honduras' economic and political problems. At first reading the Cabinet appears to be made up of men, across the board, who are not only qualified in the development field but also heavily oriented toward support of Central American integration. Unlike their predecessors, they will more than likely use a great deal of pragmatism in solving current development and CACM problems.

Abraham Bennation as the New Minister of Economy is by far the most outstanding developmentalist in the cabinet and perhaps one of the most outstanding economists in Central America. His past experience in SIECA and his supportive views on the CACM

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will no doubt influence the new Cabinet. Fortunately, he has been following the USAID-sponsored AG sector analysis closely from the side lines during the past year and a half.

Edgardo Escoto, new Minister of natural resources, has demonstrated his positive views on CACM by actively participating in the Central American Grain Stabilization Commission during the Cruz Administration which was perhaps the only major functional tie that Honduras had with the integration process during the last few years. Escoto has been a moving force in the AG Sector analysis and our prognosis is this interest will continue. Escoto was also the driving force behind our grain stabilization loans and has demonstrated innovative approaches to solving rural sector problems.

Manilo Martinez, the new Director of the Planning Council, has been INCAE's representative in Honduras prior to the coup. He has been attempting to organize with USAID assistance programs designed to improve the management capabilities of Planning Council, University, and Labor Union movement utilizing INCAE facilities.

Alberto Galeano, the President of the Central Bank, who is a hold-over from the Cruz Administration and close confidant of General Lopez, has been the motivator in restructuring the Municipal Bank which is a target of the USAID Rural Sector Activity. We assume the reforms of the Municipal Bank will go forward now even faster since Galeano will have fewer impediments in achieving this end.

Gautama Fonseca, new Minister of Labor, demonstrated his strong support for rural and social development prior to his being sacked by the Cruz Administration. He was also instrumental a year ago in assisting the USAID in putting together the AG Sector Analysis Team. His relationships with our AIFLD Program and the Rural Development Elements of the Labor Program have been excellent.

Colonel Juan Melgar, the new Minister of Government, demonstrated a reform-minded policy while Chief of the CES. His relationships with our Public Safety Program are probably the best such relationships that the Mission has had in Honduras for a number of years. He is a strong leader and administrator and has very strong conceptual feeling on needs for improvement in the Rural Sector through co-ops.

Washington is already aware of the strong views by Manuel Acosta Bonilla, who is making his second debut as Minister of Finance, concerning the CACM and little new has to be said at this stage.

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Comment: Purely from the standpoint of moving forward with a dynamic and rational development program in Honduras, the new Cabinet can be viewed with optimism both in terms of an early return to the CACM (possibly even within six months) and an embrace of a massive rural sector effort.

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HONDURAN SECURITY FORCES

A. National Police

At the present time all of the civil law enforcement agencies have national jurisdiction and are within the organizational structure of the Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad (Special Security Corps - CES). The Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad (CES) was created on October 9, 1963 after the last overthrow of the government, initially drawing its cadre from the ranks of army officers and enlisted personnel during its formative phase.

The CES was given responsibility to maintain law and order in conformity with its role as a civil police agency although remaining a branch of the Army from 1963 through 1971. It reported directly to the Minister of Defense and Public Security; however, in January of 1972, the Director General of the Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad began reporting directly to the Chief of the Armed Forces and relied on the Ministry of Defense and Public Security to act only on administrative matters.

Under this arrangement, the present Director General of the Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad, Colonel Alberto Melgar Castro, reports directly to the Chief of the Armed Forces, Brigadier General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, an official elected by the Congress and serving a six-year term, which began in 1971, concurrently with that of the President. General Lopez was President in the previous administration. It should be noted that Colonel Melgar was named Director General shortly after this new policy became effective and has held this office for ten months only.

Basically, the Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad is divided into four divisions as follows (see CES organization chart, Annex K).

<u>Division</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Linea (Uniformed Patrol)	2,163
Transito (Traffic)	442
DIN (Investigations - includes Narcotics Section)	178

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<u>Division</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Training School (Ojo de Agua - includes 108 recruits)	140
Commissioned Officers (assigned to above units)	71
Civilian Employees (assigned to above units)	<u>207</u>
TOTAL	3,201

The Uniform Police Division (Linea) is responsible for maintaining the precinct stations (estaciones), the sub-precincts (sub-estaciones), and the fixed two-men posts (postas). The capital city area has a unique arrangement in relation to patrol activities in contrast with the other 284 municipalities throughout the Republic. The Central District (Distrito Central) encompasses the built up urban area of the capital city and its environs.

Albeit there is a CES Chief for the state (departamento) of Francisco Morazan (capital city) there is also a CES Chief for the Central District. In the case of the other seventeen states, the CES Chief is the top law enforcement official and is referred to as the Chief of the State Delegation (Jefe de la Delegacion Departamental). This position is usually held by an Army major for a tenure of three years.

The CES Commander and his Command Staff discharge their duties from the Casamata Headquarters located in Tegucigalpa. Each one of the states has a state delegation with sub-delegations and posts. The state delegation is headquartered in the capital city, however, along the densely populated North Coast area, whereby a state may have a number of large towns, the CES police unit assigned is considered a sectional delegation (delegacion seccional) subordinate to the state delegation.

The breakdown of personnel assigned to the Capital District is:

Line or Uniform Police	554
Traffic	179
DIN	<u>115</u>
TOTAL	848

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Fifteen additional DIN agents are assigned outside of Tegucigalpa, but report directly to the main headquarters. They are based at the larger cities in the western, southern and southeastern sections of the country.

San Pedro Sula, the second largest city of Honduras, has the following personnel assigned:

Uniform Police	200
Traffic	142
DIN (includes Tela & La Ceiba	<u>63</u>
TOTAL	405

All 18 states have Police Regional Headquarters assigned with the largest number of men based at the capital city of the state and smaller detachments assigned to the other towns and villages.

Most of the police are assigned to the towns in the western part of the country and the North Coast where most of the population is concentrated.

Some mention should be made related to the shift system utilized by the CES Uniform Division. The shifts are divided into six hour increments with reliefs effected at 0600, 1200, 1800 and 2400. The personnel perform six hours of duty and return to the station for rest/food/standby status for another six hours and are relieved for twelve hours. The high incidence days of police activity are the weekends commencing on Friday evening with the peak hours during 1800 to 2400 hours.

Generally, the Evaluation Team surfaced the following problems of the CES Uniform Division as it relates to their performance:

1. Inadequate budgetary support.
2. Serious deficiency in their transportation/communications capability.
3. Lack of meaningful initiative by either the CES establishment and civilian government at municipal level to coordinate their efforts.

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4. High rate of turnover at the agent and lower NCO ranks.
5. Non-compliance of policy guidelines emanating from the CES Director General by the state delegation commanders.
6. Lack of effective foot or mobile patrols.
7. Acute shortage of personnel necessary to provide minimum police coverage.
8. Lack of a built-in monitoring system to ensure continuity of training.

The specific problem area which the Evaluation Team was able to ascertain pertains to the lack of those common emoluments peculiar to most law enforcement agencies, i.e.:

1. Retirement: there is no retirement plan for CES police members at the present.
2. Tenure: No required minimum or maximum length of service.
3. Benefits: CES members have no special benefits available whatsoever in case of serious illness, injury, or death. Presently the CES helps with burial expense if death occurs in-line of duty.

The Police now has a police rank system which permits promotion up the ranks from private to commissioned officer rank. All promotions are made based on performance record, capability, and passing of written examinations.

The following are the pay scales of the CES (Lempiras^{1/} per month):

Colonel	1,000
Lt. Colonel	800
Major	600
Captain	450
Lieutenant	350
Sub-Lieutenant (depending on position)	225 - 300

^{1/} \$1 U. S. equals 2 Lempiras.

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1st Sergeant	180
2nd Sergeant	150
Buck Sergeant	140
Corporal	120
Private (in Tegucigalpa & San Pedro Sula)	100
Private (in all other parts of Honduras)	74

All foregoing salaries are base figures. Salary may differ for the same rank when the position held is more important or has more responsibilities, i.e., a Lieutenant who is a Regional Chief or a Sergeant who is in charge of a police sub-station. All training instructors assigned to the Police Training school are paid Lps. 350 as incentive pay for their teaching abilities.

There is no required minimum or maximum length of service placed on members of CES. All members are hired on a voluntary basis and may resign when they desire. A strong effort is made to keep on the force all police graduates from the Police Training School.

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TRAFFIC DIVISION (DIRECCION NACIONAL DEL TRANSITO)

The Traffic Division is headquartered in Tegucigalpa in separate quarters. The Traffic Division Commander exercises operational and administrative control over all Traffic policemen assigned throughout the Republic, however, this control is minimal due to the distance/communications factors involved.

The Traffic Code dates to 1958 and there is a consensus amongst the traffic officers that due to increase of registered vehicles the Code was obsolete and should be revised. There are 442 agents and NCO's assigned to the Central District area, approximately 40% assigned to the northwest regional area (consists of nine states: Atlantida, Colon, Cortes, Copan, Intibuca, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Sta. Barbara and Yoro). The remaining 10% are deployed throughout the country and represent presence rather than meaningful service.

The Central District has 50% of all registered vehicles within its confines. The Traffic Division Commander estimated that in CY 72, this percentage reflects 40,000 vehicles. He added this included 750 micro-buses and 650 taxi-cabs for public transport in the Central District alone.

San Pedro Sula's proximity to the coast, its international airport and well-paved roads makes it a hub-city in the state of Cortes and for the entire northwest area. The second largest concentration of vehicles and population is in this area.

The Traffic Division is charged with vehicular traffic control, inspections and regulations of drivers and vehicles in the state. They share their responsibilities with the National Directorate of Transportation (Direccion Nacional de Transportes) which is under the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. The best means to delineate their areas of responsibility was explained by the Traffic Division Commander by using interstate and intrastate routes to determine jurisdiction.

Basically, the organizational structure of the Traffic Division reflects a total of six sections which are equally divided into operational and functional assignments. The Operational Section consists of:

1. Traffic Control
2. Traffic Patrol
3. Accident Investigations

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The Functional Section consists of:

1. License Registrations
2. Bonding and Routing
3. Vehicle Inspections

The Public Safety project has focused on the traffic situation in the Central District area within the overall developmental aspect of the USAID assistance efforts. The Urban Traffic Patrol Program considers the reorganization of the Traffic Division by consolidating the Highway Patrol, Accident Investigations and Point Control; to establish training programs for all traffic personnel; to complete traffic flow and parking studies in the Central District; to establish a traffic Safety Education Office; to organize and assist in developing a Traffic Engineering course at the National University and to provide wrecker service to major cities. To this end, and to support this traffic activity, the Public Safety Division has provided technical assistance and modest commodity support, but major emphasis has been given to development and implementing in-country training courses as part of the curriculum at the Police Agents Training School (Escuela de Entrenamiento Agentes de Seguridad) at Ojo de Agua and at the nine Regional Training courses conducted throughout the Republic.

The records and statistics systems currently employed by the Traffic Division in its National Directorate Headquarters located in Tegucigalpa reveals a professional approach to the traffic problem. The index card files on licensed operators are neat, legible and posted up-to-date on violations and collisions. The statistics and charts on bus routes, accidents and areas of vehicular concentration indicate their awareness of the traffic situation as it relates to the economical and social aspects of the community.

Mention should be made of the community relations efforts undertaken by the Traffic Division through driver education programs, safety awareness campaigns and school crossing guards (Patrulla Seguridad Escolar). However, the Central District activities which are being developed and put into operation as normal procedures have not transcended to other areas outside of the Central District environs and much remains to be done before there exists a pattern of uniformity on a nationwide basis.

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The problem areas noted as a result of the Evaluation Team's meetings with the Traffic Division top officials in the Central District (Department of Francisco Morazan) the cities of La Ceiba and Tela along the North Coast (Department of Atlantida) and San Pedro Sula (Department of Cortes) revealed the following general areas of concern:

1. Increase of registered vehicles and licensed operations which are overtaxing present resources to cope with enforcement responsibilities.
2. Lack of adequate and uniform traffic markers and lights.
3. Preponderance of drunken drivers involved in or causing both major and minor accidents.
4. Lack of a far reaching educational campaign targeted on pedestrians street crossing and open road walking habits.
5. Weak Traffic Code as it relates to burden of proof and convictions of drunken drivers.
6. Lack of specific regulations within the Traffic Code which addresses commercial vehicles as it relates to weights, lengths, number of passengers, safety devices, licensing, inspections, and judicial responsibility to try offenders.

An astonishing revelation made by those traffic officials contacted indicated that alcoholic influence accounted for 50% of the accidents and collisions. By the same token, the police officials were vague and discrepancies were noted in their interpretation of the present Traffic Code as it relates to clinical procedures to determine impairment of driving ability.

The same deficiencies noted for the CES Uniform Division prevailed within the National Traffic Directorate and its subordinate units in regards to inadequate budgetary support, acute manpower shortages, lack of adequate communications/transportation capability, and lack of meaningful training programs designed to train all their personnel with a reasonable degree of continuity. The San Pedro Sula Traffic unit had the highest number of vehicles available for their traffic functions. These consisted of the following:

Sedans (1968, 1969 & 1970)	3
Jeeps (1966 & 1967)	2
Panel (1970 - USAID)	1
Wrecker	1
Motorcycles (Honda 450)	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	12

None of these vehicles are radio equipped and plans to provide radios are not even under consideration.

San Pedro Sula is the pivotal point for the entire Northwest Regional Traffic Sub-Division with a population estimated at 300,000 inhabitants which may rise depending on the harvest season.

Of the estimated 80,000 registered vehicles in the entire Republic, approximately 20,000 are in this area with a high annual increase.

The total authorized strength for the Northwest Region is 142 traffic agents and NCO's with half of this total assigned to perform the traffic enforcement for the 135,000 inhabitants of the city of San Pedro Sula. The remainder of the traffic police which number approximately 75 men are divided among 24 other lesser cities and towns.

The Evaluation Team noted that the present organizational structure of the Northwest Regional Traffic Directorate includes the USAID/PSD as the technical advisory assistance office with lateral lines to the Regional Director's office. The team also noted the construction of the building adjacent to the Regional Headquarters to house the USAID/PSD advisor, presently assigned to San Pedro Sula.

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A. Tegucigalpa Urban Patrol

The capital city and its environs are divided into six stations or zones with a total of 15 sub-stations called postas. The basic patrol unit is a foot squad consisting usually of three men and some times four depending on the type of area. A part of the city is called a zona de tolerancia or red light district, which is common to each of the urban areas visited in Honduras. These areas appear to have a higher incidence of violence than others and consequently the larger patrol squads are used in these. There is one vehicle assigned to each station or zone. These cars are out of order about 50 percent of the time. Four cars are equipped with radios which are currently working. Five of the zones have telephones, the sixth has a radio. There appears to be no organized patrol effort or plan for this type of operation. Much of the control is dependent upon the construction of the central complaint center. A major problem as well as administration is a lack of vehicles for city patrol. Four hundred sixty-five men including officers are assigned to the city zones or stations.

A major problem exists in the shift operation in which the men are on four 6-hour shifts around the clock and often perform two consecutive 6-hour shifts without relief.

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RURAL POLICE

The North Coast Department of Atlantida exemplifies the typical rural policing in Honduras outside of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. The organizational structure of these small delegations (delegaciones) follows the pattern of the larger cities. This presents the CES Commander an inflexible command situation whereby he has both administrative and operational supervision over the "line" ("linea," or uniformed police) unit only, as both the DIN and Traffic units report directly to their parent headquarters. The decentralization aspect was discussed at length with various CES officials contacted with emphasis on the benefits derived due to better coordination of total force efforts and equitable supervision by the local commanders over all three units. We agreed that policy guidance emanating from the Director General's office would be beneficial in clarifying a gross misinterpretation of the organizational structure.

The importance of Atlantida is underscored by the following features:

1. It is the capital city of La Ceiba with a population of approximately 50,000 inhabitants.
2. It has a fertile agricultural area along the coast and in the valleys with a good, basic economy.
3. It is considered an important business center.
4. It has an international airport.

A. Organization

The CES headquarters is located in La Ceiba under the command of a recently appointed Army major. The Department has a sub-section in the city of Tela and four sub-delegations in other smaller cities.

The usual organizational pattern prevails with a breakdown into Uniformed Patrol (Linea), Traffic (Transito), and Investigations (DIN). However, the CES Commander exercises administrative control only over DIN and Traffic (see organization chart Annex F). Operationally, the DIN section reports directly to the DIN Chief in Tegucigalpa and the Traffic Section reports to the Northwestern Regional Traffic Commander headquartered in San Pedro Sula.

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B. Personnel

There are 46 policemen (officers, NCO's and enlisted men) assigned to the Department of Atlantida, excluding the personnel assigned to the sub-section at Tela. There are three commissioned officers including the DIN lieutenant, who is an IPA graduate. The Traffic Section consists of a lieutenant and eight agents who are all assigned to La Ceiba. They maintain an office in the CES Headquarters and perform their routine duties related to vehicle inspections, the issuance of drivers' and vehicles licenses, conduct investigations of traffic accidents, and occasionally perform some point control duties.

The Commander informed us that he often has less than six agents on foot patrol in the city of La Ceiba, and that he must hold a part of this number at Headquarters to handle emergencies. The Commander has requested additional personnel and he estimated that he needs at least 30 additional police agents. He complained that recruits who complete their initial training courses are assigned only to Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

C. Communication and Mobility

There is only one jeep assigned to the Atlantida Delegation.

They have good 2-way radio communications with the CES Headquarters in Tegucigalpa, but no other radio communication. The La Ceiba CES Headquarters has telephone communications with Tela and three of the four sub-delegations. The CES Commander has no communications with two of the sub-delegation police units.

D. Training

The CES Commander of Atlantida does not conduct in-service training. He stated that he does not have the personnel, nor do they have the time for training. This same response was made by the newly assigned CES Commander in San Pedro Sula and the team discussed the fallacy of falling into this type of thinking by overly relying on additional personnel as being the only solution.

E. Comment

There appears to be almost no preventive policing or patrolling conducted in this department. They have three or four

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fixed police posts and two traffic huts along the highway exits from La Ceiba. The available personnel are kept "on call" for emergencies. In sum, their mission is best defined as "reaction to" rather than "prevention of."

F. Sub-Section at Tela

The Commander of the Tela Sectional Delegation is a young lieutenant who is another IPA graduate. He has 36 policemen under his command in Tela assigned to three sub-delegation police posts. Three men are assigned to DIN and five men are assigned to Traffic.

The lieutenant does not have a radio nor a vehicle assigned to his command. He has telephone communications only with two of the three delegation posts under his responsibility.

The Commander at Tela conducts two in-service training sessions per week. Once a month every policeman reviews two hours of instruction in firearms safety and operation and fires ten shots on a private pistol range.

The Tela police have all been trained in riot and crowd control. They have been furnished 43 medium weight sheet iron shields for use in riot control which were manufactured locally. They have not as yet experienced riots or unmanageable crowds.

The Tela Headquarters is presently located in a rented, inadequate building which the landlord refuses to renovate. The Lieutenant has contacted local civic leaders and is presently receiving assistance and building a new police station on Government land.

There is no provision for regular inspections of the administration and operation of Departmental Police Commands. Also no rules and regulations manual appears to exist to provide guidelines and effect a control of the commands. This need is apparent by:

1. The lack of an in-service training program in La Ceiba.
2. The practice of holding in reserve a majority of the personnel available for duty.
3. The apparent lack of foot patrol beats in downtown areas.

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4. The Commander's deficiency in not conducting inspections of his sub-delegations or the sub-section.

5. The lack of a public relations program.

The recurring problem throughout Honduras is the large number of rented police facilities. The Tela situation is an example of how this problem could be solved. The police commanders should locate government-owned land then petition CES Headquarters for funds for building materials. USAID has purchased an inexpensive, hand-operated concrete block-making machine which is used by the police.

The police do not have office furniture, beds, or the necessary equipment to provide for sanitation or the cooking of meals. Excess property could be an inexpensive source of these commodities.

In all police precincts a large amount of personnel is "on call." Libraries could be established in each delegation to be stocked with USIS and RTAC textbooks of police training and general education nature.

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HONDURAS NORTH COAST

Upon the request of CES Commander, Colonel Melgar and with the full support of the USAID Director and American Ambassador the position of Public Safety Advisor was established in San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortes arriving in September 1972. Accordingly, this section of the report deals in general terms with plans the Advisor proposes for this region.

A. Background

San Pedro Sula is the second largest city in Honduras with a population of about 125,000. San Pedro Sula is the capital of the Department of Cortes, and the shopping, business and commercial center for the north and west of Honduras. It is also the major manufacturing center of Honduras and is located near the important port of entry at Puerto Cortes. The entire area is experiencing a growing economy. The unemployed percentage is very high due in part to the shortage of skilled workers. The telephone communications are fair and telegraph communications adequate. The major cities in this area (La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, Tela, Puerto Cortes and Progreso) are connected by good paved roads and the paved highway from San Pedro Sula to La Ceiba (about 125 miles) is the best in Honduras.

B. Public Safety Project

The PSA is stationed in San Pedro Sula and is responsible for Public Safety activities throughout the North Coast. USAID assigned work priorities are: traffic, training, patrol and narcotics. The office of the advisor is located in Headquarters of the Regional Director of Traffic.

C. Traffic

The PSA will provide technical advice to assist the Regional Traffic Director in the development of the Traffic sections throughout the area.

D. Training

The PSA will assist the Regional Traffic Office in developing a one week training course in traffic fundamentals, and a system of training bulletins.

The one week training course will be given at two or three area locations to all of the 20 sergeants in charge of

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traffic sections and other available traffic personnel. The training course, lesson plans, and handout material will be developed at the Regional traffic headquarters with the assistance of the PSA. The instructors will be trained at the Regional headquarters.

The course will consist of the following:

1. Traffic Law Enforcement
2. Accident Investigation
3. Basic Summaries of Accident Causes and Trends
4. Point Traffic Control
5. Administration - inspection of vehicles, drivers and vehicle licensing - institutional reports
6. Developing Public Relations
7. Field practices in accident investigation, traffic law enforcement and traffic direction
8. Written Exams

Upon completion of the training courses the Sergeants will be given instructions and material to provide for the training of all of the 210 agents assigned to Traffic in the northwest region.

An officer from the Regional Traffic Office will schedule visits to each traffic section to administer the written examinations to all personnel trained by the Sergeant.

A regular once a month, one page, training bulletin will be developed at the Regional Office and approved by the CES Training Officer in Tegucigalpa. These bulletins will be sent to each Sergeant in charge to provide for a regular uniform training of personnel in operations, regulations and procedures.

A major part of the Advisor's assistance in the field of traffic will be to provide technical advice to the Regional Traffic Commander to assist in the development of the operations and administration of traffic sections. Techniques of traffic law enforcement, accident investigation, supervision and inspection of decentralized traffic units will be upgraded.

[REDACTED]

The PSA will review the 1964 and 1971 traffic studies of the city of San Pedro Sula and will be available to suggest courses of action and recommendations to the Regional Director of traffic at San Pedro Sula.

E. Patrol

The PSA will assist the CES commanders at San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba in upgrading patrol operations through regular training sessions and improved supervision of personnel. At present the Department Delegation Commander of Atlantida (La Ceiba) and Cortes (San Pedro Sula) do not conduct in-service training of personnel. The Advisor will assist the commanders in developing a training program for personnel. The training courses will be taken from the National Police School and administered during "roll call" sessions of personnel. That is, they will be given about twice a week by the patrol supervisors.

F. Narcotics

The PSA will coordinate Embassy programs with and provide technical assistance to the Narcotics Section at San Pedro Sula. He will assist the police in developing an awareness among civic leaders and young people about the dangers in drug addiction, and identification of hard drugs. He will assist the Narcotics Section in developing techniques to interdict international traffic in narcotics.

G. Investigations

The PSA will coordinate with the Investigation Division matters effecting U. S. interest, and important criminal investigations.

H. Community Public Relations

The PSA will coordinate police efforts in traffic and to a certain extent patrol with the municipal government. He will provide technical advice to the police to develop a public relations program.

I. The Bay Island Situation

The Bay Islands are a series of Honduran possessions lying from about 15 to 40 miles off the North Coast of the country. The principal island is Roatan with two others, named Utila and Guanaja, lying alongside. There are a number of small inhabited and uninhabited islands in the group.

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The bulk of the inhabitants of the islands although Honduran in nationality are English-speaking and oriented to the colonial type of British possession found throughout the Caribbean, many of whom immigrated from these former British islands. The people live largely by fishing, trading and transport, but the authorities are Honduran officials, none of whom in the police force represented speak English.

A great deal of ill feeling exists between the island inhabitants, largely black and the mainland authorities who distrust each other openly.

Although immigration and CES representatives are stationed on the islands, they have not as yet established rapport with the local people and have little apparent effectiveness.

The area is wide open as far as any control is concerned. There are several airstrips on the islands which could be used by light aircraft as well as a number of ports which are frequently visited by foreign yachts and shrimp boats, both of which were observed at anchorage. A seizure of LSD was made from an American citizen arrested some months ago and there are reports that the yachtsmen and other winter tourists do carry marijuana as well as narcogenics with them during the winter months, the major tourist season for the islands. A further example of lack of control is that the Team landed and took off from the airport without being checked and it was necessary to seek out the authorities rather than vice versa. Although referred to loosely as a free port, more accurate terminology would be a wide open port.

[REDACTED]

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS DIRECTORATE (DIRECCION DE INVESTI-
GACIONES NACIONAL - DIN)

The National Investigations Directorate, hereafter referred to as DIN, comprises the investigative arm of the Special Security Corps (Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad - CES). Specifically, DIN through its subordinate units assigned throughout the Republic, is responsible for all criminal investigations and case preparations for judicial disposition. To better understand the organizational structure of DIN, consideration should be given that the total strength of DIN is presently 178 men. There are approximately 100 assigned to the Central District; there are 63 assigned to the city of San Pedro Sula, state of Cortes and the cities of Tela and La Ceiba in the state of Atlantida, with the remaining 15 assigned to major urban areas in seven other states. This leaves eight states without DIN coverage.

The DIN Chief, Captain Rene Sagastume is an IPA graduate who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Section and was appointed as the DIN Chief on a personal designation by Colonel Melgar. The DIN organizational structure consists of seven sections with their respective areas of responsibility as follows:

1. Intelligence Section: performs background checks on all DIN personnel, conducts special investigations, initiates special operations and investigates cases of sabotage against the State.
2. Narcotics Section: consists of approximately 21 men assigned to specialize in narcotics investigations with their own headquarters building in Tegucigalpa with agents assigned to San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortes and Roatan Island.
3. Identification Section: maintains fingerprint files on suspects, criminals and non-criminals.
4. Criminology Section: investigates all crimes related to offenses against the person and property with no consideration given to specialized units within these two broad categories.
5. General Records: responsible for registering complaints, keeping files on all reported offenses with case folders and statistics.
6. Laboratory: provides scientific support for all investigations through identification, comparison or analysis of evidence submitted.

[REDACTED]

7. Photography: responsible for crime scene photography and routine mugging procedures.

The following deficiencies were noted:

1. Lack of national crime statistics.
2. Lack of case load analysis, clearance records and recovery ratio.
3. Lack of basic crime scene investigations equipment.
4. Inadequate photo lab equipment.
5. Lack of uniform complaint reporting system.
6. Totally inadequate communications/transportation capability to even begin to provide minimum investigative support for the CES.
7. Highly centralized command structure with each state DIN unit reporting to the DIN Chief in Tegucigalpa.

The crime patterns in the Central District vary from the crimes of major incidence committed in the northwest coastal area and in rural isolated zones. The DIN Commander underscored the crime situation in the Central District as reflected by the statistics he has been keeping. The average number of criminal complaints handled by the Central District on a monthly basis is approximately 300 cases. The order of incidence indicates thefts, burglaries and theft of livestock in that order with the latter accounting for 10% of the reported offenses. He expressed the high incidence of violent lawlessness in the remote areas in the eastern sector of the Republic. He judged the local environment in the eastern zone to be reminiscent of the old west whereby family vendettas prevail and due process-of-law-is ignored as a matter of local custom. During the Evaluation Team's TDY the local newspapers published eye witness versions of family feuds resulting in scores of dead and injured (limbless) attributed to use of firearms, machetes and knives.

The crime pattern in the coastal areas, according to the public authorities contacted, was related to the fruit company Friday paydays and the resultant alcoholic consumption over the weekend with a high incidence of brawls and family disturbances. The most violent disturbances occur in the red light district otherwise locally referred to as zones of tolerance (zonas de folerancia).

[REDACTED]

It is difficult to discern with any degree of accuracy as to what the crime situation is throughout the country. The low level of socio-economic development outside of the major urban areas, the ill-defined borders and state (departamento) boundaries, the remote areas in rugged mountain country and the tropical marshes along the eastern zone with poor roads and a dearth of communications are major impediments which prohibit crime reporting to the authorities. These same restraints apply to the CES unit (may consist of a one or two-man post) which may receive the complaint but does not have the means to transmit to the state or national headquarters.

At best, we were able to perceive the type of criminality in these zones by talking to the CES/DIN officials on the spot. Generally, we did not detect any coordinated efforts targeted on the preventive aspects of the problem, nor were we able to perceive a pervasive patrol effort oriented towards prevention.

A. Laboratory

A small criminalistics laboratory is located at the DIN headquarters. It is headed by a graduate medical man, who has many years of incumbancy. He is assisted by a young technician who will graduate from the University in June 1973 with a chemistry degree.

The equipment, much of it AID/PSD procured, appeared adequate to meet the needs of the country, and also seemed to be properly maintained.

The laboratory is trying to up-date its narcotics examination capability through research and experimentation. The center is limited by lack of chemical reagents which are not obtainable in the country. The Chief Technician said he could and has made his own reagents, but that some of the basic ingredients are not found here.

Another limitation is that the laboratory serves principally Tegucigalpa, with little support in criminal matters for the interior. It was apparent from discussion with officials, both in and outside of the capital city, that the laboratory is not being used anywhere near its potential capability.

B. Photographic Installation

The photographic shop consists of two small rooms, one a dark room for developing film and making prints and the other a room for records and the taking of identification photographs

[REDACTED]

or mug shots. The pictures are taken in natural light since they have no photo flood or other artificial lighting.

The equipment for taking pictures consists of a 35 mm retina reflex with a 1.9 mm lens, a 35 mm Agfa reflex with a 2.8 mm lens, a 120 Roliflex (?) camera.

The above are used in making mug shots and for crime scene photographs. One Yashica flash is also available. A 4 X 5 Crown graphic camera is used for copying documents. All of the above equipment appears to be operable and in good condition.

The photo shop is now taking about 100 photographs per month and a rudimentary filing system contains 7,000 negatives having been compiled since 1964. Two photographers, both apparently competent, are assigned to this operation.

The dark room contains the most rudimentary equipment. An Omega D-2 enlarger with 135 mm lens is the principal means of enlargement. However, because of the limitations of this lens, enlargements from 35 mm film can only be made up to 5" X 7" whereas minimum acceptable prints for investigative and court utilization are 8" X 10". There is a contact printer for 35 mm. There are no developing tanks and all film must be tray developed, including 35 mm. There is no refrigerator or other method for controlling chemical temperature. There is an antique dryer inadequate to the volume and the washer consists of merely a hose into a sink. The dark room has no metal drying plates.

C. Records

The first records examined at the Central Record Bureau were a series of criminal photographs or mug shots. They were being examined by a victim of a robbery at the time of the inspection. The photographs are mounted serially in bound albums with no effort to separate them as to type of crime. The only separation is male or female.

The basic complaint record is a non-standard roughly legal-sized document. This records the name of the complainant with space for the details of the alleged crime. It also has space to name the defendants if they are known. All of these forms are serially numbered and bound together in books. Upon receiving a complaint, three standard 3" X 5" index cards are prepared: one with the name of the complainant, the second with the description of the property and the third with the name of the defendant.

[REDACTED]

A master file in legal size folders is maintained when the complaint is assigned for investigation. The Team was unable to determine that any standard criteria was used as to when a case should be investigated and when an investigative file should be opened. The best that could be offered was that a case is opened when someone thinks that the complaint is of sufficient seriousness to warrant such an action. There is no method observed of clearing a case by arrest and the file remains open until disposed of by the courts. Here again this final disposition was vague and not satisfactorily explained. The stolen property cards are filed in what has the beginnings of a good stolen property file. It needs to be more definitive and will require considerable work to provide an archive from which information can be retrieved to adequately locate stolen property information.

A Uniform Crime Report system does not exist so that there is little statistical information available for operation use and management administration. The file cabinets were well utilized and most of them were crowded with very little left for expansion. Likewise the quarters for the Records Bureau are very crowded and cannot contain many more file cabinets.

It is noted that a central AID/PSD sponsored center is under construction which should alleviate some of these problems and serve as a sound base for an adequate and modern uniform crime reporting and statistical system. Seven employees work in the Records Bureau.

Very little information is exchanged with the interior and most of the information concerns criminal activity in the Tegucigalpa area. About all that is received from the interior are 3" X 5" index cards showing the names of the individuals and the charge against them. The Team found upon visits to interior cities, including San Pedro Sula and others along the North Coast of the country, that a field inquiry to Headquarters takes about six months to obtain a record from the Central Bureau.

D. Fingerprint Section

The Fingerprint Section is established with a modern Henry system which was begun back in 1945 by an agent of the FBI. Twenty sample cards were examined and the classifications were found to be quite accurate, an unusual situation in this part of the world. Fifty-four 8" X 8" fingerprint file cabinets, GOH procured, were located in the section. A portion of these

[REDACTED]

were 3" X 5" index cards. An average of 30 criminal fingerprint cards are received in this operation every day, the bulk of them from Tegucigalpa. Some limited contribution of fingerprint cards is received from the interior cities, principally the larger ones. No statistics were available. The section receives about 90 requests a day for fingerprint searches against civil cards used to obtain police clearance documentation. These cards, both fingerprint and index, are filed together with the criminal cards. This has resulted in a storage problem with about 450,000 prints and index cards on file, of which over 300,000 are estimated to be civilian matters. No standard fingerprint guides were found and the only sub-divisions were marked on the cabinet drawers. Here again a male and female breakdown is found. Some three to four thousand unfiled fingerprint cards were observed on top of cabinets pending receipt of further storage cabinets. All cabinets were full and overcrowded. Nine fingerprint technicians plus 19 clerks are assigned to the office.

A "cedula" or national identity document is issued to each adult, Honduran or foreigner, who is resident in the country. Formerly issued in a small booklet size, it is now being reissued as a laminated plastic card containing the name, photograph, address, serial number and a single fingerprint. It is issued by the municipal authorities who control this operation.

E. Police Administration

A major problem in the CES lies in lack of continuity in the organization. The root cause for this appears to be the fact that the bulk of the officials from captain through colonel are assigned from the Army temporarily to the police. While Colonel Melgar who is reported by many sources to have the complete confidence of General Lopez, the elected chief of the Army, his continued-incumbancy depends upon the will of General Lopez.

Colonel Melgar who has in fact made progress in stabilizing management has brought in a number of infantry officers who in the main have no police experience. For example, the commander at San Pedro Sula, Captain Aspra is an infantry logistician in whom Colonel Melgar has confidence. While apparently a sound individual, his lack of training is being further complicated by the fact that in February he is being sent to Panama for eight months of command training. In the local scheme of things this is now necessary in order that Aspra may be promoted to the rank of Major which he is reported to be in line for. Aspra's situation is typical of many others.

[REDACTED]

What is being done, however, is developing NCO's through in-country training and bringing them up to the officer ranks where through tacit agreement and practice over the past two or three years they have not been moved from the police ranks. Ten more sergeants have been promoted to sub-lieutenant in the recent past. Some of these officers have risen to the rank of captain but their future in the CES is problematical particularly if they aspire to further promotion.

F. Motor Vehicle Maintenance

There is very little effective motor vehicle maintenance in Tegucigalpa at this time. However, a building is under construction with eight stalls for maintenance which should be adequate for the fleet contemplated at present. The concrete base has been poured and the roof mounts are under construction. It is estimated by the officer in charge that this will be completed in less than six months. A small building lies alongside the new garage which consists of a room for tire storage, most of which were retreads, and open shelving with a few spare parts such as spark plugs. There are no bins for storing spares nor are there any spare parts control records. The only record available was a single card which recorded the identity of the vehicle but no file existed for history or maintenance reports. No check-in or control system for maintenance was observed. Of the 25 vehicles assigned to this maintenance center, nine were reported to be in operating condition. There is no preventive maintenance inspection system and vehicles come in for repairs as they break down. Tooling consisted of a few hand tools which were owned by the mechanics. The AID/PSD has procured \$4,000 worth of garage tooling and equipment which are in country but have not been delivered pending completion of the garage.

[REDACTED]

TRAINING

A. The Police Training School - Ojo de Agua

The Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad (CES), was created after the 1963 coup with responsibilities as the only civil law enforcement agency. It was formed by army officers and enlisted personnel and remained basically a military unit until 1967. Since the President's desire was to de-emphasize the military character of the CES, the decision to recruit for the police directly from civilian life, brought about the establishment of a USAID assisted Police Training School.

Prior to establishing the school all training was being given at the Casamata General Headquarters in Tegucigalpa. Due to the lack of classroom space and other facilities needed for large classes it was decided to locate the school at an old, unused and dilapidated military fort at Ojo de Agua, Department of El Paraiso. The fort is located 65 kilometers east of Tegucigalpa.

Authority to establish the school was by Executive Decree number 16 effective in January 1967.

The school was activated in January 1967 under the direction of Captain Eduardo Andino Lopez, and two lieutenants, three sergeants and two civilian instructors as faculty members. In November 1967 a PSA was assigned full time at the school until November 1969. A contingent of 17 enlisted men commanded by a lieutenant was assigned to the school for internal security duty. Carpenters, masons and electricians were also assigned to refurbish the buildings. All the existing buildings had dirt floors and some were without a roof.

While the building was being remodeled the faculty members began preparing lesson plans and other training materials. It was not until May 1967 that the first training class was initiated. Since then eight classes have graduated from the school and the ninth class scheduled to graduate on December 16 of the present year. Four special training classes have also been graduated. A list of classes and number of men trained is attached, Annex M.

Work on remodeling the building has continued to the present date, however, the major rebuilding work was done by the end of 1971. All classrooms and dormitories now have tile floors and electric current for light. A large kitchen, was constructed

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as well as a screened dining room for the recruits, a dining room for the faculty members, a barber shop with a modern barber's chair, a clinic and infirmary to take care of minor ailments the recruits may suffer. The clinic also serves the neighboring community with free medical treatment to anyone who requests it. A large vehicle maintenance building was converted into an auditorium used for graduations and special programs. The building also houses a gymnasium with modern weight lifting and body building equipment. A ten point firing range is being rebuilt where firing may be done up to 100 yards distance. There is a football field, and two volley ball courts for use by the recruits. A room has been furnished for the recruits who may visit with their family or watch TV at night after their study hours.

The administration building has a room for the Director and the faculty members. Since its establishment the school has USAID procured radio equipment and may communicate with any Department in the Republic.

At the time the school was established USAID furnished training aids. Included were books on police subjects, one 16 mm movie projector, one slide projector, one overhead projector with transparencies, 16 mm movie films; one .38 Cal. ammunition reloading machine, tear gas grenades and projectiles for training purposes. Also furnished was one .37 mm tear gas projectile gun. Several shotguns .12 ga. and .38 Cal. revolvers were furnished. Fifty metal cots from excess property were supplied. Two typewriters and two concrete block making machines were procured. In 1969 the following office equipment was furnished: two double pedestal desks with chairs, five single pedestal desks with chairs, six large metal tables, six blackboards, four storage cabinets, two typewriters and typewriter tables, and one mimeograph machine and miscellaneous straight back and folding chairs. In 1971 new training films were furnished and material for transparencies for use with the overhead projector. One Ford truck was furnished by USAID for use by the school.

The GOH has contributed to the support of the school by furnishing all classroom supplies, classroom furniture, and other training aids, i.e. riot control shields, targets, batons, reloading materials. GOH also supplies all building and maintenance materials, gasoline, diesel fuel for the CES procured power plant.

The following figures indicate the yearly GOH operational budget assigned to the school:

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1968	\$ 75,000
1969	100,000
1970	125,000
1971	100,000
1972	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL	\$500,000

At the beginning, the course length was four months. One class in 1968 was of only three months duration with the intent to accelerate the training and graduate four classes a year. This was found to be inadequate and in 1969 the course was lengthened to six months and the number of recruits increased per class.

A new Director was appointed in January 1972, Major Oscar Armando Mejia Peralta, IAGC #30. Major Mejia had been a faculty member at the school when it was established and in 1969 had been appointed Department Chief in La Ceiba until his reassignment as Director. All previous commanders have made an effort to keep IPA graduates as instructors at the school. Presently four are IPA graduates including the Director.

The basic training involves a recruit training course lasting 20 weeks and consisting of 844 hours covering the usual and full spectrum of police subjects. Likewise included are 15 hours narcotics orientation and identification. Eight courses have been held since the school's inception since 1967 and the July 1972 graduation brought the total recruits to 615. One hundred eight more are in the school and will be graduated in late December 1972. A total of 30 NCO's were attending an 80 hour traffic control course during the Team's visit to the school. Other specialities have been given from time to time including patrol and riot control.

The school has what appears to be a set of well developed lesson plans and these take the form of hand-out materials which are distributed to the students periodically throughout their tour. Examinations are given frequently covering all subjects and a 70 percent score is required to pass. Not many fail, usually no more than 2 or 3 percent.

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[REDACTED]

The recruit selection appears to be fundamentally sound. This is particularly important since the history of the development of the CES recalls that when established, many of the enlisted men and NCO's were castoffs from the military and other organizations with a high degree of illiteracy. The selection or recruitment process begins with the completion of an application blank which serves as the basis for a career file on each member, all of whom are volunteers. They must be from 18 to 25 years of age, have finished six years of primary school, must be a minimum of 1.6 meters of height, and possess a police certificate of good character from their locality as well as a birth certificate. They must also pass a physical examination. Upon graduation the recruits are then assigned anywhere in the nation where the service requires them.

The students are organized in platoons of which there are three or more at the school with a career sergeant in charge of each of these groups. The first 15 days are a probationary period where the recruits are watched to see if they measure up to requirements. As mentioned all attendance is voluntary and anyone not wishing to stay after the first two weeks is shipped home summarily. The courses begin with close order drill, physical education and similar work details to inculcate them into the discipline of the force.

While they are in school they receive in addition to their uniforms 28 Lempiras a month (\$14 U. S.) pocket money. Upon graduation they receive the basic salary of 100 Lempiras a month.

Strict discipline has always been maintained during the training period. The day begins at 5:30 a.m. with physical training, from 6 to 7 a.m. breakfast, 7 to 8 a.m. classroom studies, from 8 to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p.m. Although the recruits are taught military discipline throughout the course they are oriented towards becoming a professional, efficient and effective civilian policeman.

B. Projected Training

The CES Commander since his appointment has given full support to the school and the training program. He set a minimum of 200 recruits to be trained in CY 1972 and the goal will be surpassed by 12 men. The Commander has expressed his desire that untrained in-service police also receive the six-month basic police course.

[REDACTED]

A training program has been discussed with the Commander whereby the new recruit classes would begin on January through June and July through December; two classes a year with a minimum of 100 recruits each. Classes for in-service men would begin in April through September and October through March; two classes yearly with 50 in-service men in each class.

One in-service class would be composed of NCO's and be considered as a preparatory course for promotion to a higher rank.

At the present time no courses have been developed for the officer-level personnel. The majority of the officers are now IPA graduates or will be proposed for IPA training if suitably qualified.

Based on the figure of 300 enlisted men and NCO's taking the six-month basic police course per year, the time required to totally train the CES personnel would be at least seven years. An estimated 25% loss of personnel by attrition has not been considered at this time.

The Commander has agreed to put the proposed plan into effect in CY 1973.

A situation developed while the Team was in-country which would have seriously inhibited the training program, due to the Army's desire to move into the school's facilities. Alternate plans are to move the training school to a site known as El Picacho, which is a mountain top overlooking Tegucigalpa. The site would bring the school closer to Tegucigalpa; however, the building at the site is not fully adequate for the school's needs. New buildings will have to be built for classrooms, dormitories and dining facilities. The surrounding land is not level which means more time and expense to build on and to build a new firing range. While all this can be done, it will mean a slowdown of the training while the area is reconditioned to the point at which the existing school is now.

The school Director has been advised of the disadvantages of the move in regards to continuing of the training and he is aware of this, however, he is subordinate to his superiors who make the final decision.

The Director is also aware that all AID furnished equipment will have to be moved to the new school if it is moved.

[REDACTED]

C. Rural Training Program

The principal civil law enforcement agency in Honduras responsible for maintaining law and order is the Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad (CES). The CES is sub-divided into four echelons: Uniform Police, Traffic Police, Investigations (Detectives) and the Police Training School.

The CES was created six days after the October 3, 1963 coup. It was formed by Army officer and enlisted personnel detailed to police duties and remained basically a military unit until May 1967. The then President's desire was to de-emphasize the military character of the CES and the decision to recruit for the police directly from civilian life brought about the establishment of a USAID assisted police training school. A PSA was assigned to directly assist in establishing the training school from 1967 through 1969. The school's emphasis has been to train recruits in basic civilian police operations and techniques in a strong effort to professionalize the CES police.

By the end of 1969 the Training School was well established and had trained 381 recruits. The school also had begun to admit in-service CES police who met all the entrance requirements in its effort to accelerate the training of the previously army personnel on civilian police methods. These in-service men were returned to their own police headquarters after the training, thereby beginning to have some trained police in the rural areas outside of the Capital District. All new civilian recruits are assigned to the Capital District on graduating from the school.

Recognizing the fact that even at an accelerated pace it would require years to train all the CES police at the school, the decision was made to establish a Rural Police Training Program. While the course would only be of three-weeks duration it would bring some formal police training to all the rural areas of Honduras.

It may be proper to mention here that Honduras is largely mountainous with large expanses of land between settlements with poor communications between them. The roads are few and poorly maintained. Economic income is derived mainly from agriculture and cattle ranching. Honduras has a relatively stable internal security, however, the danger of any insurgent movement is ever present. Therefore, the need for a trained civil police organization is of the utmost importance to maintain an appropriate climate for economic development.

[REDACTED]

The police assigned to the rural areas had no police training whatsoever and at the most, very little military training. Many were illiterate. The officers and NCO's in charge, untrained in police methods, considered their duties as a military assignment to a remote area spending most of their time in the police station. Police services to the public consisted mostly of the writing down of a few facts about a crime committed and then only when and if a citizen came to report it at the station. Only in homicide cases would they go to the scene and make an attempt to track down the guilty one, mostly a hit or miss operation. Lawlessness and violence is commonplace in the rural areas and the need for continued police training to develop an effective police force is important. if there is to be stable economic and social development.

The Rural Training Program was projected for the years FY 1970 - 1973. The objectives of this training program were:

- a. To set up a continuing training program at all 17 police headquarters outside Tegucigalpa for approximately 1,900 policemen and officers on basic police operations and techniques.
- b. To advise and train the Department Chief and his supervisory force on organization, supervision and personnel distribution methods to improve administrative procedures.
- c. Assist and advise the Department Chief on establishing a practical, uniform and efficient police records system.
- d. To have the Rural Training Team act as liaison between the Department Chiefs and the Police Training School whose faculty in the future will monitor the training program and issue all training material to the Departments.
- e. To give Instructor Methods training to the NCO's who will be appointed by the Department Chief to continue the training of all the men under his jurisdiction, to create a multiplier effect training program.

Method used to carry out the project:

- a. PSA accompanied by two sub-Lieutenants, instructors from the training school travels to a department headquarters to present the three week course. The two instructors are IPA graduates.

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b. The Department Chief previously notified must have all personnel who are to take the course present, must prepare classroom, firing range and the students' classroom needs on the date the course begins.

c. All participants must be relieved of all duties during the course and dedicate full time to studies. Classroom hours are 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for the enlisted men. All NCO's continue from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. for Instructor Methods and Supervisors course. Course consists of two weeks classroom lectures and one week field practices.

d. The Department Chief will assign as many NCO's to the course as he can relieve of duty and assign at least a total of 25 men to the course.

e. Whenever possible NCO's and enlisted men will be brought in from adjoining department headquarters.

f. At the end of the course all training material, i.e. lesson plans, books, are given to the Department Chief who will issue it to the NCO's appointed to continue the training. The Department Chief is to rotate the men from the outlying sub-stations until all have received the training.

g. During the three weeks the PSA will advise the Chief and his assistants on better methods of administration, the need for records and on matters that can improve the police operations in his department.

Training aids:

- a. 16 mm movie projector and films, AID furnished
- b. Slide projector and slides, AID furnished
- c. Riot Control helmets, AID furnished
- d. Riot Control shields, GOH furnished
- e. Firearms, .38 Cal revolvers, .12 Ga shotguns, .30 Cal carbine, AID furnished
- f. Ammunition, .38 reloads, GOH furnished
- g. Targets, AID furnished

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- h. Tear gas, grenades, projectiles, AID furnished
- i. First aid equipment, PS furnished

Travel:

- a. GOH furnished vehicle
- b. Use of AID airplane

The first training course was begun on April 6, 1970 at the Cholulteca headquarters and the last course ended on February 26, 1972 at the Nacaome headquarters. A list of the courses given with the location and number of men attending is attached as Annex N. Also attached is a list of course subjects with total hours each given and the total hours of the course, see Annex O.

Total number of men and NCO's trained at the end of the 9th course given by the training team is 513. Due to the change of the Minister of Defense and Public Safety, who also was the Director of CES in June 1971 and the new Commander not being appointed until January 1972 actual figures on the number of men trained by the multiplier effect are not available. Since the command change the majority of the department chiefs have been changed to other departments or have left the CES.

To be trained beginning of project	1,900
Trained to date by Rural Training Team	<u>513</u>
Remaining to be trained	1,387

This figure does not allow for any men that may have been trained and not reported to the Public Safety office nor for trained men who have left the service and who have been replaced by untrained men.

The project plans are to revisit all the departments and followup on the multiplier effect of the training and to reinstate the training using the already trained NCO's. Also during the new cycle the PSA and one instructor from the school will introduce new training materials, i.e., records, narcotics, and bomb handling and disposal. Emphasis will be placed on the records-keeping system which will work in conjunction with the Central Records depository to be established in Tegucigalpa.

The visits to each headquarter are to be of at least ten days each and the Chief will have all his sub-station chiefs present to take the instruction on the new records system to be established.

As mentioned before, the balance to be trained on the basic general police course was 1,387; however, the Uniformed Police has now been increased to 2,163, less the output at Ojo de Agua, leaving an untrained backlog of some 1,000 enlisted men and NCO's. This number would require about three years to train, utilizing the two CES three-man mobile training teams. Not included is the personnel turnover loss which may run as high as 25% per year. This increment, as well as specialized Department Commands' training units become institutionalized.

The primary visits to install the records system will require no less than one year to complete barring any unanticipated delays and then revisits will have to be made to followup on its operation and to make improvements or corrections. Personnel needed is one PSA - one CES instructor.

Equipment:

Films on records system - training slides

Films on office management - for training

Books, police records.

Project needs - commodities:

Office equipment

Filing cabinets

Typewriters

Card files

The CES instructors accompanying the PSA will be members of the school faculty or the Central Records Center. All will be fully instructed on the system to enable them to continue the followup visits without the PSA assistance in the future.

The CES Rural Training Team members now have the ability and capability to continue the Rural Training Program with minimum PSA assistance.

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COMMUNICATIONS

There is a single-side band network connecting the capital with the major urban and some rural points throughout the country consisting of a total of 17 stations in the net. During emergencies and the recent Salvadoran conflict there were many times this was the only network in operation. Because of this interest, great attention is given to the maintenance of it and on occasion repairs and spare parts have been provided by the military in order to keep this communication network in operation.

The communications control center which is located in the new building which required three years of constant supervision and attention on the part of the police and the Public Safety Advisors appears adequate for the moment, but is still not yet complete. It has provisions for a local radio control transmitter but at the time of the visit it had been taken from the center by the officer of the day for his own use. The telephones are not yet installed and part of the problem lies in a scarcity of telephone lines in the public system. This is expected to be remedied soon.

It should be noted that a TDY study of the communications system is scheduled for December 1972 and accordingly the observations of the Team will only be reported as found with recommendations to come later after the aforementioned study.

The central complaint center located alongside the communications control is a building about 50' X 80' and is designed to hold a second floor. The GOH invested 69,000 Lempiras in this contract for construction which is expected to be completed within the next few weeks.

The communications shop appeared to be in good condition and adequate. However, racks of stored equipment of various makes were observed. For example, nine apparently new FM-5 radio sets were deadlined for lack of spare parts. According to the shop technician, it began when one radio lacked a \$1.50 transistor which was not available in-country. This spare part was taken from one of the sets, beginning a cannibalization effort which deadlined all of the equipment. No stock control system was in effect nor were there any records of spare parts control. The technicians stated that there was no spare parts storage or control system required since they had no spare parts.

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[REDACTED]

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATION WITH THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Team held a helpful meeting with Colonel Ernest A. Hinojosa, Chief of the Military Group and two of his staff officers to discuss mutual matters of concern in both the training and commodity sectors. It was learned that in order to better coordinate activities, both the Public Safety Officer and the Mil Grp Chief have been meeting regularly with the Ambassador and the AID Director.

Given the current USG policy as it pertains to maintaining approximate parity in supporting the internal security forces in certain commodities, the Mil Grp has been concentrating its efforts to training armed forces officers including those assigned to the CES. The Team leader expressed the policy which generally prevails throughout the world on Public Safety matters vis-a-vis Military Assistance Program matters in their respective roles as complementing each other rather than competing in the furtherance of U. S. interests.

It is felt that the recommendations submitted by the Team Leader at the U. S. Ambassador's behest will serve to ameliorate any situation where there could be duplication of effort in the training or commodity field.

The current Mil Grp strength consists of 13 U. S. officers and enlisted men and three local hires, an increase of one U. S. direct hire in FY 73. The funding for military training in FY 73 was projected at \$500,000.

LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

TEGUCIGALPA

STATE

Ambassador Hewson A. Ryan
Mr. Robert D. Davis, DCM
Mr. Clyde W. Snyder, Consul

AID

Mr. Edward Marasciulo, Mission Director
Mr. Henry W. Brandt, Training Officer
Mr. Remo Ray Garufi, Chief, Multisector Office
Mr. Harlan H. Hobgood, Institutional Development Office
Mr. Arthur L. Russell, Public Safety Officer
Mr. Jose R. Cisneros, Public Safety Advisor
Mr. Roy W. Driggers, Public Safety Advisor
Mr. Thomas J. Mehen, Program Officer
Mr. Kenneth Stacey, Customs Advisor (contract)

CAS

Mr. Glenn Brown, Station Chief

MILITARY GROUP

Colonel Ernest A. Hinojosa, Chief
Lt. Colonel Frank Newman
Major Robert Smith

HONDURANEANS

Colonel Jose de la Cruz Hernandez, Chief, Armed Forces
General Staff
Colonel Juan Alberto Melgar Castro, CES Commander
Lt. Colonel Oscar Raul Ordonez, Deputy Commander, CES
Major Hubert Bodden Caceres, Operations Chief, CES Staff
Major Jose Antonio Madrid, Supply Chief, CES Staff
Major Fausto Perez Reyes, Inspection Chief, CES Staff
Major Luis Alonso Cardona, Personnel Chief, CES Staff
Major Ovidio Mendoz Zuniga, Commander Transito
Major Oscar Armando Mejia, Commander, Training School
Major Rene A. Paz, Police Chief, Francisco Morazan
Captain Carlos Rene Sagastume, Commander, DIN
Captain Rodolfo Castro Lopez, Deputy Commander, Transito

[REDACTED]

OJO DE AGUA (CES Recruit Training School)

Lt. Oscar A. Mejia Peralta, Director, Training
Lt. Mario Zapata Santos, Instructor
Lt. Julio Cesar Chavez, Instructor
Lt. Plutarco Lagos Sandoval, Instructor

LA CEIBA

Major Albert Montoy R., Commander, CES
Lt. Juan Barahona, Chief, DIN
Lt. Augustin Cardona M., Chief, Traffic
Colonel Ernesto Zepeda, Commander, 7th Military Zone

TELA

Lt. Marco A. Matute L., Chief, CES

COXON'S HOLE

Mr. Spurgeon Franklin Soloman, Agent, Bay Islands Seamen's
Association (U. S. citizen - Honduran origin)
Sergeant David Lopez, Chief, CES
Sergeant Mario Aguilar, DIN

SAN PEDRO SULA

Colonel Miguel Angel Garcia, Commandant, 3rd Battalion Inf.
Captain David Aspra, Commander, CES
Mr. Gabriel Garcia Ardon, TV Channel 7
Mr. Ricardo Flores, Newspaper, La Prensa
Mr. Noe Paz Fernandez, Newspaper, La Prensa
Captain Jorge A. Benana, Department of Migration
Lt. Raul Aguilar Nunez, Traffic Judge
Mr. Sebastian Diaz Vijil, Police Judge
Mr. Jacobo Paz, Administrator of Taxes
Mr. Adan Rojas, Newspaper, Tiempo
Mr. Tito Handal, Radio San Pedro
Captain Roberto Rodriguez B., Fire Department
Mr. Hernan Santos, Fire Department
Mr. Jose Francisco Saybe, Municipal Engineer
Mr. Danaldo Panting Mena, Municipal Engineer
Captain Guevara, Director, North Regional Uniformed Group
Lt. Lopez Maas, Regional Traffic Inspector of Vehicles
Lt. Alexander Hernandez, DIN Chief
Captain Juan Guevara Aguilar, Traffic Chief

[REDACTED]

SAN PEDRO SULA (cont'd)

Sr. Arturo Velasquez, Photographic Laboratory
Sr. Julio C. Alvarez, Records Section
Lt. Pedro Ochoa Duron, Chief, Criminal Section
Lt. Hector Rodriguez Pabon, Chief, Identification
Lic. Ruben Villacorta, Director General, Customs
Lt. Eliodoro Zamora, Chief, Drivers Licenses
Captain Armando Calidonio A., Chief, Patrol
Lt. Tiburcia Dubon, Chief, Communications
Lt. Luis Valdemar Santos, Communications Shop

[REDACTED]

Participants - OPS/International Police Academy, Washington, D. C.

Numbers of Participants and Costs (\$000)

<u>Course</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>		<u>FY 1975</u>		<u>FY 1976</u>		<u>FY 1977</u>		<u>FY 1978</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
General Course-Spanish	9	20.3	9	20.3	9	20.3	9	20.3	9	20.3	45	101.5
Senior Course-Spanish	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	5	15.5
Police Executive	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0	1	2.0	0	0	3	6.0
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	1	3.0	0	0	1	3.0	0	0	0	0	2	6.0
Communications	1	9.2	0	0	1	9.2	0	0	0	0	2	18.4
Technical Investigations	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.5</u>								
TOTALS	14	38.9	12	26.7	13	36.9	12	26.7	11	24.7	62	153.9

NOTE: All costs for international air travel are paid by GOH, except in Police Executive Training wherein USG pays international and U. S. domestic air travel, which costs are included in the above figures.

PARTICIPANTS

Honduran police participants have attended the International Police Academy (IPA) since its inception in 1963, graduating 87 officers from the General Course. Prior to 1963, ten officers attended the Inter-American Police Academy in Panama.

The following is the list of specializations and the numbers of participants attending each one following the General Courses over the years.

Criminal Investigation	23
Immigration/Customs Control	77
Instructor Methods	10
Narcotics	4
Patrol Operations	20
Records Management	3
Range Management	3
Riot Control	8
Traffic Management	7
VIP Protection	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	87

Technical Specialist Training has been given in the following subjects to the indicated number of persons.

Investigations	4
Bomb Control	5
Criminalistics	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	11

The current assignments of participants from the General Courses is on the following pages.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY - INTER-AMERICAN GENERAL COURSE

2
5

Course Number	Date of Attendance	PARTICIPANT	SPECIALIZATION	PRESENT ASSIGNMENT
No.8,	8/64 to 12/64	BODDEN Cáceres, Hubert	Criminal Security Invest.	Chief Operations,CES, Casamata
" "	" " "	ZELAYA Rodríguez,Amilcar	" " "	Deputy Cmder., 2nd Battalion
No.10,	11/2/64 to 2/2/65	GOMEZ Suazo, Dagoberto	Border Customs Control	Military Planning Group,Teguc.
" "	" " " "	DIAZ Garcia, José C.	Criminal Security Invest.	1st. Military Zone
No.11,	1/4/65 to 4/25/65	GALO Berríos, Edmund G.	" " "	Deceased - 9/25/72
" "	" " " "	VENTURA Pineda, Héctor	" " "	Engineer Battalion
No.12,	1/8/65 to 5/9/65	MOLINA Cisneros, Juan R.	" " "	Artillery Battalion
No.13,	3/22/65 to 7/11/65	SOTO Rodríguez, Carlos M.	Border Customs Control	Discharged - 1972
" "	" " " "	AYES, Pablo Ernesto	Criminal Security Invest.	Discharged - 1970
No.14,	4/19/65 to 8/7/65	MORAZAN Lafnez, Héctor	" " "	Discharged - 1965
No.15,	6/21/65 to 10/9/65	SANCHEZ Ponce, Malcom D.	" " "	Army TDY - México
No.17,	9/2/65 to 1/15/66	BUSTILLO Velásquez, Roque	" " "	DIN, San Pedro Sula
" "	" " " "	GALEANO Chirinos,Leonidas	Patrol Operations	Immigration, La Ceiba
" "	" " " "	PAVON Castillo, César R.	Instructor Methods	Deceased - 1970
No.19,	1/10/66 to 4/30/66	GUEVARA Aguilar, Juan	Patrol Operations	Traffic Cmder., San Pedro Sula
" "	" " " "	VALLADARES Lanza, Manuel	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, Records Chief, Tegucigalpa
No.21,	4/4/66 to 7/2/66	OCHOA D., Pedro Alfonso	" " "	Chief,Criminal Invest.Div., DIN
No.23,	7/18/66 to 11/11/66	FLORES Santos, Juan M.	Patrol Operations	Police Chief, Danlf
No.25,	9/19/66 to 1/14/67	CALIDONIO Alvarado, Armando	Border Customs Control	CES, Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	ALEMAN Pozo, Carlos R.	" " "	Chief, Immigration, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	RODRIGUEZ Padilla, José	Firearms	Discharged - 1972
No.26,	10/10/66 to 2/10/67	CALIX Urtecho, Mario B.	Criminal Security Invest.	Discharged - 1968
" "	" " " "	LUQUE Jiménez, Leonel	Patrol Operations	1st. Infantry Brigade
No.29,	4/10/67 to 8/4/67	ALVARENGA Sánchez,Joaquín	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	THUMANN Gordon,Guillermo	Border Customs Control	Army TDY - Panama
No.30,	5/8/67 to 9/1/67	MEJIA Peñalta, Oscar A.	Patrol Operations	Director,Trng. School,Ojo de Agua
No.31,	7/24/67 to 11/7/67	AGUILAR Colfndres,Ostillo	Criminal Security Invest.	Resigned - 1970
" "	" " " "	SANCHEZ Valladares, J. W.	" " "	3rd. Military Zone, Sta.Bárbara
No.32,	8/12/67 to 12/15/67	BUESO Torrás, Ramón	Riot Control	Retired - 1971
" "	" " " "	GALEANO, Oscar Enrique	" " "	Discharged - 1972
No.33,	11/27/67 to 3/29/68	RIVERA Perdomo, Marco A.	Criminal Security Invest.	Resigned - 1972
No.35,	4/1/68 to 7/26/68	MENJIVAR Alvarenga,Gonzalo	Instructor Methods	Deceased - 1968
" "	" " " "	GOMEZ González, Céleo	Patrol Operations	CES Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	ACOSTA Reyes, Marco A.	Records Identification	Resigned - 1970
No.37,	8/26/68 to 12/21/68	LOPEZ, Julio César	Instructor Methods	Discharged - 1971
" "	" " " "	VELASQUEZ Córdova,Arturo	Patrol Operations	Deceased - 1970

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Course Number Date of Attendance	PARTICIPANT	SPECIALIZATION	PRESENT ASSIGNMENT
No.39, 11/4/68 to 3/7/69	AGUILAR Claros, Héctor	Instructor Methods	4th. Military Zone, Marcala
" " " " " "	ZAPATA Santos, Mario	" "	Ojo de Agua Trng. School
No.40, 12/30/68 to 4/25/69	ERAZO Bardales, Tulio	Criminal Security Invest.	Discharged - 1969
No.41, 1/27/69 to 5/23/69	SOZA Pérez, Guillermo	Border Customs Control	Immigration, El Triunfo
No.42, 4/14/69 to 8/8/69	TABORA Bográn, Román	Patrol Operations	Police Chief, Comayagua
" " " " " "	SEGOVIA Bucardo, Juan	" "	4th. Military Zone, La Paz
No.43, 6/9/69 to 10/3/69	COELLO Amador, Mario	Traffic	Discharged
" " " " " "	CHAVEZ, Julio César	Instructor Methods	Ojo de Agua Training School
No.44, 8/18/69 to 12/12/69	HERNANDEZ S., Alexander	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, San Pedro Sula
" " " " " "	PORTILLO Bulnes, Moisés	Border Customs Control	Immigration, Toncontín, Teguc.
" " " " " "	MATUTE Lagos, Marco A.	Firearms	Sect. Police Chief, Tela
No.45, 10/6/69 to 2/2/70	RODRIGUEZ Romero, Manuel	Instructor Methods	Resigned - July 1970
" " " " " "	SIMON Romero, Cristóbal	Patrol Operations	Chief, 2nd Precinct Station
" " " " " "	APARICIO Núñez, Héctor	" "	
No.46, 11/3/69 to 3/6/70	PAZ Alfaro, René A.	Riot Control	Police Chief, Fco. Morazán
" " " " " "	BETANCOURT Zelaya, José	Narcotics Control	Resigned - 1972
No.47, 1/5/70 to 5/1/70	AGUILAR Núñez, Raúl	Instructor Methods	Traffic Judge, San Pedro Sula
" " " " " "	HERNANDEZ Young, Julio A.	Patrol Operations	CES, Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" " " " " "	ORTIZ Alvarado, Venancio	" "	Chief, 5th Precinct Station
No.49, 6/15/70 to 10/9/70	SAGASTUME Gómez, René	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN Chief, Tegucigalpa
" " " " " "	RUIZ Salinas, Teófilo H.	Patrol Operations	Police Chief, La Paz
" " " " " "	CASTELLANOS, Guillermo Z.	" "	Chief, 4th Precinct Station
No.51, 12/7/70 to 4/16/71	TREJO Rosa, Manuel de J.	" "	Police Chief, Danlí
" " " " " "	RAMIREZ Fúnez, Oscar	" "	Sect. Police Chief, Marcala
" " " " " "	PRINCE Ramirez, Isidro	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, Tegucigalpa
No.52, 1/18/71 to 5/14/71	BONILLA García, Federico	Riot Control	Police Chief, Nacaoma
" " " " " "	LAGOS Sandoval, Plutarco	" "	Ojo de Agua Training School
" " " " " "	CARIAS Hernandez, Abelardo	Narcotics Control	Narcotics Branch, Tegucigalpa
No.53, 3/8/71 to 7/2/71	LUQUE Jiménez, Alfonso	Firearms	Chief, 3rd Precinct Station
" " " " " "	RODRIGUEZ Pavón, Héctor	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, Identification Section, Teg.
No.55, 5/17/71 to 9/12/71	SORIANO Ortiz, Waldo C.	Patrol Operations	Discharged - 1972
" " " " " "	LOPEZ Gutiérrez, Santiago	" "	CES Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" " " " " "	ZAMORA Bados, José E.	Criminal Security Invest.	CES Traffic, Tegucigalpa
No.56, 8/9/71 to 12/3/71	COELLO Fernández, Eduardo	Traffic Control	CES Traffic, Tegucigalpa
" " " " " "	LOPEZ Mass, Alvidio	" "	CES Traffic, San Pedro Sula
" " " " " "	DEL CID Ramos, Rodolfo	" "	CES, Traffic, Choluteca
No.57, 10/4/71 to 2/4/72	RIERA Cabús, Danilo	VIP Security	DIN, Tegucigalpa
" " " " " "	IRIAS Flores, Miguel A.	" "	DIN, Tegucigalpa

4-4

Course Number	Date of Attendance	PARTICIPANT	SPECIALIZATION	PRESENT ASSIGNMENT
No.58,	1/10/72 to 5/5/72	SOTO Salgado, Juan Rafael	Instructor Methods	CES Traffic, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	SOTO Raudales, Julio J.	Records & Ident.	CES Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	LOPEZ Marroquín, Juan	" " "	CES Casamata, Tegucigalpa
No.59,	2/7/72 to 6/2/72	AMAYA Alvarado, Margarito	Patrol Operations	CES Casamata, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	BARAHONA Galindo, Juan	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, La Ceiba
No.60,	4/24/72 to 8/18/72	VILLALOBOS M., Jorge A.	Narcotics Control	Narcotics Branch, San Pedro Sula
" "	" " " "	ESPINAL, Alejandro	" "	Narcotics Branch, Roatán
No.61,	6/5/72 to 9/29/72	CARDENAS Midence, Rigoberto	Riot Control	Police Chief, La Esperanza
No.62,	8/21/72 to 12/15/72	VALLECILLO Argüello, Rogar	Traffic Control	Traffic, Choluteca
" "	" " " "	ALVARENGA Martínez, Marco	" "	Traffic, San Pedro Sula
" "	" " " "	RODRIGUEZ Trochez, Hugo F.	Criminal Security Invest.	DIN, Tegucigalpa
" "	" " " "	BONILLA Bonilla, José M.	" " "	DIN, San Pedro Sula
No.63,	11/13/72 to 3/16/73	SALAZAR Meza, Juan Blas	Patrol Operations	Police Chief, El Progreso

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY EDUCATION ACTIVITY

	<u>FY 63-FY 66</u>	<u>FY 67</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
A. SENIOR COURSE									
B. GENERAL COURSE (for specialization see Table I)	18	9	8	10	14	11	13	4	83
SUB-TOTAL	18	9	8	10	14	11	13	4	83
POLICE EXECUTIVE		1							1
TECHNICAL SPECIALIST	6			1		2	2		11
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY									
INTER-AMERICAN POLICE ACADEMY - Panama (for courses see Table III)	10								10
GRAND TOTAL	34	10	8	11	14	13	15	4	105 ^{1/}

^{1/} Totals are inclusive of FY 63 to FY 72, on all sheets

December 1, 1972

Annex D

TABLE IGENERAL COURSE SPECIALIZATION

	<u>FY 63-FY 66</u>	<u>FY 67</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Criminal Investigations	8	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	21
2. Immigration/Customs Control	2	3		1	1				7
3. Instructor Methods	2		1	4	2		1		10
4. Narcotics					1	1	2		4
5. Patrol Operations	3	2	1	3	6	4	1		20
6. Public/Community Relations									
7. Records Management			1				2		3
8. Range Management		1			1	1			3
9. Riot Control	3		1		1	2	1		8
10. Traffic Management		1		1			3	2	5
11. VIP Protection							2		2
12. Other OPS Sponsored Training									
TOTAL	15	9	8	10	14	11	13	4	83

TABLE II

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST TRAINING

	<u>FY 63-FY 66</u>	<u>FY 67</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
A. Regularly Offered Courses									
1. Audio Visual									
2. Bomb Control		1				2	2		5
3. Communications									
4. Criminalistics		1		1					2
5. Maritime									
6. Motor Transport									
7. Narcotics									
8. Penology and Corrections									
9. Records Management									
10. Traffic Management									
SUB-TOTAL		2		1		2	2	1	7

TABLE II

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST TRAINING

	<u>FY 63-FY 66</u>	<u>FY 67</u>	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
B. Other OPS Sponsored Training									
1. Aircraft Training									
2. Budget & Auditing									
3. Crime Prevention									
4. Fire Fighting & Civil Defense									
5. General Supply									
6. Immigration/Customs Control									
7. Investigations			4						
8. Medical Training									
9. Physical Training									4
10. Police Administration									
11. Police Operations									
12. Police Training Team									
13. Pursuit Driving									
14. Range Management									
15. Research & Analysis									
16. Riot Control									
17. Rural Policing									
18. Social Action									
19. VIP Protection									
SUB-TOTAL			4						4
GRAND TOTAL		6		1		2	2		11

INSTRUCTION COURSE FOR DETECTIVES

Course Title: Basic Course on Criminal Investigation

Duration : Five weeks, with four hours of classroom instruction given, Monday through Friday

Total Hours : 99

Instructors : Division Chiefs of the Department of Investigation

Participants: All new hire members of the Department of Investigation and in-service agents who have not taken the course.

Course Content Breakdown

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Inauguration	1
Objective of Police Investigation	4
Surveillance	2
Methods of Arrest	2
Robberies, Burglaries	4
Crime Scene	2
Records and Forms	5
Observation: Descriptions and Identification	2
Basic Homicide Investigation	4
Report Writing	5
Arson, Investigation	2
Information Gathering Sources	2
Informants	2
Preservation of Evidence	1
Interrogation Techniques	3
Field Interrogation	2
Fingerprinting	4
Criminal Investigation, General	5
Penal Law	10
Rural Terrorism	5
Urban Terrorism	4
Internal Security	4
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	6

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ANNEX F

NARCOTICS SECTION
(SECCION DE NARCOTICOS)

In January of CY 72, the Public Safety Division requested a two-week AID/W TDY designed to train 33 DIN agents and four CES officers including two instructors from Ojo de Agua School in narcotics investigations, identification and control. This activity was initiated by the PSD, however, the GOH response to date in allocating human resources to a specialized narcotic unit has been unique in Latin America if strength percentages are considered. At the present time, the commander of the Narcotics Section and his two agents-in-charge in San Pedro Sula and Roatan Island are IPA graduates having specialized in narcotics control. Additionally, ten others graduated from the two-week TDY course. The Central Narcotics Section (Seccion Central de Narcoticos) is subordinate to the DIN but for security reasons is headquartered at the 2nd Precinct (Segunda Estacion) in Tegucigalpa. There are a total of 21 men assigned to the Narcotics Section deployed as follows:

Central District	10
(Tegucigalpa & Comayaguela)	
San Pedro Sula	10
Roatan Island	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	21

The present narcotics laws are covered in a section of the Public Health statutes, however, in cases involving international narcotics trafficking the Customs Penal Code (Codigo de Aduanas) may be applied and if a foreigner is involved, he is released to the immigration authorities for deportation.

The known drug situation in the Republic indicates a high use of marihuana specially in the Central District and the northwest coast area. The recent raid of an alleged LSD clandestine laboratory operated by two Americans by DIN narcotics agents with cooperation from U. S.-based BNDD and IRS agents indicates the potential possibilities Honduras provides for drugs destined for U. S. consumption. Both the Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula narcotics agents informed us they had information on elements from a South American cocaine ring making contacts in Honduras through an entertainer booking agency. One of the

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key suspects is alleged to reside in Guatemala and makes the Central American contacts. The Narcotics Section has rumors on cocaine use amongst upper middle class in both the youth and adult sector.

The Narcotics Section is presently attempting to identify some Chileans and Colombians residing in San Pedro Sula who are alleged to be involved in the cocaine ring. According to their reports, the two Americans on Roatan Island may have been connected with the drug cult recently arrested by the Costa Rican authorities in San Jose. An indication of the LSD clandestine laboratory operations on Roatan Island may be discerned by a DIN-confiscated motor launch and the escape of one of the suspects on a locally chartered helicopter.

There are approximately 50,000 citizens of Chinese ancestry in Honduras with 15,000 residing in the Central District. The Narcotics Section commander suspects there is some use of opium amongst this large ethnic group but as yet this has not been confirmed by arrests and/or seizures.

He touched upon a recent unsuccessful effort by the San Pedro Sula unit to realize an 8 kilo cocaine case which had been ruined by fortuitous circumstances he did not describe.

The Central Narcotics Section commander in Tegucigalpa underscored the following deficiencies related to his unit's narcotics control efforts:

- lack of sensitization in the police rank and file which could be an invaluable source for intelligence.

- lack of a budget to fund incentive fees for informers or make undercover buys.

- ~~lack of portable and mobile communications with independent~~ operating frequency and non-descript land and water transportation for surveillances, raids and patrols.

- lack of adequate weapons designed to confront automatic fire, their present arsenal consists of one shotgun and two MI carbines.

- lack of basic surveillance equipment such as cameras, binoculars, nightscopes, recorders and some electronic equipment.

[REDACTED]

- lack of a strong narcotics law within the Penal Code.
- lack of coordination between Customs and Immigration with the DIN Narcotics Section.

In sum, he described his unit as being simply bodies assigned to perform duties in certain critical geographical sectors without the essential tools to fulfill their responsibilities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION AND NARCOTICS CONTROL

Kenneth Stacey, a former British customs agent with nine years of customs advisory experience in Bolivia under contract with USAID there, has been in Honduras since June 1972. He has a one year contract with AID/Tegucigalpa to reform the customs administrative system. Stacey's efforts are under the purview of the USAID Institutional Office. Excerpts from a report submitted by Stacey follow:

1. General Legal Situation

General, narcotics control comes under Art. 133 of the Codigo Sanitario, under which was issued the Regulation for the Control of Hard Drugs and Stupefacients. This establishes norms for the import, export and manufacture of dangerous drugs as identified by the pertinent UN organization. The regulation establishes a Department of Control within the Ministry of Health.

Under Art. 17 of the Regulation, the Department of Control is given responsibility for the control of all dangerous drugs in "all the territory of the Republic." Their work involves the granting of licenses for import, export and manufacture and physical control of all related activities through a corps of inspectors.

The Narcotics Division of the CES functions as an auxiliary of the Department in the field of enforcement (although this is not clearly specified in the Regulation) and the Customs is designated as "auxilliarities of the Department of Control and the landing and shipping of drugs is their strict responsibility." Puerto Cortes and Toncontin Airport are designated as the only points at which licensed importation of drugs may take place.

2. Customs Legal Situation

Art. 1 of the Ley de Contrabando y Defraudaciones Fiscales of November 1928 and May 1956, defines contraband as the illegal traffic of articles prohibited or regulated by law. Art. 13 confers power of seizure and defines what is seizable.

Sec. 3.8 of the Codigo Aduanero of September 1957 and Sec. 4.26 of the Regulations under this Code prohibit the import and export of articles dangerous to health and life and

[REDACTED]

specify penalties and seizures for trafficking. The maximum penalties are limited to a fine of L. 10,000 or 200% of the value whichever is the greater, with the maximum of one year's imprisonment for nonpayment.

These legal dispositions empower the Customs to act in all cases involving the handling of imported drugs and exported marijuana. Customs is not empowered to deal with locally produced marijuana or other drugs which are not exported. There appears to be no conflict of interest between the three enforcement agencies who cooperate fully in their respective spheres of interest.

3. Contraband and Drug Situation

Imported drugs are not yet commonly found in the country. Such seizures made have been from foreigners bringing in hard drugs for their own use and possibly limited sale and most of this activity has been on the North Coast and Bay Islands.

The use of locally produced marihuana is growing fast but there is no evidence of export to any significant degree.

Commercial contraband of a general nature exists to an important degree on the Guatemalan border: Agua Caliente, Copan Ruinas and Cuyamel. There is very little on the Nicaraguan border and via the Amapala area. The Bay Islands, however, have shown an alarming increase in the past 12 months; most comes by ship from the States (transshipped into small boats), some by air from the same source and some by both means from British Honduras. The Directorate of Customs is convinced that the Roatan Customs Administration, which covers all the Islands, is in complicity with the smugglers. Most of the contraband is removed to the mainland for sale and deposits are kept on the Islands. There is no control of any sort on merchandise travelling between the islands and the mainland.

The pattern of commercial contraband is mentioned because it invariably establishes routes and systems which are later made use of by the drug traffickers.

4. Suggested measures

Although the present situation is not serious, there are signs of dangerous tendencies. As drug enforcement measures in other countries gain in effectiveness, there will be a dual tendency to use the North Coast and Islands as transit points for drugs and also pressure to open up a new consumer's market within the country.

[REDACTED]

I believe that two measures of assistance could now be taken in order to prevent or minimize a deterioration in the situation.

a. The donation to the Customs service of some equipment, such as launches and arms, for use at danger points. This should be complimented by Stateside training and visits for some senior officials.

b. Sec. 5.4 (3) of theCodigo Aduanero permits the payment of rewards based on fines imposed on offenses such as the seizure of drugs. Such rewards are not paid probably because the State's receipt are reduced by the fact that the drugs have no legal sale value at auction. The U. S. Government might designate, from available funds, payment of these rewards which would provide a cheap and effective compliment to the purchase of equipment.

5. Supply of Equipment

I consider that an adequate supply of equipment for the Customs Service would be as set out hereunder. It would be understood that all this equipment could be readily used for the control of ordinary contraband. This consideration was accepted as reasonable by the Drug Committee which visited Bolivia in April 1972 and to whom I submitted a similar plan of action.

a. Four launches 40-50 ft., fiberglass or aluminum hull, minimum 200 hp inboard engines, crew quarters for six, each with compliment of a light machine gun or machine pistol with a carbine for each crew member. Each boat to have portable radio linked with mainland based radio stations.

b. A total of six jeeps stationed at Puerto Cortes, Tela, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, Agua Caliente and San Marcos de Colon. Each jeep to be equipped with a portable radio and two pistols or machine pistols.

c. Main radio transceivers at Puerto Cortes, Tela, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, Agua Caliente, Puerto Lempira, Trujillo, Roatan and Tegucigalpa.

As a condition of the donation, the equipment should be allocated to the Customs Investigation Branch, the formation of which is an important part of the Customs Advisory Program. This Branch will be under the direct control of the Director General of Customs and has already received GOH approval in principle.

Approximate total cost for equipment only is \$180,000:

Of further interest to this Evaluation is the following proposal by Mr. Stacey.

Investigation Branch

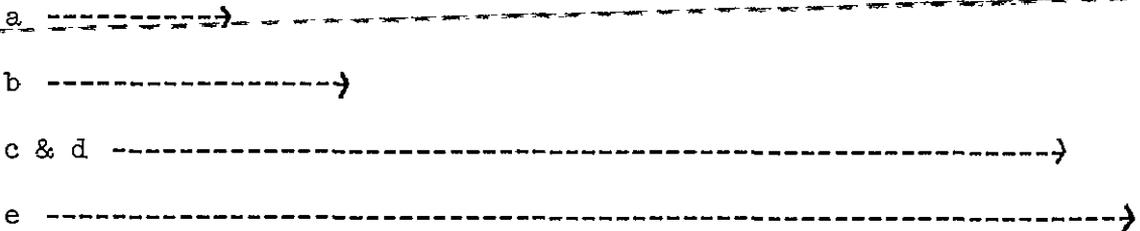
1. Project Plan

The Director General of Customs intends to form an elite corps of investigators to work directly with his office. They will investigate serious cases of contraband, fraud, contravention of liquor control regulations and disciplinary cases of official complicity. Due to budget restrictions, the branch must be slowly built up of serving members of the present investigation section and supplemented with new members when funds are available. An operational branch will be achieved by the following steps

- a. Selection of nucleus of best qualified investigators for
- b. Preparation of internal regulations
- c. Training of personnel at Customs School
- d. Procurement of special equipment
- e. Preparation of an adequate budget for 1973.

2. Timing

	<u>6/30/72</u>	<u>9/30/72</u>	<u>12/31/72</u>	<u>3/31/73</u>	<u>6/30/73</u>
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3. Assistance

- a. One General Advisor to assist in establishing the branch, training personnel and monitoring early stages of operation.

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b. Two scholarships per annum at a suitable school for investigation work, U. S. \$2,000.

c. AID financial assistance for procurement of special equipment (radio, small arms, etc.) U. S. \$5,000.

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CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION AND NARCOTICS CONTROL

Personnel

The National Directorate of Customs has devised a system designed to increase their manpower at Customs check points along the border, at airports and harbors, with minimum cost to GOH.

The total number of Customs Inspectors (Guardas Fiscales) and Alcohol Inspectors (Liquor Control Inspectors) totals 228 men with 86 assigned to Tegucigalpa alone. This obvious manpower disparity has led to assigning active duty soldiers as auxiliary customs inspectors (Guardas) with a stipend of \$40 per month in addition to their military pay. Presently, there are 250 soldiers performing this auxiliary customs function in 25 cities as follows:

Puerto Cortes	- 20	Tela	- 12
Puerto Lempira	- 13	Trujillo	- 14
La Ceiba	- 18	Roatan	- 12
Amapala	- 14	El Amatillo	- 17
La Fraternidad	- 18	Agua Caliente	- 15
San Pedro Sula	- 4	La Mesa	- 4
Ocotepeque	- 14	Copan	- 15
Comayagua	- 8	Choluteca	- 12
Yuscaran	- 99	Las Manos	- 15
La Esperanza	- 6	La Paz	- 7
Lempira	- 6	Olancho	- 7
Santa Barbara	- 10	Nacaome	- 6
Yoro	- 9		

TOTAL: 250

Salaries

	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Monthly Pay*</u>
Auxiliary Customs Inspectors (Guardas)	250	40
Customs Inspectors (Guardas Fiscales)	176	85
Liquor Control Inspectors	<u>52</u>	150
TOTAL	478	

* In U. S. \$

MAN YEARS - PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORS
USAID/HONDURAS

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
LAUGHLIN	←	→												CPSA
SEARS			←	→										CPSA
DONEY			←	→										INVESTIGATIONS
GREIG			←	→										INVESTIGATIONS
MORRIS			←	→										CPSA
DECELIS			←	→										TRAINING
MORRIS				←	→									CPSA
SANTANA					←	→								TRAINING
CLEARY					←	→								AREA ADVISOR
SMITH					←	→								INVESTIGATIONS
ELLIOT							←	→						COMMUNICATIONS
CISNEROS									←	→				TRAINING
RUSSELL										←	→			CPSA
HERNANDEZ												←	→	TRAFFIC
DRIGGERS													←	AREA ADVISOR
	.75	1	1.9	1.9	2.25	3.25	3.5	3.15	2.5	2	2	2.9	2.7	

COMMODITY RECAP FOR HONDURAS

ANNEX H

ITEM PROVIDED	FY ITEM PROVIDED										CURRENT TOTAL
	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	
TRANSPORTATION											
Sedans	1		2								
Carryall									1		
Patrol Van										1	
Jeep 1/2 ton	5	5	1								
Trucks and trailers			14				16		2	3	
Buses											
Ambulance											
Motorcycle											
Aircraft											
Aircraft engine											
Boat											
Outboard motor											
Fire Engine											
Auto Shop Eqpt & tools							1 LOT	1		1 LOT	
Engine Spare Parts									1 LOT	1 LOT	
Armored Vehicles											
Wreckers											
Fork Lift											
Misc										1 LOT	
WEAPONS											
Revolver .38				35							
Pistol											
Carbine			300								
Rifle											
Shotgun											
SMG											
Machine gun											
Mortar											
WPN Repair parts											
Reload Equipment										2	
Tools											
Cleaning Supplies											
Ammo			300MX	4 MX							
Gun Powder										16 LB	
Targets											
Gas Gun										10	
Chemical Dispenser											
Tear Gas Grenade		3000				18		1008		2016	
Tear Gas Projectile										210	
Fog & Chemical Sup											
Helmet								100	25	204	
Safety Shield											
Gas Mask										204	
Gas Mask cannister										231	
Armor Vest											
Handcuff	50								20	10	
Baton						8		300			
Mace											
Misc											

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COMMODITY RECAP FOR HONDURAS

ITEM PROVIDED	(See prior) FY ITEM PROVIDED										CURRENT TOTAL
	FY 63*	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68	FY 69	FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	
TELECOM EQUIPMENT											
VHF-FM (FM-1)											
VHF-FM (FM-5)							10	5			
VHF-FM (Mobile)	6	4	100	10							
VHF-FM (Base)		2				6			6		
VHF-FM (Portable)				20		6					
HF-SSB (Mobile)											
HF-SSB (Base)		5	9		5						
HF-SSB (Portable)			135	8	1						
Generator, Electric											
Towers									4		
Installation Access											
Spare Parts, Electronic						1 LOT	1 LOT	1 LOT	1 LOT		
Audio Equipment											
Hand Tools											
Test Equipment											
Terminals, Radio											
Teletype Machines											
Megaphones			4								
P. A. Sets							1				
GENERAL											
Camera							1		2	6	
Photo Enlarger											
Photo Developing Eqpt											
Photo Developing Sup											
Photo Printer											
Photo Copier											
Safe lights											
Projector Movie							1				
Projector Still										6	
Projector Overhead											
Movie Screen											
Training Films									29		
Reference Material									760		
Fingerprint Kit									2	3	
Fingerprint Supplies			1 LOT						1 LOT		
Fingerprint Cabinet											
Typewriter							3		2	9	
Duplicating Equipment						1					
Office Equipment							1 LOT		1 LOT	2 LOT	
Office Supplies											
Photo Supplies									1 LOT		
Tape Recorder											
Microscopes										1	
Moulage Kit											
Clothing											
Individual Equipment											
Binoculars											
Parachutes											
Misc											

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HONDURAS

Commodity Profile

FY 63	\$ 32,000	5 Jeeps 1 Sedan 50 Handcuffs 6 Mobile radio stations Lab and Misc items Small arms (misc .45, .357, .30, .38) Ammunition
FY 64	\$ 83,000	3,000 CN Grenades 5 SSB Transceivers 2 VHF-FM Transceivers 4 Handi-Talkie Misc Spare Parts and Accessories Misc Commo Equipment for CAP network 5 Jeeps Misc Photo Equipment
FY 65	\$ 168,000	14 Trucks 1 Kaiser Jeep 1 Kaiser "Wagoneer" 1 Kaiser Delivery 9 HF SS Base Station Transceivers 100 VHF-AM Handcarried Transceivers 35 VHF-AM Portable Transceivers 3 Microphones 4 Megaphones 300 Carbines, .30 300,080 Cartridges, cal. .30, M-1 Crime Lab Equipment Photographic Equipment Office Equipment
FY 66	\$ 35,184	20 VHF-FM (Portable) 10 VHF-FM (Mobile) 8 HF SSB (Portable) Misc. Radio Parts and Equipment 35 Revolvers, .38 cal. 4,000 Cartridges, .38 cal.
FY 67	\$ 21,500	5 SSB (Base) 1 SSB (Portable) 21 Transformers 10 Battery Chargers Spare Parts Office Equipment

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Commodity Profile

FY 68 \$ 9,189

- 6 VHF-FM (Base)
- 6 VHF-FM (Portable)
- 4 Battery Chargers
- Misc. spare parts for telecommunications equipment
- 18 Tear Gas Grenades
- 8 Batons, Tear Gas
- 12 Smoke Grenades
- 100 Launcher Cartridges
- 12 Smoke Candles
- 1 Reproduction Machine
- Misc. photo lab equipment
- Misc. office equipment

FY 69 \$ 52,750

- 3 Typewriters
- 1 PA System
- 1 6MM Projector
- 1 Polaroid Camera
- 1 Resucie Anne (resuscitator manikin)
- 3 First Aid Kits
- 1 lot Office Equipment
- 14 Panel Trucks
- 2 Ford Broncas
- 1 lot Automative Tools
- 10 FM-5B and Accessories
- 1 lot Spare Parts

FY 70 - Vehicles	\$ 9,794
Telecom	12,492
Weapons	10,610
General	<u>0</u>
Total	\$ 32,896

- 1,008 Tear Gas Grenade
- 5 VHF-FM-5
- 1 lot Radio Accessories
- 1 Arc Welder
- 1 Portable Crane
- 300 Night sticks
- 100 Helmets Riot control

FY 71 - Transportation	\$11,850
Telecom	18,850
Weapons	700
General	<u>5,600</u>
Total	\$37,000

- 2 1/2 Ton truck vans (Dodge)
- 1 Jeep Wagoneer
- 1 lot Auto spare parts
- 6 VHF-FM mobile stations
- 1 VHF-FM repeater station
- 1 Radio tower
- 3 VHF antenna
- 1 lot Radio spare parts

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Commodity Profile

FY 71 (continued)

		20 Handcuffs	
		25 Helmets	
		760 Books and pamphlets	
		29 Training films	
		5 Card file cabinets	
		2 Book cases	
		2 Typewriters	
		1 Office machine stands	
		75 Traffic safety belts	
		5 Stretchers	
		5 Crash hooks	
		2 Fingerprint kits	
		2 Polaroid cameras	
		1 lot Film	
		1 lot Fingerprint supplies	
FY 72 -	Transportation	\$21,200	1 Truck Van (Chrysler)
	Telecom	0	3 Pickup Trucks (GM)
	Weapons	25,700	1 lot Vehicle Spare Parts
	General	<u>13,400</u>	1 lot Auto Shop Tools
			5 Emergency Lights
			8 Sirens
			2 Star Reloaders
			16 lb Pistol Powder
			1,000 Pistol Primers
			2,016 Tear Gas Grenade (C5)
			210 Tear Gas Projectiles (C5)
			10 Gas Guns
			204 Gas Masks
			204 Helmets Protective
			10 Handcuffs
			3 Fingerprint Kits
			6 Slide Projectors
			6 Polaroid Cameras
			9 Typewriters
			18 Filing Cabinets
			37 Card Filing Cabinets
			1 Lab Microscope
			1 lot Lab Supplies
			20 Narcotest Disposakits
			12 Desks
			21 Desk Chairs
			4 Tables
			2 Storage Cabinets

END USE OF AID FURNISHED COMMODITIES

FY 1973

No funds furnished PSD by Mission on 1 July 1972 for commodity purchases.

FY 1972

June 1972

1. Furniture for Central Complaint Center - not received to date.
2. Operational equipment for Transito, Highway Patrol and CES Headquarters, Polaroid Cameras, Sirens, Porto-Clinic, and Ammo Reloader for CES - none received to date.
3. Garage Maintenance Equipment for CES Headquarters. Not received to date.

January 1972

4. Four vehicles: 3 Pick-ups for Highway Patrol on the North Coast and one Van for 5th Precinct Station, Tegucigalpa. Not received to date.
5. Sirens and Flasher Lights for above vehicles, received but not issued.
6. Narcotics Laboratory Equipment. Received and issued to the DIN.
7. Investigative Equipment (Crime Scene). Received and issued to the DIN.
8. Equipment for Traffic personnel and Highway Patrol cars. Received and issued to Traffic personnel. HP equipment received but retained till receipt of new vehicles.
9. Office equipment for Central Complaint Center. All but two items received and in storage till completion of CCC.

July 1971

10. Received and issued to the CES. Riot Control Equipment.

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FY 1971

1. Second tower and repeater station for Highway Patrol FM net. Received and issued. Pending CES installation.
2. Office equipment for Transito Headquarters. Received and issued Transito.
3. Crime scene investigative equipment. Received and issued to DIN.
4. Two vans and one jeep. Received and issued to CES Headquarters. One van for Fourth Precinct Station; one van to PSTA; jeep to CPFA.
5. Radio, siren and flasher light equipment for two Highway Patrol vehicles. Received, issued to CES and installed.
6. Handcuffs for HP and protective helmets for CES San Pedro Sula. Received and issued to HP and Police Chief, SPS.
7. Training films for PSD training activities. Received and in use by PSD.

FY 1970

1. First tower and repeater station FM equipment for Highway Patrol radio net. Received and installed at Cerro de Hule.
2. Two $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton stake body trucks. Received and issued one to the Training School at Ojo de Agua and the other now in use by the Police Chief - Francisco Morazan.

FY 1969

1. Fourteen $\frac{1}{2}$ ton panel trucks. Received and issued: four to Highway Patrol, two to DIN, one CES - San Pedro Sula, and seven to CES Headquarters - Casamata.
2. Training equipment for PSD Rural Training Program. Received and in use by PSD.
3. Garage maintenance equipment for CES Headquarters - Casamata. Received and issued to maintenance facility.

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FY 1969

4. Radio communications equipment (OPS/FM-5B) for local vehicle radio net. Received and issued or in storage.
5. Office equipment for Ojo de Agua Training School, Rural Training Office and DIN. Received and issued.
6. Training films for PSD Training Program. Received and in use by PSD.

PRESENT USE AND GOH FUNDED VEHICLES IN THE CES

<u>GOH FUNDED</u>			<u>USG FUNDED</u>		
Jeep Willys	20 ea	\$22,000.00	Chevrolet Panel Trucks	14 ea	\$32,832.66
Jeep Toyota-I	1 ea	3,500.00	Dodge Van Truck	2 ea	5,424.00
Jeep Mitsubishi-I	1 ea	2,264.50	Jeep Wagoneer	3 ea	10,974.60
Station Wagon, Toyota-III	3 ea	12,897.62	Chevrolet P. U.	3 ea	8,184.90
Motorcycle BSA	2 ea	1,260.00	Dodge Van	1 ea	3,492.29
Motorcycle Suzuki	1 ea	630.00	Spare Parts 5% of Cost for above items		3,045.42
Jeep Willys-III	3 ea	9,165.00	Ford Truck	2 ea	1,500.00
Jeep Kaiser P. U.-I	1 ea	4,250.00	No Spare Parts Cost		
Jeep Kaiser	2 ea.	6,110.00			
Jeep V. W.-I	1 ea	3,500.00	TOTAL	21 ea	\$65,453.87
Ford Falcon-I	1 ea	3,300.00			
Ford Sedan - I	1 ea	4,000.00			
Willys Wagoneer	3 ea	12,750.00.			
International Dump Truck	1 ea	<u>7,500.00</u>			
TOTAL	41 ea	\$93,127.12			

CES ANNUAL NATIONAL BUDGET

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount (Lempiras)</u> ^{1/}
Command and General Staff	72,600
Administrative Personnel (C and GS)	225,720
Rural Detachments	93,480
Auxiliary Road Patrol	75,120
State and Local Costs	2,439,048
National Traffic Division	498,000
National Investigation Division	538,860
CES Training School (Ojo de Agua)	129,360
Salaries	4,072,188
Operational Expenses	<u>927,812</u>
	TOTAL L 9,072,188
	or U. S. \$4,536,094

1/ Note: \$1 U. S. = 2 Lempiras Honduras

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OTHER COSTS BREAKDOWN

	<u>Lempiras</u>
Contract Personnel and Technicians	10,000
Publicity and Printing Costs	2,000
Per-Diems and Travel Expenses	30,000
Rental Expenses (Buildings and Equipment)	78,612
Equipment, Maintenance and Repair Costs	23,000
Contract Labor Costs, Maintenance and Repair of Other Projects	20,000
Miscellaneous Services	9,000
Food and Forest Products	44,600
Uniforms and Accessories	150,000
Paper Products, Cardboard and Printing	30,000
Leather and Rubber Products	60,000
Chemical Products	240,000
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	27,000
Metallic Products	29,600
Miscellaneous Products and Items	75,000
<hr/>	
New Office Equipment, Replacements and Unusual Repairs	20,000
Transportation Equipment and Unusual Repairs	15,000
Heavy Equipment, Replacements and Repairs	10,000
New Construction	20,000
Personal Assistance	28,000
Laundry Expenses for Training School	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL	927,812

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GOH FURNISHED SUPPORT TO PSD PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Provides office space for PSD at CES Headquarters in Casamata and for area advisor in San Pedro Sula.

Provides and maintains a vehicle for each of the PSD advisors.

Provides a contracted secretary for translation services, preparation of training materials and other office services.

Continued in-service training activities initiated by PSD to include traffic, highway patrol, DIN, and supervisory courses.

Operational expenses for CES Recruit Training School \$100,000

Construction of new vehicle maintenance center 10,000

Construction of Central Complaint Center and Central Records Center 20,000

Replacement costs for AID furnished vehicles 18,000

Construction of second tower for Highway Patrol FM Repeater Station for North Coast transmission 4,000

Maintenance Costs for AID furnished radio equipment 10,000

Maintenance Costs for AID furnished vehicles 12,500

Pre-departure and international travel of CES participants to IPA 12,500

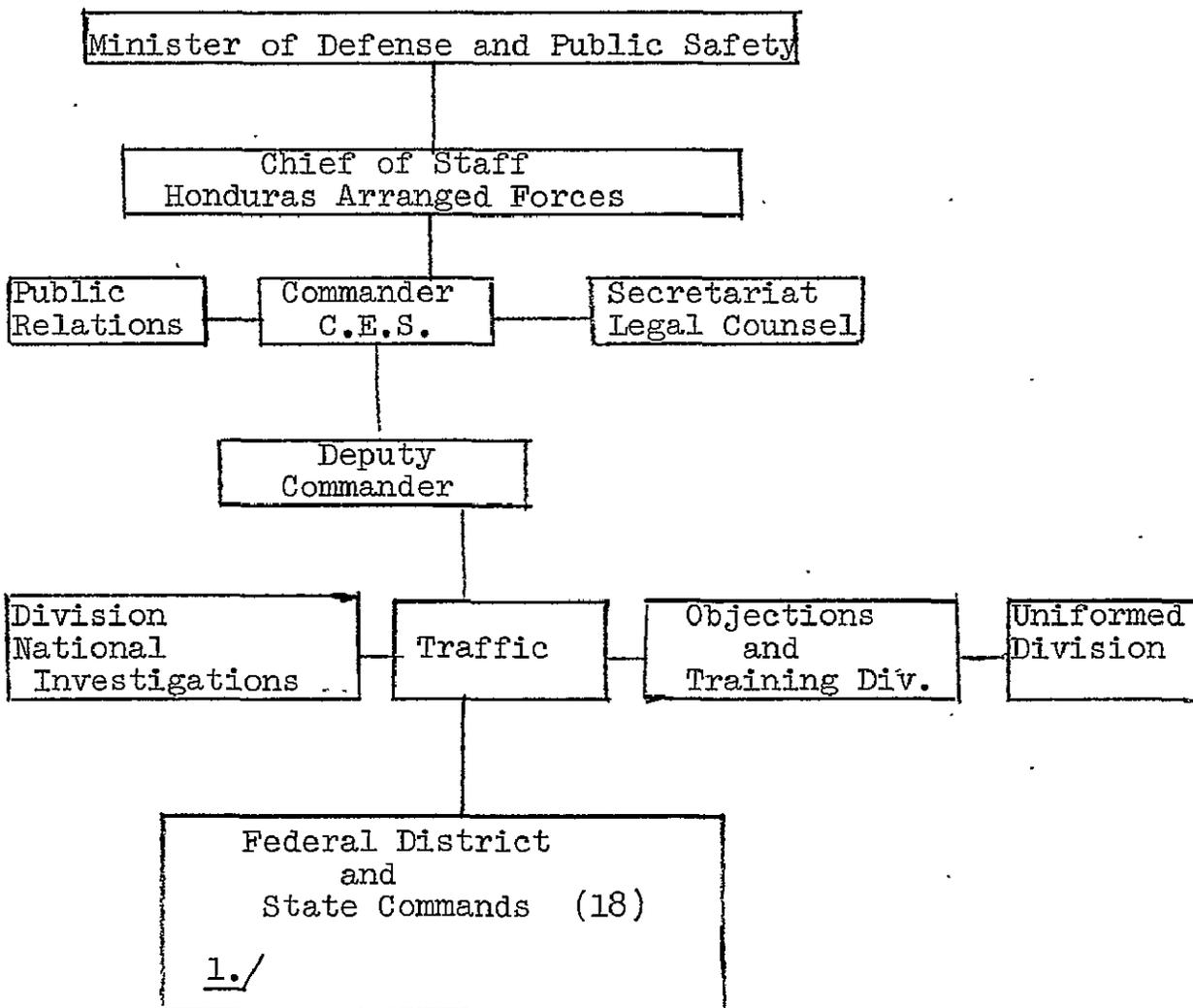
TOTAL \$192,000

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ORGANIZATION CHART

Special Security Corps (C. E. S.)

The Honduras National Police



1./ Note: The Federal District and State Commands are organized essentially along the same lines.

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TOTAL PERSONNEL - C. E. S.

TEGUCIGALPA

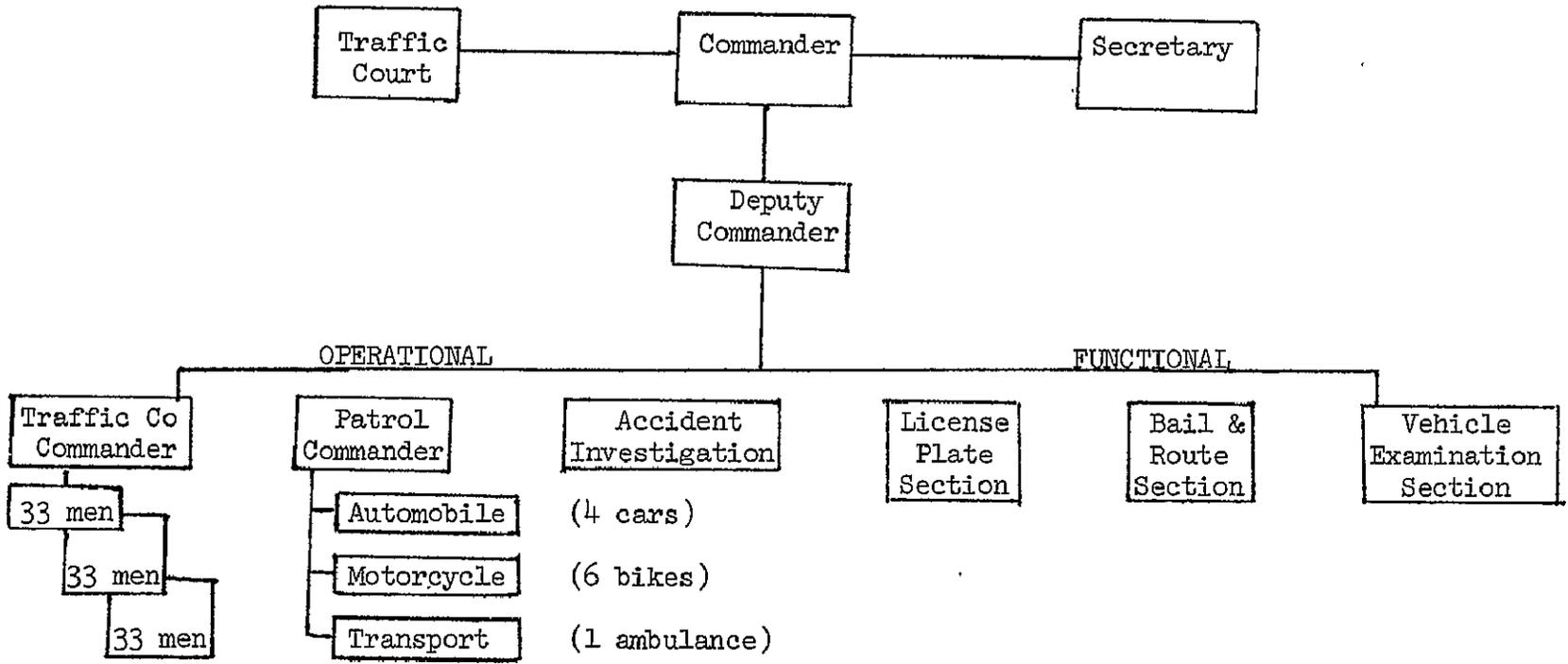
Traffic Division	179
National Investigation Division	237
Administrative Personnel	115
Auxiliary Patrol	40
Rural	58

OTHER CITIES

Traffic Division San Pedro Sula, Cortes.	142
Traffic Division Del Sur (Choluteca)	26
Ojo De Agua	46
Delegacion Francisco Morazan.	633
Choluteca	111
Yuscaran	63
Danli	62
Valle.	106
Cortes	205
Puerto Cortes.	49
La Ceiba	44
Tela	33
Yoro	45
El Progreso	35
Colon.	40
Islas De La Bahia.	19
Copan	74
Santa Barbara	71
Ocotepeque	62
Lempira.	99
Comayagua	73
Marcala	49
Intibuca	85
Oláncho	96
Gracias A Dios	17
Puerto Cortes	49
La Paz	36

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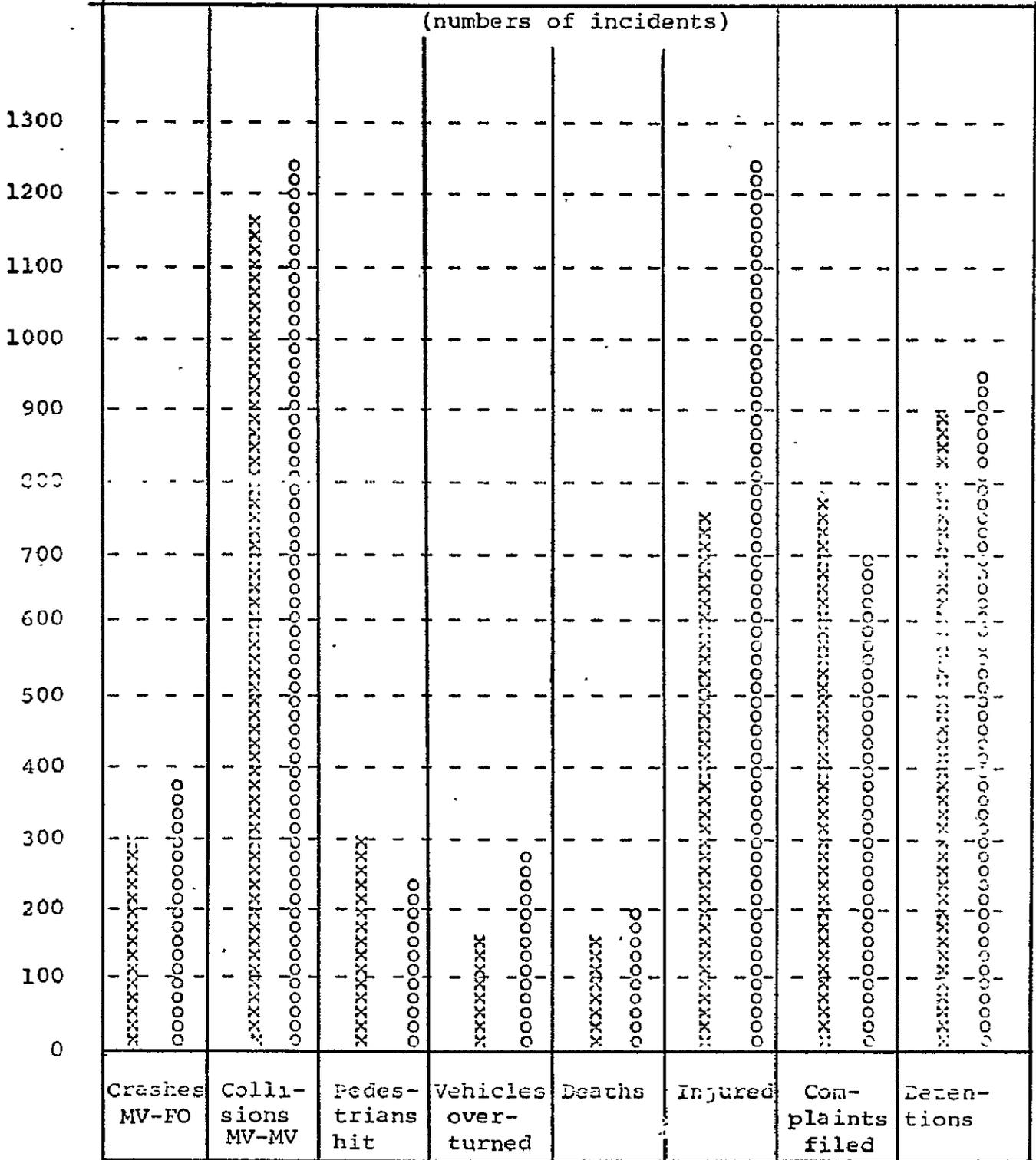
ORGANIZATION OF TRAFFIC COMMAND HEADQUARTERS



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ANNEX L

REGIONAL TRAFFIC DIRECTORATE
GRAPH SHOWING REPORTED ACCIDENTS IN THE NORTHWEST ZONE
Jan 1971 through October 1972



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ANNEX M

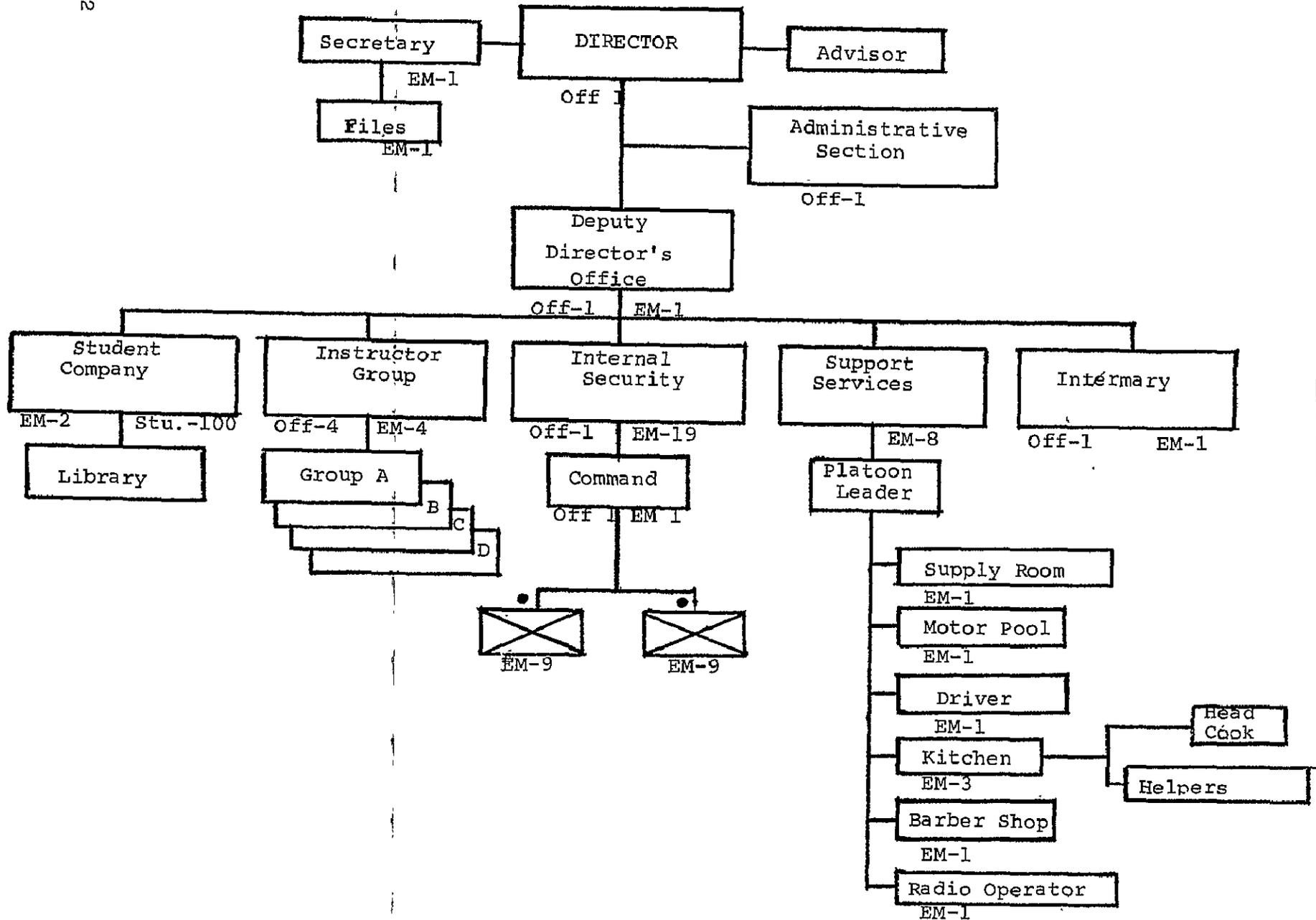
POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

<u>Class No.</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>No. Graduates</u>
1	May-September 1967	Basic General Police Course	52
2	October-January 1968	" " " "	51
3	March-May 1968	" " " "	75
4	June-December 1968	" " " "	69
5	February-July 1969	" " " "	107
6	March-August 1970	" " " "	69
7	May-November 1971	" " " "	75
8	February-July 1972	" " " "	106
		Total.....	604
1	May 1968	Supervisors Course for Sergeants (2w)	10
1	May-July 1970	Highway Patrol Specialization	47
1	September-October 1970	Traffic Specialization	132
1	November 1972	Traffic Specialization (2w)	30
		Total.....	219
9	August-December 1972	Basic General Police Course Scheduled to graduate on December 16, 1972.	108
	Total new recruits graduated as of July 1972.		604
	Total police taking special in-service training to date.		219
	Total trained to date at school.		623
	Add on going recruit class to graduate Dec. 16, 1972		108
	Add on going Traffic Specialization Course #2.		30
	Total police to have been trained by end of 1972.		761

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF C. E. S. TRAINING SCHOOL

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COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
BASIC RECRUIT TRAINING
POLICE AGENTS TRAINING SCHOOL
Ojo de Agua, Honduras

<u>ORIENTATION COURSE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
Organization of the CES	2
Discipline and Courtesy	20
Guard Patrol	10
Close Order Drill	50
Firearms	86
Police Patrol	50
Laws	60
Human Relations	20
Physical Education	186
Riot Control	61
Techniques & Mechanics of Arrest	23
Communications	18
Investigations	60
Traffic	30
Narcotics	15
First Aid	18
Subversive Activities	10
Juvenile Delinquency	5
Legal Medicine	5
Visiting Speakers	14
Director's Time	7
Inspections	72
Graduation Orientation	16
Graduation	4

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[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTION COURSE FOR DETECTIVES

Course Title: Basic Course on Criminal Investigation

Duration : Five weeks, with four hours of classroom instruction given, Monday through Friday.

Total hours : 99

Instructors: Division Chiefs of the Department of Investigation.

Participants: All new hire members of the Department of Investigation and in-service agents who have not taken the course.

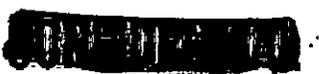
Course Content Breakdown:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Inauguration	1
Objective of Police Investigation	4
Surveillance	2
Methods of Arrest	2
Robberies, Burglaries	4
Crime Scene	2
Records and Forms	5
Observation; Descriptions and Identification	2
Basic Homicide Investigation	4
Report Writing	5
Arson, Investigation	2
Information Gathering Sources	2
Informants	2
Preservation of Evidence	1
Interrogation Techniques	3

[REDACTED]



<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Field Interrogation	2
Fingerprinting	4
Criminal Investigation, general	5
Penal Law	10
Rural Terrorism	5
Urban Terrorism	4
Internal Security	4
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	6
Public Relations	2
VIP Protection	4
Scientific Aids	2
Use of Side Arms (theory)	2
Written Examination	8
Total Hours.....	<u>99</u>



RURAL TRAINING

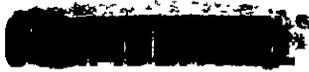
<u>Class No.</u>	<u>Location & Departments</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>	<u>NCO's</u>	<u>Firemen & Private Guards</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Cholulteca San Marcos de Colon	6-24-70	23	5	--	28
2	San Pedro Sula	5-11 to 6-5-70	63	16	27	106
3	La Ceiba, Tela Roatan	6-22 to 7-10-70	38	8	7	53
4	Comayagua La Paz	11-16 to 11-27-70	24	4	--	28
5	Danli, El Yuscaran	1-25 to 2-12-71	21	13	--	34
6	Juticalpa	2-22 to 3-12-71	48	4	--	52
7	Sta. Rosa de Copan Ocotepeque Sta. Barbara	4-19 to 5-7-71	80	30	--	110
8	La Esperanza Gracias, Marcala	7-12 to 7-30-71	62	26	--	88
9	Nacaome Cholulteca	2-7 to 2-26-72	<u>37</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>48</u>
		TOTALS	396	117	34	547

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ANNEX N

MOBILE TRAINING TEAM COURSE CURRICULUM

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Course Inauguration	1
Public Relations	4
Police Ethics	3
Police Equipment (Urban)	1
Police Equipment (Rural)	1
Methods of Arrest, Use of Force	4
Patrol Methods	6
Note Taking	2
Field Interrogation	2
Interrogation	2
Initial Investigation	3
First Aid	7
Traffic Regulations	2
Traffic Control	5
CES Organization	1
Description of Persons	2
Police Laws	5
Crime Scene, protecting the,	3
Accident Investigation	3
Civil Disturbances	4
Evidence Preservation	2
Firearms	6
Handling Prisoners	1
Chemical Agents, use of in Riot Control	2
Communications	1
Rank and Service Regulations	1
Firearms - range practice	16
Riot Control Formations, field practice	12
Graduation	2
Sub-Total.....	<u>104</u>


RURAL TRAINING COURSE

Course Title: Basic Police Course for Rural Police

Duration : Three weeks, with two weeks of classroom instruction, seven hours daily, Monday thru Friday. All NCOs have one hour additional each day. Third week is field practice.

Total Hours : 118

Instructors : PSA, two CES Sub-Lieutenants

Participants: In-service CES policemen and NCOs assigned to the 17 Departments outside of Tegucigalpa.

Method : Classroom lectures and field practice.

Teaching aids: Training films and slides; riot control equipment, firearms, blackboard.

All NCOs receive instruction on Administration, Supervision and Instructor Methods during the additional hour. The NCOs are to be assigned by the Chief to continue the training. The Rural Training Team leaves all the lesson plans of the course for use by the NCOs in presenting the course to other CES policemen.

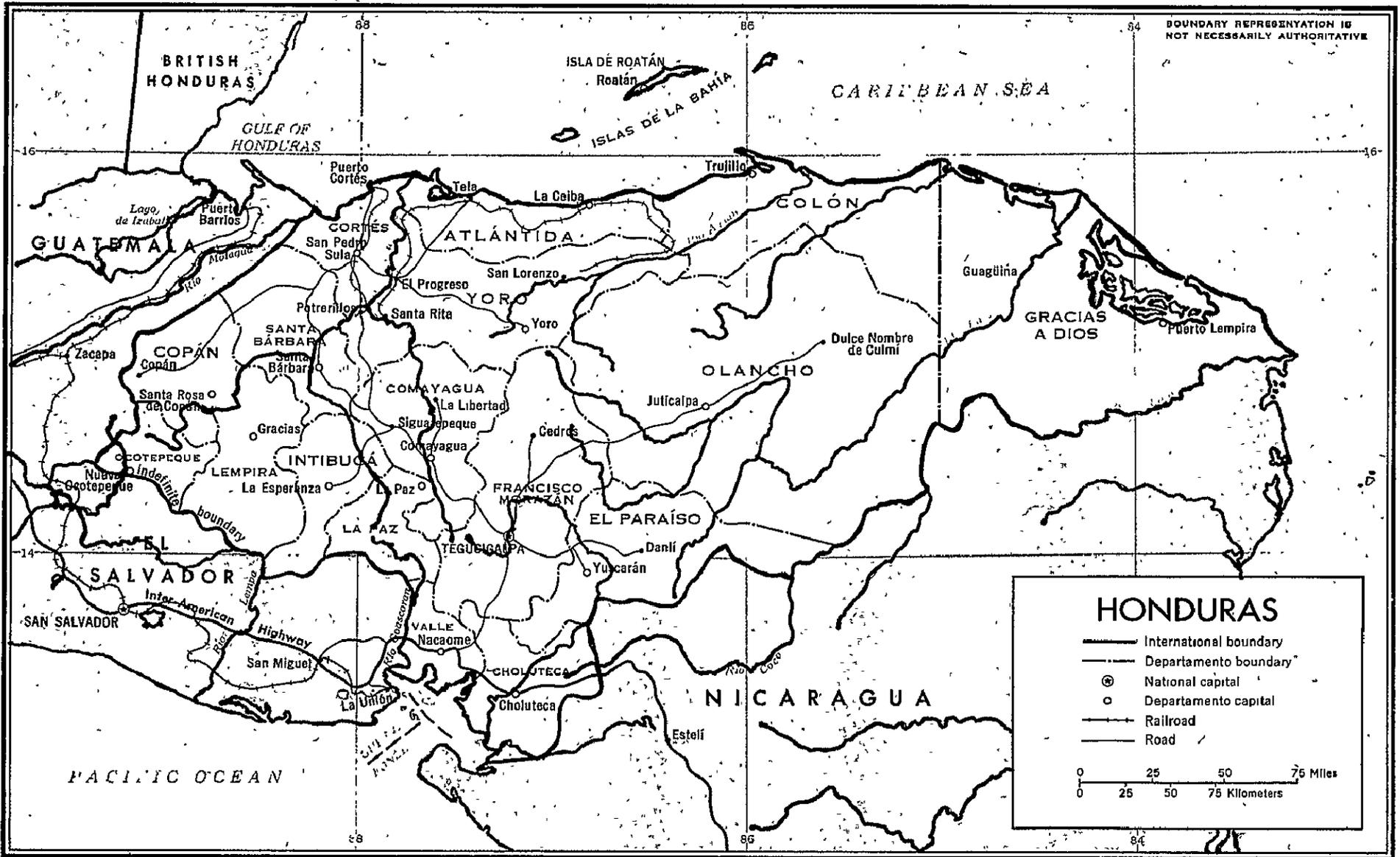
All Department Headquarters that sent participants to the course in 1971, were given a set of 10-12 books to install a small reference library on police subjects. The books are to be checked out to any policeman wanting to improve his knowledge of police work.

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Additional Instruction for NCOs.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Police Administration	3
Supervision	3
Organization and Personnel Distribution	3
Instructor Methods	5
Sub-Total.....	<u>14</u>
Total Hours of the Course.....	<u><u>118</u></u>

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BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

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ANNEX P

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: OPS/W Evaluation Team

SUBJ: Evaluation Team Briefing for CES Commander

DATE: November 24, 1972

OPS/W Evaluation Team (Messrs. Adkins and Bernal) accompanied by PSO Russell and PSA Cisneros held a pre-departure briefing for Colonel Juan Alberto Melgar Castro in his office at Casamata. Evaluation Team Chief Adkins conducted the briefing by addressing the Team's recommendations as they related to degree of present capabilities based on Team's findings.

Colonel Melgar took notes and occasionally posed questions placing particular emphasis in the area of patrolling, training and benefits for the enlisted personnel. He stressed he had a touchy problem in providing security requested by the numerous embassies in Tegucigalpa. He cited a recent incident over the telephone with the Chilean Ambassador. He requested a suggestion or recommendation be included in the report to provide hinesome guidance for future course of action.

He indicated his concern in obtaining a copy of the report in order to substantiate his remedial measures. Colonel Melgar noted this was the first time that he had been provided analytical comments encompassing all of the CES functions and he was most appreciative.

Colonel Melgar's sincere and frank attitudinal approach to his present position which he had demonstrated two weeks previously prevailed throughout this date's briefing session. He reiterated a previous comment when he stated that upon being designated the CES Commander, the only thing he received was the baton of command and nothing else. He criticized his predecessors for not leaving behind any viability. He explained he has had to rely heavily on the PSD staff as his most reliable source for advice and assessment in his efforts to thoroughly familiarize himself with CES problems and initiate solutions. Additionally, he averred that even now after he has been CO for ten months, he takes advantage of their personal accessibility and continues to seek their guidance on CES matters relying on their judgments or recommendations.

[REDACTED]

It should be noted that at the outset, the briefing delved into the status of CES Police Training School at Ojo de Agua and the recent conversations conducted at highest levels. Colonel Melgar indicated his position on the school as he had so stated to General Lopez.

In summing up his briefing, Adkins explained the USAID sectoral approach policy in developmental efforts and its relationship to the police assistance project activity.

PSO Russell announced his training projection for a Police Executive Training Course for Colonel Melgar in May of 1973.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 a.m.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY John F. Manopoli
SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC. 31 1978

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

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SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO
YEAR INTERVALS AND DECLASSIFIED ON DEC 31 1978